



THE TREE

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"The Tree" N'orupapura
r'wamakuru orurikuhandiikwa aba
TIST Uganda, etagi rya the Interna-
tional Small Group and Tree
planting program.

OKUKORA KWAITU

TIST n'ekigombe ekyehaireyo
kwimutsya omutindo gwabahingi
aba'hansi kirikubongyeramu
amaani gokurwanisa
okucwekyerezibwa Jw'ebibara,
okwejuna obwono nekyenda kitari
kyaburijo.


EBIGYENDERERWA BYAITU

Omukunyanyisa entunguka
yentuura nokurundana onwoya
orurungi orurukuruga omumiti.
TIST nehweza abahingi
abarikurenga 25,000/
ebyokwerinda Sirimu,endiisa
enungi yabomumaka nokucendeza
yenku namakara.

PREFACE

Kanyinya Small Group
HOW CAN WE FIGHT FOREST
FIRES?
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EBIRYOMUNDA

◆  TIST: EKIGOMBE KYA
TIST KIBAIRE OMUJUNI-
WANGYE:

OKURWANISA OMURIRO
KWOSYA EMITI;

YOMBERERE EMITI YAAWE:

TIST -NONYESIIMISA!!!!

AKATABO KOKWAKABIRI 2015.

EDITORS MESSAGE.

TIST FARMERS

You all have been trained on the importance of opening
small group Bank accounts with three signatories.

As there is no more cash payment, do it to avoid
inconveniencies.

SGs whose payment is less than UGX 50,000= will be
paid by Mobile Money.

Hakim and Sarah are training you on the system to
follow.

Ara

OBUTUMWA BWA EDITA.

ABAHINGI BEMITI ABA TIST.

Mweenamukegyesibwaahabukurubwokwigura Account
yekibiinaomu Bank eteirwehoemikonoyabantubashatu
.Obuhatakirihokushashurwasentezoburiho,
koraekyokwezibiraokuremesibwakutungasente.

Abarikutungasenteziriahansiya50,000=

nimuba nimushashurwa aha siimu.

Hakim na Sarah
bariyonibabegyesaentwazaeimurakuratire.

Ara

Biraali Yasin: Kanyinya Small Group

TIST – The International Small Group and Tree Planting program has been my salvation. Through the vigorous sensitization and training programs of TIST, I have planted a variety of tree species on my land, which include indigenous trees and shrubs. Many are medicinal like *Prunus Africana* (Red stink wood), *Sapium ellipticum* (Musasa), *Zanthoxylum gillettii* (East African Satinwood), *Canarium Schweinfurthii*, *Nuxia Congesta*, and *Doryalis Caffra* (Kei apple). My fruit trees include *Mangifera indica* (Mango), *Persea Americana* (Avocado pear), *Psidium guajara* (Guava), *Punica granatum* (Pomegranate). *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (Jack fruit).

I have reaped much harvest from my fruit and medicinal trees. Individuals, market vendors and schools buy the fruits, while my family enjoys these fruits as well. Herbalists and researchers on herbal medicine often come to me for herbal medicines. My family also uses these herbs for minor ailments. The sale of my fruits and herbs contribute much to my income and helps me pay fees for my children in school, and some domestic bills.

As a tree farmer and member of the Leadership Council (LC), I confidentially sensitize prospective new farmer groups to plant mainly fruit trees where one can reap from the sale of the fruits, eating the fruits and carbon selling. This is mainly suitable for those small landholders like me. Secondly, fruit trees are normally not cut down for any other purpose other than picking fruits. They can fit very well in TIST and the GHG contract to not cut down trees for 30 years. As opposed to other kinds of trees, fruit trees have added to my family's food security.

In addition to the financial benefits I have gained from TIST, I have

learned modern Agricultural practices. I now know how to make green compost manure and kitchen compost manure. Many of my trees were planted on contour lines and on terraces with adequate spacing, which keeps my hilltops free from soil erosion. I now know the connectivity of climate change and conservation of nature. I have also enjoyed exchange visits of the TIST Leadership Council members with the districts of Kabale, Kanungu and Bushenyi.

Joyce Murungi: Abamarire Group

Through the TIST Program, I have improved and increased food production in my family through conservation farming. I grow vegetables like dodo (greens), cabbages, carrots, green pepper, cucumber and watermelon, which I sell in our local markets. The income I receive from selling vegetables helps to pay school fees for my children and meet the family needs.

The TIST program has promoted my way of life by the trainings on how to make and use the energy saving cook stove which I use at home, saves fire wood, reduces smoke in my kitchen and its associated diseases. Energy saving cook stove also keeps my kitchen smart.

TIST has taught me the importance of fruit and indigenous trees. I have planted stinkwood on my farm and planted fruit trees like paw paws, avocados, jackfruit, guavas and mangoes that are nutritious and healthy to my body. I have managed to sell some for additional income.

TIST encouraged me to make nursery beds with the tree seedlings, which I have planted on my farm. I get paid a tree incentive for them and sell some to the community for money.

TIST has equipped me with knowledge on how to look after my trees with accurate tree spacing while planting, bush clearing, thinning and pruning and keeping them alive and healthy for 30 years.

Long live TIST! I am proud of you

HOW CAN WE FIGHT FOREST FIRES?

A LITTLE PREVENTION GOES A LONG WAY!

Enoch Tumwebaze, Training Coordinator

Fire is natural, and under the right conditions, may improve soil and tree health. However, fire can also be bad for forests and dangerous to people if not managed appropriately. As TIST members, we should understand what causes fires and what we can do to minimize the risk of large, dangerous, tree-killing fires.

There are two basic types of forest fires. The first is ground fire that is usually slow moving and have relatively low temperature. A ground fire can help remove dead brush, grasses, and other low-lying debris. Because the temperature is low, it leaves only small burns on the base of the tree, and the bark protects the tree and generally will not kill the tree. When a ground fire gets too hot or fast moving it can become a crown fire and spreads through tree canopies. Crown fire can be deadly for trees because it kills all of the leaves and often kills the living tissue in twigs and branches. Death of leaves and tissue in branches makes it extremely difficult for the tree to recover after the fire.

A few easy steps can help ensure that if a fire burns through your forest, it does little damage to trees:

- ⊙ Plant trees at the recommended spacing of two meters by two meters (or more!). This is one of the easiest and most important things you can do to prevent deadly fires. This spacing gives the fire less fuel since there will be fewer branches on the ground and fewer dead

trees in the forest. In a fire, these dead branches and trees act as ladders for fire to reach the tree canopy.

- Ø Cut low branches, especially dead branches, from the trees and remove dead trees entirely. Again, dead branches and trees provide access to the tree canopy for the fire and make the fire burn hotter. Make sure you remove these pruned branches as well as other limbs or trees that have fallen naturally from the forest. Debris on the forest floor can quickly turn a low intensity fire into a stronger, damaging one that kills trees by destroying tissue in the stem and in fine roots near the soil surface. Gather dead wood, and benefit from both the reduced risk of fire and useful fuel wood!
- Ø Create firebreaks by leaving space between rows of trees to limit fire spread. You should not harvest forest you have already planted to create space between rows of trees, but when you plant a new forest, you may want to sacrifice planting a few trees to help decrease the risk of fire. There is no "standard" distance between firebreaks, and they are not always necessary. The purpose of a firebreak is to create an area with little or no fuel through which the fire cannot burn. When it reaches this bare ground, the fire will stop and not burn adjacent areas.
- Ø When making firebreaks, build with the contours of the landscape. Leave a bare strip across a hill, not up and down. Fires

generally burn uphill, and on steep slopes easily go from slow, low intensity ground fire to fast-moving, high-intensity crown fire. Heat from flames lower on the slope rises, and preheats fuel further upslope. These fuels then ignite more easily when the fire reaches them. Because of this, it is especially important to do all we can to decrease fire risk on hills.

Every site has a different fire risk, and different techniques can be useful in different sites. Talk with your neighbors to learn what they are doing to prevent damaging fires.

WEED YOUR TREES! HERE'S WHY

During the recent Validation and Verification visit, the audit team noted something TIST farmers have known for years: trees groves that are well-tended and weeded have much better tree growth than groves that were poorly tended and choked with weeds. Trees in a well-tended grove were often twice as big as trees of the same age!

Weeding is important for these reasons:

1. Your seedlings need water, soil nutrients, and light to grow strong. The weeds will use the soil nutrients and water that your seedlings need. They can grow fast, and limit the light to your trees. They become stunted or grow thin, and cause weak trunks as they try to reach the light. The result is that your seedlings will be weaker and may not survive.
2. If your area is not weeded, more pests may be

attracted to the area. Pests can

damage and kill your seedlings. The fewer weeds there are, the less chance there will be of snakes and insects.

3. Weeds, when they die and dry, can make fires that spread to your grove more damaging and dangerous because they provide fuel for the fire to burn.

Here are some of the advantages of weeding your groves:

- Trees grow faster because weeds don't take the nutrients and water from the soil.
- Trees will become stronger and grow taller in a shorter period of time.
- Trees can get the sunlight they need unhindered.
- Trees are not exposed to as many diseases.
- Trees are more protected from a fire spreading.
- Clean groves indicate that Small Groups are maintaining them and are good examples of the TIST program. This will attract many people to come and see your work.
- Clean groves enable quantifiers to count the trees quickly and accurately.

We encourage you to weed your groves. The hard work will make a difference- your trees will be healthier and stronger.

Agaba Denis, Quantifier Bushenyi.