



**The International Small Group and  
Tree Planting Program**

**Ukuzaji Maendeleo Endelevu Tanzania, Ltd.**

**New Group Information Packet  
Revised: February 16, 2004**

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## **The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Welcome to TIST**

Welcome to the TIST Program! We send greetings from all those who support the TIST program, to all members in your Small Group.

We are happy that your Small Group decided to join many other Small Groups in TIST. TIST is a fast growing program that is working around the world.

TIST Small Groups are making a difference in their environments. The Small Groups have already planted over 2.4 million trees in Tanzania and India!

Every week new groups just like yours gather in different countries. They cooperate and care for each other. They plan how to create nurseries, plant seedlings, prepare land for new trees, and improve agriculture practices. They develop and share new ideas with other Small Groups.

We hope that your Small Group will have success and enjoy the benefits of TIST. We are eager to serve your Small Group. Tell us what information you need and what training would help your Small Group in its work. Tell us how to improve the program. This way, all participants in TIST around the world will benefit from what you learn.

The first thing to do is to meet each week with your Small Group. In the Small Group, read the Program Procedures your TIST coordinator gave you.

Please see your TIST Coordinator if you have any questions or problems. You can also write to us: Go to an Internet Café or ask someone to help send us a message at [info@tist.org](mailto:info@tist.org). We would be happy to hear from you!

## **The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program The History of TIST**

TIST is a reforestation and economic development project. TIST works with Small Groups who want to plant many trees to improve their land and help raise money. TIST now works around the world. With more groups in more places, this history – and the TIST Trees -- will continue to grow!

### **July-August 1998 and 1999**

- Mission Teams from the United States invited to the Anglican Diocese of Mpwapwa, Tanzania. They give Small Group Leadership seminars for Bible study, support and planning groups.
- “Best practices” identified by seminar participants and mission team
- Bible study, support, and planning small groups are formed

### **August 1999**

- Expanded Small Group Leadership training seminars and training of trainers
- Seminar participants identify specific needs and goals for their diocese and their country:
  - Reforest areas devastated by crop rotation and trees cut for fuel and charcoal
  - Eliminate famine
  - Trained trainers give small group “best practices” seminars

### **December 1999**

- 40 small group participants and Clean Air Action Corporation develop initial **TIST** program
- “Phase I” begins...

### **January – March 2000**

- 40 groups join and implement the **TIST** program

### **May 2000**

- Representatives elected from each geographical area to serve on Board of Directors

### **June- September 2000**

- Continued small group leader training and training of trainers
- Conservation Farming best practices training begun for small groups
- First *Habari Moto Moto* monthly newsletter distributed to small groups
- Phase I Completed, Phase II begins...

### **January – October 2001**

- 472 additional groups join the **TIST** program
- Additional training: tree planting training, nurseries, seedling care, Conservation Farming

### **January – September 2002**

- 140 additional groups join the **TIST** program
- Over 900,000 **TIST** trees counted in Mpwapwa and Kongwa Districts of Tanzania
- **TIST** program begins in Morogoro, Tanzania
- **TIST** program begins in villages near Chennai, India
- 51 small groups start nurseries
- Phase II Completed, Phase III begins

### **January – June 2003**

- Ukuzaji Maendeleo Endelevu Tanzania Ltd. (UMET) registered to conduct TIST program in Tanzania
- TIST program begins in Kibondo, Tanzania
- New voucher system implemented with TIST groups

### **July – October 2003**

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- International Training event held in Morogoro with participants from 7 countries
- TIST activities begin in Uganda, South Africa, and Kenya

### **October – December 2003**

- Direct reporting to TIST website by coordinators begins
- Increase in number of Small Groups and seedlings in Tanzania and India
- First groups from Uganda registered on website

## **The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Offer to Small Groups in Tanzania**

### **Summary**

TIST is a voluntary program that works with small groups of 6 to 12 people who want to improve their lives and local environment by planting trees and adopting small group and sustainable agriculture best practices. Small Groups prepare seedlings and plant them in their local area. Small Groups own the trees and keep the fruit, nuts and other benefits. Small Groups in good standing also receive a stipend every three months for every living tree and seedling. The following describes how Small Groups can join the TIST program, and receive the benefits.

### **Small Groups agree to do the following activities:**

- Meet as a Small Group one or more times each week and use small group best practices
- Sign a Small Group Covenant to work together as a small group for at least 5 years
- Plant a minimum of 1000 trees each year
- Plant one acre per Small Group member each year using conservation farming best practices
- Meet with other groups in their area at a node meeting once a month
- Turn in Small Group Monthly Reports every month
- Open a bank account for the Small Group at a local bank branch
- Sign a contract that transfers to UMET the Greenhouse Gas credits created through the participation in the TIST program
- Work together to develop, adopt, report and share with other Small Groups best practices in all areas of their lives – health, economic activities, faith, family, etc. – this is new

### **Small Groups receive many benefits:**

- Small Groups own the trees.
- Trees provide the Small Groups with shade, better soil, fruit, nuts, firewood, medicine, and material for crafts.
- Trees help stop erosion and improve the water supply.
- TIST will give the Small Groups in good standing a voucher worth \$.02 for every living seedling or tree, every 3 months. The more live trees that groups have, the more money they will receive.
- TIST will help small groups get training in tree planting, nursery development, conservation farming and sustainable development best practices, HIV/AIDS education and care, business skills, saving money and other skills that can help members in their villages.
- TIST will help the Small Groups sell the Greenhouse Gas credits.

## The International Small Group Tree Planting Program (TIST) Registration Form

TIST is a reforestation and economic development program.

TIST is operated in \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.

A Small Group can have 6-12 members. Small Groups that register to be a TIST Small Group have reviewed the Offer to Small Groups and agree with the requirements.

Small Group Name		
Village		
Today's Date		

Names:		Signatures:	Gender (M/F)	Age
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

***If the Group already HAS a bank account number:***

Bank Account Number:		
Bank and Branch		

***Rest filled in by TIST Coordinator***

<b><i>Group Center Code</i></b>		
<b><i>TIST Number</i></b>		

## **The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Procedures for Registered Small Groups**

### **Introduction**

Congratulations on being registered as a Small Group with the TIST Program. This document explains the procedures that Small Groups follow to benefit from the TIST Program. All the members in your small group should thoroughly review these procedures and understand them. Please ask your local TIST coordinator any questions you may have on these procedures

### **Reviewing and Understanding the Welcome Packet**

Now that you are a registered TIST Small Group, you must be anxious to find out what you should do next. In your welcome packet you will find several fact sheets. These fact sheets explain important steps in the TIST Program. Examples are how to:

- select and find seeds and seedlings,
- develop nurseries,
- prepare land and transplant seedlings,
- work effectively in Small Groups and share best practices,
- manage your TIST finances and
- start to do conservation farming.

Your local TIST coordinator will explain the fact sheets. After this is done, all members of your Small Group should carefully review all of the fact sheets to understand the details.

It is important to ask your local TIST coordinator any questions you may have on the details in the fact sheets.

### **Group Photo**

After your registration is complete, your local TIST coordinator will take a group photo that includes all members of your Small Group. Work with the coordinator in scheduling a time for this and ensure that all members of your Small Group are present at that time for the picture to be taken.

### **Beginning Small Groups**

Small Groups of 8-10 (but not more than 12) are the foundation of the TIST program. TIST Small Group members work together to start nurseries, plant trees, do conservation farming and other sustainable development best practices. Members encourage each other. Members check that each other is doing the work they agreed to do. They divide responsibilities. All members have good ideas to share with each other. All TIST Small Groups should work effectively among themselves based on the guidance provided in the *Working in Small Groups Fact Sheet*. This will involve meeting weekly and maintaining logs that record results of the meetings and other group activities.

Small Groups can share ideas with other Small Groups that they have learned. This is one reason why TIST works so well. The TIST staff will not tell you everything to do. TIST will make it possible to share information with many other Small Groups around the world!

## Nursery Development

You are now ready to start your work as a TIST Small Group.

You should begin by selecting the types of trees you wish to plant and finding seeds for those tree types. Please refer to the *Seeds and Seedling Fact sheet* for guidance on how to select and find seeds. Once you have obtained seeds, begin developing a nursery where you will plant the seeds in plastic bags or containers or in seedbeds. Please refer to the *Nursery Fact Sheet* for guidance on good nursery development techniques.

## Small Group Monthly Reports

One responsibility of your Small Group is to give TIST a report each month.

Ask your coordinator to give you copies of the *Small Group Monthly Report* form. Fill one out at the end of every month:

1. Keep a record of your Small Group meetings each month.
2. Count the seedlings and trees planted by your group each month.
3. Fill in the Small Group Monthly Report by the last day of each month.
4. Have four members of your group sign each Small Group Monthly Report.
5. Give your Small Group Monthly Report to your TIST coordinator at the node meeting.

Be careful when counting trees and seedlings. TIST will pay your group based on the numbers of live trees and seedlings you report on the *Small Group Monthly Reports*. TIST will conduct audits of your seedling and tree plantings to make sure the numbers reported are accurate. Inaccurate or false reports can result in penalties on tree payments or disqualification from the TIST program.

The TIST coordinator will collect Small Group Monthly Reports from you each month at the node meeting and give you new Small Group Monthly Report forms to fill out. Look in the Habari Moto Moto newsletter or ask the TIST coordinator what the schedule will be for your node meeting. The TIST coordinator will take the form to a computer or an internet café and send in the data.

You need to give 1 Small Group Monthly Report each month to the TIST coordinator to receive your payment on time. If you are late, you will still be paid but the payment will come late. To be in good standing and receive a voucher, you will need to hand in three consecutive Small Group Monthly Reports and have a bank account open for your group.

Make sure the coordinator gives you enough blank *Small Group Monthly Report* forms.

## Payment for Seedlings and Trees

TIST will pay you for all live seedlings and trees you have! TIST will give you vouchers that you deposit into your bank account at the bank.

Your group needs to open an account at the bank to use the vouchers. Here are the steps to follow.

1. Ask the TIST coordinator which bank to use.
2. Go to the bank and ask the bank officials how to open an account for your TIST Small Group.
3. Open one account for your entire group that can be jointly operated by all group members.
4. Ask the bank officials how to withdraw money, make deposits etc.
5. Make sure that all group members understand the procedures to operate the account.

Every 3 months you will receive a Statement from TIST.

- If you turned in 3 Small Group Monthly Reports for a 3-month period, the Statement will also have a printed Voucher.
- If you did not turn in 3 Small Group Monthly Reports on time, then TIST will not give you a voucher. TIST will keep the voucher until you next earn a voucher. The new voucher will include both the new and old payment.

Your group decides to keep the voucher and wait for more vouchers, or to take it to the bank when you get it. When you give it to the bank the bank will use the voucher to transfer money from the TIST account to your account. Follow these steps:

1. Review the Statement with all members of your group to make sure it is accurate.
2. Bring any questions immediately to the local TIST coordinator.
3. Keep the vouchers safe until you go to the bank.
4. Bring all vouchers you want to deposit to the bank.
5. The bank will check your checklist of vouchers and see that your voucher is a genuine voucher to be paid.
6. The bank will then take money from the TIST account and deposit it to your account.
7. The money is now in your group account! You decide when you want to take it out and use it.

The vouchers are important pieces of paper. They are like paper money. If you lose it or it is destroyed, it will take time to get you a new voucher.

## Random and Annual Audits

TIST will conduct routine annual audits and surprise random audits of your nursery and tree plantings. This may be done either by TIST staff, external agencies or by auditors employed by TIST. Auditors may use handheld computers and other technological devices to quantify the trees and seedlings planted by you. Auditing is done to monitor the survival and growth of your seedlings and trees so that Greenhouse Gas pollution reduction can be quantified. Auditing is also done to verify that the data you report on *Small Group Reports* is accurate.

You should fully co-operate with auditors and help them conduct the audits in an efficient manner. Small Groups need to direct the auditors to all the sites where each member planted seedlings and trees. Failure to audit certain sites may result in reduced tree payments to your Small Group.

At least one group member should accompany the auditors during the survey to help them locate all the plantings done by your group.

1. Request the auditor to show you their identification and verify that they are authorized by TIST to audit your plantings.
2. Provide the auditors with information about your Small Group such as group name, group number, species planted, planting dates, where planted, etc.
3. Show the auditors the group activities log maintained by your Small Group
4. Take the auditors to ALL nurseries and tree planting areas.
5. Review the numbers that the auditors count. Discuss if their results are different from your numbers.
6. Sign a form when you agree with the Auditor's count.

The auditors are there to help you benefit from the TIST Program and therefore please be friendly, courteous and helpful to them in doing their job. Feel free to ask the auditors any questions without interfering in their work. If you have any concerns about an auditor, please contact your local TIST coordinator and express those concerns.

## Planting Trees

As your seedlings grow to the appropriate size and as you near the rainy season, you should plan and begin activities to transplant your seedlings into your land. Please refer to the *Land Preparation Fact Sheet* and the *Transplanting Fact Sheet* for detailed guidance on proper procedures to plant trees.

## Baseline Photos

Photos of your land need to be taken before you transplant seedlings or in the first 6 months after transplanting. These photos are needed to demonstrate the contribution of the TIST Program in reforesting your area. You should ensure that the local TIST coordinator takes baseline photos of the areas where you intend to transplant seedlings. Please meet the coordinator well before you plan to begin transplanting and request him/her to take baseline photos of your land. Write down the details of your group's transplanting activities in the activities log and also report important details on your *Small Group Report*.

## Identifying and Sharing Best Practices

One of the principal strengths of the TIST Program is empowering Small Groups to identify, adopt and share best practices appropriate for their local environment and circumstances. This comes from hands on experience. Identification and sharing of best practices is a very powerful tool. It enables Small Group members to find out things that work from many other Small Groups around their country and the world. Please refer to the *Identifying and Sharing Best Practices Fact Sheet* in your welcome packet for detailed guidance on how your group can do this.

The first step in sharing Best Practices is to do so amongst your group members. You should discuss during weekly Small Group meetings any best practices identified by certain group members. If group members concur then Best Practices should be reported on *Small Group Reports* as well. Also when you meet members from other groups, tell them about the Best Practices identified by your group and ask them about any Best Practices they may have identified. You can share these Best Practices at your node meetings. You should also carefully take note of the Best Practices identified by other Small Groups and implement those in the operation of your groups in TIST activities. Refer to the *Identifying and Sharing Best Practices Fact Sheet* that is included in your welcome packet for detailed guidance on this very important aspect of the TIST Program.

## Newsletter

TIST publishes a monthly newsletter that covers news about TIST in your area and in other parts of the world. Newsletter articles will include many topics: information about Small Groups that are having good results, what needs to be done about nurseries, tree planting, conservation farming and other sustainable development, announcements of upcoming events, reports on seminars and training, new and changed procedures, Best Practices identified by groups locally and worldwide, trends on how groups are performing based on *Small Group Reports* data etc. The newsletter will therefore be a very important source of information from TIST to the Small Groups and from Small Groups to other Small Groups locally and worldwide.

Occasionally you may encounter TIST program staff or reporters working on developing articles for the Newsletter who may wish to interview and or photograph you and your planting sites. Please co-operate fully with any such efforts and always remember to ask for a photo identification of any person who claims

to be authorized by TIST. Also if your group has any ideas for articles that you would like to see in the newsletter, please suggest those ideas to your local TIST coordinator, report your ideas on the *Small Group Reports*.

Newsletters will be available every month and you should be able to pick them up from your local TIST coordinator at the node meeting when you submit the monthly *Small Group Report*. Each Small Group will receive one copy of the newsletter. At least two group members should be present to collect the newsletter from the coordinator on behalf of all your group members. Newsletter articles will appear in both English and the local language.

## Community Nodes

To serve the TIST Small Groups, there are now monthly node meetings in your area. We call this a "Community Node." There are TIST coordinators who will convene the meetings, collect Small Group Monthly Reports, give out blank report forms, and distribute the monthly letter. The Community Node will be in walking or bicycling distance from your group.

The TIST coordinator will be able to collect and give out information at the Community Node. Small Groups will bring their *Small Group Reports* every month and collect newsletters and *Quarterly Tree and Accounts Statement*. Small Groups in good standing who have handed in 3 consecutive *Small Group Monthly Reports* will receive their vouchers. Small Groups will receive their statements at node meetings. Small Groups can also share Best Practices with other groups.

If Node meetings are not already being held in your area, TIST will provide you with more details about the functioning of Community Nodes, as we get closer to establishing them in your project area.

## Conservation Farming

In addition to planting trees, TIST Small Groups need to implement sustainable agriculture best practices. Conservation farming is one of these techniques. Planting grain using conservation farming increases the amount of grain Small Group members can harvest from their land. With a higher yield from the same amount of land, people will have more to eat, and live a longer, healthier life. Please refer to the *Conservation Farming Factsheet* included in your welcome packet for guidance on implementing conservation farming..

Each Small Group needs to allocate at least 1 acre of their land per group member to implement conservation farming best practices. Small Groups should report conservation farming results on their *Small Group Monthly Reports*.

TIST will also give training on other sustainable agriculture best practices that will both help Small Group members and their families and improve the land. Watch for articles in the newsletter about these new ideas.

## Training

As a TIST Small Group you will receive training in the various aspects of the TIST Program including good nursery development practices, land preparation and tree planting techniques, working effectively in Small Groups, identifying and sharing Best Practices, conservation farming, banking and managing finances, and other skills. Local TIST trainers and experts and trainers from other areas of the country and the world will provide the training. Some of the training workshops will be held in central locations and other training will be held at the Community Nodes. The entire Small Group may receive this training or it may be given to representatives from each group on a rotating basis may receive the training. Those

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members will then go back and explain the training to the other members of their group. You will find out about upcoming training sessions through the newsletter, from the local TIST coordinator or at the Community Nodes.

Congratulations once again and welcome to TIST.

## **The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Fact Sheets for TIST Small Groups**

Fact Sheets are based on the collected experience of TIST Small Groups. Content may change as more information is collected from Small Groups in the future.

They are written for Small Groups to use and for local trainers to include in their training.

Each Fact Sheet includes a section, "The Group Decides." This section includes important questions the group members need to discuss and decide for themselves.

The Fact Sheets are to be available for handouts as one-page with information printed on the front and back. As these are revised, pictures will be included.

### **1.0 SMALL GROUP MEETINGS**

#### *1.1 DEFINING SMALL GROUPS*

A small group is a community of 6-10 but not more than 12 people who willingly and purposefully gather together to support one another and perform agreed upon tasks. The small group may also agree to grow spiritually and reach out to others.

#### *1.2 GETTING STARTED*

- Create a name for the group.
- Create a covenant or agreement for the group that sets the expectations, values and behaviors of the group. Write it down on paper. Everyone in the groups needs to sign the agreement.
- Sit in a tight circle.
- Don't have a table in front of the leader or co-leader and others. It may seem practical, but it is a barrier to communication in the group.

#### *1.3 WEEKLY MEETINGS*

- Meet weekly at least for 2 hours.
- There should be a leader and a co-leader for every meeting.
  - Each session's leader is a servant to the group, not the "boss", the "chair" or the "teacher". He or she is there to serve and support the group members as they discuss and agree on tasks. The leader should be humble, accepting, patient, honest, and transparent. The leader of each session should encourage others to talk rather than be the one talking.
  - The co-leader helps the leader by keeping time during the meeting and supports the leader and the group in any other way needed.
- Rotate who leads the meeting every week. There should be a different leader and co-leader than the week before. This is very important. Rotating leadership gives everyone a chance to be leader and co-leader. By doing this, every group member will have a chance to contribute his or her talents to the group, and will gain confidence as a servant leader.
- Have a schedule for each group meeting.
  - Meetings should begin and end on time. (NOTE: MAY NOT APPLY EVERYWHERE)
  - At the beginning of each meeting, the group should re-agree on the tasks for that meeting, and make changes in the schedule if needed.
- Have a time of "building up" at the end of each group meeting.

- Be sure to schedule time for this.
- Every person in the group must say one specific, positive statement about something the group leader did at that meeting or how the group leader conducted himself or herself. This is not optional.
- After that, if he or she wishes, any group member may point out a specific talent that the group leader has and showed during the meeting. This is optional.
- “Building up” works hand in hand with rotating the leadership of the meetings. It also trains group members to look for positive things, and speak them out. “Building up” also trains the group what that group thinks is important in leading. Each new leader has the benefit of learning from “building up” of previous leaders.
- The leader and co-leader for that week need to set up the space for the group meeting, and choose a song to sing when the group gathers.

#### 1.4 THE SMALL GROUP DECIDES

- What days will you meet?
- Where and at what time will you meet?
- What are the main things you want to accomplish in your group in addition to planting trees?
- How will you let others know the “best practices” you discover in your work together?

## 2.0 SEEDS AND SPECIES

### 2.1 SELECTING SEEDS

- Pick seeds and species that your group members want to have and that will survive well in your climate. Some species that you can find can:
  - Give shade to your homes or farms
  - Block wind from your homes or farms
  - Make a nice looking fence around your house or farm or church. Trees can show property lines.
  - Give fruits, nuts and oil
  - Give medicines and pesticides
- Select species that are good for your area.
  - Get species that your group members know grow well in your area.
  - Make sure the species grow well without a lot of rain if you are in a dry area.
  - Make sure the trees have grown in your area for a long time. Do not use something new from other countries or lands because it may be not suitable for your environment. You can try some to see if it works. Try a few trees as an experiment.
  - Select fruit and nut trees. You can eat or sell the fruits and nuts.
  - Select trees that have useful bark or limbs for lumber.
  - Select species that are long-living. Your children and grandchildren can enjoy the benefits of your work now! The Forestry Officer can give you advice about species.
- There are three ways to get seeds or seedlings:
  - Pick up mature seeds off the ground around trees that you want to grow. This does not cost money but takes time. Have children help you on this. Show them what to find.
  - Buy seeds from forestry officers and seed companies. Check the expiration date and make sure the seeds will be planted before that date.
  - Buy seedlings from nurseries. Buy seedlings from other small groups. You can buy them already in bags.

- Important: Find out from your local forestry officers which species help crops to grow before you plant trees near your farms. Some species make the soil not good for crop growth. Other species can help the crops grow well by putting nutrients into the soil.

## 2.2 THE SMALL GROUP DECIDES

- What are the types of trees you want to grow?
- Which seedlings will grow well near crops?
- What are the best ways to get each type of seed to germinate?
- How will you make sure you get healthy, good seeds or seedlings?
- Who will transport the seedlings to where you will plant them?

## 3.0 DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING NURSERIES

### 3.1 SITE SELECTION

- Select a nursery site that is outdoors where there is sunlight but is in a shady and cool location. This keeps the seedlings from getting too hot and too much water evaporating.
- The site should be good to take care of and protect many seedlings.
  - Pick sites with a gentle slope that is away from areas with potential for flooding.
  - Pick sites near water such as a river, canal, lake, water pump or tap.
  - Pick sites that are easy to get to.
  - Pick sites that are close as possible to where the seedlings will be transplanted.
  - Pick sites away from areas which are used by cattle or children.

### 3.2 SITE PREPARATION AND PLANTING OF SEEDS

- Determine which seeds to grow in plastic bags and which to grow in sand beds. Get help from your local forestry officer.
- Determine whether your seeds need preparation before planting. Get help from your local forestry officer.
  - Leguminous seeds have a hard exterior, which makes it difficult for air and water to penetrate to the inner parts of the seed. These seeds need pretreatment such as conditioning with boiling hot water, removing exterior portion using appropriate tools etc.
- Prepare soil by mixing 3 parts of topsoil from forest areas, 2 parts of sand and 1 part of manure. Be sure to make enough.
- Prepare containers for the seeds.
  - Collect old plastic bags and cups from around your house and the village that can be used as containers to plant the seeds. This will also help by removing waste, keeping your village clean.
  - If you have large plastic bags or sheets, cut them into pieces about 24cm long and 13cm wide. Take the side that is 24 cm long and fold it in half. Sew up the two sides that are 13cm long. This will make an open cylinder that has a circumference of about 24cm.
- For seeds that need to be planted in bags:
  - Fill the bags with the prepared soil.
  - Put a seed that needs to be in a bag into the soil.
  - Put more soil on top of the seeds up to at least twice the thickness of the seeds.
  - Leave at least 5cm of the bag open at the top to allow watering.
- For seeds which need to be planted in sand beds:
  - Prepare an embankment using bricks or stones with a width of about 1 meter and length depending upon the amount seeds being sown.
  - Fill the embankment at the bottom with a layer of stones about 5 cm thick (or put a layer of nylon material at the bottom) before putting the soil to prevent roots penetration if the type of seedlings has long roots.

- Follow with a layer of the prepared soil about 10 cm thick.
- For the top layer, use soft sand from which dust and mud were removed, make this layer about 5 cm thick.
- The seeds should be planted on the bed with sand on top up to at least twice the thickness of the seeds. Do not fill the embankment to the brim as that will cause sand and seeds to spillover during watering.
- Mark the species planted in the bags and sand beds.
- Count the plantings even before germination and write down the date of sowing.
- Arrange the plastic bags in lines and in groups of 100, 200 or 500, as you choose. Arrange them according to species so that it will be easier for Quantifiers to record data by species.
- Some seeds may fail to germinate and some seedlings can die. Therefore, plan ahead and plant more seedlings than the amount you intend to transplant in to your land.

### 3.3 NURSERY MAINTENANCE

- Water the seedlings frequently. Be careful not to over water the soil.
- During the rainy season, cover the seedlings using dry grasses or hay. Seedlings should be moved away from under trees so water does not drip into the seedlings.
- Remember that germination time is different from one species to another. Some may germinate in a few days and others may take several weeks.
- If certain seeds do not germinate within the normal duration then re-seed those bags and areas of the sand bed.
- Check for the presence of pests and diseases.
  - Spray natural and native insecticides whenever required.
  - A good example is to use bitter water from boiling Neem leaves as an insecticide.
- Move the plastic bags around from time to time.
- Cut any overgrown roots.
- Fence off the nursery to protect from cattle and playing children.
- Let the seedlings grow to about 30 cm before transplanting. This may take from 1 month to 6 months.
- Move the seedlings around once a week so that the taproots do not sink into the ground and need to be cut. A healthy taproot helps the trees get water after transplanting.

### 3.4 THE SMALL GROUP DECIDES

- How many nurseries will the group have? Will each member have one, or all members share one, or both?
- Where will nurseries be located?
- How will the Small Group work to water and take care of the seedlings?

## 4.0 PREPARE LAND FOR TREE PLANTING

### 4.1 WHERE TO PLANT TREES

- Select places to plant trees where people will enjoy the trees for a long time:
  - Farm borders: use trees to mark the borders of farm lands and protect crops from wind.
  - Paths: Trees can mark paths and give shade
  - Around houses: You can plant to mark paths and give shade.
  - Around crops: Some species can prevent erosion of topsoil. Some species can give good nutrients for the soil to help crops grow.
  - Around schools, churches and other public buildings can give shade and make the land beautiful.
- Select land that is accessible.

- Avoid using large groves or plantations.
  - Many plantations only have one or two types of trees: these can be hurt by fire and bugs.
  - Land should have many uses, not just holding trees.
  - Many types of species should be planted to improve the health of the land.
  - Plantations are usually not close to where people live so it is hard to collect branches for firewood, fruits and nuts and bark.
  - Planting too many trees of one species can be hurt by bugs or fire.
  - Some animals may live in groves and become a problem.
  - Village governments may decide to use the groves later for something else, like building a school or a dispensary.
  - Non-group members may cut down trees or take wood.
- Some groups plant in groves because:
  - They live in a town and rent houses and have no farm of their own.
  - They want to get many trees into an area and think it is easier to take care of the trees.
- If you plant in a large grove:
  - Plant 10 or more species on large planting areas.
  - Make a firebreak around the grove by digging dirt and removing brush and grass.
  - Plan to plant the trees 12 feet apart. Planting closer than that can lead some trees to die and others to be weak.
  - Plant groves near villages so members can go get firewood, fruits, nuts, and bark.
  - Woodlots can be used to raise trees for sale. Make sure the woodlots are close to where the people can come and buy wood.
  
- If members do not own the land, be sure to get permission before planting trees.

#### 4.2 PREPARE LAND

- Remove scrub brush and weeds.
- Leave any trees that are strong and healthy.
- Remove rocks from where you will plant.
  
- At the end of the rainy season, prepare holes to plant trees during the next season. Digging holes in wet ground is easier than in dry ground. The holes may be filled in by the soil before the rains come but it will be easy to redig the soil out of the hole.
  - Dig deep, square holes.
  - Ask the forestry officers and other group members what size holes work best and how far apart. In Mpwapwa, holes are 2 feet wide and 1 ½ feet deep.
  - Space the holes 8-12 feet apart from each other. If the trees will be used for lumber, the holes can be closer together (about 8-10 feet apart). If not, 12 foot spacing will help them grow better.
  - Do not arrange the holes in straight lines in rows and columns. That can lead to erosion.
  - Try to have each line have the same number of holes so it is easier to count how many trees were planted.
  - Separate the topsoil from the panned, gravel soil and the subsoil. Keep the topsoil.
  - Be careful that the holes are placed so rainwater will get to them. For example, a very large rock up hill from the tree may block rainwater from running to the hole.
  
- About 4 to 6 weeks before you plant, prepare the dirt for planting.
  - Mix the topsoil with farmyard manure, or mulch made from weed vegetation (cut and collected ahead of the weeds seeding.)
  - Mix the sub-soil and pan soil with mulch and refill the hole, putting the topsoil/manure mix on top (into which the seedling will be transplanted.)
  - Leave a few centimeters recess at the hole top to allow water collection and harvest.
  - Place a stick in the hole center to mark transplant spot.
  - Pile any remaining dirt on the DOWNHILL side of the holes so rainwater will be able to go in the hole.

- Plan with your group to do this work before it is time to plant the trees! This way the hard work will be spread out.

#### 4.3 *THE SMALL GROUP DECIDES*

- Who will remove the brush and rocks and weeds? When will this be done?
- Who will dig the holes while the ground is still damp from rains?
- If there is no mulch or manure close, who will supply that?

## 5.0 **TRANSPLANTING SEEDLINGS**

### 5.1 *BEFORE TRANSPLANTING*

- Healthy seedlings that are 30 cm or more tall are good to be transplanted and should be moved to the planting site.
- Move the seedlings close to the planting site 1-2 weeks BEFORE the rains come if it is possible to water them while waiting for the rain. This makes it easier to transport.
- Plant the seedlings in the holes no more than 2 weeks before or 2 weeks after the rains start to make sure they get the benefit of as much rain as possible.

### 5.2 *TRANSPLANTING*

- Soil preparation: make the sure the top soil and pan soil from the holes are separated, mixed with manure, and returned to the hole. Pile any remaining dirt on the DOWNHILL side of the holes so rainwater will be able to go in the hole.
- Remove the bag from the seedling.
- Carefully loosen the bag so it can be used again.
- If it must be cut, only cut a small line so it can be unwrapped.
- Pull the soil to the side, place the seedling in the hole.
- Pack dirt around the seedling.
- If an empty 1 litre water bottle is available, cut off the bottom end, remove the cap, and place it so the top is facing down, toward the roots.
- Pack dirt around the seedling and water bottle.
- Stamp around the seedling gently 8 or 10 times.
- Water the seedling.

### 5.3 *AFTER TRANSPLANTING*

- Put sticks leaning around the seedlings so that people see them and do not step on them.
- Put thorn bush and needle branches around planting areas to keep animals away.
- Remove all weeds around base of trees every 2-3 weeks.
- Water the seedlings once per week if there is no steady rain.

### 5.4 *THE SMALL GROUP DECIDES*

- What are the best ways to organize group member's time to water and weed trees?
- How will the group mark the trees and keep the trees protected from animals and people?

## **6.0 CONSERVATION FARMING FOR HOE FARMERS IN DRY AREAS**

### *6.1 Overview*

- Using conservation farming best practices can greatly increase how much grain you will harvest. Conservation Farming will make your land more fertile. Do not burn the residue after harvest so more nutrients will go into the soil and weeds will be suppressed. This is a new system where you prepare holes and keep using the holes every planting season. Plant in holes to protect the seeds and collect water. Mix manure with the soil to fertilize seeds so they grow better. Weed around the holes so fewer weeds will grow each year. Conservation Farming helps you plan and spread out the work over the season rather than storing up problems for the following year.

### *6.2 Don't Burn Residuals*

- The first and most important step in Conservation Farming is to keep the residuals. . After harvest, do not burn residuals. Leave them on the ground. Cover more than 30% of ground with residual.
- Keep cattle and other animals off the field so they won't eat the crop residue.
- Ask other farmers and Agriculture extension officers for how to control bugs other than burning residuals.

### *6.3 Get Prepared Early*

- Dig all holes one month BEFORE the rainy season begins.

### *6.4 Marking out the Planting Holes*

- Mark out where you are going to dig the holes in the field. Use a Teren Rope to ensure accurate spacing. Make a Teren rope by taking a rope or string and squeezing bottle tops on to it 70cm apart. Each bottle top marks the center of a planting hole and ensures that the holes are correctly spaced apart. Mark out the rows of holes using a hoe.
- Each row should be 90cm apart. Use 90 cm sticks to get the correct spacing when you move the Teren Rope to the next row. Dig holes in the next row between the holes in the previous row by moving the pegs forward 35 cms.
- Do not mark more holes than you can dig in one day.
- It is worth marking and digging the holes accurately in the first year because the holes will be permanent. You can use them year after year.

### *6.5 Preparing the Holes*

- Dig the holes on the same day as you mark a block of holes. The holes need to be oblong measuring 35 cms long, 15 cms wide and 15 cms deep. Dig the holes to these dimensions and not less.
- Put the dirt on the downhill side of each hole so rain water runs into the hole.

### *6.6 Planting the Crop*

- The way seeds are planted will depend on the crop.
- When you are ready to plant the grain, put some rich soil into the holes. This helps the plant to be stronger. Take some manure and good topsoil and mix it together in the hole up to half full.
- For maize, plant 4 seeds into the soil across the hole and cover with 2.5 cms of rich soil. After planting, the soil in the hole should be about 2.5 cms below the surface of the field, never more than this.
- For millet, plant 5-6 seeds at each end of the planting hole after a good shower of rain and cover with 2.5 cms of soil.
- Leave soil below the top of the hole so that rain water will get to the plant. This way rains will collect in the hole and not wash nutrients from the soil with it.
- Break up clods so the soil makes good contact with the seed.

*6.7 Early Weeding*

- Start weeding as soon as the weeds emerge. This makes the work easier and faster. Waiting to weed increases the work and reduces crop yield.

*6.8 Thinning*

- Thin maize to 3 plants per hole. However if only 2 plants have emerged in a hole leave 4 plants in the next one to compensate.

*6.9 Mid and Late Season Weeding*

- Keep weeding through the planting season. Weeding late in the season this year means less weeding next year. Pull them out before they seed.

*6.10 Topping Maize*

- Once maize is physiologically mature, top the stalks just above the cobs, and drop the tops in the furrow. This will speed up drying and reduce lodging from termites and wind.
- Termites will harvest the toppings rather than attacking the crop.

*6.11 The group decides:*

- When to begin digging the holes for CF
- How to support group members in digging holes
- What crop to plant
- When to plant
- How to support group members in weeding the fields

## **The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Small Group Activity Log**

Small Groups need to keep good records. Small Groups should keep a logbook. Record the following information in the logbook. If there was no activity or information, the Small Group should write in the log, "no activity" or "no information."

1. Date of the meeting
2. Number of members
3. Name of Leader
4. Name of Co-Leader
5. Length of Meeting
6. Action steps taken
  - a. on nursery or tree planting
  - b. on other work
  - c. on nursery or tree planting
  - d. on other work
7. How many new seedlings added this week
8. How many trees planted in ground this week
9. How many trees found dead this week
  - a. Reasons identified for dead trees,
  - b. Action steps to prevent more from dying
10. How much land identified or prepared this week for tree planting
11. Conservation Farming activity this week
12. Number of Acres in Conservation Farming
13. New "best practices" identified for:
  - a. tree planting and growth
  - b. Small Group processes
  - c. Conservation Farming

## The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Small Group Monthly Report

**Instructions:** 1.) Fill in this form at the end of each month. 2.) Answer questions for the month that just ended. 3.) Return to your TIST Coordinator. Thank you.

TIST Number	
Small Group Name	
Village	
1. Date Submitted:	
2. Month and Year of this Report	Month: _____ Year: _____
3. Total number of meetings held each month	Circle either: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
4. Number of members at the last meeting	Members
5. Number of members in the group at end of this month	Members
6. How many minutes was the last meeting?	Minutes
7. What date did the Small Group last meet?	
8. How many different leaders led meetings this month?	Circle either: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
9. How many trees died this month?	Trees Died
10. How many total live seedlings did your group have at the end of this month?	Total Seedlings Alive
11. How many total live trees did your group have at end of this month?	Total Trees Alive
12. On how many total acres did members use Conservation Farming?	Acres
13. Did Small Group receive a newsletter this month?	Circle either: Yes / No
14. Did Small Group receive an Account Statement this month?	Circle either: Yes / No
15. Did TIST staff come count trees this month?	Circle either: Yes / No DATE: _____
16. Was a Bank account created or changed this month?	Circle either: Yes / No
17. If there is a new account number, what is it?	Number: _____ Branch: _____
18. Do you have new best practices that others can try to do? Please write on the back of this form.	Circle either: Yes / No
19. Do you have new ideas for improving the program? Please write them on the back of this form.	Circle either: Yes / No
20. 4 Small Group member signatures to state this Small Group Monthly Report is accurate.	_____ _____ _____ _____

## The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Small Group Account Statement and Payment Voucher

### Taarifa ya Fedha ya Kikundi Kidogo cha TIST

*TIST Small Group Financial Statement*

**Kutoka Ukuzaji Maendeleo Endelevu Tanzania Ltd. (UMET)/CAAC**

*From UMET/CAAC*

Jina la Eneo la Kikundi: GCName <i>Group Center Name:</i> Kijiji: _____ <i>Village:</i> Jina la Kikundi: Jerusalem <i>Group Name:</i>	Eneo la Kikundi: GCCode <i>Group Center Code:</i> Namba ya Kikundi: 123 <i>Group Number:</i> Tarehe ya Tarifa: 1 Jan 2003 <i>Statement Date:</i> Kwa: Oct – Dec 2002 <i>For:</i>
--	---

**Malipo ya miti ambayo bado hayajalipwa:**

*Tree Payments Outstanding:*

Tarehe Date	Miche Seedlings	Miti Trees	Jumla Total		Malipo Payment	Taarifa Iliyotumwa Reports Submitted
Oct-Dec 2002	1250	2000	3250	X 4/=	13,000/=	

**Jumla: 13,000/=**

*Total:*

**UMET italipa malipo ya miti mara tu fomu 3 za ripoti ya mwezi zitakaporudishwa katika kipindi cha miezi 3 kwa mtiririko na kutoa taarifa kuwa kikundi kimefungua Akaunti katika Tawi gani na jina la Benk. Benk mpya na badiliko lolote la Benk inaweza kutolewa kupitia fomu za ripoti ya mwezi.**

*UMET pays the above amount once 3 monthly reports in a given 3 month period have been submitted and a bank branch has been chosen. New and changed bank details can be submitted on your next monthly report form.*

**Jumla ya Fedha Iliyupo kwa Ajili 13,000/=**

**ya Kuwekwa Benk Sasa:**

*Total Payment Now Available for Bank Deposit:*

### Vocha

**Namba ya Vocha: GCCode-123-01-01-2003**

*Voucher Voucher Number:*

Kiasi Kilichowekwa Benki: 13,000/=

*Amount Payable for Deposit at Bank*

Jina la Akaunti: \_\_\_\_\_ Namba: \_\_\_\_\_ Tawi: \_\_\_\_\_  
*Account name: Number: Branch:*

Walipwaji fedha taslim: 1. \_\_\_\_\_, 2. \_\_\_\_\_, 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Group Names to receive cash:*

Sahihi: 1. \_\_\_\_\_, 2. \_\_\_\_\_, 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Signatures:*

Benki imeidhinishwa kutoa fedha toka kwenye Akaunti ya UMET Ltd, na kuweka au kugawa kufuatana na maelekezo ya hapo juu.

*The Bank is authorized to withdraw funds from the UMET Ltd. Account and deposit or distribute according to the requirements above.*

Jina la Akaunti: UMET Ltd. Namba: \_\_\_\_\_ Tawi: \_\_\_\_\_  
*Account name: Number: Branch:*

\_\_\_\_\_ Sahihi ya Mwakilishi wa Benki Tarehe  
*Bank Representative Signature Date*

UMET Ltd. (CAAC), c/o Nasser and Co., Box 22731, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

## The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Greenhouse Gas Sale Agreement

Group: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIST Group Number: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIST Group Center Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Region: \_\_\_\_\_

This Small Group will transfer to I4EI “emission reduction credits” each year this agreement remains in effect. I4EI will pay the Small Groups 4/= per tree each quarter for each year this agreement remains in effect.

### Terms and Definitions for this Agreement

1. CO<sub>2</sub> is a Greenhouse Gas (GhG) that needs to be removed from air.
2. Planting trees removes CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and stores it as carbon in the roots, trunk and limbs.
3. Sustainable agriculture (improved farming practices) also removes CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and stores it as carbon in the soil.
4. The removed CO<sub>2</sub> can be quantified and turned into “emission reduction credits” (ERCs), which can be sold.
5. I4EI will pay Small Groups to remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and store it as carbon in the trees and the soil.
6. For the first 20 years of this agreement, I4EI will pay Small Groups based on the number of live trees the Small Group has at the end of each calendar quarter. At the end of each calendar quarter, Small Groups will count the number of live trees they have and fill-out and submit to I4EI a complete and signed “Emission Reduction Credit” form (“ERC form”). I4EI shall pay to Small Groups 4/= per tree, based on the ERC form and any necessary corrections made by I4EI or independent auditors.
7. After 20 years, I4EI will continue to pay for ½ of the trees at the rate of 4/= per live tree per quarter and pay for ½ of the ERCs made during the year at the world market price established on the 20th anniversary of this agreement, and every 10th anniversary thereafter, less costs associated with quantification, verification and marketing the ERCs.
8. Small Groups own the trees, and the fruits, nuts, medicines and all other products from trees. I4EI and its transferees will own the rights to the stored carbon and, therefore, the CO<sub>2</sub> ERCs. If the Small Group cuts down the trees, the carbon is released and all of the CO<sub>2</sub> ERCs accrued to date for those cut-down trees will disappear. The groups should not cut down the trees or use the trees for firewood or timber, except when implementing best practices for agro-forestry such as trimming the trees.
9. In order for CO<sub>2</sub> ERCs to have value, they must be certified by the Small Group, I4EI, and possibly another auditor. An ERC can be certified if:
  - a. Records show that tree planting and improved agriculture began after 1 January 2000.
  - b. I4EI quantifiers and external validators can count the trees at the locations specified by the small groups, and can verify the improved agriculture practices of the group.
  - c. Small Groups sign forms to verify how many trees are alive, and how many hectares the group has using sustainable agriculture practices.
  - d. Small Groups records verify that the group planted the trees, and protects the trees.
10. I4EI will count how much carbon is stored so it can be verified, and the ERC sold.

### Representations and Warranties

The Small Group will:

1. Plant trees and raise them to maturity. Some trees will live over 100 years!
2. Small group members will implement sustainable agriculture on at least 1 acre per member.

3. Replant trees that die, are burned, or destroyed by animals or people each year for the next 20 years.
4. Participate in TIST training and other programs to help develop and use best practices.
5. Transfer the ERCs that I4EI paid for to I4EI and not to another buyer.
6. Transfer this agreement, and any future ERCs from all group activities, to I4EI if the group stops working with I4EI.
7. Keep records on the number of acres using sustainable agriculture, the number of trees planted, when they were planted, and number surviving.
8. Take auditors and validators to visit all places where TIST trees are planted, when asked.
9. Notify I4EI when group members move or leave land where TIST trees are planted.
10. Maintain bank accounts with I4EI-authorized banks in order to receive payments.
11. Help I4EI describe to other groups how to do sustainable agriculture, how to plant many trees and keep them alive.

I4EI will:

1. Pay auditors to count trees at regular intervals, and will maintain data on GhG quantities.
2. Maintain Small Group registration information.
3. Record Small Group participation in training, tree planting, and sustainable agriculture.
4. Make the ERCs a valuable asset for sale to Buyers.
5. Obtain government permissions for ERC transfers.

### Termination of this Agreement

I4EI may cancel this Agreement at any time and stop making payments to any group. If this happens, the small groups will then own the rights to any future ERCs not already paid for by I4EI.

I4EI will cancel this agreement but retain rights to future ERCs if:

1. Small Groups fail to notify I4EI when membership drops below 4 members.
2. New land owners do not allow Small Groups to maintain trees and transfer ERCs to I4EI.
3. Small Groups refuse to supply required information on best practices and compliance with the program.
4. Small Groups have sold ERCs for TIST trees to another buyer.

Small Groups can end this agreement by:

1. Transferring the agreement to another Small Group.
2. Writing to I4EI that they have not received payment within 90 days of submitting their ERC form, and I4EI does not correct the payments within 90 days from the date of receiving the letter from the Small Group stating they have not received proper payment.

I4EI can transfer the rights in this agreement and any resulting ERCs to other organizations without consulting the small groups.

Signed,

Authorized I4EI Representative

Authorized Small Group Representatives

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print Name*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

## The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program Emission Reduction Credit Notice

### **TAARIFA YA UTENGENEZAJI WA ERC WA HEWA CHAFU CO2 UNAOFANYWA NA VIKUNDI VIDOGO VYA TIST KWA UBORESHAJI MAZINGIRA (I4EI) KWA MIRADI YA TANZANIA**

#### Information on ERC Recipient/ Taarifa ya Mpokeaji ERC

1. Business Name/  
Jina la Kibiashera: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Company Contact/  
Kampuni Mawasiliano: \_\_\_\_\_

Name/Jina	Title/Cheo	Telephone No./Namba ya Simu
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3. Mailing Address/  
Anuani: \_\_\_\_\_

Street/Mtaa

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City/ Mji	Region or State/ Mkoa au Jimbo	Postal Code/ Namba ya Posta	Country/ Nchi
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#### Information on Creation and Transfer of ERC by Small Group/ Taarifa juu ya uzalishaji na uuzaji wa ERC wa Kikundi Kidogo

4. Group/ Kikundi: _____	5. Village/ Kijiji: _____
6. TIST Group Number/ # ya Kikundi cha TIST: _____	7. District/ Wilaya: _____
8. TIST Group Center Code/ # ya Kituo cha Kikundi cha TIST: _____	9. Region/ Mkoa: _____

11. Source Description/ Small group tree planting/  
Chanzo cha Maelezo: Upandaji miti wa kikundi

12. Date of Last Audit/ Tarehe ya mwisho ya ukaguzi	13. Trees Present (Last Audit)/ Miti iliyopo (Ukaguzi wa mwisho):
14. Acres of improved soil Eneolililorutubishwa (ekari)	15. Average Age of Trees/ Wastani wa Umri wa miti
16. Current Period (Year) of Sequestration/ Kipindi cha sasa (mwaka) cha uhufadhi wa CO2 ardhini na mitini	17. Metric Tons CO2 Sequestered and Transferred Tani za hewa chafu CO2 zilizohifadhiwa na kuhamishwa

**Authorized I4EI Representative/  
Mwakilishi wa I4EI aliyeidhinishwa**

I am authorized by the Recipient to Receive this transfer of ERC.

*Nimeidhinishwa na Mnufaika nipokee hati hii ya ERC.*

**Authorized Small Group Representatives/  
Wawakilishi wa kikundi walioidhinishwa**

The Small Group authorized me to sign this agreement for the Small Group to transfer ERCs to the Recipient. I reviewed the information on this form and know how it was collected. I believe it is true, accurate, and complete. I certify that the ERC come from trees owned by the Small Group. I certify that the ERCs have not and will not be transferred to anyone else except the recipient stated above. The Small Group now gives up rights to the ERCs though the Small Group still owns the trees and their ongoing sequestration.

*Kikundi kidogo kimeniidhinisha nitie sahihi makubaliano/mkataba huu wa kikundi kidogo kuhamisha na kuuza ERCs kwa mpokeaji. Nimezisoma taarifa katika fomu hii na najua zilivyokusanywa. Naamini kuwa ni kweli, sahihi, na kwamba zimekamilika. Nathibitisha kwamba ERCs zimetokana na miti inayomiliki wan a kikundi kidogo. Nathibitisha kwamba ERCs hazjta hamishiwa kwa mtu yeyote isipokuwa mtajwa hapo juu. Hivyo kikundi kinaondoa haki zake kwenye ERCs ingawa bado kitaendelea kumiliki miti na kazi ya uhifadhi wa hewa chafu kwenye miti na ardhi.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature/Sahihi*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature/Sahihi*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print Name/Jina (chapa)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature/Sahihi*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature/Sahihi*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date/Tarehe*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date/Tarehe*

FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY/ KWA MATUMIZI YA OFISI TU Reference Number Assigned by Registry/ Namba ya Rejea iliyowekwa na Msajili	
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