

TIST

HABARI MOTO MOTO

01 September 2000

New TIST Bicycles!

12 New bicycles with gears arrive in Mpwapwa

By Gayo Mhila and David Eyre

On 2 August George Mbutti from the Cathedral arrived from Dar es Salaam, with 12 new mountain bikes. After unloading the boxes from the bus, George and the rest of his group started to assemble the bicycles. At first it was hard, the bikes were different and everybody had to work out how to assemble the gears. Quickly by working as a small group the team were able to learn together and develop njia bora for assembling the bicycles. The first bike took nearly an hour to get working well, now the group can adjust gears in less than a minute!

Each bike has 24 gears making travelling by bike easier and faster. With gears it is possible to carry bigger loads, even uphill and to ride further. These bicycles are simple and energy efficient. They do not have to burn petrol or diesel to work, so do not pollute. They are the environmentally superior way to travel.

Eight of the new bikes will be used by the TIST quantifiers. You can see more about the quantifiers inside this issue. So the quantifiers will now be able to share with even more small groups. The TIST office has kept one bicycle as well. *continued on page 2*

Baiskeli Mpya za TIST!

Baiskeli mpya za gia 12 zawasili Mpwapwa

Gayo Mhila na David Eyre



*George Mbutti assembles a new TIST Bike
George Mbutti anaziunga Baiskeli mpya*

Tarehe 2 mwezi wa nane George Mbutti kutoka katika kanisa kuu aliwasili kutoka Dar es salaam, akiwa na baiskeli 12 za kisasa zenye uwezo wa kupandisha sehemu zenye miinuko. Baada ya kushusha maboksi kutoka kwenye basi, George na kundi lake walianza kuziunganisha baiskeli. Mara ya kwanza ilikuwa kazi ngumu baiskeli zilikuwa za tofauti na kila mmoja alijitahidi kugundua jinsi ya kuziunganisha na kupanga gia. Kwa haraka wakifanya kazi kama kikundi kidogo waliku watayari kujifunza pamoja na kugundua Njia Bora ya kuunganisha baiskeli. Baiskeli ya kwanza ilichukua kama saa hivi kuunganisha gia vizuri. Lakini sasa hivi kikundi hicho cha mafundi kinauwezo wa kufunga gia ya baiskeli kwa muda usiozidi dakika!

Kila baiskeli ina gia 24 inayofanya usafiri wa baiskeli kuwa rahisi na wa haraka. Kwa kutumia gia unaweza kubeba mzigo mkubwa, hata kama ni muinuko unaweza kuendesha. Baiskeli hizi ni rahisi na zina nguvu za ziada. Hazitumii petroli au dieseli kufanya kazi, kwa hiyo hazichafui hewa. Kwa hiyo kimazingira bora kwa usafiri.

Baiskeli 8 zinatumiwa na wakaguzi wa TIST. Utaona zaidi kuhusu wakaguzi ndani ya haya maelezo. Wakaguzi sasa watakuwa tayari kushirikiana na vikundividogo vingi. Baiskeli moja ilibakia katika Ofisi

SASA NI WAKATI WA KUANZA KUPANDA MBEGU ZAKO

- Kadiri utakavyo panda MAPEMA ndivyo miti yako itakavyokuwa vizuri.
- Mbegu zako zinahitaji kupandwa SASA ili ziweze kuwatayari kwa kupandwa kwa wakati wa mvua.
- Kila kikundi kinahitaji kuotesha miche 1,000 SASA ili kuomba kuwa sehemu ya mpango wa mwaka 2000.
- Vikundi vya mwaka 1999 vinahitaji kupanda miche 1,000 SASA kwa kila mwanakikundi kama wanataka kulipa mikopo yao kwa upandaji wa miti.
- Kumbuka pia unaweza kupanda miti ZAIDI kwa kukipatia kikundi chako fedha ZAIDI na kuweza kufanya mpango ufanikiwe ZAIDI.

The remaining three bikes are a TIST small group business loan. TIST provided the financing for a group from the cathedral, including George Mbutti, to start a bicycle rental business. The group is now paying back the loan once a week from the money it makes. You can rent the bicycles from the group for an excellent price. So far the group says that so many people have wanted to hire the bikes they have had to keep telling people they are sorry but all of the bikes are busy at the moment.

If you want to come to rent a bicycle from the group you may go and see George or any one in the small group at market in Mpwapwa town. You can ask anybody about George Mbutti's bicycle shop and there you will be able to rent a bicycle.

HOW TO USE AND TAKE CARE OF BICYCLES WITH GEARS

By George Mbutti

Bicycles with gears need people to be very careful when riding them in order to make the gears and bicycles themselves last for a long time. Gears on a bicycle are used the same as that of a motorbike, if you want to change gear it is better to move step by step from one to another. You should only change gear when the bicycle is moving. When you change the chain from the small gear at the front of the bike to a larger one the chain must also move from the large gear at the back to a smaller one. You should use the big gear at the front and the small gears at the back for travelling fast and going downhill. For travelling uphill and for carrying large loads it is easier to use the small gear at the front and the larger gears at the back. You should make sure you keep the chain well oiled with proper bicycle oil and keep it clean from dirt. If you do as directed above your bicycle will last longer. Please if you have got any problems or questions contact a technician.

The Ester Group Story, Part 2

By Anna Chiloloma & Gayo Mhila

Last time in Habari Moto Moto we told you about the Ester group, and the amazing number of seedlings they planted. Now we continue to look at the group's successes.

When the group was formed the nearest water was 3 km away. In March 2000 TIST was able to help the group by providing a geared bicycle and trailer. The group was very grateful for the bicycle. After receiving some help on how to ride the bike (see George Mbutti's advice on how to ride a geared bike) and the group writing a timetable for using the bike, water collecting became simple. The group planted many trees using the extra water, but they did not know about how to plant seeds well, cultivate seedlings or what holes to dig. So many of their trees died. The group was not discouraged though, they supported each other and overcame the problems.

Members of the Ester group participated in different

ya TIST. TIST imetoa mkopo huu kwa kikundi kutoka kanisa kuu, ikimuhusisha George Mbutti kwa kuanza ukodishaji. Sasa kikundi kimeanza kulipa mkopo kwa wiki mara moja. Unaweza kukodisha baiskeli kutoka kwenye kikundi kwa bei nzuri. Hata hivyo wanakikundi wanasema watu wengi wanakuja kuhitaji baiskeli lakini wakati mwingine inabidi wawaambie watu kuwa samahani baiskeli zote zinashughuli kwa sasa.

Kama ukitaka kuja kuazima baiskeli kwenye kikundi muone George au mtu yeyote wa kikundi hicho kilichopo sokoni Mpwapwa mjini. Unaweza kumuuliza mtu yeyote kuhusu duka la George Mbutti la baiskeli na hapo unaweza kukodi baiskeli.

JINSI YA KUTUNZA NA KUTUMIA BAIKELI YA GIA.

George Mbutti

Baiskeli za gia zinawahitaji watumiaji kuwa waangarifu wakati wa kuziendesha ili kufanya gia na baiskeli zenyewe kudumu kwa muda mrefu. Gia za baiskeli hutumika sawa na zile za pikipiki, kama unataka kubadilisha gia ni vizuri kwenda hatua kwa hatua kutoka gia moja hadi nyingine. Utabadili gia wakati baiskeli iko kwenye mwendo tu. Unapobadili mnyororo kutoka kwenye gia ndogo ya mbele kwenda kubwa mnyororo ni lazima utoke kwenye gia kubwa kwenda ndogo katika gia za nyuma. Tumia gia kubwa ya mbele na ndogo ya nyuma kama unatakakwenda haraka na kwenye mteremko. Kama unapanda mrima au una mzigo mkubwa ni rahisi kama utatumia gia ndogo ya mbele na kubwa ya nyuma. Hakikisha kuwa mnyororo wako una mafuta maalumu ya baiskeli na pia iwe safi. Kama utatumia kama ilivyoelekezwa hapo juu baiskeli yako itadumu kwa muda mrefu. Tafadhali ukipata tatizo lolote au kama una maswali muone fundi baiskeli.

Habari ya Kikundi cha Ester Sehemu ya Pili

Anna Chiloloma na Gayo Mhila

Kipindi kilichopita katika habari moto moto tulikueleza juu ya kikundi cha Ester na idadi ya kuvutia ya miche waliyoipanda. Sasa tutaendelea kuona maendeleo ya kikundi. Wakati kikundi kilipoundwa maji yalikuwa yanapatikana umbali wa km3. Mwezi wa tatu mwaka 2000 TIST ili kuwatayali kukisaidia kikundi baiskeli ya gia na tela lake. Kikundi kilifurahishwa sana na baiskeli hiyo. Baada ya kupokea msaada huo na msaada wa kufundishwa jinsi ya kuendesha baiskeli hiyo (angalia mawaidha ya George Mbutti jinsi ya utumiaji wa baiskeli ya gia). Kikundi kiliweka ratiba ya utumiaji wa baiskeli hiyo, hapo uchofaji wa maji ulikuwa nafuu. Kikundi kilipanda miti mingi kwa kutumia maji hayo lakini hawakujua jinsi ya upandaji mzuri wa mbegu jinsi ya uhamishaji wa miche au uchimbaji wa mashimo kwa hiyo miti mingi ilikufa. Wanakikundi hawakufa moyo bali waliendelea kusaidiana kutatua matatizo hayo. Wanachama wa

seminars including small group work at LITI and expert advice from HADO, a government forestry organisation. They learnt about Njia Bora for working together and planting trees; how to take care of seedlings, how far apart to plant, what holes to use and when to plant.

Now the group is busy growing seedlings to transplant at the beginning of the rains. They are planting seedlings in old plastic bags they collect from around the roads of Mpwapwa. Using plastic bags grows better seedlings and also helps by removing waste and keeping Mpwapwa clean.



The Ester Group's Nursery

Njia Bora Discovered

1. Using plastic bags for seedlings

Collect old plastic bags and then cut them into pieces about 24cm long and 13cm wide. Take the side which is 24cm long and fold it in half. Sew up the two sides that are 13cm long. This will make an open cylinder which has a circumference of about 24cm. The group uses bigger plastic bags for planting seeds in to germinate, when the seedlings grow large enough, about 5 or 6cm, they are separated out into smaller plastic bags of their own.

2. How to Plant Seeds

Seeds with a hard outside coat like Mijoholo, Milonge, Misonobari need to be soaked in water for three days before planting to soften their coats. Seeds with a soft coat can be planted without soaking them in water. With Flame tree seeds before they are planted it is better to soak them in warm water. Heat some water then soak them, don't make the water too hot or it will kill the seeds. Miarobaini takes about two weeks to germinate, but other seeds can take up to six weeks. Some species like Mijoholo, Mikungugu are planted directly to the small plastic bag without first being put in the bigger plastic bags.

3. Transplanting Seedlings

Seedlings should be placed in holes to grow into trees once they have reached 20 to 30cm high. This can take between 3 and 6 months so the Ester group recommends planting your seeds now in your nurseries if you haven't already.

kikundi cha Ester walishiriki katika semina mbalimbali ikiwemo semina ya vikundi vidogovidogo iliyoifanyika Liti na pia semina iliyoendeshwa na wataalam wa HADO kutoka serikalini wanaojihusisha na mambo ya misitu walifundishwa jinsi ya kutunza miche yao upandaji na jinsi ya uchimbaji mashimo na wakati wa upandaji. Sasa hivi kikundi kinajishugurisha na ukuzaji wa miche kwa ajili ya kuipanda mwanzoni mwa msimu wa mvua. Wanapanda mbegu kwenye mifuko ya naironi iliyoitumika wanayoikusanya kutoka sehemu mbalimbali na kuitengeneza vizuri kwa ajili ya upandaji. Kwakufanya hivyo inasaidia kwanza kuotesha mbegu vizuri pia kusafisha mazingira na kuweka eneo la mpwapwa katika hali ya usafi.

Kushoto: Picha ya kitalu cha kikundi cha Ester

Njia Bora Zilizogunduliwa

1. Utumiaji wa vifuko vya plastiki (viriba) kwa ajili ya miche.

Kusanya manailoni yaliyotumika na yakate katika vipande vyenye urefu wa sm24 na upana sm13. Kunja katikati ya upande wenye sm24, na kufanya nusu yenye sm12. Shona pande mbili zenye urefu wa sm13 pamoja, kufanya mche duara ulio wazi pande zote zenye mzunguko wa sm24. Kikundi cha Ester kina tumia mifuko mikubwa ya plastiki kwa ajili ya kuotesha mbegu, miche inapokuwa na kufikia urefu wa sm5 au sm6 hung'olewa na kutenganishwa katika vifuko vidogovidogo kila mmoja.

2. Jinsi ya kupanda mbegu.

Mbegu zenye gamba gumu kama mijoholo, milonge, misonobali inahitaji kulowekwa kwenye maji kwa siku tatu kabla ya kupandwa ili kulainisha gamba lake. Zile zenye ngozi laini hazihitaji kulowekwa kabla ya kupandwa. Kwa mbegu ya miti ya mikrismi kabla ya kupandwa ni vizuri ikalowekwa kwenye maji ya vuguvugu. Pasha maji halafu loweka mbegu, hakikisha yasiwe ya moto sana usije ukauwa mbegu zako. Miarubaini huchukua wiki mbili kuota lakini mbegu zingine huchukua mpaka wiki sita. Aina zingine kama mijoholo, mikungugu hupandwa moja kwa moja kwenye vifuko vidogo vya plastiki (viriba), bila kupitia kwenye mifuko mikubwa.

3. Uhamishaji wa miche.

Miche hupandwa kwenye mashimo inapokuwa na kufikia urefu wa sm20 mpaka sm30. Kufikia urefu huu huchukua kati ya muda wa miuzi mitatu mpaka sita kwa hiyo kikundi cha Ester kinashauri mpande mbegu zenu sasa kwenye vijaluba kama bado hamjapanda.

Kazi za upandaji wakati wa kiangazi

- Kwa kila utayarishaji wa miche 1,000 zaidi na mashimo utajipatia shilingi 15,000/=.
- Kama 90% ya miche hiyo itakuwa hai katika msimu wa kiangazi ujao, hapo utapata shilingi 15,000/= tena.
- Hii ni njia kuu ya kujipatia fedha zingine na kusaidia mazingira na pia kusaidia mradi wako wa TIST.

LIVESTOCK TRAINING INSTITUTE

For better and more productive agriculture, tutors at the Livestock Training Institute, Mpwapwa remind you of the following important points:

1: TREE PLANTING

A: *When are Trees important?*

- Trees are important today, tomorrow and forever.
- Trees are important when they are living, so grow and keep trees for your benefit.

B: *Benefits from Trees*

- Provide clean air.
- Prevent soil erosion.
- Influence rainfall.
- Conserve soil moisture.
- Provide shade.
- Reduce wind velocity.
- Provide fruits.
- Reduce environmental pollution.
- Improve soil fertility.

C: *Sow seeds now (August & September 2000)*

- Select site for nursery now.
- Prepare a seed bed of 1 metre by 3 metres and fill with fertile soil; 3 parts of topsoil from forest areas, 2 parts of sand and 1 part of manure.
- Select or obtain the required seeds now.
- Plant seeds in seedbed.
- When seedlings grow, select best seedlings to keep.
- Fill polythene tubes or plastic bags with fertile soil, 3 parts of topsoil from forest areas, 2 parts of sand and 1 part of manure.
- Transplant the best seedlings to polythene tubes or plastic bags.
- Arrange the polythene tubes or plastic bags in rows.
- Water the seeds in the tubes or bags as required.

D: *Management of the Tree Nursery*

- Water the seeds in the tubes and bags as required.
- Check for germination of the seeds.
- Re-seed where there has been no germination.
- Check for the presence of pests and diseases.
- Spray natural and native insecticides, whenever required. Insecticides like the bitter water made from boiling *Miarobaini* leaves.
- Shift the polythene tubes or bags from time to time.
- Cut any overgrown roots.
- Fence off the nursery.

2: FIELD PREPARATION FOR GROWING MAIZE AND SORGHUM

- Do not remove stover from the field.
- Do not burn stover in the field.
- Prepare the planting holes in August - November 2000.
- Dig the holes of the recommended size (1' by 1') and at the recommended row spacing (2' by 3').
- In each hole, put two handfuls of farm yard manure.
- Prepare terraces as recommended.
- Refill the holes with soil up to half way.

CHUO CHA MAFUNZO YA MIFUGO

Kwa kilimo bora na chenye manufaa, Wakufunzi wa Chuo cha Mafunzo ya Mifugo, Mpwapwa wanakukumbusha mambo muhimu yafuatayo:

1: UPANDAJI WA MITI

A: *Miti ni Bora Lini?*

- Miti ni bora leo, kesho na daima.
- Miti ni bora zaidi ikiwa hai kuliko iliyokatwa, kwa hiyo panda miti ikutunze.

B: *Miti Itakutunzaje?*

- Itakupa hewa safi.
- Itazuia mmomonyoko wa udongo.
- Itasaidia kuvuta mvua.
- Inahifadhi maji katika udongo.
- Itakupa kivuli.
- Itapunguza kasi ya upepo.
- Itakupatia matunda.
- Inazuia uchafuzi wa hewa.
- Inarutubisha udongo.

C: *Panda Mbegu Bora Sasa (Agosti na Septemba 2000)*

- Chagua sehemu ya kitalu sasa
- Anda tuta mita 1 kwa 3 na jaza udongo bora; vipimo 3 vya udongo wa juu kutoka msituni, vipimo 2 vya udongo wa kichanga na kipimo 1 cha mbolea.
- Chagua mbegu unazohitaji sasa.
- Panda mbegu katika kitalu.
- Mbegu zinapokua chagua miche bora.
- Jaza viriba au vifuko vya plastiki kwa udongo bora; vipimo 3 vya udongo wa juu kutoka msituni, vipimo 2 vya udongo wa kichanga na kipimo 1 cha mbolea.
- Panda miche bora uliyochagua katika viriba au vifuko.
- Panga viriba au vifuko katika mistari.
- Mwagilia kama inavyotakiwa.

D: *Tunza Miche Kwenye Vitalu*

- Mwagilia maji ipasavyo.
- Angalia uotaji wa mbegu katika viriba.
- Rudishia mbegu ambazo hazikuota.
- Kagua kuwepo kwa wadudu na magonjwa.
- Nyunyizia dawa ya asili inayofaa ikibidi. Dawa ya asili kama maji machungu yanayotokana na kuchemshwa kwa majani ya *miarobaini*.
- Hamisha viriba au vifuko vyenye miche mara kwa mara.
- Kata mizizi iliyojitokeza.
- Jenga uzio kuzungukia eneo la vitalu.

2: TAYARISHA SHAMBA LA MAZAO

- Acha kuondoa mabua kutoka shambani.
- Acha kuchoma mabua yaliyo shambani.
- Mashimo yaandaliwe mwezi Agosti hadi Novemba 2000.
- Chimba mashimo kwa vipimo vinavyotakiwa (30cm kwa 30cm) na mbale unaotakiwa kati ya mstali na msatli na shimo na shimo (60cm kwa 90cm).
- Weka maganja mawili ya samadi katika kila shimo.
- Tengeneza makinga maji kama inavyotakiwa.

continued on page 3

Inaendelea ukurasa 3

- Mix farmyard manure with soil in the holes.
 - Leave holes up to sowing time.
- 3: STORAGE AND PRESERVATION OF CEREALS (MAIZE AND SORGHUM)**
- Let the harvested cereals dry in cribs for a long period.
 - Prepare local natural pesticides for preserving cereals. See the box below for some of LITI's suggestions.
 - Prepare granaries; construct or clean.
 - Thresh the maize or sorghum and winnow it sufficiently.
 - Mix the maize or sorghum with the local natural pesticide.
 - Fill the treated cereals into the granaries.
 - Cover the granaries for preserving the cereals.

REMEMBER YOU SHOULD BE PLANTING YOUR TREE SEEDLINGS NOW TO BE READY FOR THE RAINY SEASON.

Preserving Crops

1. Goat Droppings Ash

- Collect enough goat droppings depending on the amount of grain to be stored.
- Burn the droppings to get ash.
- Wait for ash to cool.
- Mix three litres of ash with each bag (90-100kg) of the grain.
- Store the grain in gummy bags.

2. Msakasaka (Maerna edulis)

- Take the roots of the plant.
- Pound and dry them.
- After drying pound again.
- Mix one litre of powder with one bag (90-100kg) of grain.

3. Muondo (Entando phragma bussei)

- Take the bark of the tree.
- Pound and dry bark.
- After drying pound again.
- Sift with a sieve to get a fine powder.
- Mix one litre of powder with one bag (90-100kg) of grain. This should preserve the grain for up to a year.

4. Sunflower (Helianthus annuus)

- Take the head of the sunflower.
- Burn the dry sunflower head after the seeds have been removed to give ash.
- Mix ash with grain.

5. Sugar Cane Palp (Succarum officinanin)

- Collect the sugar cane palp – the leftovers after the sugar cane has been used.
- Burn them.
- Mix one litre of the ash with one tin of the grain.

6. Neem Tree – Miarobaini

- Collect dry seeds of neem tree.
- Pound them to give powder.
- Mix one litre of powder with one bag (90-100kg) of grain.

- Rudisha udongo kufikia nusu ya shimo.
 - Changanya samadi na udongo ndani ya mashimo
 - Acha mashimo hayo mpaka mvua itakaponyesha.
- 3: HIFADHI YA NAFKA (MAHINDI NA MTAMA)**
- Kausha nafaka katika kichanja kwa muda wa kutosha.
 - Andaa dawa asilia za kuhifadhia nafaka. Angalia chini kwa mapendekezo toka Liti.
 - Andaa vihenge au vilindo.
 - Piga na Pepeta vizuri Mahindi au Mtama.
 - Changanya dawa ya asili na Mahindi au Mtama.
 - Jaza mahindi au Mtama katika vihenge au vilindo.
 - Ziba vihenge au vilindo kwa hifadhi.

KUMBUKA UNATAKIWA UWE UMEPANDA MICHE YAKO SASA TAYARI KWA MSIMU WA MVUA

Utunzaji wa nafaka (mazao)

1. Majivu ya kinyesi cha mbuzi

- Kusanya kinyesi cha kutosha kutegemeana na mazao unayohitaji kuyahifadhi.
- Choma kinyesi ili upate majivu.
- Acha ya poe.
- Changanya lita 3 za majivu kwa kila gunia lenye ujazo wa kilo 90-100.
- Hifadhi mazao yako kwenye magunia.

2. Msakasaka (Maerna edulis)

- Chukua mizizi ya mmea.
- Pondaponda na kausha.
- Baada ya kukausha iponde tena.
- Changanya lita ya unga wake pamoja na gunia la kilo 90-100 za mazao.

3. Muondo (Entando phragma bussei)

- Chukua maganda ya mti.
- pondaponda na kausha.
- Baada ya kukausha pondaponda tena.
- Chekecha iliupate unga mzuri.
- Changanya lita moja kwa gunia moja la mazao. Hii itahifadhi mazao kwa muda wa mwaka mmoja.

4. Alizeti (Helianthus annuus)

- Chukua suke la alizeti.
- Kausha na kuchoma suke la alizeti baada ya kuondoa mbegu ili kupata majivu .
- Changanya majivu na mazao.

5. Mabaki ya miwa (succarum officinanin)

- Kusanya mabaki ya miwa yaliyokwisha tumika.
- Yachome.
- Changanya lita moja ya majivu na debe moja la mazao.

6. Miarobaini

- Kusanya mbegu za miarobaini zilizokauka.
- Pondaponda kupata unga.
- Changanya lita moja ya unga na gunia moja la kilo 90-100 za mazao.

Kumbuka kujaza maombi yako ya mwaka 2000 kwenye fomu inayo patikana sasa, kwa mjumbe wa bodi ya TIST katika dinari yako.

TIST Quantifiers

You may have heard about the quantifiers or seen them cycling round on their new TIST bikes. Some of you may even have been visited by them. So what do the quantifiers do...

The quantifiers are a TIST small group from all over the Diocese. They meet together, support each other, plant trees and do everything else all the TIST small groups do. Also they have a special role, they are servants to everybody who is part of TIST. In order for TIST to receive funding, detailed records of each group's performance in tree planting and improved agricultural practices need to be submitted and evaluated. The quantifiers job involves visiting and staying with all the TIST small groups and recording the progress each group is making.

The quantifiers will also be able to help with questions you have about TIST, they will be able to share information and njia bora with you. Also you will be able to tell them your news, your ideas and your new njia bora. Part of their job is to make sure each group has qualified for loans, by seeing your holes prepared for trees and crops, and seeing your seedlings. They are recording on their Palm computers and GP S (more about them in the next issue) information about how well your trees are growing. This information can be used to work out how much clean air is being made. As you know there are companies in America who are very excited about trees converting pollution and the more clean air we can make the more successful the TIST program will be.

The quantifiers have only started working recently, but have already visited the 40 groups and entered those group results in the computers at TIST. You will be able to see more articles about the quantifiers and written by them appearing in the TIST newsletter in the future. I hope you will all look forward to meeting Bertha Ndinge, Erasto Goima, George Chindong'oi, Jacob Letema, Kenneth Ndogwe, Pendo Zachariah, Ruhama Chitemasi and Silvester Rambo.

BOARD PROFILE – DENNIS MNYANYI

I received Jesus as my saviour in my life when I was 22 years old in 1981. Since then I have studied at Chamuhawi, Msalato and with the Church Army in Nairobi, Kenya. I worked for God at St. George's, Iringa and Mackey House, Dodoma where I was youth secretary in 1990. I served as a Reverend in Lupeta before going to study for a Diploma in Theology at St. Philip's, Kongwa in 1996. Following this I served as the Bishop's Chaplain and as a Reverend assisting at St. Paul's, Mpwapwa and as Principle at Chamuhawi. From 1997 to 1998 I returned to St. Philip's where this time I studied for a BA in Theology. From August 1999 until July 2000 I was Diocesan Secretary.

My first involvement with TIST was in 1999 when I visited America. Since then I have continued to be a part of TIST until now. There are many good things to thank God for. Also there is much to do to fulfil the TIST programs. Even so it is my hope that TIST would help the church to grow both physically and spiritually through the small groups.

Makwantifaya wa TIST

Pengine umewahi kusikia habari ya Makwantifaya (wakaguzi) au umewaona wakizunguka zunguka wakiwa na baiskeli mpya za TIST. Na baadhi yenu mmetembelewa nao. Basi ni lipi wanalofanya hawa Makwantifaya (wakaguzi)...

Makwantifaya ni kikundi kidogo cha TIST kutoka sehemu yote ya Dayosisi. Wanakutana pamoja, wanasaidiana, wanapanda miti na kufanya yote ambayo vikundi vidogo vya TIST vinayafanya. Pia wana shughuli maalumu, wao ni wasaidizi wa kila mtu ambaye ni sehemu ya TIST. Ili TIST ipate wadhamini ni wajibu taarifa sahihi za utendaji wa kila kikundi katika upandaji miti na ukulima bora kuwasilishwa na kutathiminiwa. Kazi yao ni pamoja na kutembeba na kukaa na vikundi vidogo vyote na kuchukua mipangilio ya kila kikundi inacho fanya. Makwantifaya watakuwatayari kusaidia katika maswali yote yahasuyo TIST, watakuwatayari kushiriki mawazo na njia bora pamoja nanyi. Lakini nanyi mtakuwa tayari kuwaeleza habari zenu, mawazo yenu na njia zenu mpya zilizo bora.

Sehemu ya kazi yao ni kuhakikisha wote mnapata mikopo kwa kuangalia mashimo mliochimba kwa matayarisho ya miti na mazao na kuona miche. Wanarekodi kwenye kompyuta za palm na GPS (zaidi kuhusiana na wao katika mambo yatakayofuata) habari kuhusiana na ni kwa ubora kiasi gani miti yenu inakua. Habari hizi zinaweza kutumika kufahamu ni kiasi gani cha hewa nzuri imetegenezwa. Kama unavyojua kuna makampuni ya Amerika ambayo yanajishughulisha sana na miti katika kuondoa hewa chafu na kutengeneza hewa safi hivyo kadiri tunavyotengeneza hewa nzuri ndivyo tunavyofanikisha mpango wa TIST.

Makwantifaya wameanza kazi hivi karibuni lakini wamesha tembelea vikundi 40 kuingiza matokeo ya vikundi hivyo kwenye kompyuta za TIST. Utaweza kuona zaidi mambo yanayohusu Makwantifaya na yote yalioandikwa na wao yatakayoonekana katika gazeti la TIST hapo mbeleni. Natumaini wote mtatazamia kuonana na Bertha Ndinge, Erasto Goima, George Chindong'oi, Jacob Letema, Kenneth Ndogwe, Pendo Zakaria, Ruhama Chitemasi na Silvester Rambo.

HISTORIA YA MJUMBE WA BODI – DENNIS MNYANYI

Nilimpokea Bwana Yesu kuwa mwokozi wa maisha yangu nikiwa na umri wa miaka (22) hapo mwaka 1981. Baada ya masomo huko Chamuhawi, Msalato na Church army Nairobi Kenya nilimtumikia Mungu huko Iringa (Saint Georges), Dodoma (Mackey house) kama katibu wa vijana mwaka 1990, nilihudumia kama kasisi huko Lupeta kabla ya kwenda kuchukua Diploma ya Theologia huko St Philip's mwaka 1996. Baadae nilihudumu kama chaplain wa Askofu, kasisi msaidizi wa St. Paul's na mkuu wa chuo cha Chamuhawi Bible college. Mwaka 1997- 1998 nilirudi St. Philip's kuchukua shahada ya B.A. ya Theologia. Mwaka 1999 Agost - 2000 Julai nilihudumu kama Katibu wa Dayosisi.

Nilianza kujihusisha na TIST mwishoni mwa mwaka 1999 nilipokuwa huko Marekani. Na baadae niliendelea kuhudumu katika TIST hadi sasa. Yapo mengi mazuri ya kumshukuru Mungu. Na yapo mengi ya kufanya ili TIST iw eze kutimiza malengo yake. Hata hivyo nina matumaini makubwa kuwa mpango wa TIST utalikuzia Kanisa kiroho na kimwili kwa njia y a vikundi vidogo vidogo.

