

TIST

MPWAPWA KONGWA HABARI MOTO MOTO ©

Tel. +255748-537720/464103 , P.O.BOX 6049 MOROGORO E-Mail info@tist.org June 2004

PREPARATION FOR STORING CROPS

Most people think that after processing their crops of maize or millet and putting them in bags that all they need to do is store them. This is not true. It is better to start the process for storage before harvest time. The following are recommendations explanation for the preparation

- Leave your crops in the field until they are mature enough before you harvest.
- Make sure crops are well dried before you process them for storage in the bags
- If your crops use harts something build by sticks used to store the crops outside the house before storing in bags as temporary storage for crops before storing in bags; please keep the materials for next year instead of cutting down more trees. The material may be reused for three to four years.
- Put a floor in your storage room by using cement, or manure from the cow, why? So as the termites not to attack easier
- inspect your crops from time to time as to see if termites are attacking them.

AFTER HARVEST

After harvest you will have maize stalks remaining in your field. Normally you might let the cattle graze them or burn them. This might prove useful, but it is also very harmful to your fields. The leftover stalks protect the soil from erosion, protect it from the sun in the dry season when temperatures soar. The stalks are also biodegradable and add to the fertility of the soil next season.

In areas where communal grazing is common you will need to organize yourselves to reduce the removal of too much crop residue. Maybe you will need to consult with your village government to pass an ordinance keeping cattle off the fields. The most important objectives after harvest is to keep the dried stalks on your field. This is for protection and future fertility of your soil. If you do not protect your soil, you will not protect your future.

MATAYARISHO YA SEHEMU YA KUHFADHI MAZAO

Wengi hufikiri kuwa baada ya kupiga mahindi au mtama na kuweka kwenye magunia ndipo unapoanza kutayarisha uhifadhi wa mazao "Hapana". Ni vizuri kutayarisha kuhifadhi mazao yako yakiwa bado shambani. Yafuatayo ni maelezo ya matayarisho.

- Acha mazao yako yakomae vizuri kabla ya kuyavuna
- Acha mazao yakauke kabisa kabla ya kuvuna au kuyapiga kwa ajili ya kuhifadhi punje kwenye magunia
- Kwa wale wanaotumia mabanda kuhifadhi mazao kabla ya kuyapiga na kuhifadhi kwenye mifuko au magunia basi ni vizuri wahifadhi miti waliyotumia ili iweze kutumika mwakani badala ya kukata miti mingine, miti hiyo yaweza kutumika zaidi ya miaka mitatu hata minne.
- Weka sakafu katika chumba cha kuhifadhi mazao kwa kutumia sementi au kinyesi cha ng'ombe. Ili wadudu wasiweze kuingilia mazao kwa urahisi. Kagua mazao yako kila wakati kuona kama yamevamiwa na wadudu/mchwa

BAADA YA KUVUNA

Baada ya kuvuna kutakuwa na mabaki katika shamba lako. Kwa kawaida ungeweza kuiachia mifugo ichunge kwa kula au hata kuyachoma moto. Haya inaonyesha ni matumizi lakini pia kuna madhara kwenye shamba lako. Mabaki ya mmea huzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo, husaidia unyonywaji wa maji ardhini, na huzuia mionzi ya ardhini wakati wa kiangazi hasa wakati wa jua kali. Pia mabaki yatamengenywa kuongeza mbolea kwenye udongo kwa mwaka unaofuatia.

Katika maeneo ambayo kuna wafugaji wengi utapanga mwenyewe jinsi ya kupunguza au kuzuia uchungaji wa mifugo ili kupunguza kupoteza mabaki. Pengine mnahitaji kuzungumza na serikali za vijiji vyenu katika kuelezana jinsi mtakavyo weka mbali mifugo yenu na mashamba. Pengine unaweza kuchukua mabaki mengine na kuwauzia watu wanao fuga mifugo yao ndani ya mabanda. Kitu cha muhimu cha kufanya ni kuhakikisha kuwa uaweka mabaki kwenye shamba lako baada ya kuvuna. Hii ni njia itakayosaidia na pia

JUHUDI GROUP – MATONGORO MKOKA

Juhudi group is a small group which is located in Matongoro in Kongwa District. This group started in the year 2003 with six group members. It started after hearing about Tree planting project under UMET, from Bertha and Erasto the quantifiers of their area.

This Juhudi group is working with tree planting together with Conservation Farming. Every group member plans to dig one acre of Conservation farming in his/her place for the coming season.

In our group we plant mimelea, pawpaw trees, Miarobaini, Mipera, Mirucine, Orange trees, Milonge, also our plan is to go on talking to share our ideas with other groups who still do not know about this project.

PREPARATION OF NURSERY SITE

Site for the Nursery

Select a site for the nursery now.

Prepare a seed bed of 1 metre by 3 metres and fill it with fertile soil; 3 parts of top soil from forest areas, 2 parts of sand and 1 part of manure. Select or obtain the the required seeds now, plant seed in the seedbed. Some people prefer to grow the seedlings in polythene tubes rather than directly in the seed bed. Using old plastic bags which have been thrown away work well. Also old maize sacks can be cut up and re-used, sealing them into a tube shape using a hot ember. Fill polythene tubes or plastic bags with fertile soil, 3 parts of fertile soil, 3 part of soil from forest areas, 2 part of sand and 1 part of manure. Plant the seeds in the polythene bags – remember to cut off the end of the bag so that it is a tube. It is important for the roots of the seedling not to get stopped by the bottom of the plastic bag. Arrange the polythene tubes or plastic bags in rows. Water the seeds in the tubes or bags regularly to make sure they have enough water to grow strong..

Management of the tree Nursery.

- Fence off the nursery to protect your seedlings from livestock,
- Check the germination of the seed.
- Re-seed where there has been no germination.
- Check for the presence of pest and diseases.

Spray natural and native insecticides whenever required such as the bitter water made from boiling miarobaini leaves

- Shift the seedlings in the tubes and bags once a week so the taproot doesn't grow into the ground. This keeps the taproot strong for when you plant the seedling.
- Cut any overgrown roots.
- Water the seeds in the tubes and bags

kuongeza rutuba kwenye udongo. Kama unahifadi udongo wako sasa, ujue hutahifadhi maendeleo

KIKUNDI CHA JUHUDI MATONGORO- MKOKA

Kikundi cha Juhudi ni kikundi kidogo ambacho kipo katika kijij cha Matongoro wilaya ya Kongwa. Kikundi kilianza mwaka 2003 kikiwa na wanachama 6. Kilianza baada ya kusikia habari za mradi wa upandaji miti wa Umet. Kikundi hiki kilianza mara baada ya kusikia habari za TIST kutoka kwa makwantifaya Erasto na Bertha na wanavikundi vingine wa TIST.

Kikundi hiki cha Juhudi Kinajishughulisha na upandaji miti pamoja na kilimo hai na kuhusu kilimo kila mwanachama anajiandaa kuchimba mashimo katika eneo la ekari moja kwa msimu ujao.

Upandaji wa miti katika kikundi chetu tumepanda miti 3500 na katika miti hiyo ipo mimelea, mipapai, miarobaini, mipera, mirucine, michungwa, milonge, na mlengo yetu wanakikundi nikuendelea kupanda miti zaidi na kuendelea kuwahamasisha hata wengine ambao bado hawajajiunga na UMET.

KUANDAA SEHEMU YA KITALU

Mahali pa kuweka kitalu

Chagua mahali pa kuweka kitalu sasa. Andajaruba la mbegu la mita 1 kwa 3 na jaza udongo wenye rutuba, sehemu tatu za udongo wa juu kutoka msituni, sehemu mbili za udongo wa kichanga na sehemu 1 ya mbolea. Chagua au andaa mbegu zinazotakiwa sasa, Panda mbegu kwenye jaruba, baadhi ya watu hupenda kuotesha miche yao kwenye viriba kuliko moja kwa moja kwenye vitalu, kutumia vifuko vya rambao ambavyo tayari vimekwisha tumika na kutupwa husaidia pia, pia mifuko ya mahindi iliyokwishatumika inaweza kukatwa na kushonwa kwa kutumia moto katika umbo la kiriba jaza liriba udongo wenye rutuba, sehemu 3 za udongo wa juu kutoka msituni, sehemu 2 za udongo wa kichanga na sehemu 1 ya mbolea. Panda mbegu kwenye kirib kumbuka kukata chini ya kiriba, ni muhimu kwa ajili ya mizizi ya miche kutokuziwa na kiriba kama kimefungwa Panga viriba kwenye msitari. Mwigilia mbegu zilizopo kwenye kiriba kuhakikisha kuwa mimea inapata maji ya kutosha na kuwa yenye afya.

Utunzaji wa miche katika kitalu

- Weka wigo kuzunguka kitalu chako ili kuzuia uharibifu wa miche yako kutokana na mifugo.
- Hakikisha kuwa mbegu zinaota kwenye viriba
- Pandikiza mbegu tena kwa kile kiriba ambacho mbegu yake haijaota
- Hakikisha kuwa hakuna wadudu na magonjwa ya mimea kwenye miche yako

Nyunyizia dawa za asili au hata za kisasa, mara tu itakiwapokama vile maji machungu yaliyochemshwa na majani ya miarobaini

- Hamisha miche kwenye viribaya mara moja kwa wiki ili mizizi mkuu usiingie ardhini. Hii itasababisha mzizi mkuu kuwa na nguvu wakati wa upandaji wa miche
- Kata mizizi yoyote inayokuwa kwenye miche yako

regularly.

- Create your nursery in a shaded area so that the seedlings are protected from the sun.

CONSERVATION FARMING – IT’S TIME TO START DIGGING THE HOLES

Conservation farming makes a very big difference in how much grain your fields will produce at harvest. When you use conservation farming best practices on your land, it will become more and more fertile and produce more and more grain. The holes protect the seeds and collect water. By mixing manure in the soil, the seeds will be fertilized and grow much better. By not burning the stover after harvest, more nutrients go into the soil and weeds are suppressed. By weeding around the holes, fewer weeds will grow each year.

The Morogoro reunion seminar participants agreed in January that in order to be a TIST group, each member of the Small Group needs to have 1 acre of conservation farming. It really is that important! With conservation farming, even if your area does not receive much rain during the rainy season, there will be food for your families.

Remember, all conservation farming holes need to be finished by September 30, 2004 for your Small Group to be in good standing and continue to receive vouchers.

Reminders:

- After harvest do not burn crop residues. Leave them on the ground. The more residues are left on the ground the better because it enriches the soil.
- Try to stop cattle from grazing on the area - If they graze, there will be less residue left covering the ground.
- Conservation farming holes have to be dug before the rains come. Best practice is that all holes should be finished at least one month before the rains come. That is why the holes must be finished by September 30th. It is important therefore to start digging them early.
- Mark out where you are going to dig your holes. The best thing to use for this is a Teren rope. A Teren rope can be made very easily: get a rope or string and squeeze bottle tops on to it 70cm apart. Each bottle top marks the center of a hole and it makes sure that the holes are correctly spaced out. Mark out the rows of holes using a hoe. Each row should be 90cm apart. Only mark the number of holes that you can dig that day.
- On the same day you mark a block of holes, dig the holes. The holes need to be oblong. They should be approximately 15cm wide, 35cm long and 15cm deep.
- Refill the hole with a manure and soil mixture leaving a space of 5cm from the top of the hole.
- When you are ready to plant the grain, it is then

- Mwangilia mbegu zilizopo kwenye viriba mara kwa mara
- Weka kitalu sehemu yenye kivuli ilikuikinga miche na jua.

KILIMO HAI- NI KIPINDI CHA KUANZA KUCHIMBA MASHIMO

Kilimo hai kinaleta mabadiliko makubwa katika shamba lako ni kiasi gani cha mazao ambacho shamba lako kinatoa wakati wa mavuno. Wakati unapotumia njia bora ya kilimo hai katika shamba lako, litakuwa na rutuba nyingi na kutoa mazao mengi sana. Shimo hilo litatunza mbegu na kukusanya maji. Kwa kuchanganya mbolea kwenye udongo, mbegu zitakuwa na rutuba na kukua vizuri zaidi. Kwa kutokuchoma mabua mara umalizapo kuvuna,, virutubisho vingi vitaingia kwenye udongo na magugu hayataota. Kwa kupalilia kuzunguka shimo, magugu machache yataota kila mwaka.

Washiriki wa semina ya muungano ya Morogoro walikubaliana mwezi wa kwanza kwamba, ili kuwa kikundi cha TIST, kila mwanakikundi anatakiwa kuwa na ekari moja ya kilimo Hai. Hii ni muhimu sana! Kwa kilimo Hai, hata kama hutapata mvua za kutosha kipindi cha mvua, chakula kwa ajili ya familia yako kitakuwepo.

Kumbuka, mashimo yote kwa ajili ya kilimo Hai yanatakiwa kuwa tayari kabla ya tarehe 30 mwezi wa tisa.

Muhimu:

- Baada ya mavuno usichome masalia ya mazao. Yaache shambani. Kwa jinsi mabaki yanavyoachwa katika shamba ni kwa sababu yanarutubisha udongo.
- Jaribu kuzuia mifugo kuchunga kwenye eneo lako. Kama watachunga, kutakuwa na mabaki kidogo yatakayobakia shambani mwako.
- Mashimo ya kilimo Hai yanatakiwa kuchimbwa kabla ya mvua kuanza kunyesha. Njia bora ni kuhakikisha kuwa mashimo yote kuchimbwa mwezi mmoja kabla ya mvua kuanza. Hii ndio sababu ya kumaliza kuchimba mashimo kabla ya tarehe 30 ya mwezi wa tisa. Ni muhimu kuanza kuchimba mashimo mapema.
- Weka alama unapoanza kuchimba mashimo yako. Kitu cha muhimu hapa ni kutumia kamba iliyo rahisi kutengenezwa. Kamba hiyo inaweza kutengenezwa kwa rahisi zaidi: Pata kamba au waya na kisha upunguze katika urefu was m 70 kutoka kifundo kimoja hadi kingine. Kila kifundo kimoja kinakuwa ni katikati ya shimo na hii itakuhakikishia kuwa mashimo yapo katika umbali unaotakiwa. Kila mstari ni lazima uwe umbali was m 90. Weka alama za mashimo utakayochimba siku hiyo.
- Kwa siku hiyo, kama ulivyoweka alama za mashimo, chimba mashimo. Mashimo yamapaswa kuwa katika umbo la duara dufu. Ni lazima yawe na ukubwa was m 15 upana, sm 35 na kina chake n ism 15.
- Fukia shimo lako na mbolea na mchanganyiko wa

important to put some rich soil into the holes. This helps the plant to be stronger.

- Take some manure and good topsoil and mix it together. Fill the hole with the mixture leaving space from the top of 5cm.
- If you are planting maize, soak the seeds in some water for 6-7 hours before planting them. This speeds up germination and means that more will survive. When you plant the seeds, plant 4 seeds in the soil across the hole. Cover them with 2.5cm of the rich soil and manure mixture. After planting the soil in the hole should be about 2.5cm below the surface of the field. It should never be more than this. Clods should always be broken up so the soil makes good contact with the seed.
- If you are planting sorghum, plant 5-6 seeds at each end of the planting hole after a good shower of rain. Cover the seeds with 2.5 cm of the rich soil and manure mixture.
- The space at the top means that when the rains come, water will get to the plant. The rains will not just run off the land taking the goodness from the soil with it.
- Weed around the holes regularly. You can aggressively weed around the top of the holes and not disturb the germinating seeds in the holes. Each year there will be few and fewer weeds.
- Digging the holes is hard work. It may be helpful for small group members to get together and help each other dig holes to prepare for planting. Also, it is helpful to dig a certain number of holes a day, early in the morning before it gets hot. Then stop until the next day and do the same thing again.

Don't be discouraged! Digging the holes now will mean they are ready for the beginning of the rainy season this year, and you will not have to dig them again next year.

WEEKLY MEETINGS FOR SMALL GROUPS ARE IMPORTANT

When you are a member of a small group, having a meeting every week is important for many reasons. The small group gathers to help each other grow spiritually. Small groups are a way for the body of Christ to gather in love to build each other up into the fullness of Christ that benefits the the purpose or task of that small group.

Weekly fellowship strengthens you in many ways in your walk with Jesus. You have brothers and sisters in Christ to encourage you, pray with you, help you in difficulty and support you. Bible study gives group member the refreshment of talking in God's word, talking about it with other Christian, and helping each other figure out to apply it in your lives.

If you are a TIST small group, weekly meeting are also an important time to make plans about your nursery, your tree planting, and conservation farming techniques. It is a time to

udongo acha nafasi ya sm 5 kutoka juu mwa shimo ilo.

- Wakati utakapokuwa tayari kupanda nafaka, ni muhimu sana kuweka udongo wenye rutuba katika shimo. Hii inasaidia mmea kuwa na nguvu.
- Chukua mbolea kidogo na udongo wa tabaka la juu na kisha kwa mchanganyiko na acha nafasi kidogo kama sm 5 kutoka juu.
- Kama unapanda mahindi, loweka mbegu zako kwenye maji kwa muda wa masaa 6-7 kabla ya kuzipanda. Hii inaharakisha kwenye uotaji na inamaanisha kuwa nyingi hazitakufa. Wakati unapanda mbegu, panda mbegu 4 kwenye udongo kuzunguka shimo. Fukia kwa udongo mzuri na mchanganyiko mbolea kiasi cha sentimita 2.5. Baada ya kupanda, udongo kwenye shimo unatakiwa kuwa sentimita 2.5 chini ya sehemu ya shamba. Haitakiwi kamwe kuwa zaidi ya hapo. Mabonge ya udongo yanatakiwa kuvunjwawujwa ili udongo uweze kushikana vizuri na mbegu.
- Kama unapanda mtama, panda mbegu 5-6 kwa kila shimo baada ya mvua za kutosha kunyesha. Funika mbegu na udongo mzuri uliochanganywa na mbolea ya samadi kiasi cha sentimita 2.5.
- Sehemu ya shimo iliyobakia inamaanisha kuwa pindi mvua zinapokuja,, maji yataingia kwenye mmea. Mvua haitatembea kwenye shamba na kuchukua virutubisho kutoka kwenye udongo wote.
- Palilia kuzunguka shimo kila mara. Palilia kuzunguka shimo lako kwa juu lakini usiitngishe mbegu iliyoanza kuota kwenye shimo. Kila mwaka kutakuwa na magugu machache.
- Kuchimba mashimo ni kazi kubwa sana. Itawasaidia sana kama wanakikundi wataungana pamoja kusaidiana kutayarisha Mshimo kwa ajil ya kupanda. Pia itasaidia kama mtachimba kiasi cha mashimo kadhaa wa siku, asubuhi sana kabla jua halijawa kali sana. Kisha acheni hadi kesho yake tena halafu fanyeni tena.

Usife moyo! Kuchimba mashimo sasa inahashiria/maanisha kuwa tayari mwazo wa mvua mwaka huu, kwa hiyo hutahitaji kuchimba tena mwaka ujao.

MIKUTANO YA KILA WIKI NI MUHIMU

Wakati unapokuwa ni mwanachama wa kikundi kidogo kufanya mikutano ya kila wiki ni muhimu sana kwa sababu mbalimbali. Wanakikundi hukusanyika ili kusaidiana kati ya mtu na mtu kukua kiroho. Kikundi ni Njia ya Kushiriki mwili wa Kristo pamoja na upendo na kujengana kila mmoja katika kutimiza Ukristo na kupokea maelekezo kutoka kwa Roho Mtakatifu ambayo yatanufaishamalengo au matakwa ya kikundi.

Faragha za kila wiki ziakuimarisha katika mambo mengi katika kutembea na Kristo. Unao ndugu ktika Kristo wanao kufaraji, kuomba na kukusaidia katika mambo magumu. Kusoma Biblia huwasaidia wanakikundi katika kufanikisha na kuangalia maneno ya Mungu, Kuongea na wakristo wengine, na kusaidiana kila mmoja kufikiri juu ya kuyaendesha Maisha yake.

discuss Njia bora that will benefit other small groups as well as your own. After bible study, some group members can help each other in weeding or planting.

The small group monthly report forms your group has received are set up to report on one meeting per week. Giving them to the coordinator at the monthly meeting will help TIST know how your group is progressing. You can also put on the form Njia bora you have learned

ACCURATE SGMR REPORTS ARE ESSENTIAL

Your Small Group is the foundation of the TIST program. Small Group members are developing best practices that change lives and the landscape around them. There would be no TIST program without the hard work, honesty, and dedication of thousands of small group members like you participating in tree planting, starting nurseries, using conservation farming, small group best practices, and sharing HIV/AIDS education.

Each Small Group needs to be very careful and accurate reporting everything on the Small Group Monthly Reports (SGMRs) including the count of live trees and live seedlings. If your group is truthful on its SGMR, it means that your Group can be trusted. It means that the resources of the TIST Program be used to serve all the groups better. Everyone gets to share the very best practices of the program.

For TIST to be a sustainable program, the information you put on your SGMRs and bring to the nodes has to be complete and very accurate. People all over the world are looking at the information that your Small Group provides, and they want to be sure that it is accurate – that the trees reported are there, that the groups are meeting each week, and many other things reported each month. Today, TIST is a success because of the hard work and best practices of each Small Group, and the careful reporting of the results of that hard work.

Sadly, some groups have not always been accurate in their SGMR reporting. They reported more trees and seedlings on their SGMRs than they actually had in their nurseries and groves. Some TIST servants were also involved in reporting higher tree and seedling counts, even though it meant hurting other participants in TIST.

The TIST Small Group servants who reported inaccurately have admitted to what they have done. Some will no longer be working with the TIST program. They have also agreed to repay the money they received.

We all know that dishonesty is never best practice. Each of

Kama wewe ni mwanakikundi wa vikundi vilivyo wanachama wa TIST, kukutana kila wiki pia ni muhimu sana katika kupanga juu ya vitalu, kupanda miti, na kuwa a mazungumzo juu ya mbinu za kiimo. Huu ni wakati wa kujadili Njia bora ambazo zinanufaisha vikundi vingine ikiwa ni pamoja na kikundi chako. Baada ya kusoma Biblia, baadhi ya wanakikundi watasaidiana kila mmoja katika kupalilia au kupanda.

Fomu za ripoti ya mwezi mlizopokea kwenye vikundi vyenu zimepangiliwa katika mpangilio wa vikao kwa kila wiki. Fomu mtakazowapatia waratibu katika mikutano yenu, zitasaidia TIST kwa ujumla kujua ni jinsi gani vikundi vyenu vinaendelea. Pia mnaweza kujaza Njia bora mlizojifunza.

USAHIHI WA TAARIFA YA MWEZI NI MUHIMU

Vikundi vidogo ni msingi katika Mradi wa TIST. Wanavikundi wanaendeleza njia bora ambazo zinabadilisha maisha na mazingira yanayowazunguka, kungekuwa hakuna Mradi wa TIST kama si kazi nzuri inayofanywa na wanavikundi, uvumilivu na ujumbe wa wanavikundi kama kushiriki katika upandaji wa miti, uoteshaji wa miche, kutumia kilimo hai, njia bora za kilimo na kushirikishana elimu juu ya Ukimwi. Kila kikundi kinapaswa kuwa waangalifu na kuwa na usahihi kwa kila kitu wanachajaza kwenye fomu ya taarifa ya mwezi (SGMRs) ikijumuisha na uhesabuji wa miti iliyohai na miche. Kama kikundi chako ni kiaminifu kwenye ujazaji wa SGMR, ina maana kwamba kikundi chako kinaaminika. Hii ina maana ndicho chanzo kizuri cha mradi kusaidia vikundi vyote kwa uhakika na kila kikundi kitashiriki na kuona njia bora za mradi.

Ili TIST uwe mradi endelevu, taarifa unazoandika kwenye SGMR na kuzileta kwenye mkutano wa Node zinatakiwa ziwe zimekamilika na sahihi. Watu wote ulimwenguni wanaangalia taarifa ambazo vikundi vyenu zinajaza, na wanahitaji kuwa na uhakika kuwa taarifa hizo ni sahihi kwamba miti inayoandikwa ipo kweli, vikundi vinakutana kila wiki, na vitu vyote ambavyo vinatolewa taarifa katika mwezi. Leo TIST inamafanikio kwa sababu ya kazi kubwa na njia bora za kila Kikundi kidogo, na taarifa zinazotolewa kwa uangalifu ambazo ni matokea ya kazi kubwa za vikundi.

Inaumiza sana kuona kunavikundi ambavyo wakati wote taarifa zao si sahihi kwenye fomu ya taarifa ya mwezi. Wanaandika idadi kubwa ya miti na miche kuliko idadi waliyonayo kwenye vitalu vyao na mashamba yao ya miti, kwenye fomu ya taarifa za mwezi. Baadhi ya wahudumu wa TIST pia wanashiriki katika kutoa taarifa ambazo sio sahihi kwa kuandika idadi kubwa ya miti na miche. Kwa kufanya hivyo ina maana unawadanganya hata washiriki wengine wa mradi wa TIST.

Wahudumu wa mradi wa TIST ambao wanatoa taarifa ambazo sio sahihi wameripotiwa kwa yale waliyoyafanya, wengine tayari wameshasimamishwa na sio wahudumu tena wa Mradi na wamekubali kulipa fedha ambazo wamepokea.

Wote tunafahamu kwa kutokuwa mwaninifu sio njia bora, kila mmoja wetu anapaswa kusamehe na kuomba kusamehewa. Kila mmoja wetu anapaswa kuwa mwaminifu na mkweli katika

us must choose to forgive others, and ask for forgiveness. Each of us needs to choose to be honest and accurate in all our actions from now on. Each Small Group needs to make sure its reports are accurate.

TIST Small Groups discover best practices, and then share them with each other and work together to improve their environment, their lives and the lives of their children. We all know that accurate information on the SGMRs is the best practice. The Small Groups that report accurately are the ones that will benefit the most from the TIST Program. Please check again to make sure that all the information that you report on your SGMR is accurate information. Help the TIST Program be the best it can be.

DON'T MISS THE BENEFITS AND BLESSINGS OF NODE MEETINGS!

Every month in your area there is a Community Node meeting. Each TIST Small Group should send at least 2 representatives to the nearest node meeting. The dates and places of these meetings are published in the HMM every month.

At the node meetings, the group members will receive training on tree planting, nursery development, conservation farming, Small Group best practices, HIV/AIDS and other topics that will benefit your Small Group. They can then bring this training back to your group and share what they have learned.

As well as training, the node meetings are an opportunity for Small Group members to meet each other and talk about how their work is going. It is a time to share best practices, successes, questions and challenges.

Your group's representatives will also return from the node with a newsletter, the Habari Moto Moto, every month that contains important seasonal information and news. They will also come back with a blank Small Group Monthly Report form (SGMR).

When they come to the monthly node meeting, your group representatives should take with them the Small Group Monthly Report form that you have filled in together at your Small Group meetings during the previous month. They should give this to the coordinator at the node who will then give them a new blank form for the next month. If your group is due to receive a voucher, it will be given to your group representatives.

Don't miss the benefits and blessings of node meetings! Make sure your Small Group is represented and shares what you have learned to help other Small Groups.

kikundi kinahiji kuhakikisha taarifa zinazotolewa ni sahihi.

Vikundi vidogo vya TIST vinagundua njia bora, hali vinashirikishana na kufanya kazi pamoja ili kuhifadhi mazing yao, maisha yao na familia zao. Wote tunajua kuwa usah kwenye taarifa ya mwezi ni njia bora. Kikundi kinachotoa taarifa sahihi ndicho kitakachofaidi sana matunda ya mradi wa TIST. Tafadhali angalia tena kuhakikisha kuwa taarifa zilizomo kwetu fomu ya taarifa za mwezi ni taarifa sahihi. Saidia mradi wa TIST kuwa mwaminifu utakuamini.

USIKOSE MAFANIKIO NA BARAKA ZA MKUTANO WA NODI

Kila mwezi katika eneo lako kunakuwepo na mkutano wa jumla ya nodi. Kila kikundi cha TIST kinatuma wawakilishi wawili kwenye nodi iliyo karibu. Tarehe na siku ya mkutano huandikwa kwenye HMM kila mwezi.

Kwenye mkutano wa nodi, Wanakikundi wanapata mafundisho juu ya upandaji wa miti, utayalishaji wa vitalu, kilimo Hai, Njia bora za vikundi vidogo vidogo, UKIMWI na habari nyingine

ambazo zitawanufaisha wanakikundi. Wanaweza kuyapeleka mafunzo haya kwenye vikundi na kushirikishana mambo waliyojifunza.

Pamoja na mafunzo, mkutano wa nodi pia unatoa nafasi kwa wanakikundi kukutana pamoja na kuzungumza jinsi gani wanavyoendesha shughuli zao. Ni muda wa kubadilishana Njia bora,, mafanikio, maswali na matatizo.

Mwakilishi wa kikundi chenu pia atarudi na barua, Habari Moto Moto, kila mwezi ambayo itakuwa na habari na mambo ya muhimu ya kila kipindi. Pia watarudi na repoti ya mwezi mpya (SGMR).

Kipindi watakapokuja kwenye mkutano wa nodi, wawakilishi wa kikundi chenu watakuja repoti ya mwezi ambayo imejazwa kwa pamoja kwenye kikao cha kikundi wakati wa mwezi uliopita. Wanatakiwa kuiwasilisha hii kwa mratibu kwenye nodi ambaye baadaye atakupa fomu mpya ya mwezi kwa ajili ya mwezi ujao. Kama kikundi chenu kitakuwa kimepata vocha itapewa kwa wawakilishi wa kikundi chenu.

Usikose mafanikio na baraka ya mkutano wa nodi! Hakikisha kikundi chako kinawakilishwa na kubadilishana kitu ulichojifur kuvisaidia vikundi vingine.

NJAA NI UGONJWA NA UNAUUA

Njaa ni ugonjwa unaotokana na ukosefu wa chakula. HAKUNA

STARVATION IS A DISEASE AND IT KILL

Starvation is a disease caused by lack of food. As well all know there is no human being that can survive without food. If someone does not have food a certain period of time he or she will eventually die. However, apart from death, shortage of food is the main course of malnutrition: Malnourished people became weak and can not work properly. Also, children become especially prone to disease.

The causes of starvation can be examined, there are many reason but the most important are:

- Drought
- Floods
- Failure of society to cultivate due to various reason, for example, sickness, war etc.
- Poor farming practices.

We can do little to control natural calamities, so for now we shall not write about about them. Let us concentrate on the last reason, poor farming practices.

The Dodoma region is among the semi-arid regins of Tanzania. Rainfall is uncertain and unevenly distributed. Our agricultural practice in many parts of the region are also poor. We still use the slash and burn system of preparing our farms. All unwanted vegetation is collected in heaps and set on fire leaving the ground bare and therefore very prone to water run off. Rainfall water rentation is very poor in such soils.

Our planting practice do not take into account the limited amount of rainfall. Crops are planted in very shallow holos. In many cases germination is poor and those seeds that have germinated die within a short period of time. Also many farmers still use local planting material- seeds, which take longer to mature regardless of the limited soil moisture.

One way of reducing starvation or shortage of food in Dodoma is by using improved methods of land preparation and drought resistant crops. Improved techniques of land preparation take into consideration soil and water conservation. One such technique is the Conservation Farming which is encouraged by TIST. Among the drought resistant varieties of crop there are PATO. For sorghum and TMVI for maize.

Dear farmers, TRY THESE TECHNOLOGIES and you will not regret NJIA BORA in farming.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO TO BE A TIST GROUP:

- HAVE AT LEAST 1000 TREES PER GROUP PER YEAR;
- ONE ACRE OF CONSERVATION FARMING PER GROUP MEMBER
- SUBMIT SMALL GROUP MONTHLY REPORTS AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE;
- TRANSFER THE GHG SEQUESTRATION RIGHTS TO UMET FOR THE PAYMENT RECEIVED;

binadamu anayeweza kuishi endapo, hatapata chakula kwa kipindi Fulani. Kipindi hicho kikipita bila ya kupata chakula hufa. Ukiacha kufa, madhara mengine madhara mengine yatokanayo na upungufu, na sio ukosefu wa chakula ni utapiamlo, madhara haya yanatokea kwa jamii nzima. Watu wazima wanakua dhaifu na hawawezi kufanya kazi itakiwavyo Na pia kwa watoto, hupata madhara malimbali, Je njaa inatokana na nini? Zipo sababu nyingi ambazo zinaweza kuleta njaa katika jamii, chache ya sababu hizo ni:

- Ukame/ukosefu wa mvua
- Mvua nyingi kupita kiasi /mafuriko
- Jamii hushindwa kulima kutokana na sababu mbalimbali.
- Maandalizi mabaya ya mashamba na kilimo duni n.k

Tunaweza kidogo sana kuzuia hali halisi ya uharibufu, katika sababu hizo hapo juu, kwa hiyo kwa sasa hatutaweza kuzungumzia kuhusu sababu zote hizo, Hebu tuzungumzie sababu ya mwisho kuhusu kilimo duni. Mkoa wa Dodoma ni miongoni mwa sehemu zinazojulikana kuwa ni nusu jangwa, Mvua zinazonyesha hazitoshi na mara nyingi hunyesha kwa muda mfupi. Lakini pia, kwa sehemu kubwa kilimo chetu bado ni duni. Kwa mfano maandalizi ya mashamba yetu bado ni yakutumia mtindo wa kubelega na katika aina hii ya kilimo nyasi na mabaki ya mazao hulimwa, hukusanywa na kama haitoshi huchomwa moto. Shamba huachwa peupe.

Mvua zinaponyesha, baada ya kuingia chini na kurutubisha mazao yetu, maji yote yanatengeneza vijito vijito na kupotea bure. Ukiacha kilimo cha kuberegahebu hangalia jinsi tunavyopanda mazao yetu. Mara nyingi wakulima huchimba vishimo vidogo na humo mbegu hupandwa. Vishimo hivi haviwwezi kuweka maji ya kutosha kwa ajili ya mazao kuota na kukua. Hivyo mbegu zinaweza kuota na kukua au zisiote kabisa Tatu, mbegu zetu nyingi tunazopanda hzina uwezo wa kustahimili ukame. Mbegu za asili zinachukua muda mrefu kabla ya kuchanua na kuweka mbegu.

Njia mojawapo ya kupunguza njaa au ukosefu wa chakula katika Mkoa wa Dodoma ni kwa kutumia njia bora za kitaalamu za kurutubisha ardhi na kupanda mazao yanayovumilia ukame. Nia bora za kurutubisha ardhi inahusisha hasa udongo na uvunaji wa maji

Njia mojawapo ya kitaalamu inayoshauriwa na TIST ni kilimo Hai na mazao yanayovumilia ukame ni PATO kwa aina za mitama na TMV1 kwa aina za mahindi.

Ndugu Mkulima jaribu NJIA HIZI na utaona uzuri wa kutumia njia bora katika kilimo chako.

USE SMALL GROUP BEST PRACTICES AND WORK TOGETHER TO DEVELOP AND SHARE WITH OTHER GROUPS BEST PRACTICES IN ALL AREAS OF YOUR LIVES.

TIST STATISTICS

TIST Small groups 2303
 Trees alive 29470852
 Seedlings 6055819

Node Meetings

Week	Day	place
1 st Week	Tuesday	Kibakwe
1 st Week	Wednesday	Pwaga
1 st Week	Friday	Mima
1 st Week	Saturday	Mkanana
2 nd Week	Monday	Kanisa Kuu
2 nd Week	Wednesday	Mkoka
3 rd Week	Wednesday	Pandambili
4 th Week	Monday	Kisokwe
4 th week	Tuesday	Lupeta
4 th week	Wednesday	Matomondo
4 th week	Thursday	Tubugwe
4 th week	Friday	Chamkoloma
4 th week	Saturday	Mlali

MAMBO UNAYOTAKIWA KUFANYA ILIKUWA KWENYE MRADI WA TIST

- KUWA NA ANGALAU MITI 1000 YA KIKUNDI KILA MWAKA
- KILA MWANAKIKUNDI AWE NA EKARI MOJA YA KILIMO HAI;
- KIKUNDI KIRUDISHE FOMU ZA TAARIFA YA AMWEZI KILA MWEZI;
- KUJAZA MIKATABA YA KUHAMISHIA HAKI ZA USAFISHAJI WA HEWA KWA MALIPO MLIYOKWISHA LIPWA;

KUTUMIA NJIA BORA ZA VIKUNDI VIDOGO KWA KUFANYA KAZI PAMOJA KUZIENDELEZA NA KUSHIRIKISHANA NA VIKUNDI VINGINE KATIKA MAENEO YENU MNAYOISHI"

TAKWIMU YA TIST

Vikundi vya TIST : 2303

Miti ya TIST : **29470852**

Miche ya TIST : **6055819**

Mikutano ya vituo maalum

Wiki	siku	kituo
Kwanza	Jumanne	Kibakwe
Kwanza	Jumatano	Pwaga
Kwanza	Ijumaa	Mima
Kwanza	Jumamosi	Mkanana
Pili	Jumatatu	Kanisa KUU
Pili	Jumatano	Mkoka
Tatu	Jumatano	Pandambili
Nne	Jumatatu	Kisokwe
Nnne	Jumanne	Lupeta
Nne	Jumatano	Matomondo
Nnne	Alhamisi	Tubugwe
Nne	Ijumaa	Chamkoloma
Nne	Jumamosi	Mlali

