

TIST

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FINAL VERSION OF APPLICATION FORMS

The final version of the application form for the TIST Y2K program has now been distributed to 500 potential TIST small groups. It contains a full explanation on how to get a loan and how to repay it.

Members of the TIST Board at their last meeting worked on the new form to provide extra clarity for the small groups. Each group member will have the chance to use njia bora farming methods to prepare an acre for planting either maize or millet as part of their preparations to become a TIST group.

Representatives of parishes from all over Mpwapwa Diocese discussed the explanations found in the final version application form during a seminar that was held at LITI Mpwapwa. Members of the seminar also spent time on discussing different issues for the TIST program. They focused on understanding the small group covenant clearly. People's progress on preparing seedlings, holes for trees and njia bora farming land was also discussed. All the trainers and coordinators who had not yet completed digging their holes promised that they would be ready before 30 November 2000.

Everybody should try to read the revised form and make sure they understand it well and can fulfill its requirements. Please fill in one of the new forms after you have completed the requirements for application and make sure a TIST representative signs the form.

Loans will be made to those who have a completed and signed form. Loans will be distributed as below to all the groups that submit their applications by 5 December:

MIKOPO ITATOLEWA KAMA IFUATAVYO HAPO CHINI

- 11 December 2000 - Kongwa
- 12 December 2000 - Mlali
- 13 December 2000 - Chinyika
- 14 December 2000 - Kibakwe
- 15 December 2000 - Zoisa
- 16 December 2000 - Cathedral and Mpwapwa

TOLEO LA MWISHO LA FOMU ZA MAOMBI YA KUJIUNGA NA TIST



*Seedlings of the Musa group – a new y2k group
Miche kutoka kikundi cha Musa – kikundi kipya cha 2000*

Toleo la mwisho kwa fomu za maombi wa mpango wa TIST wa mwaka 2000 ziligawanywa kwa vikundi vidogo zaidi ya 500 vya TIST. Fomu hizi zina maelezo yanayojitosheleza juu ya kupata mikopo na jinsi ya kuilipa.

Wajumbe wa Bodi ya TIST katika kikao chao walipitia fomu mpya ili kuweka maoni ya ziada kwa vikundi vidogo vidogo. Kila mwana kikundi ana nafasi ya kutumia Njia Bora za kilimo katika kuandaa ekari moja kwa ajili ya kupanda mahindi au mtama kama sehemu ya kujiandaa kuwa mwana TIST.

Wawakilishi wa kutoka kwenye Pareshi mbalimbali za Dayosisi ya Mpwapwa walijadili maelezo yaliyomo kwenye andiko la mwisho la fomu za maombi walipokuwa kwenye Semina zilizofanyika LITI Mpwapwa. Wanasemina, pia walitumia muda katika kujadili mambo mbalimbali juu ya mpango wa TIST. Waliangalia na kukezana juu ya makubaliano ya vikundi vidogo vidogo kwa usahihi. Mafanikio ya watu juu ya kuandaa miche, mashimo kwa ajili ya miti na Njia bora za kilimo nayo yalijadiliwa. Wawezeshaji wote na Waratibu ambao walikuwa hawajamaliza kuchimba mashimo yao waliahidi kuwa watakuwata yali wamechimba kabla ya tarehe

MUSA SMALL GROUP

Welcome to the TIST Newsletter Habari Mo to Moto, coming to you with different ideas from small groups. Remember last time in HMM we told the story of the Malaki small group from Chamkoroma Parish in Mlali Deanery.

Today we have a very interesting story from one group known as Musa of Inzomvu Parish in Mwapwa Deanery. This is a new TIST small group. It has 12 members equally made up of 6 men and 6 women. The group was formed in July 2000 after Parish trainer Julius Chetti came back from the TIST seminar that took place at LITI. Group members participated in seminars in their Parish. Those seminars taught by Julius Chetti and Amoni Msambili for four days.

As a result of seminars the group prepared a nursery and managed to grow 6400 seedlings in plastic bags. Among those seedlings the group has sold some of their seedlings to other small groups, who had no seedlings. Groups from the parish like Juhudi, Mika, Bethlehemu, Ushirika and Yona each bought 1000 seedlings for 15000/= . Four hundred seedlings will be given to the local primary school. Many species were prepared in the nursery - Mijoholo, Mikaratus, Flame trees, Orange trees, Mirusina, Michongoma and Papaw trees.

The group members have prepared 100 holes each around their houses to make a total of 1200 holes for the group to plant trees. Apart from that each member has one acre for planting maize or millet, prepared using Njia Bora methods. They were told by parish trainers to prepare one acre each for planting maize or millet.

Yohana Kusehna and Monica Msambili are both group members and are above 70 years old. The group succeeded due to the good use of their time. They arranged a timetable of their activities, like watering the seedlings. They also covenanted as a group that every week the group members have to meet together and discuss different ideas. Each member has a chance to explain his/her successes. Young men had a duty to help old people to measure the space for digging holes to make sure that no confusion. Apart from their activities the group members have Bible studies in their meetings.

We hope that many small groups can see the Musa group as an example and can use many of the good ideas and actions of Musa in their own groups.

KIKUNDI KIDOGO CHA MUSA

Karibuni katika Gazeti la tist la Habari Moto Moto, linalo kujia na habari mbalimbali kutoka kwenye vikundi vidogovidogo. Kumbuka toleo lililo pita katika HMM tulikueleza juu ya kikundi cha Malaki kutoka katika Parish ya Chamkoroma iliyoko Dinari ya Mlali.

Toleo hili linakuletea habari ya kupendeza kutoka katika kikundi kitiwacho Musa kilichopo katika Parish ya Inzomvu Dinari ya Mwapwa. Hiki ni kikundi kipya cha tist chenye wanachama 12 kikiwa na uwiano sawa kati ya wanaume na wanawake yaani wanaume 6 na wanawake 6. Kikundi hiki kilianzishwa mwezi wa Saba baada ya Muwezesaji Julius Chetti kurudi kutoka kwenye semina ya Tist iliyofanyika LITI. Wanavikundi walipata bahati ya kuhudhuria mafunzo ya semina kwenye Parish yao, zilizoendeshwa na wawezeshaji Julius Chetti na Amoni Msambili kwa muda wa siku nne.

Matokeo ya semina hiyo ilikifanya kikundi kiandae kitalu cha miche na kufanikiwa kuweka miche 6400 kwenye viriba. Kati ya miche hiyo kikundi kiliuza baadhi kwenye vikundi vingine ambavyo havikuwa na miche. Vikundi hivyo ni pamoja na Juhudi, Mika, Bethelumu, Ushirika na Yona vyote hivyo ni vikundi vya Parish ya Inzomvu. Kila kikundi kimoja kiliuziwa miche 1000, kwa shilingi elfu kumi na tano. Miche mia nne itatolewa kwenye shule ya msingi. Aina ya miche iliyooteshwa kwenye kitalu ni mijoholo, mikaratusi, mikrismasi, michungwa, mirusina, michongoma na mipapai.

Wanachama wa kikundi hicho wameandaa mashimo mia moja kwa kila mwanakikundi katika maeneo ya nyumba zao, na kufanya idadi ya mashimo yote kufikia elfu moja miambili, yote hayo ni kwa ajili ya kupanda miti. Mbali na hayo kila mwana kikundi ameandaa hekali moja iliyochimbwa mashimo kitaalam kwa ajili ya kupanda mazao, (mahindi au mtama). Wanakikundi walielekezwa na Wawezeshaji kuandaa hekari moja kwa kila mwanakikundi kwa ajili ya kupanda mahindi au mtama.

Yohana Kusehna na Monica Msambili ni wanachama wa kikundi walio na umri zaidi ya miaka sabini.

Kikundi kilifanikiwa kutokana na matumizi ya muda wao. Wanakikundi walipanga ratiba ya shughuli zao kama vile kumwagilia miche. Pia walijiwekea mikakati ya kikundi kuwa kila wiki ni lazima na kujadili mambo mbalimbali. Kila mwanachama ana wajibu wa kueleza mbele ya kikundi mafanikio yake aliyoyapata. Vijana walikuwa na wajibu wa kuwasaidia wazee katika upimaji wa nafasi kabla ya kuchimba mashimo ili kuhakikisha kuwa hakuna mchanganyo. Mbali na shughuli zao wana kikundi wanashiriki katika kujifunza masomo ya Biblia pale wanapokutana.

Ni matumaini yetu kuwa vikundi vingine vitaiga mfano mzuri na matendo kutoka katika kikundi cha Musa na kuitumia katika vikundi vyao.

THE BEST USE OF SOIL

What is soil?

Soil is the upper layer of the earth that supports the growth of plants. Soil is the result of decomposition of dead material and the disintegration of rocks.

In the Diocese of Mpwapwa there are three well-known types of soil; sand soil, clay soil and loam soil. The following are some explanations on which type of the soil is better for different crops.

Sand Soil

This type of soil is made of particles of large diameter. Therefore the ability of the soil to hold and retain water is relatively small. This soil will remain wet only while it is raining. Following rain the water passes quickly through the soil and sinks deeply due to the large particle diameter.

The crops that suited to sandy soil are those that can survive even if there is a little water, for example millet, groundnuts, potatoes and sorghum. We advise all the people who are living around Mpwapwa town to plant millet because in most areas there is sand soil. Another advantage of planting millet is it can survive even in areas that receiving small amount of rainfall.

Clay Soil

This type of soil has smallest particle diameter so its capacity for holding water is higher than in the other two types of soil. Clay soil is able to hold water for long time; even if the rains end early it will still contain moisture.

Bananas and rice both grow well in this type of soil, but also require significant rainfall or to be planted near water sources like rivers. For areas with more moderate rainfall the planting of maize is best.

Loam Soil

Loam soil has an intermediate particle size and therefore has an ability to retain more water than sand but less than clay. Mlali and Zoisa both have lots of loam soil. For the people who digging in loam soil areas we advise them to plant maize, millet, sweet potatoes, and cassava.

Inatoka ukurasa wa 1

30 Novemba 2000.

Kila mmoja ajaribu kusoma fomu hizo za marudio na kuhakikisha kuwa anaelewa vizuri na anatimiza mahitaji ya fomu hizo. Tafadhali jaza fomu mpya baada ya kutimiza mahitaji ya maombi na hakikisha kuwa Mwezeshaji amesaini fomu yako.

Mikopo itatolewa kwa wale watakaokuwa wametimiza masharti na kusainiwa fomu. Mikopo itatolewa kwa vikundi vitakavyokuwa vimeleta fomu zao kabla ya tarehe 5 December.

UTUMIAJI BORA WA UDONGO

Udongo ni nini?

Udongo ni tabaka la ardhi linalosaidia ukuaji wa mimea. Udongo ni matokeo ya maozo ya vitu vilivyo kufa na miamba iliyopasuka pasuka (chembe ndogondogo za miamba iliyo pasuka). Katika maeneo ya Dayosisi ya Mpwapwa kuna aina tatu za udongo zinazojulikana; udongo wa kichanga, udongo wa mfinyanzi na udongo wa tifutifu. Yafuatayo ni baadhi ya maelezo juu ya aina ya udongo uliobora kwa mazao mbalimbali.

Udongo wa kichanga

Aina hii ya udongo inaundwa na chembe chembe za kipenyo kikubwa kwahiyu uwezo wake wa kushika na kuhifadhi maji ni mdogo, kwa hali hiyo udongo huu hulowana (huwa na unyevu) tu pale mvua inaponyesha. Maji hupita haraka udongoni na huzama chini kutokana na chembe kubwa (za kipenyo kikubwa).

Mazao yanayostawi kwenye udongo wa kichanga ni yale yanayoweza kustahimili hata kama kuna maji kidogo (mvua kidogo) Mfano mtama, karanga, viazi, na ulezi. Tuna washauri watu wote wanaoishi katika maeneo yanayo zunguka mji wa Mpwapwa kupanda mtama kwa sababu katika maeneo mengi kuna udongo wa kichanga. Faida nyingine ya kupanda mtama ni kwamba mtama unaweza kustahimili hata katika maeneo yanayopata kiasi kidogo cha mvua.

Udongo wa mfinyanzi

Aina hii ya udongo ina chembechembe zenye kipenyo kidogo zaidi kwa hiyo uwezo wake wa kushika maji ni mkubwa zaidi kuliko aina zingine mbili za udongo. Udongo wa mfinyanzi unaweza kushika maji kwa muda mrefu, hata kama mvua itakatika mapema utaendelea kuwa na unyevu.

Migomba na Mpunga vyote hustawi kwenye aina hii ya Udongo lakini huhitaji mvua maalum (rasmi) au kupandwa karibu na vyanzo vya maji kama mito. Katika maeneo yenye mvua za wastani ni vizuri kama yatapandwa mahindi.

Udongo wa tifutifu

Udongo wa tifutifu una chembechembe zenye ukubwa wa wastani na kwa hiyo una uwezo wa kuhifadhi maji zaidi kuliko wa kichanga lakini ni chini ya udongo wa mfinyanzi. Maeneo mengi ya Mlali na Zoisa yana udongo wa tifutifu. Kwa watu wanaolima kwenye maeneo ya udongo wa tifutifu kama tunawashauri kupanda mahindi, mtama viazi vitamu na mihogo.

RAIN GAUGES AND THERMOMETERS

THE TIST OFFICE HAS PROVIDED RAIN GAUGES AND THERMOMETERS TO EACH PARISH IN MPWAPWA DIOCESE.

The TIST Office has provided rain gauges and thermometers to different villages in all the Parishes of Mpwapwa Diocese. The instruments were given to the Parishes during November 2000. Now it will be easy to determine the amount of rainfall in different areas. By knowing the amount of rainfall and the temperature it will be possible to advise people what type of crops are best to plant. If you have these instruments please make sure that you read well the explanation below on how to use them.

How to use a rain gauge

Rain gauges are instruments used to measure the amount of rainfall. We usually record how much rain has fallen in millimetres (mm).

The rain gauge should be placed in an open space, away from trees and houses. The open part should face upwards to collect the rain inside the gauge. The rain gauge should be either placed in the ground or on a pole, but make sure it is vertical to ensure accurate readings.

Every morning it is important to go to check the amount of water in the rain gauge, even if you think it might not have rained. After the amount of rainfall has been recorded the rain gauge should be emptied ready to collect the next day's rain.

How to use a Thermometer

A thermometer is an instrument used to measure the temperature. Temperature is measured either in Centigrade or Fahrenheit. Please use the Fahrenheit scale found on your thermometers.

The thermometer should be located so the sun does not shine on it directly – it must be placed in the shade. A good place would be on the side of a house under the shade of the roof or a tree. Record the number at the end of the red line. You should take your recording at 4pm. Make sure you take a record every day.

For both the rain gauge and thermometer the best way to record the information is in a table, with

VIPIMA MVUA NA JOTO

OFISI YA TIST YATOA VIPIMA MVUA NA JOTO KWA KILA PARESHI KATIKA DAYOSISI YA MPWAPWA

Ofisi ya Tist imeto a vipima mvua na joto kwa vijiji mbalimbali katika parishi za Dayosisi ya Mpwapwa. Vifaa hivyo vilitolewa kwenye parishi mwezi wa kumi na moja mwaka 2000. Kwa kujua kiwango cha mvua na joto tutaweza kuwashauri watu aina bora ya mazao ya kupanda. Kwa wale wenye vifaa hivyo tafadhali hakikisha kwamba unasoma vizuri maelezo ya hapo chini juu ya kuvitumia vyombo hivyo.

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KIPIMA MVUA

Vipima mvua ni vifaa vitumikavyo kupima kiasi cha mvua. Kizio kinachotumika kwenye vifaa hivi ni milimita (au mm).

Kipima mvua kinapaswa kuwekwa sehemu iliyo wazi isiyo na miti wala nyumba. Sehemu iliyowazi inapaswa kuangalia juu kwa ajeli ya kukusanya maji ndani ya kipima mvua. Kipima mvua kinaweza kuwekwa ardhini au juu ya nguzo, hakikisha kinakaa wima ili kuchukua vipimo sahihi.

Kila asubuhi ni muhimu kwenda kuangalia kiwango cha maji kwenye kipima mvua, hata kama unafikiri mvua haikunyesha. Bada ya kuchua vipimo kutoka kwenye kipima mvua mwaga maji yaliyomo ili kipima mvua kiwe tayari kupokea maji kwa siku inayofuata.

Jinsi ya kutumia kipima joto

Kipima joto ni kifaa kinachotumika kupima joto. Joto hupimwa katika sentigredi au farenheiti. Tafadhali tumia kipimo cha farenheiti kinacho patikana kwenye kipima joto chako.

Kipima mvua lazima kiwekwe sehemu ambapo mionzi ya jua haikipigi moja kwa moja lazima kiwekwe kivulini. Sehemu nzuri ni kwenye nyumba yaani kwenye kivuli cha paa ukutani au chini ya mti kwenye shina la mti juu kutoka ardhini. Chukua kumbukumbu ya tarakimu za vipimo mwisho wa mstari mwekundu. Unatakiwa kurekodi joto saa kumi za jioni kila siku. Hakikisha unarekodi kila siku.

Kwa vyote kipima mvua na joto, njia bora ya kurekodi taarifa iwekwe kwenye jedwari pamoja na orodha ya mwezi, siku saa na kiasi cha maji kinachokusanywa katika milimita na joto katika sentigredi.

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Inaendelea ukurasa 5

when moving the seedlings from nurseries to the holes. If the holes are far from where the seedlings are growing then use a box, bucket or any container with hard walls. Do not use nylon bags, as these will not offer enough support. Also do not use any material that may break your plastic bags that hold the seedlings.

Placing your seedlings in the holes

Make sure that your holes are 2 feet wide and 1½ feet deep. Put your seedling in the hole with the plastic bag still around it. Shake the plastic bag gently and then remove the plastic bag very slowly without disturbing the compact soil that holds the tree. The removed plastic bags should be collected and stored so they can be used again. It is easier to remove the plastic bags from around the seedlings if the seedlings have been watered first

Filling the holes

After you have removed the plastic bag you need to fill the hole around the seedling. First take the soil that was at the top when you dug your hole - the topsoil. Place the topsoil around the seedling and then put the soil that came from deeper in the hole on top. If you are in an area with a possibility of termites mix ash with the soil you are using to fill in the hole in a half and half mixture. After the hole has been filled in place grasses around the hole, this will help to reduce evaporation from the hole. As grasses can store moisture for a long time this will reduce the work of watering.

muangalifu na makini utakapokuwa unahamisha miche yako kutoka kwenye vitaru kwenda kupandandikiza kwenye mashimo. Kama mashimo yako yapo mbali na na vitaru hapo unapaswa kutumia boksi, ndoo au chombo chochote chenye kingo imara. Usitumie mifuko ya nailoni kwa sababu hautoweza kustamili uzito. Na pia usitumie kitu kingine chochote ambacho kinaweza kutoboa viriba vilivyo na miche yako.

KUWEKA MICHE YAKO KWENYE MASHIMO

Hakikisha ya kwamba mashimo yako yana upana wa futi 2 na urefu wa futi 1½ . Weka mche wako katika shimo ukiwa na kiroba chake. Tikisa kiriba kwa uangarifu harafu utoe kiriba taratibu sana bila kuvuruga tabaka la udongo ambalo limeshikilia mti. Viriba vilivyotolewa lazima vikusanywe na kuhifadhiwa ili viweze kutumika tena. Ni rahisi sana kuto a viriba kwenye miche kama miche itakuwa imemwagiliwa kwanza.

KUFUKIA MASHIMO

Baada ya kuondoa viriba kwenye miche unahitajika kufukia shimo kuzunguka miche. Kwanza chukua udongo wa juu ulioutoa ukiwa unachimba shimo hilo. Weka udongo uliotoka ndani zaidi ya shimo lako. Kama ukiwa kwenye eneo lenye mchwa changanya majivu na udongo ambao utatumia kufukia shimo nusu kwa nusu. Baada ya shimo kuwa limejaa, tandaza majani kuzunguka shimo, hii itasaidia kupunguza mvuke kutoka kwenye shimo. Kwa kuwa majani yana uwezo wa kuhifadhi unyevu kwa muda mrefu na hii itapunguza kazi ya umwagiliaji.

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columns for month, day, time, the amount of water collected in mm and the temperature in Centigrade.

Thank you we hope the information that we manage to collect will be useful for TIST small group members and help them with their crop planting decisions. We will be handing out forms for you to fill in the rainfall and temperatures when we distribute the loans.

Inatoka ukurasa wa 4

Asante tunategemea taarifa ambazo tutakusanya zitawasaidia wanachama wa vikundi vidogo vya TIST katika uamuzi ustawishaji wa mazao. Tutawapatia formu za kujaza kiwango cha mvua na joto tutakapokuwa tunagawa mikopo.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT YOUR SEEDLINGS

The rainy season has started in the central zone of Tanzania and in other parts of it. We all know that the small groups were waiting for the rain so they have to start transplanting their seedlings to the holes. Oscar Malima, Mpwapwa Division Forestry Officer and Elikian J. Mushi, District Natural Resources Officer at Mpwapwa have some advice on how to transplant your seedlings.

Moving your seedlings

Make sure that the seedlings you are transplanting are at least 6cm above their plastic bag. Be careful
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BROWN MUYA

My name is Brown Muya and I was born on 5th Jan 1970 in Kongwa town.

I had my primary education from 1977 to 1983 at Lusilile primary school in Manyoni. I studied at Tanga secondary school to ordinary level from 1984 to 1987 and continued to advanced level at Tosamaganga secondary school in Iringa region from 1988 to 1990.

Afterwards from June 1990 to June 1991, I completed my one year obligation of national service at Makutupola, Dodoma and Chita, Morogoro national service camps. I worked in a National Bank of Commerce at the Mpwapwa Branch from 1991 to 1993. I attended different training including accountancy when I was a bank worker. I studied accountancy courses in colleges, in Dodoma and Dr Amon Nsenkela Banker's academic college.

Since 1994 until the present I have been self-employed in agricultural activities at Ibwaga, Kongwa. I was married in 1993. I have two sons called John and James.

I was born into a Christian family and was confirmed in 1983 at Kintinku in Manyoni Central Diocese, which was at the time under Bishop Donald Mtetemela. I like TIST because improves our daily life spiritually, TIST creates a co-operation in the church. Environmentally TIST purifies the polluted air and also encourages the availability of rainfall and provides requirements like firewood and timber in a sustainable way.

JINSI YA KUPANDIKIZA MICHE YAKO

Mvua imekwisha anza Sehemu ya Kanda ya kati ya Tanzania na sehemu nyingine nyingi.

Wote tunajua ya kuwa vikundi vidogo vinasubiri mvua ili vianze kupandikiza miche yao kwenye mashimo. Bwana Osker Malima afisa misitu wa tarafa na Elikian J. Mushi afisa misitu wa Wilaya ya Mpwapwa wana washauri juu na jinsi ya kupandikiza miche yenu.

UHAMISHAJI WA MICHE YAKO

Hakikisha kwamba miche unayopandikiza ina urefu wa sentimita sita kuanzia kwenye Kiriba chako. Uwe
Inaendelea ukurasa 5

BROWN MUYA

Jina langu ni Brown Muya, nilizaliwa tarehe 5 mwezi wa kwanza mwaka 1970, katika mji wa Kongwa.

Nilipata elimu yangu ya msingi kutoka mwaka 1977 hadi mwaka 1983 katika shule ya msingi Lusile huko Manyoni. Nilisoma shule ya Sekondari ya Tanga hadi kidato cha nne kutoka mwaka 1984 hadi 1987. Nilichaguliwa kuendelea na kidato cha tano na cha sita katika shule ya Tosamaganga iliyoko mkoani Iringa toka mwaka 1988 hadi mwaka 1990.

Baada ya hapo mwezi wa sita mwaka 1990 hadi mwezi wa sita mwaka 1991 nilikamilisha huduma ya mujibu ya jeshi la kujenga Taifa huko Makutupola, Dodoma na Chita, Morogoro. Nilifanya kazi kwenye Benki ya Taifa ya Biashara tawi la Mpwapwa kutoka mwaka 1991 hadi mwaka 1993. Niliwahi kuhudhuria mafunzo mbalimbali ukiwemo uhasibu nilipokuwa mfanyakazi wa Benki, kozi za uhasibu nilichukulia katika vyuo vya Dodoma na Dr. Amon Nsekela Bankers academic college.

Tangu mwaka 1994 hadi sasa nimejiiriri mwenyewe kwenye shughuli za kilimo hapa Ibwagwa Kongwa. Nilioa mwaka 1993, nina watoto wawili wa kiume waitwao John na James.

Nilizaliwa kwenye familia ya kikristo na nilipata kipaimara mwaka 1983 huko Kindiku, Dayosisi ya kati ya Manyoni ambayo kwa wakati huo ilikuwa chini ya Askofu Donald Ntetemela. Nimeipenda TIST kwa sababu imeboresha maisha yetu kiroho, pia imeleta umoja kanisani. Kimazingira, TIST husafisha hewa chafu na huleta mvua pamoja na mahitaji kama kuni na mbao katika njia endelevu.

