

TIST

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TIST SEMINAR FOR SEVEN COUNTRIES HELD IN MOROGORO AT LITI

TIST held a really exciting seminar at Liti, Morogoro from 21st July until 1st August 2003 with over 60 members from 7 countries - Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, India, UK and USA! Participants shared and worked on best practices for small group meetings and forming new small groups in their communities as well as best practices for starting and maintaining nurseries, tree planting and conservation farming. The seminar also included HIV/AIDS education and a call to action in the participants' communities.



Wanasemina kutoka nchi saba walio Shiriki katika semina ya mradi wa TIST Mkoani Morogoro Kuanzia July 21 hadi 2 August 2003.

On the Saturday at the end of the first week, all the participants went on a field trip to see small groups in Moletu and Chamkaroma. All of us were inspired by seeing these groups and how they have made the TIST program a success. Mr. Chinolo's farm was particularly amazing. This year he harvested 16 bags of maize per acre instead of the average 3 or 4 bags, and this was after just 3 years of using conservation farming best practices!

We went back for the second week of the seminar to understand more about new technologies like

SEMINA YA TIST KWA NCHI SABA ILIOFANYIKA CHUO CHA LITI MOROGORO

TIST ilifanya semina ya kuvutia katika chuo cha LITI, Morogoro kuanzia tarehe 21 Julai hadi tarehe 1 Agosti 2003 ikiwa na washiriki zaidi ya 60 kutoka nchi saba - Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Afrika ya Kusini, India, Uingereza na Marekani! Washiriki walishirikishana na kufanyia kazi njia bora za vikao vya vikundi vidogo vidogo na uundaji wa vikundi vipya katika jamii zao na pia njia bora katika uandaaji na utunzaji wa vitalu, upandaji miti na utumiaji wa Kilimo Hai. Semina ilijumuisha elimu ya Ukimwi na kuomba washiriki wote kulifanyia kazi suala hilo katika jamii zao wanazotoka.

Jumamosi ya wiki la kwanza la semina, washiriki wote walikwenda kutembelea vikundi vya Moletu na Chamkoloma. Sote tulivutiwa kwa kuona vikundi na jinsi wanavikundi hao walivyofanya na hata kuufanya mradi huu wa TIST kuwa na mafanikio. Shamba la bwana Chinolo lilikuwa la kushangaza. Mwaka huu amevuna magunia 16 ya mahindi kutoka kwenye heka moja badala ya wastani wa maguni 3 au 4 ambayo huwa anayapata, na hii ni baada ya kutumia njia Bora za Kilimo Hai kwa miaka 3!

Tuliendelea na wiki la pili la semina ilikuelwa mengi zaidi juu ya teknolojia mpya kama vile umwagiliaji kwa kutumia njia ya matone ya maji (Drip Irrigation) na jiko lenye ubora wa kisasa linalotumia mkaa kidogo

(Teknolojia zote hizi mpya tutaziweka kwenye majarida yetu ya Habari Moto Moto kwa matoleo yajayo) na kupanga ni jinsi gani ya kuupanua mpango huu wa TIST katika maeneo yetu. Washiriki wa kila eneo walipanga mpango wa siku 40 jinsi panua shughuli za mradi huu. Kulikuwa na mpango wa kuanzisha mradi huu wa TIST katika maeneo ya Kenya, Uganda, Afrika ya Kusini, Dar-es- Salaam na Arusha kwa hapa Tanzania. Kwa maeneo ambayo tayari mpango huu wa TIST ulishakuwepo kama Mpwapwa, Gairo, Kongwa, Morogoro, Tanga and Kibondo hapa Tanzania na Tamil Nadu kule India, washiriki walipanga kupanua shughuli zaidi. Kwa matoleo yajayo ya HMM yataangalia zaidi mambo yaliyozungumzwa kwenye semina na pia tutasikia juu ya vikundi mpya .

drip irrigation systems and improved low-charcoal stoves (all of these new technologies will feature in future editions of Habari Moto Moto) and to plan how to start or expand the TIST program in our individual areas. Detailed and specific 40 days plans were written for each area. There are plans for the TIST program to begin in Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and Dar es Salaam and Arusha, Tanzania. The existing TIST program in Mpwapwa, Gairo, Kongwa, Morogoro, Tanga and Kibondo, Tanzania and Tamil Nadu, India will be expanded. In future editions of HMM we will be looking in more detail at things we discussed at the seminar and hearing from these new groups.

NEW “NODE” MEETING PLACES FOR COLLECTION OF MONTHLY REPORTS AND VOUCHER PAYMENTS

A new system of reporting and quantifying the trees and seedlings of each TIST small group will start this month. This will enable more accurate data collection and easier payment to small groups. Each small group will have a particular place to meet a TIST team member on a particular day of each month (the ‘node’ meeting place). At that meeting each group must hand in a monthly report (the first of which is attached to this Habari Moto Moto). In order to be paid, three of these reports must be handed in for three months in a row. After three of these have been handed in, the next time you have a ‘node’ meeting a voucher will be given to the group as the quarterly payment for the live trees and seedlings.

Node meetings for September will be held at the following places on:

Kibakwe	15 th September
Pwaga	17 th September
Mima	19 th September
Mkanana	22 nd September
Mkoke	25 th September
Kisokwe	27 th September
Mpwapwa	28 th September
Lupeta	29 th September
Tubugwe	1 st October
Chamkaroma	3 rd October
Mlali Bondeni	5 th October

The TIST team member will only be available to meet you until noon, on the day of the meeting so you need to ensure that you are at the node meeting place before then. This is to enable them to travel to the next node meeting point.

The monthly reports are essential. Without the monthly reports, voucher payments cannot be made. These reports will have spaces to write a information to be given by the groups including

VITUO MAALUM VYA KUKUTANA KWA AJILI YA KUKUSANYA FOMU ZA TAARIFA ZA MWEZI NA MALIPO YA VOCHA.

Mfumo mpya wa kuripoti na kutaqwimu miti na miche ya kila kikundi cha TIST tutaanza mwezi huu. Hii itawezesha ukusanyaji wa taarifa sahihi na kurahisisha malipo kwa vikundi. Kila kikundi kitakuwa na mahali maalum pa kukutana na mhudumu wa TIST kwa siku maalum ya kila mwezi (Katika “Kituo maalum”). Katika siku hiyo ya kukutana kila kikundi kitakabidhi fomu za taarifa ya mwezi (Tumeambatanisha fomu hizo na jarida hili la Habari Moto Moto). Ili kupata malipo, fomu za taarifa ya kila mwezi za miezi mitatu mfululizo ni lazima zikabidhiwe kwa mhudumu wa TIST. Baada ya fomu hizo tatu za taarifa za miezi mitatu mfululizo kukabidhiwa, Mtakutana tena na mwana TIST katika vituo hivyo maalum mwezi unaofuata zitatolewa Vocha kwa vikundi vilivyorudisha fomu tatu kwa ajili ya malipo ya miti na miche iliyo hai.

Vikao vya kwanza kwenye vituo maalum kwa mwezi Septemba vitafanyika kwenye vituo vifuatavyo:

Kibakwe	Tarehe 15 Septemba
Pwaga	Tarehe 17 Septemba
Mima	Tarehe 19 Septemba
Mkanana	Tarehe 22 Septemba
Mkoke	Tarehe 25 Septemba
Kisokwe	Tarehe 27 Septemba
Mpwapwa	Tarehe 28 Septemba
Lupeta	Tarehe 29 Septemba
Tubugwe	Tarehe 1 Octoba
Chamkaroma	Tarehe 3 Octoba
Mlali Bondeni	Tarehe 5 Octoba

Wahudumu wa TIST watakuwepo katika vituo hivyo ili kukutana na wanavikundi wanaoleta fomu kuanzia asubuhi hadi mchana, siku ya kikao hicho mnapaswa kuhakikisha kuwa mnakuwa kwenye kituo cha kukutana mapema. Hii itawezesha wahudumu wetu kusafiri kuelekea kituo kingine mahali pengine.

Taarifa za kila mwezi ni muhimu sana. Kwani tusiporudisha taarifa hizo basi, malipo ya vocha yahawezi kufanyika. Fomu hizi zitakuwa na sehemu ya kujaza taarifa ya kikundi ikiwa ni pamoja na idadi ya miti na miche iliyo hai, ni mara ngapi kikundi kimekutana katika mwezi uliyopita, na kikao kilichukua muda gani, na kama wanatumia uongozi wa mzunguko, na mara ya mwisho miti yao kukaguliwa ni lini. Mambo mengine yanawezakuongezwa kwa siku zijazo. Taarifa ni lazima iwe sahihi. Ili kuhakikisha kuwa taarifa zinazotolewa ni sahihi, Makwantifaya/watakwimu watakuwa wanatembelea vikundi vyote kwa mwaka

the number of live trees and seedlings, how often the group meets, the length of the meetings, if they are rotating leadership, and when they were last audited. Other questions will be added in the future. This information must be accurate. In order to make sure that the information submitted is correct, the quantifiers will be making random checks on all the groups during the year. This new system will enable a better way of paying the groups as well as empowering the small groups to take responsibility for producing the data to get their payments. At the same time, the data can be checked and this ensure that there is accountability between the small groups and TIST.

TIME TO DIG HOLES FOR CONSERVATION FARMING AND TREE PLANTING

It is now time to be digging the holes for your conservation farming and treeplanting! This is to prepare for the rainy season so that water is not lost from the land and the plants can grow the best they can. It is also now that seedlings need to be planted. This means that in three months time, the more seedlings which have been planted the more money your family will have after you have handed in three monthly reports in a row. More importantly, this work now will enable you to have a much larger harvest next year and reduce the effects of food shortage .

During the seminar in Morogoro in July, participants developed some new best practices for planting seedlings:

- 1) you should time when you plant the seed according to how long it will take to be the right size to plant in the field
- 2) it is best practice to put it in some sort of bag or tube which constrains it vertically
- 3) you should check the seedlings at least every week, probably more often
- 4) when you check the seedlings weekly and look at the roots, you can either clip off the small roots that are coming out or you can move the seedlings in the nursery; either one of these is ok.

This means that the greatest number of the strongest trees are grown.

Remember planting trees and undertaking conservation farming does not only earn you quarterly payments. More importantly, it increases your yield of maize, gives you fruit, nuts and shade, puts nutrients back in to the soil decreases soil erosion, and increases the amount of fodder for your animals as well as giving you many other benefits.

pasipo utaratibu maalum iikuona taarifa inayotoiwea na kikundi kama ni sahihi. Mfumo huu mpya unawezesha njia bora ya kuvilipa vikundi na pia kuviimarisha vikundi kuchukua jukumu la kuandaa taarifa wao wenyewe ili kupata malipo yao. Na kwa wakati huo, taarifa zitakua zikichunguzwa ilikuhakikisha kwamba kuna uwajibikaji kati ya vikundi na TIST.

MUDA WA KUCHIMBA MASHIMO KWA AJILI YA KILIMO HAI NA UPANDAJI MITI.

Sasa ni wakati wa kuchimba mashimo kwa ajili ya Kilimo Hai na upandaji miti! Hii ni kujiandaa kwa ajili ya msimu wa mvua ili kwamba maji yasiptotee bure ardhini na kwa kufanya hivyo utafanya mimea yako ikue kwa ubora zaidi. Pia sasa ni wakati muafaka wa kupanda mbegu na kukuza miche yako. Hii inamaanisha kwamba kwa kipindi cha miezi mitatu, kadri mtakavyootesha miche mingi ndivyo jinsi familia yako itakavyopata pesa nyingi baada ya kurudisha fomu za taarifa ya kila mwezi za miezi mitatu mfululizo. Ni muhimu sana, kufahamu kuwa kilimo Hai kitakuwezesha wewe kupata mazao ya kutosha kwa mwaka unaofauata na kupunguza tatizo la upungufu wa chakula.

Wakati wa semina iliyofanyika Morogoro mwezi wa Julai 2003, washiriki wa semina hiyo walivumbua baadhi ya Njia Bora za kuadaa miche:

- 1) Ni lazima kuzingatia wakati wa kupandikiza mbegu zako kulingana na muda zitakaochukua toka kupandwa hadi kufikia muda muafaka wa kupandikizwa kwenye mashimo.
- 2) Ni Njia Bora kupandikiza mbegu kwenye kiriba au mfuko wowote ili kuufanya mche kukua kwa wima.
- 3) Unapaswa kuifanyia usafi miche yako angalau mara moja kwa kila wiki, ikiwezekana zaidi ya mara moja
- 4) Unapokuwa ukifanyia usafi miche yako mara moja kwa wiki pia unashauriwa kuangalia na mizizi inayotokeza chini ya kiliba, unaweza pia ukakatia mizizi ikiwa bado michanga au unaweza akaihamisha hamisha miche kwenye kitalu chako ili mizizi isipenye kwenye udongo, Yoyote mojawapo kati njia hizi ni sahihi kutumika.

Hii inamaanisha kuwa kwa kuzingatia njia hizo idadi kubwa ya miti yenye nguvu na afya nzuri itakuwa imepatikana.

Kumbuka kupanda miti na kutumia Kilimo Hai si kwamba tu vitakuwezesha wewe kupata malipo ya kila robo mwaka. Ni muhimu zaidi, kwani kiwango cha mavuno ya mahindi kitaongezeka, utapata matunda, mbegu za mafuta na kimvuli, kurutubisha udongo na kupunguza mmomonyoko wa udongo na kuongeza upatikanaji wa malisho kwa mifugo yako na hata kukupatia faida nyingine nyingi.