



Swiss Agency for
Development
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Swiss Agency for
the Environment,
Forests and
Landscape SAEFL

The International POPs Elimination Project

*Fostering Active and Effective Civil Society Participation in
Preparations for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention*

Global Day of Action on POPs in Tanzania

**Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development
(AGENDA) (Tanzania)**

**Environmental, Human Rights, Care, and Gender Organization
(ENVIROCARE) (Tanzania)**

Tanzania Plantation Workers' Union (TPAWU) (Tanzania)

**Tanzania
April 2005**

About the International POPs Elimination Project

On May 1, 2004, the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN <http://www.ipen.org>) began a global NGO project called the International POPs Elimination Project (IPEP) in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provided core funding for the project.

IPEP has three principal objectives:

- Encourage and enable NGOs in 40 developing and transitional countries to engage in activities that provide concrete and immediate contributions to country efforts in preparing for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;
- Enhance the skills and knowledge of NGOs to help build their capacity as effective stakeholders in the Convention implementation process;
- Help establish regional and national NGO coordination and capacity in all regions of the world in support of longer-term efforts to achieve chemical safety.

IPEP will support preparation of reports on country situation, hotspots, policy briefs, and regional activities. Three principal types of activities will be supported by IPEP: participation in the National Implementation Plan, training and awareness workshops, and public information and awareness campaigns.

For more information, please see <http://www.ipen.org>

IPEN gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the Global Environment Facility, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Swiss Agency for the Environment Forests and Landscape, the Canada POPs Fund, the Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM), Mitchell Kapor Foundation, Sigrid Rausing Trust, New York Community Trust and others.

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and not necessarily the views of the institutions providing management and/or financial support.

This report is available in the following languages: English

Background

The IPEN Global Day of Action (GDA) in Tanzania to mark Earth day was commemorated on 21st April in Tanzania since 22nd April was a public holiday. Three NGOs/ CSOs that are participating in IPEP held a joint event in Dar es Salaam. The main activity was preparation of different awareness materials on the Stockholm Convention on POPs and holding of a press conference. The IPEN Keep the Promise Campaign aimed to bring the attention of the public to the First Conference of the Parties (COP1) of the Stockholm Convention, brief on the Egg sampling results and the obligations of different stakeholders to the Convention were among the key pieces of information prepared and disseminated on that day.

NGO/CSOs participated and contact persons

1. AGENDA: Silvani Mng'anya
2. ENVIROCARE: Canute Hyandye
3. TPAWU: Yahya Msangi

Activities

1. Preparation and dissemination of materials;
2. Press Conference on the Stockholm Convention, COP1, Keep Promise Campaign and egg sampling results
3. Media interview

The Stockholm Convention in Tanzania

Tanzania (United Republic of) signed the Convention on the first day in Stockholm on 23rd May 2001. The Parliament ratified it on 3rd February 2004, the ratification instruments were submitted at the United Nations Offices on 30th April 2004 and the Convention entered into force on 17th May 2004.

The National Implementation Plan (NIP) is being prepared, now under review after Stakeholders consultation. AGENDA and ENVIROCARE are NGOs currently participating in the preparation of the NIP.

Press Conference

Invitation was sent to different media outlets to attend the conference. The invitation aimed to have balanced representation of print, audio and TV media at local national and international levels.

The objectives of the conference were:

- ♦ To raise awareness and advocacy for the POPs Convention;
- ♦ To brief on the International POPs Elimination Project (IPEP) and the initial findings;
- ♦ To bring the attention of media and public to the Keep the Promise Campaign and the need for action; and
- ♦ To highlight the key issues to be addressed at the COP1.

Materials produced and disseminated include:

1. Press Release on the Stockholm Convention (English and Swahili) – brief on what are POPs, characteristics and effects; first list of POPs, areas with POPs stockpiles in Tanzania and issues to be covered in the COP1 including plea by IPEN to Keep the Promise;
2. NGOs/CSOs efforts towards implementation of the Stockholm Convention (English) – brief on the IPEP: objectives, activities, coordination, management and initial project outcomes in Tanzania including egg sampling ;
3. TPAWU Statement on POPs;
4. IPEN Fact Sheets: Living the Stockholm Convention; the Stockholm Convention and DDT; the Stockholm Convention and Stockpiles;
5. IPEN Brochure with the Stockholm Declaration.

Event evaluation and comments

The event was covered both in the print, radio and TV media on the 21st April 2005 and the following one week. One newspaper covered the event after one month. Eleven (11) different print media had either an article or photograph on the event and some newspapers had more than one article in different days. Three local radio stations had news bulletin covering the event and one international radio covered an interview on Stockholm Convention and POPs in Tanzania. Two local TV stations covered the conference in the news bulletin (see summary table on coverage). It was not easy to monitor all newspapers continuously.

There were feedback from viewers, listeners and readers on the event; an indication that the message reached the public. Some asked for more work to awaken the public on the dangers caused by POPs and the insisted on the need for possible immediate measures to eliminate POPs.

In conclusion, there is a fundamental need for coordination of NGOs and CSOs working on awareness-raising to have joint activities; also to the invite participation of more organizations at different levels in order to track the

message across the society and public in general. On the other hand, the government's collaboration and appreciation of NGOs/ CSOs work and inviting them as partners at different levels of the planning and implementation of the Convention is inevitable for its success.

ANNEX I: PHOTOGRAPHS



Mr. Silvani Mng'anya - center (AGENDA) speaking at the press conference; left is Mr. Bashiru Abdul (AGENDA) and right is Mr. Canute Hyandy (ENVIROCARE).



Section of the reporters at the conference



Section of the reporters at the press conference

ANNEX II: COVERARE SUMMARY

| NEWSPAPERS | | | TV / RADIO | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|------------|------------------------|--|
| | NAME | COVERAGE DATES | | NAME | COVERAGE DATES |
| 1 | Daily News/ Sunday News | 24.4.05 photograph | 1 | Radio One | 22.4.05 - 7am news bulletin 22.4.05 - 1pm news |
| 2 | Majira | 22.4.05 - article 23.4.05 - photo 28.4.05 - article | 2 | Wapo Radio | 21.4.05 - 5pm news |
| 3 | Tanzania Daima | 22.4.05 - photo | 3 | Radio Tumaini | 21.4.05 - 3pm news |
| 4 | Uhuru | 22.4.05 - article | 4 | Star TV | 22.4.05 - 6.30am news |
| 5 | Daily Times | 22.4.05 - article 22.4.05 - photo | 5 | Deutsche Welle (DW) | 27.4.05 - 6pm - interview |
| 6 | Nipashe | 24.4.05 - Editorial comments 3.5.05 - article | 6 | Channel Ten/ DTV | 21.4.05 - 7pm news 22.4.05 - 7am news |
| 7 | The Citizen | 22.4.05 - article 23.4.05 - article | | | |
| 8 | The Guardian | 26.5.05 - article | | | |
| 9 | The African | 22.4.05 - article 23.4.05 - photograph | | | |
| 10 | Mtanzania | 22.4.05 - article | | | |
| 11 | Hoja | 26.4.05 - article | | | |

ANNEX III: PARTICIPANTS

| S/N | NAME | INSTITUTION/ MEDIA | ADDRESS |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Oscar Mirindo | Radio One | Box 4374 DSM |
| 2 | Jaqueline Maro | Upendo Radio | Box 13603 DSM |
| 3 | Sechelela Mpande | Wapo Radio | Box 6178 DSM |
| 4 | Maimuna Kubegeya | Star TV | Box 70253 DSM |
| 5 | Semu Mwakyanjala | Daily News /Sunday News | Box 9033 DSM |
| 6 | Max | Star TV | Box 1732 DSM |
| 7 | Job Ndomba | Majira | Box 71439 DSM |
| 8 | Joseph Zablou | Tanzania Daima | Box 15477 DSM |
| 9 | Magreth Kinabo | Tanzania Daima | Box 15477 DSM |
| 10 | Amanda Luhanga | Wapo Radio | Box 6178 DSM |
| 11 | Esther Katua | Uhuru/ Mzalendo | Box 9221 DSM |
| 12 | Lutusyo Godfrey | Daily Times | - |
| 13 | Lucy Lyatuu | Nipashe | Box 31042 DSM |
| 14 | Finnigan wa Simbeye | The Citizen | Box 19754 DSM |
| 15 | Gladness Mboma | Majira | Box 9004 DSM |
| 16 | Editha Msaki | Hoja | Box 10762 DSM |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 17 | Judica Tarimo | The Guardian | Box 31042 DSM |
| 18 | Joseph Mwendapole | Nipashe | Box 31042 DSM |
| 19 | Fortunatha Ringo | Msemakweli | Box 6133 DSM |
| 20 | Angela Semaya | Mwananchi | Box 19754 DSM |
| 21 | Tiganya Vincent | Maelezo | Box 9142 DSM |
| 22 | Ahadi Kakore | Xin Hua | Box 45409 DSM |
| 23 | Michael Makunza | The African | Box 4793 DSM |
| 24 | Christopher R Buke | Deutsche Welle (DW) | Box DSM |
| 25 | Mohamed Kazingumbe | Daily Times | Box 71439 DSM |
| 26 | Ramadhan Kinyonya | Photo Journalist / Daily Times | Box 71439 DSM |
| 27 | Joy Njarabi | Radio Uhuru | Box 9112 DSM |
| 28 | Salum Mwalim | DTV/ Channel Ten | Box 21122 DSM |
| 29 | Hery Makange | DTV/ Channel Ten | Box 21122 DSM |
| 30 | Mohamed H. Maronya | The Citizen | Tabata - DSM |
| 31 | Francis Lucas | Photographer / Mtanzania | Box 4793 DSM |
| 32 | Peter Mwenda | Business Times | Box 71439 DSM |
| 33 | Philipo Cyprian | Clouds FM / TVT | Box 31519 DSM |
| 34 | Sydney Kwiyaamba | Media Consultant | Box 78439 DSM |
| 35 | Rachel Balama | Dar Leo | Box 71439 DSM |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 36 | Neema Mwangomo | Radio Uhuru | - |
| 37 | S. Mwendapole | Alasiri | Box 31042 DSM |
| 38 | Yassin Kayombo | Uhuru | Box 9221 DSM |
| 39 | Hilari Komba | Radio Tumaini / Tumaini Letu | Box 1916 DSM |
| 40 | Spear Patrick | Business Times/ Photographer | Box 71439 DSM |
| 41 | Nora Damian | Daily Times | Box 71439 DSM |
| 42 | Anna Mpanda | Business Times | Box 71439 DSM |
| 43 | Bartholomew Wandu | Mwananchi/ The Citizen | Box 19754 DSM |
| 44 | Canute Hyandye | ENVIROCARE | Box 9824 DSM |
| 45 | Haji T. Rehani | AGENDA | Box 77266 |
| 46 | Bunga Abdallah | AGENDA | Box 77266 |
| 47 | Nadhifa Ramadhan | AGENDA | Box 77266 |
| 48 | Jamal Kiama | AGENDA | Box 77266 |
| 49 | Bashiru Abdul | AGENDA | Box 77266 |
| 50 | Silvani Mng'anya | AGENDA | Box 77266 |

ANNEX IV: NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Wananchi wametahadharishwa

<http://www.ipp.co.tz/ipp/radio1/2005/04/22/37673.html>

2005-04-22 03:07:51

Na Radio One Habari

Wananchi wametahadharishwa juu ya matumizi ya aina mbalimbali ya mafuta ya transfoma, kufuatia mafuta hayo kuwa katika orodha ya kemikali zenye sumu ambayo huatarisha afya kwa binadamu, mimea na wanyama.

Mafuta hayo licha ya kwamba matumizi yake mahususi ni kwa ajili ya kulainisha transfoma za umeme, pia baadhi ya wananchi wamekuwa wakiyaiba na kuyatumia kama vipodozi, dawa ya mba na kwamba.

Hayo yameelezwa jijini Dar es salaam na wataalam wa masuala ya kemikali kutoka shirika moja lisilokuwa la kiserikali linalojihusisha na masuala ya maendeleo na mazingira-AGENDA, katika mkutano na waandishi wa habari kuhusu na masuala ya kemikali zenye sumu.

Wamesema kuwa mafuta ya transfoma na kemikali nyingine zimepigwa marufuku baada ya kubainika athari zake, na kwamba mkutano uliofanyika Stockholm mwaka 2001 na kuhudhuriwa na nchi kadhaa, nchi 50 ikiwemo Tanzania ilitia saina mktaba wa Stockholm wa kutotumia kemikali hizo na kuondoa zile zinazoonekana katika mazingira.

Baadhi ya kemikali zilizopendekezwa kutotumika ni pamoja na Aldrin inayotumika kudhibiti wadudu kwenye mahindi na pamba, DDT kudhibiti wadudu pia kwenye pamba na kudhibiti malaria, Endrin nayo kudhibiti wadudu kwenye mahindi na pamba na kuaa panya.

Madhara ya kemikali hizo kwa binadamu ni kansa, matatizo kwenye figo, kuathirika kwa mfumo wa fahamu, kupooza, magonjwa ya ngozi na kupuguza uwezo wa kufikiri, ambapo kwa Watoto hushindwa kujifunza kuweka kumbukumbu na pia husababisha vifo.

- SOURCE: RADIO ONE

Mafuta ya transfoma yakaangiwa chipsi

Friday, April 22, 2005 -@0027 EAT (21:27 GMT)

<http://www.bcstimes.com/majira/viewnews.php?category=1&newsID=4837>

Na Gladness Mboma

SHIRIKA lisilo la kiserikali linalojishughulisha na mazingira (JENDA) limesema licha ya mafuta ya transfoma za umeme kudaiwa kutumika kwa matumizi ya vipodozi, kutibu mba, pia yanatumika kukaangia chipsi na mihogo.

Mwenyekiti wa shirika hilo, Bw. Salvan Mng'anya, alisema jana Dar es Salaam wakati akizungumzia mkataba wa kimataifa wa Stockholm wa kuondoa uzalishaji na matumizi ya kemikali za sumu zenye madhara ya muda mrefu kwa binadamu, wanyama na mazingira (POPs).

Alisema habari zisizothibitishwa zimedai mafuta hayo hutumika kukaangia chipsi na mihogo, hali ambayo ni hatari kubwa na kwamba yana kemikali za sumu zinazodumu kwa muda mrefu na yana athari kubwa kwa binadamu.

Alisema kemikali hizo zinazojulikana kama POPs zinasababisha madhara makubwa kwa afya ya binadamu, wanyama na mazingira.

"Kwa vile mafuta hayo huwa na POPs aina ya PCB madhara yake ni yale yale bila kujali yametumika kwa kula au kujipaka mwilini kama vipodozi," alisema Bw. Mng'anyi.

Alisema sehemu zenye mlundikano mkubwa wa kemikali chakavu za POPs nchini, umeonekana zaidi katika maeneo yaliyokuwa na viwanda vya kutengeneza kemikali kabla ya kupigwa marufuku.

Bw. Mng'anyi alisema mikoa inayoongoza kwa kuwa na kemikali hiyo ya hatari ni Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro, Tanga, Shinyanga, Mwanza na Dar es Salaam.

"Mrundikano huu umechangia kuwepo kwa kemikali hizo chakavu katika mikoa iliyotajwa ambapo unahitajika utaalumu wa hali ya juu na fedha nyingi katika kuzitekeza," alisema.

Alisema madhara mengine ya kemikali ni kupatwa na saratani na uvimbe katika viungo muhimu vya mwili kama figo, utumbo, koo na viungo vya uzazi.

Matatizo mengine ni kuathirika kwa mfumo wa fahamu ikiwa ni pamoja na kupooza, kupungua kinga ya mwili, ulemavu kwa watoto wanaozaliwa, kupungua kwa nguvu za uzazi, magonjwa ya ngozi, kupungua uwezo wa kufikiri na watoto kushindwa kujifunza na kuweka kumbukumbu na kubadilika kwa tabia za kimaumbile, kati ya kiume na kike na hatimaye kifo.

Alisema Tanzania ni nchi zilizotumia kemikali za POPs hasa katika kilimo, ambapo alizitaja kemikali hizo zilizotumika katika kilimo ni Aldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex na Toxaphene.

Bw. Mng'anya alisema kemikali hizo haziwezi kuoreshwa au kuvunjwavunjwa na viumbe hai ardhini mfano bakteria kama ilivyo kwa kemikali nyingine.

Gazeti huru la kila siku

Majira

POPS: Kemikali zinazotishia uhai

Thursday, April 28, 2005 -@0010 EAT (21:10 GMT)

<http://www.bcstimes.com/majira/viewnews.php?category=13&newsID=4875>

POPs ni kemikali za sumu zenye kudumu katika mazingira kwa muda mrefu, zikisababisha madhara makubwa kwa afya ya binadamu, wanyama na mazingira. Kemikali hizo zipo pia katika mafuta ya transfoma ambayo yanadaiwa kutumika isivyo katika mapishi chipsi na mihogo. Mwandishi wetu GLADNESS MBOMA anaeleza zaidi katika makala haya.

KWA miaka mingi, wakulima duniani kote wamekuwa wakitumia kemikali mbalimbali kama mbolea na viuatilifu vya mimea, zikiwamo zile ambazo zimekuja kubainika baadaye kuwa zina madhara kwa afya ya binadamu na mazingira kwa ujumla.

Miongoni mwa kemikali hizo ni kemikali zilizowekwa katika kundi la Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), ambazo mbali na kutumika katika kilimo, pia hutumika katika shughuli mbalimbali viwandani.

Kemikali hizi zimewahi kutumika sana nchini kama viuatilifu kwenye kilimo, nyingine zikichanganywa kwenye mafuta ya transfoma na 'circuit breaker' za umeme, ili kuongeza uwezo wa kulainisha na kukabiliana na joto.

Tabia kuu za kemikali hizo ni kubakia kwenye mazingira ya maji na udongo

kwa muda mrefu kwa miongo kadhaa bila kupoteza uwezo wao wa kumdhuru binadamu na viumbe hai wengine.

Kemikali hizo huingia na kujikusanya na kuendelea kujilimbikiza ndani ya miili ya viumbe hai hasa wanyama, akiwemo binadamu na zaidi sana sehemu za mafuta katika mwili.

Mwenyekiti wa asasi isiyokuwa ya kiserikali inayojishughulisha na mazingira (AGENDA), Bw. Silvan Mng'anya, akielezea athari zitokanazo na kemikali za POPs anasema kemikali hizo ni sumu kali hata katika kiwango kidogo tu kwani hujilimbikiza na kuongezeka ndani ya mwili wa kiumbe hai.

Bw. Mng'anya anasema kemikali husafiri umbali mrefu hata kutoka bara moja hadi jingine zisikotumika na kusababisha madhara na kwamba huingia mwilini kwa njia ya chakula, mfano kutoka samaki au nyama iliyoathirika na kurithisha kutoka uzao mmoja kwenda mwingine wakati wa utungaji mimba.

Anasema kemikali hizo haziwezi kuoreshwa au kuvunjwawunjwa na viumbe hai wa ardhi, mfano bakteria, kama ilivyo kwa kemikali nyingine.

Anasema Mkataba wa Kimataifa wa Stockholm wa mwaka 2001 dhidi ya kemikali hizi ambao Tanzania ni mojawapo ya nchi zilizousaini na kuuridhia, unataka kemikali hizo kupigwa marufuku katika utengenezaji na matumizi.

"Hata hivyo, kuna orodha nyingine ambayo ipo katika hatua ya mwisho ya kuingizwa katika kundi hili kutokana na kuwa na tabia zilizotajwa na kemikali hizo zipo katika makundi mawili," anasema Bw. Mng'anya.

"Kundi la kwanza ni la viuatilifu, ambavyo ni DDT, endrin, dieldrin, aldrin, chlordane, toxaphene, heptachlor, mirex na hexachlorobenzene," anasema.

Anasema kundi la pili ni kemikali ambazo huzalisha viwandani na katika shughuli nyingine (katika hali ya gesi au vumbi) bila kutegemea wakati bidhaa nyingine zikitengenezwa kama vile nondo, saruji, mafuta ya transfoma au kuchoma plastiki.

"Kemikali hizo ni dioxin na furan ambazo kwa kiasi kikubwa hutokana na kuchoma vitu vya plastiki au vitu vyenye klorini ikiwemo mizoga na PCBs ambazo hupatikana katika mafuta ya transfoma," anasema Bw. Mng'anya.

Bw. Mng'anya anasema ingawa majina ya kemikali hizo ni ya Kiingereza, wakulima wengi waliowahi kuzitumia wameshasikia majina haya ingawa hawajui madhara ya kemikali hizo vizuri.

Akizungumzia madhara ya kemikali za POPs, Bw. Mng'anya anasema yanasababisha kansa na uvimbe katika viungo muhimu vya mwili kama ini, figo, utumbo na koo na viungo vya uzazi.

Kuathirika kwa mfumo wa fahamu ikiwa ni pamoja na kupooza, kupungua

kinga ya mwili, ulemavu kwa watoto wanaozaliwa, kupungua kwa nguvu za uzazi, magonjwa ya ngozi, kupungua uwezo wa kufikiri na watoto kushindwa kujifunza na kuweka kumbukumbu, kubadilika kwa tabia za kimaumbile kati ya kiume na kike.

Anasema Tanzania ni kati ya nchi zilizotumia kemikali za POPs hasa katika kilimo, ingawa kwa sasa zinasadikika kuwa hazitumiki.

"Hata hivyo kwa kuwa zinadumu kwenye mazingira kwa muda mrefu bado madhara yake yapo na wale waliokwishaathirika bado watakuwa wanaendelea kuathirika kama ilivyoelezwa kuwa zina tabia ya kuongezeka mwilini na kurithisha katika uzao kutoka kwa mama kwenda kwa mtoto," anasema Bw. Mng'anya.

Anasema kwa upande mwingine, uchomaji ovyo wa taka hasa za plastiki zenye klorini kama vile mabomba ya maji machafu huendelea kudhuru watu kutokana na kuwa na kemikali hizo.

Bw. Mng'anya anasema pamoja na mkataba huo kupiga marufuku uzalishaji na matumizi ya kemikali hizo, unatoa ruhusa maalumu kwa DDT kuendelea kutumika kwa muda kwa ajili ya kupambana na mbu waenezao malaria tu.

Akielezea matumizi ya POPs katika kilimo Bw. Mng'anya anasema aldrin ilikuwa inatumika kudhibiti wadudu waharibifu kwenye mahindi na pamba pamoja na kudhibiti mchwa kwenye majengo ya udongo na nzige, wakati chlordane ilikuwa ikidhibiti wadudu waharibifu kwenye mahindi, pamba na mboga za majani pamoja na kudhibiti mchwa kwenye udongo.

DDT ilikuwa ikitumika kudhibiti wadudu waharibifu kwenye pamba na kudhibiti mbu waenezao malaria. Dieldrin ilikuwa ikitumika kudhibiti wadudu waharibifu kwenye mahindi na pamba pamoja na kudhibiti mchwa na wadudu wengine kwenye udongo.

Endrin ilikuwa ikitumika kudhibiti wadudu kwenye pamba na mahindi pamoja na kudhibiti panya, heptachlor ilikuwa ikitumika kudhibiti mchwa na wadudu wengine kwenye udongo pamoja na kudhibiti wadudu waharibifu kwenye pamba na nzige.

Hexachlorobenzene, anasema, ilikuwa ikitumika kuuu ukungu (fungi) katika mazao ya vyakula, mirex ilikuwa ikitumika kudhibiti siafu, mchwa na moto katika plastiki, mpira na vifaa vya umeme na toxaphene ilikuwa ikidhibiti wadudu kwenye mifugo, mathalani kupe.

Anasema mafuta ya transfoma za umeme yamekuwa yakiingizwa nchini kwa ajili ya kutumika tu kwenye transfoma, lakini wananchi wachache wamekuwa wakiyaiba kwa ajili ya matumizi ya vipodozi, kutibu mba na habari zisizothibitishwa zinadai hutumika pia kukaangia chipsi na mihogo.

Anasema shirika lake baada ya kupata habari hizo linaendelea kufanya

uchunguzi ili kubaini kama kweli mafuta hayo ambayo yana kemikali kali yanatumika kwa kukaangia chipsi.

"Hii ni hatari sana. Mafuta hayo ya transfoma kwa vile yana POPs aina ya PCB, madhara yake ni yale yale pasipo kujali yametumika kwa kula au kujipaka mwilini kama vipodozi," anasema.

Akizitaja sehemu zenye mrundikano mkubwa wa kemikali chakavu za POPs nchini Tanzania kuwa ni katika yale maeneo yaliyokuwa yakilima mazao yaliyobainishwa hapo juu, au sehemu zilikoshukia kabla ya kusambazwa.

Bw. Mng'anya anasema sera ya taifa ya kudhibiti magonjwa ya mlipuko ya wanyama na mimea ya mwaka 1980 kwa nia njema ilichangia kuletwa kwa kemikali hizo ambazo kwa upande mwingine ziliingia nyingi kupita mahitaji au kuchelewa kusambazwa.

Anasema pia zinapatika maeneo ambayo kulikuwa na viwanda vya kutengeneza kemikali hizo kabla ya kupigwa marufuku.

"Mikoa inayoongoza ni Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro, Tanga, Shinyanga, Mwanza na Dar es Salaam," anasema Bw.Mng'anya

Anasema mrundikano huo umechangia kuwepo kwa kemikali hizo katika mikoa iliyotajwa ambapo unahitajika utaalumu wa hali ya juu na fedha nyingi kuziteketeza.

Bw. Mng'anya anasema mkutano wa kwanza wa nchi zilizoridhia Mkataba wa Stockholm, uliofanyika nchini Uruguay Mei 2 hadi 6, 2004, uliidhinisha mkataba huo kuanza kutumika rasmi kama sheria ya kimataifa baada ya kuridhiwa na nchi 50 Februari 2004.

Kuanza kutumika huko kunamaanisha kuwepo kwa mikutano ya nchi ridhia kupanga mikakati ya pamoja ya utekelezaji wa mkataba huo.

Anasema mkutano wa kwanza utafanyika nchini Uruguay kuanzia Mei 2 hadi 6 mwaka huu ambapo nchi ridhia zipatazo 97 (zikiwepo zote za Afrika Mashariki) pamoja na wadau wengine kama mashirika ya Umoja wa Mataifa, jumuiya za kikanda na asasi zisizo za kiserikali zitahudhuria.

Baadhi ya mambo ambao yatajadiliwa katika mkutano huo wa kwanza ni hatua za kupunguza na kuondoa matumizi ya POPs na maamuzi juu ya DDT kuendelea kuzitumia dhidi ya malaria kwa zuio maalumu.

Mengine ni hatua za kupunguza na kuondoa POPs zisizokusudiwa kwa kutumia mbinu muafaka za kiteknolojia na kimazingira na mwongozo wa kitaalamu wa kupunguza na kuondoa POPs zitokanazo na taka kwa kuzingatia uhifadhi wa mazingira.

Mada nyingine ni mipango ya nchi ridhia ya kupambana na uzalishaji na matumizi ya POPs, utaratibu wa ubadilishanaji wa taarifa za POPs na ushirikiano baina ya wadau, misaada ya kitaalamu kwa nchi zinazoendelea, masuala ya fedha na utaratibu wa kusaidia nchi zinazoendelea na tathimini ya utekelezaji wa mkataba katika ngazi ya kitaifa.

Anasema mashirika ya hiari yanayopiga vita matumizi ya POPs ulimwenguni (IPEN) yanatoa mwito kwa wadau wote na hasa serikali ridhia na zile zilizosaini mkataba wa Stockholm, kuilinda dunia dhidi ya madhara yatokanayo na POPs kwa kutimiza ahadi zilizowekwa wakati wa kuupitisha, kuusaini na kuuridhia.

Anasema ahadi hizo zinaweza kugawanywa katika sehemu sita kuu ambazo ni misaada ya kifedha na kitaalamu, ambayo ni muhimu kwa nchi zinazoendelea katika kutekeleza wajibu wao kwa mkataba na pia ufuatiliaji na tathimini ya matumizi ya misaada hiyo ni muhimu.

Bw. Mng'anya anasema pia marejeo yote yanayoandaliwa kwa ajili ya vyanzo na udhibiti wa dioxin yanahitaji kuangaliwa upya kwa kuzingatiwa uandaaji wa mipango ya utekelezaji ya nchi husika.

Mwenyekiti huyo anasema katika utambuzi wa POPs mpya, kemikali zote zinazotumika na kuonekana zina tabia za POPs hufanyiwa kazi na Kamati ya Uainishaji wa POPs. Anazitaja kemikali hizo kuwa ni hexachlorocyclohexane, lindane, dicofol, endosulfan, kemikali za kuzimia moto, matufa ya petroli yenye klorini, organotins, na aina fulani za zebaki.

Kama ni kweli mafuta ya transfoma yanakaangia chipsi na mihogo serikali ichukue hatua za haraka

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Na Mhariri

Itakumbukwa kwamba katika hotuba yake ya kila mwisho wa mwezi aliyoitoa Februari mwishoni mwaka huu kupitia radio na televisheni, Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa alizungumza kwa ukali kuhusu uharibifu wa miundombinu nchini ambapo aliagiza wanaohujumu kukamatwa.

Katika hotuba hiyo kwa wananchi, Rais aligusia zaidi hujuma dhidi ya Tanesco na hasa wizi wa mafuta ya transfoma na vyuma vya nguzo za umeme ambavyo vimelisababishia shirika hilo hasara ya mamilioni ya shilingi.

Alitaja mikoa inayoongoza kwa wizi wa mafuta kuwa ni Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro na Dodoma. Lakini akasema Dar es Salaam ni kinara wa hujuma hiyo.

Kwa takwimu za haraka haraka, Rais akasema mwaka 2003 transfoma 63 zenye thamani ya sh. mil.315 ziliharibiwa mkoani Dar es Salaam baada ya mafuta yake kuibwa.

Idadi hiyo iliongezeka hadi kufikia transfoma 70 mwaka 2004 zenye thamani ya sh. mil.420.

Na katika miezi miezi miwili tu Januari na Februari mwaka huu, transfoma 52 ziliharibiwa baada ya mafuta yake kuibwa na kusababisha hasara ya sh. mil.416.

Kwa Dar es Salaam,sasa transfoma moja huharibiwa kila siku.

Uharibifu huu kama alivyosema Rais wetu hakika ni wa kutisha.

Akakumbusha kwamba anayeibiwa siyo serikali bali ni wananchi hivyo ni wajibu wa kila mmoja kutoa ushirikiano wa kutosha katika kudhibiti hujuma hiyo.

Rais wetu alikuwa sahihi kabisa katika hilo.

Kwamba taifa kwa jumla linapata hasara kubwa sana kutokana na hujuma dhidi ya transfoma hizo.

Isitoshe zipo athari nyingine mbali na za kiuchumi ambazo zinatokana na hujuma hiyo.

Tayari wiki hii zimechapishwa habari magazetini kwamba mafuta ya transfoma hivi sasa yanatumika kukaangia chipsi na mihogo kwa matumizi ya binadamu.

Awali ilijulikana kwamba mafuta ya transfoma yanapoibwa hutumiwa kutengeneza vipodozi (mikorogo) kwa ajili ya kurembesha ngozi ya wanawake pamoja na kuondoa mba kwenye ngozi.

Lakini matumizi haya ya kuliwa kama chakula ni mapya.

Katibu Mtendaji wa shirika lisilo la kiserikali la AGENDA, Silvan Mng?anya akizungumza na waandishi wa habari Dar es Salaam wiki hii amesema kuwa mafuta yanayoibwa kwenye transfoma nchini inadaiwa kutumika kukaangia

chipsi na mihogo.

Akasema kuwa kwenye mafuta hayo kuna kemikali zenye sumu hivyo yanapotumiwa na binadamu yana athari kubwa kwani huingia mwilini na kujikusanya na kuendelea kujilimbikiza ndani ya mwili hasa sehemu zenye mafuta.

Utafiti wa shirika hili kuhusu matumizi ya mafuta haya unahitaji kufuatiliwa na kuchukuliwa hatua za haraka kabla wananchi wengi hawajaumia zaidi kiafya.

Hakuna asiyetambua kwamba katika miji yetu biashara za akina mamalishe zimetapakaa kila pembe.

Na vyakula vipikwavyo ni wali, ndizi, nyama, samaki za kukaanga, chipsi, mihogo ya kukaanga na kadhalika.

Walaji wa vyakula hivi ni sisi wenyewe. Wapo wanaopelekewa maofisini, wengine kufuata vyakula hivyo vibandani na kandokando ya barabara ambako hutayarishwa.

Pia kwenye vituo vya mabasi mfano mzuri kituo cha mabasi cha Mwenge Jijini Dar es Salaam.

Wanachojua walaji ni kukaa chini na kuanza kula bila hata kujali utayarishaji wake.

Na kusema ukweli mlaji yeye huamini tu kwamba maandalizi ya chakula husika yamezingatia misingi yote ya Mtu ni Afya.

Kumbe masikini wa Mungu wakati mwingine chakula kile kimechanganywa kemikali za sumu kama hizo zitokanazo na mafuta ya transfoma kama kweli yanatumika bila kutambua. Hii ni hatari sana.

Taarifa iliyotolewa na AGENDA siyo ya kupuuzwa hata kidogo.

Tujipe moyo kwamba bado tunaweza kuokoa jahazi kwa kuchukua hatua za mara moja. Vyombo vya kushughulikia tatizo kama hili vipo.

Tunao watu wa Idara ya Afya ambao wanapaswa kufanya ukaguzi siyo tu wa sehemu za biashara ya vyakula bali hata chakula chenyewe kama kinakidhi ubora kiafya.

Pia maofisa toka Mkemia Mkuu wanapaswa kufanya ukaguzi wa vyakula wanavyotumia wananchi hata kule mitaani.

Wachukue sampo za mafuta, unga na kadhalika na bila shaka watagundua kwamba vingine havifai kabisa kuliwa na binadamu.

Kwanini tusebiri wananchi wafe kama kuku wenye kideri ndipo tuzinduke

kuchukua hatua? Lisemwalo lipo, kama halipo linakuja. Tusiruhusu tatizo moja lizue tatizo lingine kama hilo la wizi wa mafuta ya transfoma. Huu ni mzigo kwa taifa tushirikiane kuutua.

- SOURCE: *NIPASHE*