

TIST

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History of Safina group from Mseta Parish

Safina group is a 10 member group that includes males and females. This Year 2000 group had not received a loan but still has been successful as can be seen below.

Safina group is in Mseta Parish. This group did not receive a loan last year, but it has trees planted and it is now preparing a nursery of seedlings for the rainy of next season. The group benefits from the good tree planting experience of Mr. Asakwe Swalo.

Tree nursery of Safina group

The group prepared the nursery of many tree seedlings. The species of trees in the nursery are Mikaratus, Mimerea, Mikangazi, Michongoma, Milonge, Michungwa, Milimao, Mimiro, Mipapai, Miarobaini and Migorimas. The group is still preparing more seeds for the seedlings. The group members explained that they are expecting to prepare 30,000 seedlings for planting at the beginning of the rainy season.

Historia ya kikundi cha Safina kilichopo Parish ya Mseta.



Picha ya shamba la kikundi cha safina

NDUGU MWANAKIKUNDI KUMBUKA YAFUATAYO

Tayarisha shamba lako mapema kwa ajili ya kupanda mazao na miti.

Kumbuka usichome mabaki ya mimea wakati wa kutayarisha shamba lako.

Kumbuka kuchimba mashimo ya kupanda mazao na miti kama mafunzo ya semina zilizo pita.

Kumbuka kuweka mbolea ya samadi nusu kilo kwenye kila shimo la kupanda mazao halafu fukia udongo kidogo tayari kwa kupanda mazao katika mvua za kwanza.

Tayarisha mbegu Bora za mazao kwa ajili ya kupanda mara msimu wa mvua utakapoanza.

Unaweza kujiandaa kupanda miti kuzunguka kijiji chako kwenye maeneo ya nyumba, kanisa, pembezoni mwa njia au mashambani na katika maeneo mengine ambayo watu wanaweza kunufaika. (vivuli, kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo milimani, n.k

Kikundi cha Safina kina idadi ya watu 10 ambao ni mchanganyiko wa wanaume na wanawake. Kikundi hiki ni kikundi cha mwaka jana ambacho hakikufanikiwa kupata mkopo. Hata hivyo kina mafanikio makubwa kama utakavyosoma hapa chini. Kikundi cha Safina ni kikundi kilichopo Parish ya Mseta. Kikundi hiki hakikupata mkopo lakini kina miti ilikwisha pandwa na pia kimeandaa kitalu kwa ajili ya kupanda msimu ujao wa mvua. Kikundi hicho kina mwanakikundi mwenye utaalumu wa kupanda miti.

Eneo la kitaru cha Kikundi cha Safina

Kikundi kimeandaa kitalu cha miche ambayo idadi yake haikufahamika mara moja. Aina ya miti iliyootehwa ni mikaratusi, mimerea, mikangazi, michongoma, milonge, mikahawa, milonge, michungwa, milimao, mimiro, mipapai, miarobaini na migorimasi. Kikundi bado kinaendelea na uoteshaji wa mbegu. Wanakikundi walieleza kuwa wanatarajia kuotesha miche 30,000 kwa ajili ya kupanda mwanzoni mwa msimu wa mvua.

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Tree site

The group has trees planted in the farm, which are growing well. In that farm, there are different species of trees like Mimerea, Mikaratus, Mironge, Kadio Afrikana, Sidrera Odorata and Mirusina. The group members said that about 3000 trees are planted there.

Site for holes

Our reporter was able to visit the site and view holes dug using Njia Bora, for planting trees from the Nursery as soon as possible after the rains begin. Their plot has an estimated 10 acres of holes dug using Njia Bora. The group is still digging more holes to reach their goal of 30,000 holes. Transplants of trees are planned for after the rainy season BEGINS."

How to Prevent soil erosion

Soil erosion is the removal of the upper surface of the land from one place to another place. For example, a top soil is washed out from one place to another in heavy rain. Some causes of soil erosion are listed below.

The most important factor causing soil erosion is poor farming practices. When people cultivate land without taking care to use the Njia Bora of checking the slope of the land in their farms, then rain fall can swipe the top soil to flow down the slope of that area.

Another thing is grazing larger numbers of cattle in a small area. When cattle graze the same area for a long time they always break the layer of the soil into small particles. This makes it easy for the top soil particles on the surface to be carried away by water or wind.

There are good measures to prevent our land from the problem of soil erosion. First of all is for those who are preparing their farms to not remove or burn dead weeds.

You can divide your farm into portions of 30 to 35 meters and arrange the residues from one side of the farm to another side making terraces against the slope. Then take the soil and put on top of the residues to make the terraces against the slope. Another way is to put some residues between lines of crops. Also remember that the farm needs to have 30% of residues remaining in order to decompose and improve soil fertility. This method of making terraces works in other areas to prevent soil erosion.

Shamba la miti

Kikundi kina shamba la miti, inayomea vizuri. Katika shamba hili kuna aina mbalimbali za miti ikiwemo mimerea, Mikaratusi, milonge, Kadio Afrikana, Sidrera odorata na mirusina. Wanakikundi walieleza kuwa miti yao iliyopandwa inafikia idadi ya miti 3000.

Eneo lililotayarishwa mashimo

Mwana habari alifanikiwa kutembelea sehemu ya shamba lililotayarishwa mashimo kitaalam kwa ajili ya kupanda miche iliyootehwa kwenye kitaru mara mvua itakaponyesha. Katika eneo lao linalokadiriwa kuwa na ekari 10 lina mashimo yaliyochimbwa kitaalamu. Hata hivyo kikundi bado kinaendelea kuchimba mashimo zaidi hadi yafikie 30,000 ambalo ndiyo lengo la kikundi hicho. Uhamishaji wa miche unatarajiwa kuanza mara kipindi cha Mvua KITAKAPOANZA.

Jinsi ya kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo

Mmomonyoko wa udongo ni kitendo cha kuondolewa kwa tabaka la juu la udongo kutoka sehemu moja kwenda sehemu nyingine. Au sehemu ya juu kuzolewa kutoka sehemu moja hadi nyingine.

Sasa hebu tuone vyanzo vinavyosabisha mmomonyoko wa udongo: Chanzo kimoja kikubwa kinachosababisha mmomonyoko wa udongo ni kilimo kisicho na mpangilio wa utumiaji wa njia Bora. Wakati watu wanapolima bila kujali athari zinazoweza kutokea au kutumia njia Bora kwa kuangalia miteremko ya ardhi na wakati mvua zinaponyesha maji yanayotiririka huhamisha udongo wa juu na kuelekea bondeni mwa eneo hilo.

Kitu kingine ni kufuga idadi kubwa ya mifugo na kuchunga katika eneo lililo dogo. Hii hutokea wakati mifugo inapochungwa katika eneo moja kwa muda mrefu husababisha kuvunjika vunjika kwa tabaka la udongo. Na kuwa rahisi kwa eneo hilo kuchukuliwa na maji au upepo.

Baada ya kuelezea mambo yanayoweza kusababisha mmomonyoko wa udongo hebu tuone hatua zinazoweza kuchukuliwa kuzuia ardhi yetu isipatwe na tatizo la mmomonyoko wa udongo. Kitu cha kwanza ni kwa wale wote wanaotayarisha mashamba yao kwa kuondoa mabaki ya mazao au nyasi.

Tafadhali usiyachome badala yake unaweza kugawanya katika visehemu vyenye umbali wa Mita kuanzia 30 hadi 35 na kuyaweka baadhi ya masalia wakati wa kutengeneza matuta au makinga maji, kulingama mteremko. Fukia kwa udongo utakaochimba kutengeneza tuta. Njia nyingine ni kuweka baadhi ya mabaki ya mazao katikati ya mistari miwili ya mazao. Hata hivyo kumbuka eneo zima la shamba linatakiwa liwe na mabaki ya mazao au majani yalisambazwa kiasi cha asilimia 30%. Njia hii ya kuweka makinga maji inaonekana kuwa na mafanikio sana katika maeneo mengine. Watu wamefanikiwa kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo kupitia njia hii.

On top of the terraces you may plant trees 5 to 10 meters apart so that when they grow the roots may hold the soil from being taken by running water. You may make as many terraces as you can depending on the size of your farm. You may put one terrace after 30 to 35 meters.

For the problem of over grazing, it is better for livestock keepers to keep the animals indoors for zero grazing, or reduce the number of animals that go on the land.

Help make the work of quantifiers easy

Quantifiers are well known among groups. For any one who does not know about them, a Quantifier is a person from the TIST Office who counts and measures trees for TIST. He/she is a member of the TIST staff. They use Palm Pilots and GPS units to quantify the trees. GPS units are important for taking the location of the groves, and Palms are essential for recording data from the grove, how many holes, seedlings or trees.

It is important for quantifiers to take the location in one position per grove every visit. This will ensure a correct reading and well organized data in the computer. The location helps us to know in which position in the world we may find your grove. The GPS is taking the location directly from a satellite in space to identify the coordinates of the group's grove north, east, south or west, as well as the longitude and latitude coordinates.

In order to help the Quantifiers take the location in one position, we ask the members of the groups to put a permanent stake in the position where always the Quantifiers are putting the GPS for taking the location before they enter your tree data. For the old group this is just a reminder because they know this process so they have to make sure that they put them. For new groups it is important for you to choose somewhere you can put the stake so when Quantifiers come it will be easier for them to take the location.

Also make sure your grove is clean from weeds because if you keep it clean, it will be easy for Quantifiers to count your trees and get an accurate count. For the nursery, it will be better if you arrange the polythine tubes in lines and in the groups of 100, 200 or 500 depending on your choice. Do not forget to arrange them according to species so it will be easy to know how many trees per species because Quantifiers record according to species.

The same method helps for digging holes. It will be better if you dig your holes in straight line and in accurate spacing that means it will make line in both sides. This will make the work of counting trees to be easy next time. Since you will be counting lines on both sides, you will multiply them to get the total number of holes rather than counting each hole. In addition to this, when planting your trees, you need to plant trees of the same species in one line and another species in

Kwenye makinga maji haya unaweza kupanda miti katika umbali kuanzia mita 5 hadi 10 ambayo itakapokuwa mizizi itashika udongo na kuzuia usichukuliwe na maji. Unaweza kutayalisha makinga maji mengi kulingana na ukubwa wa shamba lako. Kumbuka kuweka kinga maji kila baada ya mita 30 hadi 35.

Kwa tatizo la ufugaji wa wanyama wengi katika eneo dogo, ni vizuri mkatumia ufugaji wa kulisha mifugo katika mazizi yao, au kupunguza idadi ya mitugo ili itosheleze eneo unalochungia.

Saidia Kufanya kazi ya wakaguzi kuwa rahisi

Kila mmoja katika kikundi anaelewa mkaguzi au Kwantifaya ni nani. Kwa yeyote asiyejua kuhusiana na hili, hebu niwaeleze. Mkaguzi ni mtu anayekagua miti kutoka katika ofisi ya TIST. Mtu huyo ni mmojawapo wa wafanyakazi wa makao makuu ya ofisi ya TIST. Wanatumia Palms na GPS katika ukaguzi wa miti. GPS ni muhimu katika kuchukua mwelekeo wa mashamba, pia Palm ni muhimu katika kurekodi habari kutoka kwenye shamba la miti, kwa mfano, kuna majembe mangapi, mbegu kiasi gani na pia kuna miti mingapi katika shamba.

Ni muhimu kwa wao kuchukua mwelekeo katika nafasi moja kwenye shamba kila anapotembelea ili kuhakikisha kuwa anasoma vizuri na kuwa na mpangilio mzuri wa habari katika Kompyuta. Mwelekeo unatusaidia sisi kujua ni upande upi wa dunia tunaweza kulipata shamba lako. GPS itachukua mwelekeo moja kwa moja kutoka katika mtandao hata kama shamba lako litakuwepo upande wa Kusini, Magharibi au Mashariki.

Ili kuwasaidia wakaguzi kuchukua mwelekeo kiurahisi, tunawashauri wanakikundi kuweka **mambo** za kudumu mahali ambapo wakaguzi huweka GPS ili kuchukua mwelekeo kabla ya kuingiza taarifa za miti yako. Kwa vikundi vya zamani hili ni jambo la ziada kwani wanalifahamu, hivyo ni muhimu kuhakikisha kuwa wanalitekeleza. Kwa vikundi vipya hili ni jambo la muhimu sana, hivyo ni muhimu kwa wao kuchagua mahali watakapoweka mambo ili iwawie rahisi wakaguzi kuchukua mwelekeo.

Pia hakikisha shamba lako halina magugu, kwani itawawia rahisi wakaguzi kuhesabu na kupata idadi nzuri na kamili ya miti yako. Katika vitalu ni vema kupanga viriba katika mistari na kwa vikundi vyenye miche 100, 200, au 500 kulingana na matakwa yako binafsi. Usisahau kupanga miche hiyo kulingana na aina ili iwe rahisi kutambua kuna miche mingapi ya aina fulani, kwa kuwa wakaguzi wanarekodi kulingana na aina ya miche.

Ni sawasawa katika uchimbaji wa mashimo, ni vema pia ukachimba mashimo kwa mistari na kwa nafasi za uhakika, hii inamaanisha kuwa itasaidia

another line. This will help when counting trees next time. Remember do not plant trees of the same species in one grove or in one plot because this might be a problem if a disease attacks that species-- that means no tree will remain behind.

Please follow this instruction in order to make the work of quantifying your groves easier.

Conservation farming

It is another time for HMM to remind you about few things which have been going on October. For those who attended or who got information from attendants of the seminar the words conservation farming will not be new to them. Conservation farming is the type of agriculture following best practices using natural resources and human resources in a way that does not destroying them but makes them last. It gives techniques of fighting Poverty by managing farmers to harvest more crops compared to the local method in a small area.

This process of using Conservation farming started last year. It showed great success as those who tried it now can say.

I believe the group members are going on with digging holes preparing before the coming rain season. We hope people will follow instructions given in trainings and in the manual of Conservation farming we handed out during the seminar. People will benefit from this.

I would like to remind one thing which is important: buying better seeds helps improve yield. It is still important to dig holes during dry season and follow all procedures from Agricultural Officers/ Technicians and other experts of growing crops, like digging holes during dry season, using string, correct measurements and manure application and not burning residues from crops. But remember, we can get more yield than we expected if we will buy improved seeds according to the advice from Agricultural Officer/Technicians.

Buying improved seeds will cost you something now, but your harvest will be more than if you use unimproved/ local seeds. It will be better for you if you will realize this issue and prepare improved seeds.

A Small Group Best Practice – Develop a Covenant for Your Small Group

All TIST small groups have a covenant that they have agreed upon in order to be members of TIST. Developing and living by a covenant is an important element in the life of any small group. To develop a covenant, the members of each small group should discuss and agree on a list of group values, expectations and behaviors. It is very important that the guidelines of the covenant be agreed upon and understood by everyone in the group. The group should then agree to

kutengeneza mistari katika pande zote mbili , inamaana kwamba hakuna mti utakaokuwa pembeni. Kumbuka usioteshe mimea ya aina moja katika kitalu chako, hii inaweza kuwa tatizo kubwa sana kama wadudu au ugonjwa utaingilia mimea yako, kwani mimea yote itashambuliwa na hautabakiwa na mimea hata mmoja.

Tafadhali fuata maelekezo haya ili kufanya kazi ya wakaguzi kuwa rahisi.

Kilimo Hai

Ni wakati mwingine HMM inawajia ili kuwakumbusha juu ya mambo machache tuliyofanya hivi karibuni. Kwa wale wote waliohudhuria semina zetu na wale waliohirikishwa na wale waliokuja neno hili la kilimo hai halitakuwa geni kwao. Kilimo hai ni kilimo kinachomuwezesha mkulima kutumia raslimali za asili vizuri pasipo kusababisha madhara kwa kiasi kikubwa. Kinampa mkulima mbinu Bora za kupambana na umaskini kwa kumuwezesha kuvuna mazao ya kutosha kutoka katika eneo dogo.

Njia hii ilianza mwaka jana kwa majaribio na imeonyesha mafanikio makubwa sana kwa wale waliojaribu wanafahamu jambo hilo.

Naamini wanavikundi wanaendelea na kazi ya kuchimba mashimo kujitayarisha kabla ya msimu wa mvua ujao. Tunategemea watu watafuata maelekezo yaliyotolewa kwenye semina wakisaidiwa na maelezo yaliyopo kwenye majarida ya kilimo hai waliyopewa wakati wa semina za kilimo hai.

Napenda niwakumbushe jambo moja la muhimu kuwa pamoja na kuchimba mashimo na kutumia njia zote kutoka kwa wataalam wa kilimo kama vile kutumia kamba, vipimo sahihi, na kuchimba mashimo wakati wa kiangazi bila kusahau kuto choma mabaki ya majani au masalia ya mimea lakini tukumbuke kuwa tutapata mazao mengi zaidi kuliko tulivyotarajia endapo tutanuna mbegu Bora kulingana na washauri au wataalam wa kilimo.

Utatumia gharama kubwa kidogo ya fedha kwa kununua mbegu bora lakini kumbuka kuwa utavuna zaidi ya wale waliyotumia mbegu za kienyeji. Hivyo itakuwa vizuri kama mtaweza kutambua jambo hilo na kuandaa mbegu zitakazo wawezesha kukabiliana na magonjwa mbali ya mimea.

Njia Bora za vikundi vidogovidogo--Kuendeleza Makubaliano

Vikundi vyote vya TIST vina makubaliano yaliyoadhimiwa ili kuwa mwanachama wa TIST. Kuishi kwa kuendelea kuwa na makubaliano ni kitu muhimu katika maisha ya vikundi vidogovidogo. Kuendeleza makubaliano, inabidi wanakikundi wa vikundi vidogovidogo wajiadili na kukubaliana na mlolongo wa thamani ya kikundi, matarajio na tabia. Ni muhimu kwamba miongozo wa makubaliano ukubaliwe na kueleweka na kila mmoja katika kikundi. Pia kikundi kitatakiwa kukubali kuwajibika na kila mmoja kuishi katika jamii ya

hold themselves accountable to each other to live in Christian community abiding by the covenant they have developed.

The whole group must generate the covenant, not one or two people. It should reflect values of openness, acceptance, prayer, accountability, confidentiality, and membership. It should also make clear the logistics of attendance, leadership, and place, time and frequency of meeting. It can outline goals of the group. Each group's covenant will be unique to that group and will contain what the members of the group think is most important for the spiritual and working life of the group.

It works best to agree on the basic guidelines of the covenant at the first or second meeting of the small group. If something comes up later, it can always be added. If your small group has been meeting and doesn't have a covenant yet, don't worry. Now is a good time to create one.

Covenants are based on love and loyalty and only work if all parties seek to live by the covenant guidelines. Having a covenant and abiding by it creates trust, openness and safety within the group.

An important part of a small group's covenant is confidentiality. In order for the group to be a safe place, there must be agreement on confidentiality. Nothing that is shared within the group should be discussed with anyone outside the group. People will then feel confident to be more open and honest about the struggles in their Christian lives.

TIST is strong

Last month members of the TIST staff have been visiting different parishes, looking for group development. At the same time, they were looking for the preparations of 2001 program. The same questions were repeatedly asked in some Parishes about whether TIST still exists or not, because there have been some people saying TIST is longer exists.

Now I would like to say that TIST is there and its program is still going on as normal. So do not worry but keep preparing your seedlings and holes for the 2001 program. If there will be any change then TIST will send to you an official letter or write an article in this newsletter (HMM), telling you the changes made. Otherwise do not trust any information coming to you. In addition to HMM, letters written to you by the Board of trustees and the Board will announce to the groups. In any case of information please contact your Board of trustees in your Parish. All messages coming to you must be copied to Vicar General of Mpwapwa Diocese.

As I have explained above try to get the information through the above ways rather than trusting any information from someone else about the TIST Progra. This is because we differ from how to carry the information from one place to another.

kikristo Wakishikamana kwa makubaliano waliyoyaendeleza.

Kikundi kizima kitatengeneza makubaliano, na si mtu mmoja au wawili. Itafanana na thamani ya uwazi, Kukubalika, maombi, uwajibikaji, usiri na uwanachama. Itaweza kuonyesha malengo ya kikundi. Kila wanakikundi waliokubaliana watakuwa sawa kimahusiano na mawazo ya wanakikundi ambayo ni muhimu kiroho na pia utendaji kazi wa kikundi.

Ni vema kukubaliana na mwongozo wa makubaliano wakati kikundi kidogo kinapofanya mkutano kwa mara ya kwanza au mara ya pili. Ikiwa jambo lolote litatokea baadaye, litaongezewa. Endapo vikundi vitakutana na bado vikakosa makubaliano msihofu. Huu ni muda mzuri wa kufanya jambo moja. Makubaliano huambatana na upendo, Ukweli na utendaji kazi endapo kikundi kinahitaji kuishi kwa ulinzi wa makubaliano. Kuwa na makubaliano na mshikamano, hujenga uaminifu, uwazi na usalama katika Kikundi.

Jambo muhimu katika vikundi vidogovidogo ni kujiamini. Ili wanakikundi wawe na amani ni muhimu kuwa na makubaliano na kujiamini. Haitakiwi chochote kinachojadiliwa katika kikundi kiongelewe nje ya kikundi hicho. Ndipo watu watajisikia kujiaminikwa kuwa wawazi na waaminifu katika jitihada zao zakuishi maisha ya Kikristo.

TIST imeimarika

Mwezi uliyopita baadhi ya wafanyakazi wa TIST walikuwa wanatembelea baadhi ya Parish katika harakati za kuangalia maendeleo ya vikundi. Wakati huo huo, walikuwa wanaangalia maandalizi ya mpango wa 2001. Katika maeneo yote waliyopita kuna maswali yaliyolizwa yaliyofanana juu ya je mipango ya TIST bado inaendelea au la, kwa sababu watu wanafikili mipango ya TIST haiendelei.

Sasa ningependa kuwataarifu kuwa TIST ipo na mipango yake bado inaendelea kama kawaida. Endeeleni na mipango ya vikundi kama kawaida. Kama kutakuwa na mabadiliko yeyote basi TIST itatuma barua rasmi ya Kiofisi au kuandikwa kwenye HMM, Zaidi ya hapo muamini taarifa za kiofisi kupitia barua zitakazo andikwa na siku zote zitawekwa nakala kwa wafuatao: Bodi ya wadhamini ya Parish, Kasisi mkuu na Kasisi kiongozi wa Dinari za Dayosisi ya Mpwapwa.

Kama ilivyoielezwa tujitahidi kupokea taarifa kupitia njia hizo zilizoelekezwa hapo juu mbali na sehemu nyingine juu ya mradi wa TIST.

We are now asking groups to continue repaying their loans so this program will last for a long time and help our Christians and other people in Mpwapwa, Kongwa and all over the World.

Thanks

How people have benefited from small groups

In HMM we will be having an article of people explaining about how they have benefited from being in small groups. Today we are going to start with some groups from Zoisa Deanery at Matongoro Parish.

MATONGORO (catechist)

- When I get new group members I take them to meet current groupmembers. They are always impressed by the work being done and the sharing what they see. They almost inevitably join a group after seeing the results of the group's work. In the beginning though, it seems very difficult, especially since we can't see the results right away. After the trees start to grow and our land is producing higher yields, we can see the fruits of our labor and everyone becomes more motivated by the sense of accomplishment they receive as a result of their achievements. The whole community is happy because our desert is slowly but surely becoming a forest.

AMOSSI group

- Our group meets every week and we use rotating leadership. In our last meeting, we discussed preparing a nursery because we want to be able to transplant strong seedlings so that the trees do better next year. Everyone is very excited about the coming planting season because we know that the results are going to be better and better each year as we learn from and share our successes and failures. This sharing would not be possible without the structure of the small groups. Groupwork taught us to come together to pray, solve problems and share with each other.
- When we were digging holes for trees our children asked what we were doing. We told them that we were preparing for the future. They are becoming more aware of the environment and the power that work being done now has on making a difference in the future.

JEHOVAH group

- I learned how to improve my relationships with others in my community by sharing my experiences with others. We have found that, between us, we can resolve problems that we wouldn't be able to on our own.

Bado tunawataka wanavikundi waendeleo kulipa mikopo yao ili iweze kusaidia watu wengine katika Dayosisi ya Mpwapwa na Ulimwengu mzima.

Asante.

Jinsi watu walivyonufaika na vikundi vidogo vidogo.

Katika kila toleo kuanzia sasa tutajitahidi kuwaletea maelezo kutoka katika vikundi mbalimbali kuelezea ni jinsi gani wamefaidika na TIST na hasa kuwemo katika vikundi vidogo vidogo. Yafuatayo ni maelezo kutoka vikundi vya Parishisi ya Matongoro.

MATONGORO (Katekisti)

- Tunapopata wanakikundi wapya tunawakutanisha na wanakikundi waliopo nao hujionea ushirikiano na kazi nzuri tunayoifanya. Bila kusita nao hujiunga. Mwanzoni tuliona ugumu kwani hatukuona mafanikio mapema, lakini baada ya miti kukua na kutoa mazao mazuri shambani tuliona matunda ya jaso letu, sote tunafurahi kwani jangwa letu karibu litakuwa msitu.

Kikundi AMOSSI

- Tunakutana mara moja kwa wiki tunabadilishabadilisha uongozi, tunajadili kuandaa sehemu ya kutunzia mimea ili tuweze kuhamishia mimea ikue vizuri mwaka ujao. Tunaelewa kuwa matokeo mazuri yatatokea na tunajifunza kutokana na mafanikio na mapungufu tulioyaona, kushirikishana kusingewezekana bila kuunda vikundi vidogovidogo vilivyotufundisha, kuwa pamoja, kusali pamoja, kutatua matatizo na kushirikiana kwa pamoja.
- Tunapochimba mashimo watoto hutuuliza kwanini mnafanya hivyo? Nasi huwaambia kwamba tunayaandaa kwa ajili ya mazingira, kwa hiyo wanakuwa makini na mazingira na tunataka kuonyesha tofauti kwa kizazi kijacho.

Kikundi JEHOVAH

- Nimejifunza mahusiano mazuri katika jamii kushirikishana uzoefu na tumeona kwamba tunaweza kutatua matatizo mengi ambayo tulikuwa hatuwezi kuyatatua tukiwa mmoja mmoja.

- From the TIST program I have acquired a better approach to planting both crops and trees through the Njia Bora shared in the Habari Moto Moto and from the Parish trainers. Also, we are able to come together and relate with each other, discuss issues, pray together, consult God and each other and ask for help where it is needed. We all feel so much stronger having a group to work with. We feel like we can make things happen that weren't previously possible.

YOHANA Group

- Our ability to plant strong trees and healthy crops has improved immensely through the TIST group work. We all hope that the program will continue and that it will eventually incorporate everyone in the diocese so that we can all turn our dry land into forest.

MSAMARIA Group

- In our small groups we have a way of solving problems in our community. Before we had very little communication between the people. How can you begin to solve a problem when nobody knows it is there? So now we all meet and discuss and come up with solutions for problems. For example, one of the group members brother was sick and he couldn't harvest his crops, so a few of us went to his shamba and we all finished the work very quickly. If not for the group, he may have had to do it all by himself.
- We are all very happy to be learning the Njia Bora methods for planting and harvesting. We are all going to have more food for the future thanks to these methods.
- We will also have some extra to sell to get money for paying school fees and clothes for our children. In general, the work we are doing with TIST is improving our standard of living.

Profile:

Doug Fountain, USA TIST Program Manager

Greetings in Jesus' name. I am very happy to introduce myself to you. I am the new TIST program manager at Clean Air Action Corporation in the United States, working with Ben and Vannesa Henneke and others there. My job is to support the TIST staff here and to bring information from Mpwapwa to monitor TIST and to

- Kutoka TIST, nimeelewa jinsi ya kupanda miti na mazao kwa njia bora za kisasa kama tunavyo shirikishwa na wakufunzi kutoka gazeti la Motomoto na tumeweza kufanana, kujadili, kusali na kusaidiana, tumekuwa imara kutokana na kazi za vikundi na tunaweza kufanya mambo makubwa kuliko kipindi kilichopita.

Kikundi YOHANA

- Uwezo wetu wa kupanda miti na mazao bora umetokana na kufanya kazi kwa vikundi, na tunatumaini mpango huu utaendelea na hivyo ardhi yetu ya jangwa itakuwa msitu.

Kikundi MSAMARIA

- Katika kikundi chetu tuna njia za kusaidiana kwenye matatizo katika jamii. Kabla ya hapo tulikuwa na mawasiliano hafifu sana kati yetu. Ni jinsi gani mtu anaweza kutatua matatizo wakati mtu mwingine hajui kama lipo? Sasa sote tunakutana na kujadili na kupata majawabu ya matatizo yetu. Kwa mfano, mwanakikundi mmoja alikuwa anauguliwa na kaka yake na kushindwa kuvuna mazao yake, baadhi yetu tulikwenda shambani kwake na kufanya kazi hiyo haraka kwa pamoja. Na kama kusingelikuwa na kikundi ingelimlazimu afanye kazi yote hiyo peke yake.
- Tuna furaha sana kujifunza njia bora za kupanda miti na kuvuna mazao. Tunategemea kupata chakula cha kutosha kwa ajili ya baadae asante sana kwa njia hizi.
- Pia tutakuwa na ziada kwa ajili ya kuuza na kupata fedha za kulipa ada ya shule za watoto na nguo za watoto. Kazi tunayoifanya na TIST imeinua kiwango cha maisha yetu.

Historia:

Doug Fountain, Meneja wa mradi wa TIST kutoka USA.

Nawasalimu katika jina la Bwana Yesu. Ninayo furaha kujitambusha kwenu mimi binafsi. Mimi ni meneja mpya katika mradi wa TIST wa kampuni ya Clean Air Action huko Marekani nikifanya kazi na Ben, Vannesa Henneke na wengineo. Kazi yangu ni kuwaunga mkono wafanyakazi wa hapa TIST na kuchukua taarifa kutoka Mpwapwa pamoja na kuiangalia TIST, pia kuwasilisha taarifa hizo kwenye Mashirika mengineo

present to other companies for funding. I will also help with the project as it continues to expand in other regions or countries.

I joined this project in May. I was here on a short mission trip in 1999 when the small group training participants first stated goals of replanting forests, eliminating famine, and working on economic development. It is quite a blessing to see how this project has grown!

Before coming to TIST, I helped the U.S. government and local governments and hospitals implement programs to improve health and prevent disease. I worked with professionals who treat alcohol and other addiction and who prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. I helped communicate how well these services work in order to gain more support and funding for them.

I am committed to the TIST program and the DMP. I want to apply every God-given skill I have to benefit people here and support the excellent TIST staff. I have just now arrived in Mpwapwa and will remain until early December. My wife, JoEllyn, and my 7 year old daughter, Alyssa, have come with me. I hope to meet many of you.

Many people around the world are hearing about TIST and the good work done here, and I am honored to be able to help tell the story of TIST. These are exciting times for TIST and I thank God for your hard work with the project through your small groups. Peace be with you.

kwa ajili ya kuisaidia TIST. Pia nitasaidiana na mradi huu kama unavyoendelea kukua katika mikoa na nchi mbalimbali. Nilijiunga katika mradi huu mwezi wa tano. Nilikuwepo hapa mwaka 1999 katika safari fupi ya kikanisa kwa mara ya kwanza wakati washiriki wa vikundi vidogovidogo walipoanzisha mawazo ya upandaji misitu, kuondoa njaa, na kufanya kazi za kimaendeleo. Ni baraka njema kuona jinsi mradi huu unavyokua

Kabla ya kuja TIST, nilisaidia serikali ya Marekani, serikali za mitaa na Mahospitali kuendeleza miradi kuimarisha afya na kujikinga na magonjwa. Nilitumia muda mwingi nikishirikiana na wataalamu wanaozuia ulevi na mambo yanayoambatana. Na pia kuzuia maambukizo ya haraka ya HIV/AIDS. Nilishirikiana nao vema kuona ni jinsi gani kazi hiyo imefanikiwa ili kuwaunga mkono na pia kuwapa msaada.

Nimejitolea katika mradi wa TIST na pia DMP. Ninataka kuwapatia ujuzi wangu wote niliopewa na Mungu, ili kuwanufaisha watu na kuwasaidia wafanyakazi bora wa TIST. Hivi sasa nimekwishafika Mpwapwa na nitakuwepo hadi mwanzoni mwa mwezi wa Kumi na mbili. Nimekuja na mke wangu Joellyn pamoja na mtoto wangu wa kike Alyssa mwenye umri wa miaka saba. Natumaini kuonana nanyi nyote.

Watu wengi ulimwenguni wamekwishasikia habari za TIST pamoja na kazi nzuri inayofanywa hapa, na pia ninayo heshima na taadhima kuelezea historia ya TIST. Huu ni muda wangu kwa TIST na pia namshukuru Mungu kwa utendaji wenu mzuri wa kazi katika mradi wenu mdogo. Amani na iwe kwenu.