



The International Small Group  
& Tree Planting Program

# THE TREE

FEBRUARY 2018

**The TREE** is a monthly newsletter  
Published by TIST Uganda, a project area of  
The International Small Group and Tree Planting  
Program.

**MISSION STATEMENT:**

TIST Uganda is a community initiative dedicated to  
empowering small groups of subsistence farmers to  
combat the devastating effects of  
deforestation, poverty and drought.

**OBJECTIVE STATEMENT:**

Combining sustainable development with carbon  
sequestration, TIST supports the reforestation efforts  
of over 25,000 subsistence  
farmers. Sales of carbon credits generate participant  
income while TIST today also addresses Agriculture,  
HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Fuel Wood challenges.

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## TREE GARDEN CARE

- When planting, spacing should be 4-6 feet for the tree to grow well.
- The garden should always be clean where by weeding should be done regularly.
- Thinning needs to be practiced when trees are many for the remaining ones to enlarge.
- Pruning is always needed to ensure light to reach the garden very well which increase chlorophyll in trees.
- Fire lines should be created around the garden to garden against burning. (Fires)

BY

**TUKWASIBWE JUDITH**

**QURAIANTIFIER KANUNGU**

## TIST SMALL GROUP BEST PRACTICES

- Form 6- 12 members
- Selecting leader and co -leader
- Sitting in circle
- Praising and worship before starting meeting
- Agreeing on the task(or tasks)for the meeting
- Rotational leadership
- Meeting weekly
- Taking notes for the meeting progress
- Reviewing previous minutes
- Respecting one other
- Kujengana (Build one another)
- New best practices can be developed by small groups if they correspond to TIST valves.

BY

**KYORIMPA MILLIAN**

**QUANTIFIER BUSHENY**



Small group meeting in Northern Uganda

## **DIFFERENT USES AND IMPORTANCES OF TREES**

- Trees can be used for fire wood, putting up structures like houses, church building, school building and many others.
- We can get medicine from different trees like mooning alfera which contain all minerals in its leaves, stem and roots.
- Some tree species can provide cattle fodder so that if there is a severe drought, the cattle can eat the small branches and stay alive.
- People were very interested about trees and their importance, they contributed many uses about trees that they have around their families like avocado, blackjack, enshari and sawa soap (ekitaferi). They said that they get food and medicine and power for drinking.
- Participants promised to plant more fruit trees and medicinal trees in their groves.

### **USING ORGANIC PESTICIDE IN TIST BY FARMER**

Let us wake up and we use organic pesticide.

Organic pesticide from black jack (*Biden's pilosa*)

How do we formulate organic pesticide?

Farmers we need material such as mature seed of black jack

Water that is Soapy water, Container and follow the following procedure

Get a handful of mature seed of black jack, then add water and boil for 10minutes

Soak for one day and filter

Dilute with equal amount of soapy water then put in spray for use

It is for general purpose. This pesticide controls Aphids, ants, beetles, cabbage shoot fly, caterpillars, crickets, whiteflies, termites.

**BY**

**NATUKUNDA JENESTER**

**QUANTIFIER KABALE**



TIST UGANDA QUANTIFIERS AFTER THEIR MEETING IN RUKUNGIRI

### **TIST IS NOW WORKING IN CLUSTERS**

Since June 2016 TIST program in Uganda has started to work in clusters.

A cluster is a combination of small groups coming and working together.

This has been seen the best method to serve small groups better as it has worked best for Kenya, Why we should work in cluster?

1. To keep costs low so that money goes to SGs and farmers.
2. To allow SGs serves themselves more easily. By sharing Best practices with each other, the share the best ideas for their specific location and climate.
3. To allow TIST expand more quickly by patterning with organization who want to join TIST

The formation of new clusters has attracted more groups, more new trees planted, and members who ready to plant more trees.

It has also made trainings easy as small group members meet each month at a central meeting point of their choices. Better training helps all of the Small groups.

More clusters need to be formed in the entire TIST working areas.

**BY  
CALEB KAYABUK  
QUANTIFIER KABALE**

## SOIL FERTILITY

### What is soil fertility?

This refers to ability of the soil to supply nutrients in adequate amounts to support plant growth. There are different ways through which soil fertility can be lost and they include the following;

- > **Soil erosion.** Whenever soil erosion occurs, the fertile top soil is washed away leaving behind the lower soil layers less productive.
- > **Monoculture;** this is the growing of one type of crop seasonally. In this case one type of crop feeds on similar Nutrients in order to grow well but when continuously grown it utilizes most of the nutrients available for this crop leading to loss of the required foods for the crop hence soil becomes less fertile.
- > **Continuous cropping;** this means the growing of crops on the same piece of land season after season without resting the land. This automatically leads to loss of nutrients to support plant growth since most crops have different feeding habit
- > **Burning vegetation and crop residues;** this leads to loss of carbon in form of gases and also the organic matter that would have decomposed to form manure is lost. From that case **TIST** farmers are advised not to burn crop residues and vegetation so that soil is maintained.
- > **Presence of weeds;** here some weeds seem to be heavy feeders and they can easily outcompete with crops for nutrients leading to soil becoming less productive such weeds include coach grasses, oxalis species etc.
- > **Presence of pests and disease causing micro organisms in the soil:** In this case poor farming practices like monoculture and continuous cropping harbors pests and disease causing micro organisms which are difficult to control hence limiting production unless pest and disease control measures are applied.



TIST Volunteer trainers in their meeting in Kabale

### **TIST farmers are advised to practice soil management best practices as given below;**

**TIST farmers should apply organic manures** to the exhausted soils like farm yard manure, compost manures, liquid manures and others that bring a variety of nutrients that support plant growth. Also in conservation farming holes organic manures should be applied.

**Soil erosion control methods.** Here farmers use methods like contour ploughing, strip cropping, conservation farming, intercropping, mulching, cover cropping. All the above methods control soil erosion and maintain soil fertility.

**TIST farmers are advised to practice good farming practices** like crop rotation, shifting cultivation, mulching the soil, bush fallowing and many other practices. Having practiced all these practices will lead to the soil regaining its fertility.

**Weed control methods** TIST farmers should practice good weed control methods like cultural control like hand pulling, mechanical control like use of farm tools, biological control so that all the weeds that compete with growing crops for nutrients are eliminated and give space for the growing crops to utilize the available nutrients hence good production and soil fertility maintained.

**Use of irrigation methods** during drought seasons TIST farmers are advised to practice drip irrigation especially in their conservation farming gardens where the hardpan is soften and the crops be able to absorb nutrients to support their growth.

**Note** If all the above practices are applied by TIST farmers, we shall have good soils for the growing of different crops season after the other.

**BY**  
**ORISHABA JOSHUA:**  
**QUANTIFIER KANUNGU.**

# LOCAL LANGUAGE

## OKUREEBERERA OMUSIRI GWEMITI

- Kwenda ngu omuti gukure gye oshemereire kugubyarira omu fuuti 4 ahari 6.
- Oshemereire kugyomberere buri mwanya
- Oshemereire kwitira emiti kwenda ngu erasigare ehanguhe ,
- Reeba ngu washara amataagi agatarikwetagwa kwenda ngu egire ekyererezi.
- Hingamu emihanda yokutangira omuro obutosya emiti

### Nebya

Tukwasibwe Judith – kanunga.

## EMITWARIZI MIRUNGI YA TIST:

- Mugire gurupu ya member 6 kuhika 12
  - Mutorane omuhwezi wamukuru wa guruup
  - Mushutame omu muringo gwokwehinguririze
  - Mubanze nokushaba mutakatandikire kukiika
  - Mubagane obwebeembezi
  - Mubugane buri sabiiti
  - Muhandikye ebi mwatensaho
  - Mushomerwe kandi mushwijume eby enyima
  - Muherezane ekiitisa
  - Mwombekane
  - Mwagyendera ahari ebi nimwija kutunguuka
- Nebya  
Kyorimpa Millian –Bushenyi

## EMIGASHO YEMITI:

- Nitugyombekyesa nkamakanisa, amaju, amashomero nebindi
- Nitwihamu emibazi yokweragurira
- Nitugihamu ebyokurya nkebijuma. Esaabuuni hamwe nekyokunywa.

## Okukoresa emibazi yobuhangwa omu TIST:

### Okukora emibazi kurunga omubukurura.

Roonda ensigo zobukurura zikuzire, amaizi nekyokubitamu. Gira ekiganja kyensingo zobukurura, tamu amaizi reeru obijejene. Taburamu amaizi garimu esabuuni, reeru ote omubomba ofuhirire. Omubazi ogwo nigwiita nebukooko byona ebirikushangwa omumisiri.

### Nebya

Natukunda Jenester- Kabale.

## TIST NEKORERA OMU MPAGARA ZAGURUPU:

Kuruga omugwa 2016 TIST ekatandika kukorera omumpagara zaguruupu.(Ekirikumanya nka TIST Cluster) Empagara ezi nihaba harimu za guruupu enkye, zirikorera hamwe Enkora egi eyambire munonga omuri Kenya kubasa kureta TIST yahanguha juba.

## AHABWENKI TUSHEMEREIRE KUKORERA OMUMPAGARA:

- Nizikoresa sente nkye
- Za guruupu nizanguhirwa omukukora emirimo
- TIST nerahuka kujanjaara omubichweka byingi
- Kandi abahingi baaba baingi bahinga emiti mingi
- Nikyorobya okutendeka ba memba ahabwokuza omumwanya gumwe.

### Nebya

Caleb Kayabuki-kabale.



Green Team members after their meeting in Rukungiri

#### EKIJEMUSA KYEITAKA:

Eki nikiymanyisa ebiriisa ebiri omwitaka ,kuhwera ebihingwa kukura gye.

#### *Oku nikwe eitaka ririkubaasa kurugwamu ekiriisa*

- Omwegyemure kutwara eitaka ryahamutwe
- Kuhinga ekyihigwa kimwe ahaitaka rimwe buri mwanya
- Kuhinga ahaitaka rimwe buri ruhinga ekiri kucuukura eitaka.
- Okyosya ebishaka nempiira
- Kureeka omwata omumusiri gukarya ekiriisa kyona
- Kureeka ebikooko nendwara omumusiri namuno waaba nohinga ekihigwa kimwe

#### Abahingi nibashabwa kurinda eitaka nkoku byayorekwa ahansi:

- Abahingi bashemereire kukoresa orwezo rwobuhangwa
- Bashemereire kurinda eitaka obutatwarwa omutunga
- Bashemereire kwombera obutoosha
- Kandi bashukyerere ebihingwa namunonga omubunaku bwomushana.

**Nebya**

**Orishaba Joshua – Kanungu**