

SUA CONE

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SUA National Carbon Monitoring Centre Enables Tanzania to Benefit from International Carbon Trading



The main building of National Carbon Monitoring Centre at SUA main Campus

Carbon trading refers to the buying and selling of emission permits (rights to pollute) or emission reductions (offsets). It is one of the global initiatives undertaken by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to provide financial incentives for reduction of Green House Gases emission (GHG's) from the atmosphere. Seven GHG's are generally included in 'carbon' trading: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Water vapour (H₂O), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydro fluorocarbons, per fluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

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Editor's Note

Dr. Faith P. Mabiki
Chief Editor



Hi everyone!

Welcome to our newsletter for 2019. Thanks to those of you who contributed to it as their contributions are essential to the newsletter's success. The Sokoine University of Agriculture Convocation Newsletter (SUACONE) is one of the prestigious forums where the SUA alumni air out their views and experience. We, therefore, encourage the alumni to read and contribute to it. In this year's edition, we focus on Tanzania industrialization; the theme which dovetails nicely with the country's industrialization policy. Tanzania is now striving to transform its economy into a middle-income economy. Thus, the Tanzania Investment Centre [TIC] (2018) encourages local and international investors to invest in various sectors such as tourism, mining and metals, agriculture, economic infrastructures, manufacturing, among others. Moreover, the centre reports that 67 % of the working population is employed in the agricultural sector and the sector remains to be vital in the country's industrialization since it supplies raw materials for industries and provides markets for manufactured products. Therefore, discussing and relating important issues in agriculture and allied sciences to industrialization is paramount and inevitable. Enjoy!

From the front page

Tanzania has great opportunities to participate in carbon markets. It has ratified the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, the major requirement for a country to participate under regulatory carbon market. Furthermore, Tanzania has a large forest area under threats which provides the opportunity to offset carbon through voluntary markets.

However, since the launching of carbon markets in 1992, the country has not fully utilized the opportunity. The major constraint has been lack of technical capacity to measure, verify and report adequately on GHG's emissions.

The National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) is an entity of the Sokoine University of Agriculture. Since its establishment in 2016, the centre has played a significant role in creating the capacity of Tanzania to participate and benefit in International Carbon trading mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The NCMC has filled the vacuum that existed before by improving the national technical capacity to measure, verify and report adequately on GHG emissions.

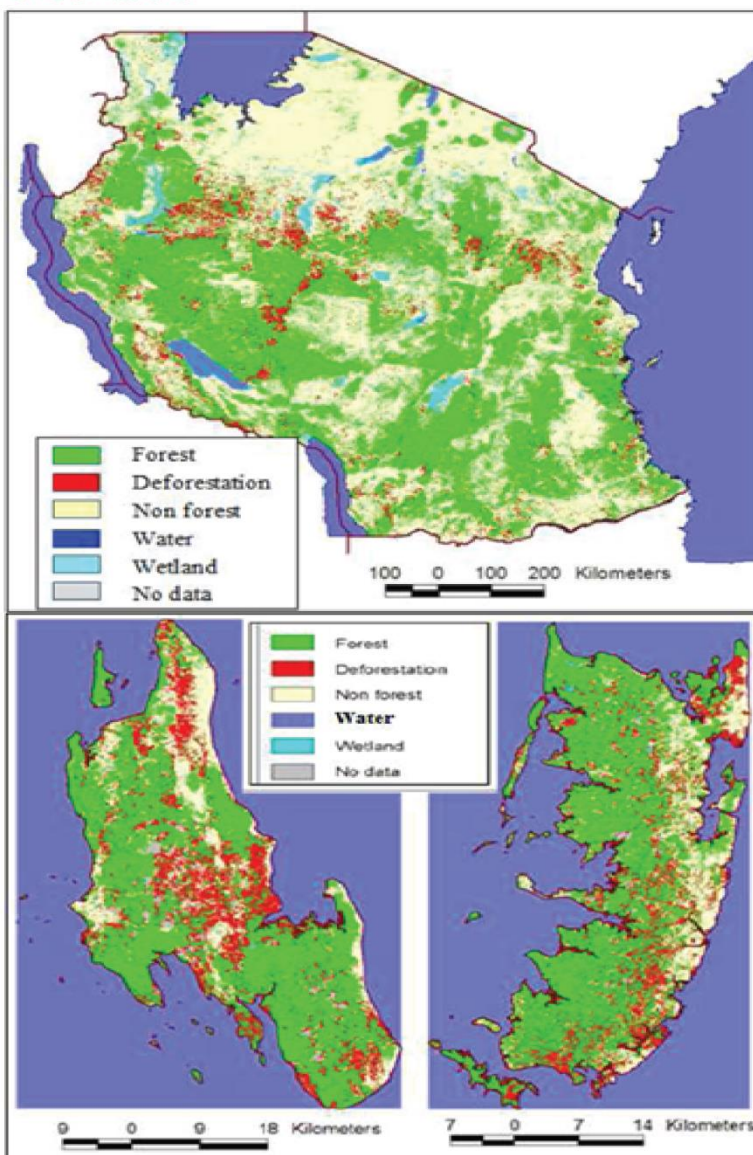


Figure 2: The Reference Forest Emission Levels in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The reference ten years deforestation rates are 469,420 ha/yr in Mainland and 4,689 ha/yr in Zanzibar

The Ncmc Has Benefited Tanzania And Sua In Many Other Ways Including:

- Placing SUA in a scientific leadership role NATIONALLY and INTERNATIONALLY on climate change issues;
- Strengthening SUA research, training and dissemination on base on GHG, Climate Change and Forestry through the hosting of national databases and experts from within SUA, within Tanzania, within Africa and beyond;
- Increasing SUA's ability to attract funding beyond sources that are normally SUA's ability to attract funding beyond sources that are normally open to short-term programmes in academia;
- Increasing SUA's ability to partner with stakeholders, especially in respect of innovations, product development and training; and
- Linking SUA with national and international firms/organizations with similar mandate

Prof. Eliakimu Zahabu

Department of Forest Resources Assessment and Management

KITCHEN GARDENS FOR IMPROVING HOUSEHOLD DIETARY DIVERSITY AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Dr. Hadijah Mbwana

Lecturer

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Malnutrition is a serious public health problem in Tanzania as it retards child growth, increases the risk and duration of illness, reduces work output, and slows social and mental development.

The various types of interventions usually employed to improve micronutrient status include: supplementation, fortification of commonly consumed foods, and diversification of diets. Diversification is certainly the most sustainable and affordable approach to improve nutrition for the majority of the population especially the rural disadvantaged. For disadvantaged households, vegetables and fruits are usually the only sources of micronutrients in the family diet. Production of fruits and vegetables at a backyard garden provides the household with direct access to essential nutrients that it may not readily access or afford to purchase.



Kitchen gardening would be a good means to improve household nutrition security. A kitchen garden is a l s o

known as a home garden or backyard garden is a garden around a household where vegetables and fruits are grown primarily for household consumption. Kitchen gardens are a cheap local strategy that is broadly practised by local communities using limited resources. Such gardens are a part of the agriculture and food production systems in many developing countries and are widely used to complement the production of cereals and pulses. A kitchen garden approach assures the prolonged sustainable supply of micronutrient-rich vegetables through production at the doorstep. So, the kitchen gardens can help improve the diets through increased consumption of a variety of vegetables. Moreover, kitchen

gardening has been shown to be a source of additional income because the household can sell a ration of the garden's produce.



Nurtrition Food and Fruits

Studies indicate that this supplementary income is commonly used to buy additional foods and advance the diversification of the family's diet. Kitchen gardening is particularly crucial in alleviating seasonal availability of foods and encouraging household self-reliance. In most rural settings, kitchen gardening activities are centred on women and they can also increase the income of women, which may result in the better use of household resources and improved caring practices and empowerment. Therefore, the concurrent effect of kitchen gardening programs in terms of giving women a voice and promoting their full participation in domestic life can make an important contribution to the overall development of communities.

A practical application of the importance of kitchen gardens was implemented in two villages in Chamwino district in the semi-arid Dodoma region: Ilolo and Idifu. The villages were selected for the Trans-SEC (Innovating Strategies to Safeguard Food Security using Technology and Knowledge Transfer) project. Trans-SEC aims to improve food security for the most vulnerable rural population in Tanzania by applying a range of food-securing up-grading strategies along local and regional food value chains. Being semi-arid, Dodoma region receives rainfall in one season with an average of 350–500 mm rainfall per annum. The region is characterized by a prevalence of highly food-insecure areas. The region is dry most of the time in the year and thus households in the rural areas do not have access to fresh vegetables in such times. One central household in each village was identified as a demonstration site for the kitchen gardens.

Bag gardens were selected to be used in this area not only because they are space-sparing, efficient in terms of using water, suitable for areas with little or no healthy soils but also because they require only low physical labour. Bag gardens also are known as "vertical farms or gardens" are tall bags filled with a mixture of soil, sand and manure from which plant life grows. The bag is filled with a centre column of gravel which allows drainage and water distribution throughout the sack. Slots made on the vertical sides of the bags enable plants to grow, but vegetables can also be planted on top of the bag. A model bag kitchen garden was established on one site in each village, and then all participating farmers were required to implement the same at their households. Agricultural extension officers visited the implementing households and offered information, seeds, bags/sacks and support needed in pest management. The demonstration site was meant to act as a learning example to the surrounding households regarding the advantages of implementing bag gardens. Various types of vegetables planted included Chinese cabbage, collard greens, spinach, sweet potato leaves and amaranth as suggested by the farmers themselves. This type of intervention was also coupled with nutrition training to uplift their dietary practices. After twelve months of follow up, the mean household dietary diversity increased by more than 48%. Daily consumption of green leafy vegetables increased to 52% for the vegetable types that were introduced in the sack kitchen gardens.



A flourished bag garden

The kitchen garden/nutrition training approach proved to be a simple and sustainable approach for addressing the problem of low dietary diversity and concurrently micronutrient malnutrition. It avails micronutrient-rich vegetables and makes them accessible by all household members and improves the quality of the diets for a prolonged period of time. Bag gardens are also recommended in urban areas with limited space for flat gardens.



World Food Day, Main Campus - SUA

From Solutions to Real Implementation: Transforming Water Professionals to Ecohydrologists

Dr. Makarius C.S. Lalika
Department of Geography
and Environmental Studies

Introduction

Tanzania is in the transformation from low income to the middle-income country through industrialization. It is perceived that, in these foreseen economic upheavals, some parts of virgin land are likely to be used for different purposes: raw materials, alternative sources of energy, house construction, road infrastructure, food production through agriculture etc. In turn, it is inevitable to harm the environment through land degradation, alteration of ecosystems, significant loss of biodiversity, the meddling of watersheds, coastal degradation, water eutrophication and wetland abuse, to name just a few. These environmental problems call for well skilled and trained experts in order to lessen the magnitude of the problems. .

While the country has a lot of water hydrologists, water conservation experts and environmental engineers, there is a huge vacuum of Ecohydrologists. The UNESCO Chair on Ecohydrology and Transboundary Water Management hosted at Solomon Mahlangu College of Science and Education conducted International Training on Ecohydrology between April 29 and May 3, 2019, to enhance the capacity of water and environmental professionals on theoretical and practical knowledge on Ecohydrology.



Figure 2: A photo showing the trainees visiting riparian vegetation and location of the reservoir during a field excursion at the Mindu dam on April 30, 2019



Figure 1: Dr. Makarius C.S. Lalika, the Coordinator of the UNESCO Chair in Ecohydrology and Transboundary Water Management presenting the historical background of the UNESCO Chair at Solomon Mahlangu College of Science and Education on April 29, 2019

Purpose of the training

The training aimed to impart trainees knowledge on environmental and fundamental natural resource economics applied in the valuation of ecosystems and their respective ecosystem services. Furthermore, trainees were equipped with detailed knowledge, critical understanding, strategies and the tools required to take an interdisciplinary approach towards Ecohydrology and valuation of ecosystem services. Trainees were also imparted theoretical and methodological debates in Ecohydrology and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) to better understand the complex emergence of water resources problems and management; ecosystem degradation and their implications for human-nature relations and how to deal with them in practice for ecological sustainability and societal needs.

The rationale for the training

The training was organized on the grounds that in September 2015, Member States of the United Nations (UN) agreed that water (UN Sustainable Development Goal 6), which cuts across several of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, is the key ingredient for sustainable development. This Agenda needs a sound problem-oriented scientific background dealing with hydrology and ecosystem sustainability in an integrated manner and a solution-oriented problem-solving science i.e. Ecohydrology. Moreover, this science seeks to understand the underlying water-biota interactions and then to use the ecosystem processes as management tools from molecular to river basin scales.

Ecohydrology also calls for maintaining notions of conservation for pristine/virgin ecosystems and expands efforts for regulation of Ecohydrological processes at novel ecosystems (human modified) in order to reinforce the potential sustainability (carrying capacity) and to achieve sustainability of water-related ecosystems in terms of water resources, biodiversity, ecosystem services and resilience to global change and anthropogenic stress.

Highlights of the training

Twenty trainees (10 females and 10 males) were imparted with knowledge on ecosystem conservation using Ecohydrology as tool for restoration of degraded environment. Furthermore, trainees were introduced to the concept of coastal Ecohydrology, Ecohydrology for water quality and quantity, Ecohydrology for sustainability and resilience of water ecosystems in Africa, Ecohydrology and ecosystem services provision, integrated water resource management and river health assessment.

For practical purposes, trainees visited Mindu Water Reservoir where they learnt its historical background, its potential role for water supply for industrial and domestic uses, environmental threats to its catchments, eutrophication and sedimentation from unsustainable agriculture, and mining and illegal fishing. Trainees also had an opportunity to see riparian vegetation along the reservoir, phragmites, typha and elephant grasses (Figure 2). However, due to bad weather condition, (i.e. rainfall), it was impossible to take a boat trip along the reservoir to collect sediments using "Sediment Grab Sampler".



Figure 2: A photo showing trainees discussing riparian vegetation and location of the reservoir at the Mindu Dam on April 30, 2019

Way forward

It is high time to transform environmental scientists to be Ecohydrologists so as to enhance ecological approaches for water management in the country. As part of outputs of this event training came up with ideas of the establishment of two demonstration sites in Tanzania as future training sites for this UNESCO Chair. These are Mangrove Forest Restoration in Rufiji Delta and catchment management and sediment monitoring around Mindu Water Reservoir.



Dr. Makarius C.S. Lalika

Digital Transformation and the Future of the Banking Industry in Tanzania

The Tanzanian banking industry has increasingly become a free marketplace shaped by the influx of digital players that have been forcing to break the business norms by introducing extraordinary levels of service innovations. Accordingly, the industry's major players have been constantly pursuing large-scale digital transformation programmes in order to enhance customers' service experience, new ways of operations and banks' wide costs and risks reductions. Similarly, other banks have also started to adapt their banking operations. Entrants of new digital players in the industry have intensified the level of competition among banks. However, unlike their challengers, the fact still remains that the big players have a considerable market share of the country's retail and commercial bank customers.

The opening up of financial markets to foreign competition has also led to the collapse of borders between financial products, banking and non-banking financial institutions and the financial institutions' geographical locations. This identified competitive pressure on banks in countries with developing economies, hence causing significant changes in the overall structure of the industry. In fact, the competitiveness of commercial banks is of vital importance for a developing country such as ours that is striving to improve the standard of living of its people by ensuring that an expansion of the banking services and financial inclusivity is more reliable.



Dr. George S. Fasha

Department of Business Management

What digital transformation has done is to break the status quo of doing business in Tanzania by introducing rapid changes in the ways services are to be delivered to customers. This has been due to the fact that customers' demands have been increasing. The customers can now shop around to get the best services and hence their value for money. Such an increase has forced banks to adapt their ways that, a few years back, were seen as the business norms that meet customers' expectations. Therefore, this is one way to look at the digital transformations that are currently looming Tanzania's banking industry.

The other way is based on the fact that there has been a great influx of foreign banks, but the majority of them come from the countries that are highly advanced, with the customers who have high standards of life and therefore they always demand more. So, the entrance of the foreign banks into the country has forced the local banks to adapt their business approach from being public sector-oriented to more market-oriented (customer-centric). That is international banks have changed the competitive landscape, as a result, the local banks are forced to change the ways services are to be delivered.

The customers' demands have recently been increasing. As a result, commercial banks have become more innovative in terms of products and services they offer to meet customers' satisfaction. Innovativeness requires a service firm to be able to continuously identify the needs and wants of the target customers while ensuring efficient and effective delivery of services. Productive innovation ensures superior service performance, satisfied customers, an expansion of market share and increased profitability.

Concerning the changes on the service offerings (products) and delivery, banks have to adapt the systems that incorporate digital technology in all areas of the banking operations. These transformations are advantageous in many ways, to substantiate just a few:

• Convenience

Convenience ensures customer delight. With digital banking, customers can now transact anywhere and at any time. This minimizes physical efforts that customers would have to endure in trying to access banking services. Moreover, convenience enhances financial inclusivity, by the fact that the banks can now widen their customers' base because their services can easily be accessed by customers in wider geographical areas. The easiness to transact makes it possible for the banks to attract new customers while at the same time be able to retain the existing ones.

• Reduction of transactional risks

Digital banking has managed to reduce greatly the risks associated with moving around with large amounts of cash. Customers can now do their banking transactions without moving around with large amounts of cash as compared to the old days. For examples, currently, customers can transfer money from one bank account to another online, purchase online and pay the bill all other types of expenses on line. All these reduce the number of risks that would be associated when physical cash had to be moved from one point to another.

• Widening Service Distribution channels

Distribution channels are very important as they assure that services and goods get closer to target markets. Digital banking has, in so many ways, managed to widen service distribution channels of banks in Tanzania. The main advantage of having a widened distribution channels is, customers now have options on which service points or branches where they can access their services. This easiness to access services has, in turn, reduced greatly long queues within bank premises as compared if there were fewer service access points.



Thanks to digital banking, customers can just do all their transactions without being physically around banks' branches or banks' point of sales.



Expected strategic responses of the Tanzanian commercial banks

First, the all-embracing and integrated application of technology will be a new business norm. The banks are now embracing digital transformation; this has become their strategic direction for the upcoming years. The banks have also realized that, in order to be able to provide unique value propositions, digital transformation has to be at the centre of their business operations. And this is due to the fact that digital transformation facilitates convenience to customers, widened distribution channels and reduction in transactional risks.

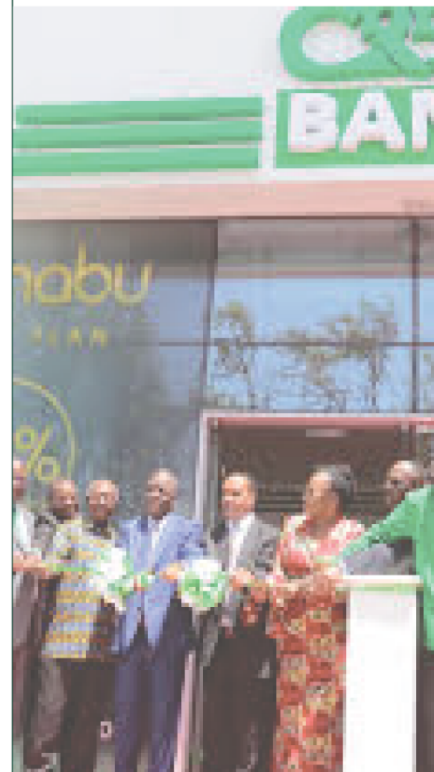
Secondly, there will be a high demand for employees with technology-based skills. The ever-increasing growth of digital transformation by the Tanzanian banks will force these banks to employ people who are well equipped with technology-based skills. These employees will be required to be able to go hand in hand with the technological advancements so that their banks can enjoy a sustainable competitive advantage. Moreover, the banks will be forced to provide special training programmes to their staff so as to expose them to new business models, hence changing their mindsets to start thinking in the technology space. This trend has now become an opportunity for the academic institutions as they have to start thinking of developing IT, data analytics, artificial intelligence and cyber risk management curricula that would cater to the changes.

Thirdly, there will be fewer branches. Digital transformation will start making customers migrate from using physical branches to digital channels. For example, as awareness increases among customers, online banking will be a popular means of doing transactions. This will be advantageous to both ways. From the customers' point of view, convenience will be enhanced, transactional risks reduced, easy access to services. On the Banks' side, physical branches costs will significantly be reduced: a few employees will be required and small but efficient physical spaces will be used. For example, in the countries such as South Africa where banking industry is well developed, banks like NedBank has managed to go even further by introducing self-service digital branches named 'Nzone' where these branches offer interactive wall, a virtual reality area, a secure video kiosk, free Wi-Fi to be able to have an interaction with the bankers.

Lastly, there will be a migration of banks' customers to more affordable digital-based service channels. In order to enjoy the benefits that digital transformation brings, the banks have to encourage their customers to migrate from using brick and mortar distribution channels to cheaper and more friendly technology-digital driven platforms. As the banks are moving towards using remote interaction strategy

by embracing technological changes, the respective customers should also be encouraged to change their mindsets and start using digital platforms for their daily transactions. The banks should put in place value propositions that would encourage and reward customers more favourably.

In conclusion, the future of the Tanzanian banking industry is very promising. The banks with unique value propositions and responsive innovative business strategies will be in a better position to succeed. In addition, the fastest banks to change and adapt their operations will attract a disproportionate market share.



Are firewood and charcoal production and consumption in Tanzania sustainable? Questioning the sustainability of firewood and charcoal production and consumption in Tanzania.

Dr. Greyson Z. Nyamoga
Department of Forest and Environmental Economics

In Tanzania, the forest sector plays significant roles both directly and indirectly in building the national economy. Statistics indicate that about 54% of the total land area in mainland Tanzania is covered by different types of forests. Miombo woodlands, woodland mosaics, mangrove and the tropical or rain forests with the closed canopy being the main types of forest in the country. On the other hands, forestry supports directly or indirectly other sectors including agriculture and tourism through the provision of habitats for wildlife, water resources and catchments as well as maintaining hydrological balance and soil protection. Although the exact percentage of the contribution of the forest sector in the national economy is still unknown, the sector is vital for biodiversity protection, recycling of atmospheric gases, provision of construction materials, income and employment opportunities. Empirical evidence shows that estimation of the wood harvest volume in Tanzania is difficult but based on the FAO official statistics the country's total annual harvest of wood in 2014 was about 40 million m³. More than 93% of this reported total wood harvest was used for firewood or charcoal production. Evidence shows that more than 90% of the population in Tanzania is using fuelwood in the form of charcoal or firewood as their main source of energy for cooking. Most of this fuelwood is supplied from the Miombo woodlands that cover about half of the forest area in mainland Tanzania.

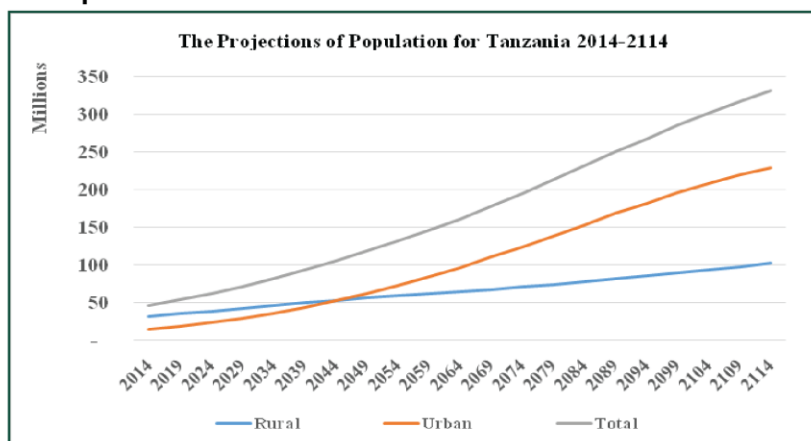


Figure 1: Projections of the Urban, Rural and Total Population in Tanzania

The demand for forest products in Tanzania is strongly increasing due to substantial economic and population growth and increased urbanization. Based on the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the average population growth is 2.7% per annum while the economic growth is 6.9% per annum. On the other hand, the urban population is growing at about 5% per annum. Such growth rates imply increasing pressure on forestlands and forestry. Since more than 93% of the total wood harvest in Tanzania in 2014 was used for firewood or charcoal production, we can ascertain that charcoal and firewood are key products and main drivers of deforestation in the country and are the country's main fuels for cooking where charcoal is mainly used in urban areas. While the production and trade of both charcoal and firewood play significant roles in enhancing the livelihoods of people, but may also lead to adverse environmental impacts. However, large uncertainties exist about the present quantities of fuelwood consumed, as well as

about the future integrated development of fuelwood demand and supply in the Country. Investing both time and financial resources on research for improving knowledge base regarding the present and future production and consumption of charcoal and firewood in Tanzania as well as establishing their impacts on forest sustainability is therefore important.

The current high demand and consumption of charcoal, firewood and other forest products result in unsustainable use of Tanzanian forest resources. The increasing population especially in urban areas where charcoal consumption is high is expected to put further pressure on the available forest resources in the country. While the current urban population as per 2018 is estimated to be about 32% (about 19 million people), it is expected to be more than double and surpass the rural population by 2050. This will, therefore, be the main drivers of deforestation to meet the urban demand for charcoal if no reliable and cheap alternative cooking energies will be innovated.

As results of the high demand for forest products including charcoal and firewood, the extent of deforestation and land degradation in Tanzania is crucial. Based on NAFORMA data, about 49% of the total land area in mainland Tanzania experiences some form of erosion, either light, moderate or heavy. These substantial figures indicate a need for some measures and large opportunities for land rehabilitation to increase the sustainable supply of both forest and food products at the same time maintaining environmental benefits such as increased carbon sequestration for global climate change mitigation.

Being among the top ten global charcoal producers in the world, charcoal production in Tanzania makes and an important part of the country's economy and it will dominate the energy sector for many years not only for Tanzania but also for most of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The price of charcoal in urban areas has been increasing every year due to increasing demand, implying an increase in production. These challenges of fuelwood production and consumption will remain large in Tanzania for quite some time if no measures will be taken to make cooking energy substitutes to charcoal and firewood more reliable and affordable than at present state.

Another alternative of reducing this pressure to the forest is making charcoal production technologies more efficient. With the current population increase, the demand for firewood and charcoal will continue to increase, and most likely induce an increase in wood harvesting as well. This calls for better alternative cooking energy technologies such as solar panel, gas, electricity and others. Of course, there are some traditional beliefs on the taste of food cooked using charcoal but behavioural characteristics like these are subject to change if proper knowledge and information are provided accordingly. Development and innovation of efficient technologies of cooking stoves can also contribute significantly to reducing the pressure to the forests as indicated in figure 2 below. Figure 2 shows how efficient technology can be instrumental in reducing the amount of wood directed to various uses. In the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario, we assume that the existing technologies for charcoal production and consumption will prevail while the use of efficient technology is our main assumption in the extreme low scenario. Therefore, in the extremely low and low scenario, there will be a very low demand for wood biomass compared to the other two scenarios implying sustainable use of the forest. The demand for wood biomass in the high scenario is almost three times than in the low scenario. This is a very big difference and if it is addressed properly can contribute significantly to reducing deforestation in the country.

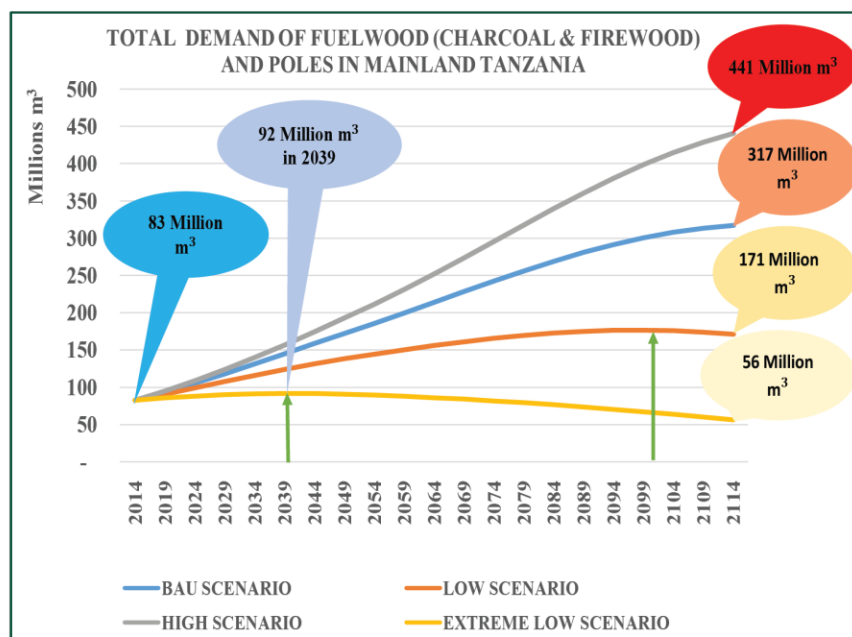


Figure 2: How technology can contribute in reducing the amount of wood biomass required for fuelwood and poles in Tanzania

There is no one size fits all policy to reduce the production and consumption of charcoal in Tanzania but we rather recommend a holistic approach encompassing different disciplines. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) can play a very crucial role in spearheading various innovations from technological improvements in the production and consumption side to behavioural changes in society. The advantage of SUA is its wide range of disciplines related to natural resources management. The University also calls for collaboration with other domestic and International Institutions in looking for the best and affordable alternatives to charcoal and firewood which will in turn help in reducing deforestation in Tanzania. In this regard, broader discussions on different topics such as climate change, decentralization of forest management, heavy taxation on charcoal production and consumption and subsidization of alternative energy sources (gas, solar, wind and electricity) for cooking seem to be suitable in the Tanzanian context.

Despite the wide range of Government's investment priorities and given limited financial resources, the government can still subsidize some of these clean energies that will have a measurable impact in reducing the pressure to the forests in Tanzania. Lack of alternative cooking energies to substitute charcoal will lead to a shortage of biomass for charcoal production by the year 2050 and 2100 as indicated on the left and right-hand side graphs respectively in figure 3.

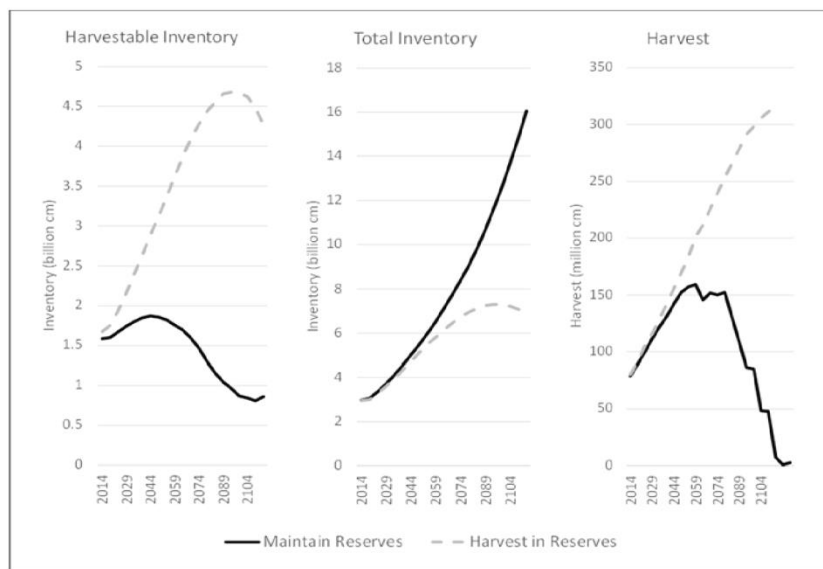


Figure 3: Projections of the Urban, Rural and Total Population in Tanzania

Based on the statistics and empirical evidence, it is clear that the current consumption of wood in Tanzania is not sustainable. Therefore, if no measures are taken to make cooking energy substitutes to charcoal more reliable and affordable and ensuring that charcoal production technologies are more efficient than at present, challenges of fuelwood production and consumption will remain large in the country for quite some time.

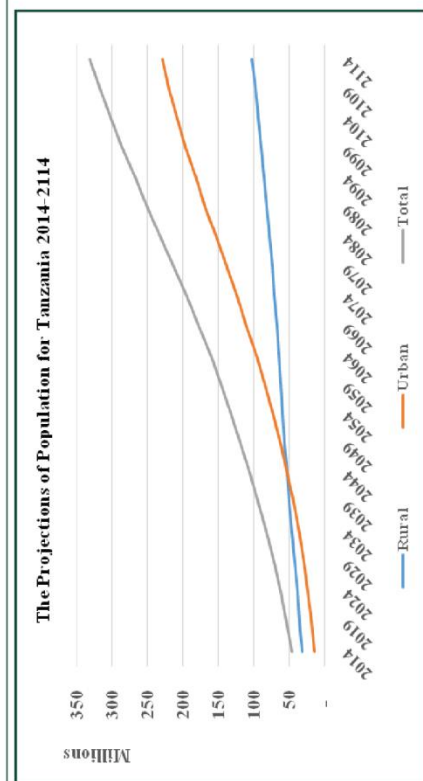


Figure 1: Projections of the Urban, Rural and Total Population in Tanzania

ATHARI ZITOKANAZO NA UBINAFSI KATIKA KUFIKIRI

Fikra zenye kutawaliwa na ubinafsi ni matokeo ya binadamu kwa asili kutojali haki na mahitaji ya wengine. Kwa asili binadamu hatukubali mitazamo ya wengine, na pia hatuoni kama kiwango cha kufikiri kwetu kina mipaka. Ikumbukwe, tunaweza kuwa na uelewa wa athari za ubinafsi katika kufikiri pale tu tunapofundishwa kufanya hivyo.

Wengi tunakumbuka namna walezi wetu walitulea, tulipewa kanuni mbalimbali kulingana na mioko na tamaduni tulizokulia, mathalani, kutokuiba, kuwajali wengine, kuwa na lugha inayofuata maadili ya jamii husika n.k., vivyo hivyo, ubinafsi au hila katika kufikiri na kuzungumza ni suala linalohitaji mafunzo. Kwa hiyo, elimu hii haijalishi wewe ni profesa, daktari, mwalimu, mhandisi, mwanamke, mwanaume au nani, wote, kwa namna moja au nyingine, tunahitaji elimu hii ili kupunguza ubinafsi katika kufikiri.

Wengi wetu hatufahamu ubinafsi tunaoufanya tukiwa tunahisi jambo, tukiwa tunatumia taarifa tulizopata, tukiwa tunatafsiri takwimu au data n.k. Pia, hatufahamu chanzo cha dhana na mawazo ya ubinafsi, pamoja na matokeo au athari za fikrahizi.



Mr. Abdulkarim S. Mhandeni
Idara ya Taaluma za Lugha

Kama binadamu, mara kadhaa tunafikiri visivyo tena kwa kujiamini na kudhani hivi tuonavyo ndiyo ukweli na tunadhani tumekuwa na yakini kwa kila tusemacho au kufikiri. Mara nyingi tumekuwa tukitumia hulka au silika kimakosa katika kutathimini ama kufanya maamuzi mbalimbali. Kwa maneno mengine, badala ya kutumia vigezo ama viwango vya tafakuri tunduizi (Critical Thinking) katika kujenga hoja ama kufikiri, wengi huwa tunatumia mtazamo binafsi wa kisaikolojia kuamini au kukataa jambo fulani.

Zifuatazo ni vigezo kadhaa vya kisaikolojia ambavyo binadamu tunavitumia katika kufikiri. Kimsingi vigezo hivi vimekuwa ni changamoto katika kufikia maendeleo ya mtu mmojammoja au ya kikundi. Pia, waweza kuwa na mafanikio makubwa katika uga wowote wa kimaisha lakini ukaishi kwa shida au kuwakwaza wenzako kama unatawaliwa na fikra hizi:

1.Ninaamini jambo hili ni kweli kwa sababu ninaamini.

Hii ni silika ya wengi wetu kama binadamu. Ninadhani ninachoamini ni kweli japo sijawahi kuhoji misingi iliyonifikisha kuamini kama ninavyoamini

2.Jambo fulani ni kweli kwa sababu tunaamini hivyo.

Kwa sababu tu jamii, kundi au jumuiya ninayoishi wanaamini hivi, basi hilo jambo ni kweli hata kama hujahoji misingi ya hilo jambo unaloliamini.

3.Jambo hili ni kweli kwa sababu ninataka kuliadini.

Unataka kuridhisha nafsi. Ninaamini chochote ambacho kitanipa faraja mimi ama kundi au jamii ninayoishi. Naamini kitu kinachonifanya nijisikie vizuri, naamini kitu ambacho hakitonifanya mimi kufikiri tofauti kwa namna yoyote hata kama ni jema, naamini kitu ambacho hakitonifanya nijione

4.Jambo fulani ni kweli kwa sababu siku zote nimekuwa nikiamini hivyo.

Kwakuwa nimekuwa nikiamini hivyo, basi sioni sababu ya kubadili msimamo wangu hata kama hujawahi kuhoji ukweli wa unachokiamini.

Cloud storage ensures security, access and sharing of the electronic

Ms. Ester E. Mnzava

Sokoine National Agricultural Library (SNAL)

Department of Reference and Community Information Services

5. Jambo fulani ni ukweli kwa sababu nina maslahi nalo binafsi.

Huu ni ubinafsi wa ndani zaidi. Ninaamini chochote ambacho kina matokeo chanya, mfano, kupata uongozi au nguvu ya uongozi, kupata fedha ama lolote lile ambalo nafsi yangu itaifaidika, hata kama sina ushahidi thabiti wa kile ninachoki- amini.

Hitimisho

Haya ni mambo machache katika ulimwengu wa tafakuri tunduizi (Critical Thinking). Hapa tumejaribu kuangazia eneo ambalo wengi wetu huwa hatulitambui pamoja na kuwa tumesoma. Jaribu maarifa haya katika maisha yako ya kila siku na siku moja utakuja kuona umuhimu wake. Mimi na wewe tupunguze ubinafsi ili tuwe na mijadala yenye ufanisi, tufanye maamuzi ambayo hayatoathiri wengine kisaikolojia na kuwa na maamuzi yenye tija. Vita, kugombana, rushwa, uonevu, unyonyaji, maamuzi mabovu huchochewa sana na ubinafsi huu wa kifikra. Pia, kwakuwa hapa Tanzania elimu hii haijapewa kipaombele, wakuze watoto wako katika mtindo huu wa kutambua kuwa kufikiri kwa mwanadamu kuna mipaka, na hivyo tujenge tabia ya kusikiliza na kuwajali wengine kabla ya kufanya maamuzi. Watakuja kukushukuru siku fulani hata ukiwa upo kaburini.

Makala haya yametafsiriwa kwa kuongezwa ama kupunguzwa baadhi ya maneno (ili kurahisisha usomaji) kutoka kitabu kiitwacho:

**CRITICAL THINKING:
CONCEPTS AND TOOLS**
Waandishi: Richard Paul
na Linda Elder
Pia waweza tembelea:
www.criticalthinking.com

The main reason why documents are stored is that they are needed for future use. It is this reason that calls for effective storage of our electronic documents. Many platforms that can be used to store the electronic documents including the local storage media (such as memory sticks, external hard drives and compact disks), personal computers and cloud storage. The cloud storage in its simplest sense refers to storing, accessing and managing electronic files over the Internet. This technology allows a user of particular files to use the "cloud" (online space) as a repository of his/her electronic files thus, used as a backup of your files.



Image by <https://friendlystock.com/>

The man above is confused because a few days ago his laptop and the memory sticks were stolen while he was travelling. Nevertheless, it was not a big challenge to him because he was doing a regular backup of his documents in another computer in the office. It is unfortunate that when he was in the office preparing

for the project meeting the computer sudden gets crushed. Now he is in a big mess because there is no other place where he saved his documents.

The benefits of using cloud storage technologies

It becomes relatively easier to prevent loss of information in case of computer theft, intentional or accidental deletion or overwriting of files, power outages and unexpected failure of the hard drives because the files are stored on the online space (the cloud).

The cloud storage facilitates the sharing of files with other people of their choices more quickly and conveniently. The sharing of information/files allows collaboration on projects and real-time editing of the documents by people in multiple locations.

The electronic files stored in the cloud can be accessed anywhere by using various computer devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops provided that the devices are connected to the internet.

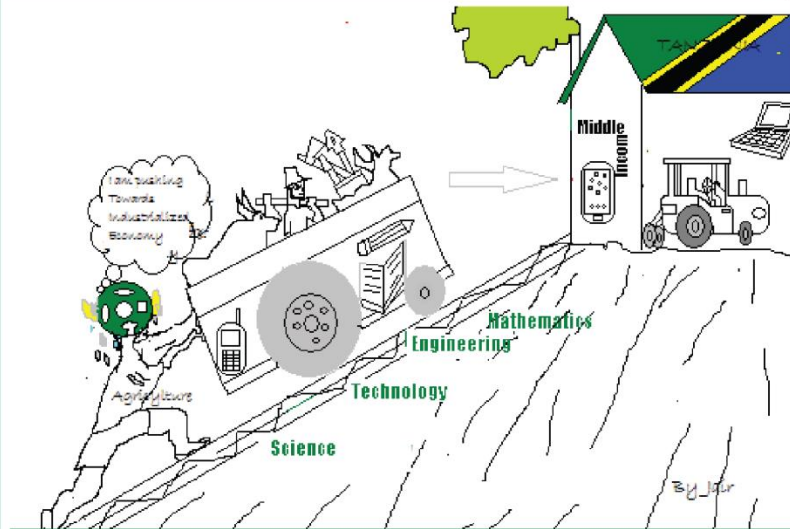
The good thing with cloud storage technologies is that they are available in various options, thus allowing everyone to use with relatively little costs. Some are available for free (basic use) and options with enhanced features.

Cartoons and Pictures

- Google drive -The storage for basic use is available by default. This means that everyone with a Google mail account has access to the Google drive with a free 15G storage space for basic use <https://www.google.com/drive/>
- Dropbox -Offers a basic free account with 2GB of online storage. <https://www.dropbox.com/>
- iCloud is built into every Apple device. Can be downloaded and set for windows PC. It is available in various plans with free space of 5GB storage <https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT204025>
- Amazon drive- There are various plans with a free space of 5GB storage. <https://www.amazon.com/b?ie=UTF8&node=15547130011>
- OneDrive-There are various plans with a free storage space of 5GB for basic use. <https://onedrive.live.com/about/en-US/>



The list given is not exhaustive; therefore, users are advised to explore more cloud storage technologies available to extend their choices. More importantly, regardless of the choice(s) made, the regular backup is essential for the continued safety of your documents.



Prof. Joyce Ndalichako, the Minister of Education, Science and Technology closing Chibunda Cup tournaments Nov. 3, 2019



The Administration men footballers celebrating after winning the 2019 Chibunda Cup



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