

# TIST

MPWAPWA, KONGWA HABARI MOTO MOTO ©

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## MAZINGIRA SMALL GROUP – CHAMKOROMA

Mazingira Group started in the year 2001 after hearing about the TIST program, when it was only in the Mpwapwa Diocese. The group has 8 group members, 3 are women and 5 are men. The group started for the purpose of conserving the environment and raising the income within the society.

The group now has more than 3000 trees and 11,230 seedlings, which we expect to plant as soon as it starts to rain. We have different spices, like molinga trees, pawpaw, luciner, joholo, mango, etc.

Every group member has already started working hard at digging holes in their own area and also in the group area.



### *Kikundi cha Mazingira (Chamkoloma)*

This group has one member who is well known to the whole world that is involved in the TIST program Mr. Raphael Chinolo. Mr. Chinolo is very useful to our group and other groups. He is so well known because he has worked very hard. His farm now has many, many trees. He has also tried new things like making a fishpond. The group also worked together to rear pigs. They got two pigs for the group. Chinolo reared them – now they have 2 pigs each per group member! We would like to encourage other people in this program to work hard and they will see the fruits. God bless you all.

## KIKUNDI CHA MAZINGIRA- CHAMKOROMA

Kikundi cha Mazingira kilianzishwa mwaka 2001 baada ya kusikia taarifa za TIST wakati mradi huo ulipokuwa unaendeshwa katika Diyosisi ya Mpwapwa tu. Kikundi kina wanachama 8, wanawake watatu na wanaume watano. Kikundi kilianzishwa mwaka huo kwa madhumuni ya kuboresha mazingira na maendeleo ya kiuchumi kweye jamii.

Kikundi kina miti zaidi ya 3000 na miche 11,230 wanayokuwa wanatarajia kuipanda punde tu mvua zikianza kunyesha.

Wana miti ya aina nyingi, kwa mfano Molinga (milonge), Mipapai, Milucina, Mijoholo, Miembe, nk.

Kila mwana kikundi ameanza kazi ngumu ya kuchimba mashimo kwenye maeneo yake na eneo la kikundi.

Kikundi hiki kina mwanakikundi Bw. Raphael Chinolo anayejulikana karibu ulimwengu mzima kuwa anajihusisha na mradi huu wa TIST. Bw. Chinolo ni mwezesaji maarufu sana wa kikundi hiki na vikundi vingine. Pia anajulikana kwa sababu amefanya kazi kubwa sana na kwa bidii zote. Shamba lake kwa hivi sasa linamiti mingi sana. Pia amejaribu kufanya majaribio mbalimbali kama vile kuanzisha bwawa la samaki. Pia kikundi hicho kinafuga nguruwe. Walianza na nguruwe wawili wa kikundi ambao walitunzwa na Chinolo na hivi sasa kila mwanakikundi ameshapata nguruwe wawili.

Tungependa kuwatia moyo watu wengine wanajishughulisha na mradi huu kuwa fanyeni kazi kwa bidii mtaona mafanikio na matunda ya kazi yenu. Mungu awabariki.

### **"WHAT YOU NEED TO DO TO BE A TIST GROUP:**

- HAVE AT LEAST 1000 TREES PER GROUP PER YEAR;
- ONE ACRE OF CONSERVATION FARMING PER GROUP MEMBER;
- SUBMIT SMALL GROUP MONTHLY REPORTS AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE;
- TRANSFER THE GHG SEQUESTRATION RIGHTS TO UMET FOR THE PAYMENTS RECEIVED;
- USE SMALL GROUP BEST PRACTICES AND WORK TOGETHER TO DEVELOP AND SHARE WITH OTHER GROUPS BEST PRACTICES IN ALL AREAS OF YOUR LIVES "

### **NATURAL CONTROLS OF PESTS AND DISEASE.**

There are many ways that pests and diseases can be controlled without using chemical or any type of sprays. Natural control methods are much cheaper than chemicals and they are not harmful to people, animals or beneficial insects as most chemical are.

The best way of controlling the pests is to inspect each leaf of each plant every week and kill the pest by hand. This works very well but it is not very practical for a large farm. For a small one it is extremely effective and costs nothing but time.

Crop Rotation is another good control method. This ensures that the same family of crops is not planted in the same area each season, so that insect and disease populations do not build up. Crop rotation makes good use of soil nutrient which keeps crops healthy and healthy plants are less likely to be attacked.

Choosing good seed can also be a control method. Many diseases can stay in the seed after harvest. When the seed is planted, it is then already diseased. Clean seed that has been treated or harvested and stored properly should be used. Some crops even have varieties that are bred to be resistant to specific diseases or pests.

Planting at the right time can control some problems. Different pests and disease attack at different times of the year. For example (as a general rule) insects are most active during the hottest weather, so only plants that are very strong and hardy should be planted during those months to reduce insect problems.

Some plants can also be grown which repel insects. Onions, mint, garlic and marigold are example of plants that can discourage pests from

### **"MAMBO YANAYOHITAJIKA ILIUWE KWENYE MRADI WA TIST**

- KUWA NA ANGALAU MITI 1000 YA KIKUNDI KWA MWAKA;
- KILA MWANAKIKUNDI AWE NA EKARI MOJA YA KILIMO HAI;
- KIKUNDI KIRUDISHE FOMU ZA TAARIFA YA MWEZI KILA MWEZI;
- KUJAZA MIKATABA YA KUHAMISHIA HAKI ZA USAFISHAJI WA HEWA KWA MALIPO MLIYOKWISHA LIPWA;
- KUTUMIA NJIA BORA ZA VIKUNDI VIDOGO KWA KUFANYA KAZI PAMOJA KUZIENDELEZA NA KUSHIRIKISHANA NA VIKUNDI VINGINE KATIKA MAENEO YENU MNAYOISHI"

### **NJIA ASILI ZA KUZUIA MAGONJWA NA VIUMBE WAHARIBIFU**

Kuna njia nyingi za kuzuia magonjwa na viumbe waharibifu bila kutumia kemikali au dawa za kupulizia. Njia za asili ni nafuu na hazina madhara kwa viumbe vingine ukilinganisha na madawa ya kemikali yanayoweza kumdhuru mwanadamu au viumbe vingine vyenye manufaa.

Njia ya kwanza rahisi ni kukagua majani ya mimea angalau mara moja kila wiki na kuuwa wadudu waharibifu kila tunapowaona. Hii ni njia nzuri sana lakini inakua ngumu kwa watu wenye mashamba makubwa. Kwa shamba dogo ni nzuri sana na haina garama zaidi ya muda wako unaotumia.

Killimo cha mzunguko ni njia nyingine. Hii ina hakikisha mazao ya aina moja haya rudiwi kila msimu. Njia hii huwanyima viumbe waharibifu uwezo wa kuongezeka kwa wingi. Kilimo cha mzunguko hutumia vizuri chembechembe za rutuba kwenye udongo ambapo mimea ikiwa na afya inauwezo wa kujilinda vizuri na mashambulio ya magonjwa.

Utumiaji wa mbegu bora vile vile ni njia inayofaa kulinda mimea. Magonjwa mengine mengi hukaa kwenye mbegu baada ya kuvunwa na unapopanda mbegu tayari mmea utakua umeathirika. Mbegu safi ambazo zimevunwa na kuwekewa dawa na kisha kuhifadhiwa sehemu nzuri ndizo zitumike. Kuna baadhi ya mazao huzalishwa kitaalamu ili kuzuia magonjwa na viumbe waharibifu.

Kupanda wakati unaofaa unaweza kuzuia baadhi ya matatizo. Baadhi ya magonjwa na wadudu waharibifu hushambulia mazao kwa muda tofauti katika mwaka. Kwa mfano, baadhi ya wadudu wanaakua na nguvu zaidi wakati wa joto kali, hivyo mimea yenye nguvu na ugumu ndio ipandwe hiyo miezi kuzuia hili tatizo la wadudu.

Baadhi ya mimea inaweza kupandwa ili kuzuia wadudu. Vitunguu au mimea yenye majani "machungu" kwa wadudu ikipandwa huzuia wadudu

coming in the field. These plants can be planted around the field or interspersed throughout the field and they will keep many insects from venturing into the garden.

## **NODES & NODE STAFF**

Recently, UMET has been conducting 3 day seminars in Morogoro to train its new node staff.

The training was for the new Node staff to be able to organise and conduct Node meetings and to access the Internet, for example learning to type and send monthly reports. They have also learnt to generate the small group vouchers.

The first aspect of the training included how to conduct a successful node meeting for example distributing HMM, being able to address different issues at the meeting, distributing vouchers and obtain groups monthly reports and sending them to TIST website.

Second important aspect of training was how to access the Internet.

The TIST staff spent the whole day with the groups discussing ways to conduct Node meetings in their areas and how the Internet operates. This was done step by step and was a big task for the group especially learning the new language of computers. On other days of the seminar, participants practised how to access the internet, the TIST website ([www.tist.org](http://www.tist.org)) and attended node meetings in other areas.

Some nodes are now being run by their own node co-ordinators. Many more will soon be doing the same. All co-ordinators are volunteers who want to serve the groups in their areas. It is very exciting to see group members serving each other.

Particular congratulations to the groups in the Iduo group center – all of the groups there handed in their November SGMR. Also congratulations to groups in the Chamkaloma and Mlali area where many groups handed them in in November.

Please make the node staff's work easier by coming to node meetings and handing in SGMRs. When you have handed 3 SGMRs in a row, the node staff will be able to generate your payment.

We are looking forward to our new Node staff working with groups from their areas in conducting node meetings and entering groups monthly reports in the internet.

## **ROTATING YOUR CROPS**

When you grow crops, they take certain nutrients out of the soil so that they will grow strong. Different crops take more of different nutrients from the ground than other crops. This means that if you always plant

kuingia shambani. Hii mimea inaweza kupandwa kama uzio au kwa miraba au kwa kutawanya kwenye shamba kuzuia wadudu wasiingie shambani.

## **VITUO MAARUMU & WARATIBU**

Hivi karibuni, UMET ilifanya semina za siku 3 mjini Morogoro kwa waratibu wapya watakoendesha vikao vya vituo maarum.

Mafunzo yalifanyika kwa waratibu wapya uliwawe na uwezo wa kuunganisha vituo maarum na kufanya vikao, pia watakuwa watumiaji wa Mtandao, mfano kujifunza Kompyuta kwa kuingiza fomu za ripoti ya mwezi kwenye tovuti ya TIST moja kwa moja. Pia walijifunza jinsi ya kufungua na kupata Vocha za vikundi kwenye tovuti (Internet) kwa ajili ya kuwapelekea wanavikundi.

Kipengele muhimu kwa kikundi inaambatana na kufanikisha vikao maarum kwa mfano kugawa HMM, Pia kuweza kushirikisha mambo mbalimbali wakati wa vikao, kugawa Vocha na kukusanya taarifa za mwezi na kuzipeleka kwenye tovuti ya TIST.

Kipengele cha pili ambacho ni muhimu walichojifunza kilikuwa ni jinsi ya utumiaji wa Internet yaani tovuti ya TIST. Watumiaji wa TIST walitumia siku nzima kujadili njia za kufanya vikao maarum vya Node katika maeneo yao na jinsi ya kutumia Tovuti kwa kutumia Kompyuta. Haya yote yalifanyika hatua kwa hatua na hili lilikuwa ni jambo muhimu sana kwa waseminishwaji hasa kwa wao kujifunza lugha mpya ya Kompyuta. Siku zilizofuata za semina, washiriki walifanya mazoezi ya kutumia mtandao, Tovuti ya TIST ([www.tist.org](http://www.tist.org)) pia wanasemina walipata nafasi ya kuhudhuria baadhi ya vikao vya vituo maarum katika baadhi ya maeneo.

Baadhi ya vituo tayari vimeshaanza kuendesha na Waratibu kutoka katika maeneo hayo. Muda si mrefu karibu maeneo yote yatakuwa na waratibu watakoendesha vikao hivyo. Waratibu hao wote wanajitolea katika kusaidia vikundi katika maeneo yao. Ni jambo la kufurahisha kuona vikundi vinajihudumia kwa kusaidia vyenyewe.

Pia tunapenda kuwapongeza wanavikundi wa vikundi vyote vya Iduo kwa sababu karibu vikundi vyote viliweza kurudisha fomu zao za ripoti ya mwezi kwa mwezi Novemba 2003. Pia tunawapongeza kwa vikundi vyote vya Chamkoloma na Mlali ambapo vikundi vingi sana vimefanikiwa kurudisha fomu za ripoti za mwezi kwa mwezi Novemba.

Tafadhali wasaidieni waratibu wanaoendesha Node waweze kufanya kazi zao kiurahisi kwa vikundi kutuma wawakilishi kwenye vituo maarum na kurudisha ripoti ya mwezi. Mtakaporudisha fomu za taarifa ya mwezi tatu mfululizo, waratibu watakuwa na uwezo wa kuingiza taarifa hizo kwenye internet na kutengeneza Vocha za malipo ya miti kwa vikundi hivyo.

Tunatazamia kuwaona waratibu wetu wapya watakaofanya kazi na vikundi katika maeneo yao kwa kufanikisha vikao vya Node na kuingiza fomu za taarifa za mwezi kwenye mtandao..

## **KILIMO CHA MZUNGUKO**

Unapolima mazao, mimea ya mazao hayo hufyonza chembe chembe za chakula kutoka ardhini ili

the same crops in the same place, they will stop growing as well.

For example, if you always plant maize in Area **A** and sorghum in Area **B**, Area **A** will soon have many fewer nutrients that maize needs to grow. This means that the maize will not grow very strong. In Area **B**, there will be many fewer nutrients that sorghum needs to grow so it will not grow as strong.

Nevertheless in Area **A** there will be the nutrients that sorghum needs. In Area **B** there will be the nutrients that maize needs to grow well.

This year when you plant your crops, think about what was planted where last year. Plan to plant your crops in different places each year.

Year 1:	Year 2:	Year 3:	Year 4:
Area A: Maize,	Area A: Rice,	Area A: Millet,	Area A: Sorghum
Area B: Sorghum,	Area B: Maize,	Area B: Rice,	Area B: Millet
Area C: Millet,	Area C: Sorghum,	Area C: Maize,	Area C: Rice
Area D: Rice,	Area D: Millet,	Area D: Sorghum,	Area D: Maize

Rotating your crops will mean they grow stronger so there will be a bigger yield!

## DIGGING HOLES TO PLANT YOUR TREES

More and more data is coming in from Small Group Monthly Reports and many TIST small groups have nurseries with lots and lots of seedlings. This is very exciting news and it is inspiring to see groups working hard at planting and caring for their seedlings. These seedlings will only deliver real benefits to the groups and to the environment if they grow into trees. They can only grow into trees if they are transplanted into holes properly prepared for them.

Successful TIST small groups have found that when they transplant seedlings into the tree holes that they have dug round their homes, villages and fields, many more seedlings survive and grow into strong and healthy trees.

Tree holes need to be dug now before the rains begin. It's not too late to dig your holes – but it soon will be!

A brief reminder on how to dig holes for your seedlings:

- Holes should be prepared a month before

yastawi kwa nguvu.

Kila mimea unatofautia na jinsi inavyochukua hizi chembechembe za chakula kutoka ardhini. Hii ina maana ukipanda mazao ya aina moja na kurudia sehemu hiyo kila wakati utayakosesha kustawi Kwa mfano, kama untapanda Mahindi katika Eneo **A** na Mtama Eneo **B**, baada ya muda mfupi Eneo **A** litaanza kupungikiwa hizi chembechembe za chakula ardhini ambazo mahindi yanahitaji. Katika Eneo **B**, kutapungikiwa na chembe chembe za chakula ardhini ambazo zinahitajika na Mtama kwahiyo hautaokuwa na afya nzuri.

Hata hivyo Eneo **A** litakuwa bedo na hizi chembe chembe za chakula ardhini ambazo Mtama unahitaji. Eneo **B** litakuwa na chembechembe za chakula ambazo mahindi yanahitaji kukua vizuri

Panga kupanda mazao yako maeneo tofauti kila mwaka.

Mwaka huu utakapo panda mazao, fikirini nini ulipanda mwaka uliopita.

Mwaka 1:	Mwaka 2:	Mwaka 3:	Mwaka 4:
Eneo <b>A</b> : Mahindi,	Eneo <b>A</b> : Mpunga	Eneo <b>A</b> : Uwele	Eneo <b>A</b> : Mtama
Eneo <b>B</b> : Mtama,	Eneo <b>B</b> : Mahindi	Eneo <b>B</b> : Mpunga	Eneo <b>B</b> : Uwele
Eneo <b>C</b> : Uwele,	Eneo <b>C</b> : Mtama	Eneo <b>C</b> : Mahindi	Eneo <b>C</b> : Mpunga
Eneo <b>D</b> : Mpunga	Eneo <b>D</b> : Uwele,	Eneo <b>D</b> : Mtama	Eneo <b>D</b> : Mahindi

Kuotesha mazao yako kwa mzunguko kunamaanisha mazao yata stawi na kupata mavuno makubwa!

## KUCHIMBA MASHIMO ILIKUHAMISHA MITI YENU

Maelezo mengi zaidi na zaidi yanatolewa na vikundi kwenye maelezo ya kila mwezi na vile vile kuna vikundi vingi vidogo vidogo vya TIST ambavyo vinavitalu na miche mingi sana. Hii ni habari ya kusisimua na kujenga imani kwa kuona vikundi vingi vinafanya kazi kwa bidii katika kupanda na kutunza miche. Hii miche italeti manufaa ya kweli kwa vikundi na mazingira kama itakuwa miti. Miche itakuwa miti kama itahamishwa na kupandwa kwenye mashimo yalio andaliwa vizuri. Vikundi vidogo vya TIST vilivyopata mafanikio vimefahamu kwamba wakati wa kuhamisha miche kwenye mashimo ya miti ambayo wamechimba majumbani, maeneo ya kijiji na mashambani miche mingi haifi na hukua na kuwa miti yenye nguvu na afya.

Mashimo ya miti yalitakiwa yachimbwe kabla mvua haijaanza. Bado hamjachelewa lakini muda ndio huu mnatakiwa kuwahi.

Nawakumbusha kwa ufupi jinsi ya kuchimba mashimo kwa ajili ya miche.

- Mashimo yalitakiwa yaandaliwe mwezi mmoja kabla ya mvua haijaanza.
- Chimba simo kubwa lenye kina na changanya mchanga na mbolea au samadi na udongo kuongezea rutuba.

the rains start.

- Dig large, deep holes and mix manure or compost with soil to make it rich.
- Leave space at the top of the holes to collect the rain
- Plant good strong seedlings.
- Put sticks around the seedlings so people don't step on them.
- Put thorn bush or needle branches around them so animals don't eat them.
- Water the seedlings until the steady rains begin.

## WEEKLY SMALL GROUP MEETINGS

As a TIST small group, you have agreed to plant trees, grow seedlings, use conservation farming and work together to discover, use and share best practices. It is very important therefore to meet once a week.

Group members have made a covenant to cooperate at all times, during good times and bad times. Meeting together as a group means you can talk about how things are going in your lives, support and help each other, plan the work for the week ahead and share together the best practices.

Weekly meetings are also important so you can organize preparing a nursery, and can dig holes for trees and conservation farming holes together. These jobs are much easier when group members work together!

Use the Small Group Monthly Report forms to report on your meetings. They are set up to report one meeting per week. Hand them in at your monthly node meeting so people working with TIST will know how your group is progressing and be able to support you. You can also put on the form nija bora you have learned and any questions you might have.

Remember: meeting together every week will keep your group very much alive, strong, productive and enjoyable!

## TREE NUMBERS SOAR AFTER MOROGORO SEMINAR

Since the TIST Morogoro training seminar in July over 500 new groups have been formed and more than 8 million seedlings have been planted. Using the encouragement they received from each other at the seminar TIST small group members have been helping thousands more people to get involved in TIST.

Existing TIST small group members have been able to show from their own efforts how planting trees and using sustainable agriculture can improve people's environment and their quality of life.

At the time of the seminar there were about 1 million TIST trees and 1 million seedlings. Today there are over 9 million TIST seedlings and nearly 1.4 million TIST trees. With the approaching rainy season in the Mpwapwa and Kongwa districts, where many of the

- Acha nafasi juu ya shimo ilikukusanya maji ya mvua
- Panda miche mizuri yenye afya
- Weka/chomeka kijiti ilikuweka alama watu wasikanyage mahali pale
- Weka miiba na matawi ya miti ya miiba ilikuzuia mifugo isile miti yako
- Mwangilia miche mpaka mvua itakapoanza kunyesha

## VIKAO VYA VIKUNDI VIDOGO VIDOGO VYA KILA WIKI.

Kama mwanakikundi aliyekwenye kikundi kilichojiunga na TISTamekubali kupanda miti, kuotesha miche, kutumia kilimo Hai cha mashimo na kufanya kazi pamoja kutafuta, kutumia na kushirikishana NJIA BORA

Hivyo ni muhimu sana kukutana kila wiki. Wanavikundi wametoa ahadi ya kushirikiana kila wakati, wakati wa shida na raha. Kukutana pamoja inamaana mtaongea kuhusu mambo yanayokwenda katika maisha kushiriki na kusaidiana, kupanga kazi wiki ijayo na kushirikiana Njia Bora.

Mikutano ya wiki vilevile ni muhimu sana kwa kujitayalisha kuanzisha vitalu na kuweza kuchimba mashimo ya miti na kilimo Hai pamoja. Hizi kazi ni rahisi zaidi kama wanakikundi watafanya kazi kwa pamoja

Tumia fomu ya ripoti ya mwezi kuelezea mikutano ya kila wiki ziliteni kwenye mikutano ya Node wa kila mwezi ili watu wanaofanya kazi na TIST wajue jinsi kikundi chen kinavyoendelea ili kusaidia. Vile vile unaweza kuweka kwenye fomu taarifa za Njia Bora ulizojifunza na swali lingine lolote ulilionalo. Kumbuka kukutana kila wiki kitakipa Uhai wa uhakika nguvu, uzalishaji na kukifurahia Kikundi.

## MLIPUKO WA IDADI YA MITI BAADA YA SEMINA YA MOROGORO

Tokea semina ya mafunzo ya TIST July 2003, zaidi ya vikundi 500 vipya vimeundwa na zaidi ya miche milioni 8 imepandwa. Kwa kupeana moyo kama walivyo jifunza kwenye semina ya TIST, wanavikundi wamesaidia maelfu zaidi ya watu kujishirikisha na TIST.

Wanavikundi wa TIST waliopo sasa wameanza kuwaonyesha kutokana na juhudi zao jinsi ya kupanda miti na kutumia kilimo endelevu ambayo inaweza kuborasha mazingira ya watu na ubora wa maisha yao

Wakati wa semina, kulikuwa na miti karibia milioni 1 ya TIST na miche milioni 1.

Leo TIST ina miche zaidi ya milioni 9 na karibia miti milioni 1.4. Pamoja na kukaribia msimu wa Mvua kwenye wilaya za Mpwapwa na Kongwa ambapo kuna vikundi vingi vipya, mamilioni ya miche inakaribia kuotesha.

Wanavikundi wapya wa TIST pamoja na wa sikuzote wamefanya kazi kwa bidii kutayarisha mashimo ili

new groups are, millions of these seedlings should soon be transplanted. TIST small group members from new and existing TIST groups have been working hard preparing holes for transplanting.

Seven different nationalities were represented at the Morogoro seminar and

there are now many new groups and more trees in India. In Uganda and South Africa, we are hearing of new small groups forming and trees being planted as the program begins in these countries too. People from around the world have been able to watch on the TIST website as the number of TIST seedlings and trees has increased - and they have been amazed. Having the website show the latest number of TIST trees is only possible thanks to the small groups completing their monthly reports and handing them in at node meetings. So please keep sharing your great news through the monthly reports.

Many TIST small groups will soon be receiving their first vouchers with payments including the new trees. Hopefully this money will allow groups to invest in planting more trees, in keeping their existing trees alive, and in other ways of improving their quality of life. HMM wants to congratulate everyone who has planted seedlings for the fantastic number of seedlings they have managed to plant!

## TIST STATISTICS - NOVEMBER 2003

TIST Groups - 1671 groups  
TIST Seedlings - 9,011,577 seedlings  
TIST Trees - 1,379.985 trees

### REQUIREMENTS OF BEING A TIST GROUP

have at least 1000 trees per group;  
plant one acre of conservation farming per group member;  
use small group best practices and work together to develop and share with other groups best practices in all areas of your lives  
submit Small Group Monthly Reports as often as possible;  
transfer the GHG sequestration rights to UMET for the payments received;

### NODE MEETINGS CONTINUE AS FOLLOWS

Week of the Month	Day	Area
1st Week	Tuesday	Kibakwe
1st Week	Wednesday	Pwaga
1st Week	Friday	Mima
1st Week	Saturday	Mkanana
2nd Week	Monday	Mkoka
4th Week	Monday	Kisokwe
4th Week	Tuesday	Lupeta
4th Week	Wednesday	Chamkoloma
4th Week	Thursday	Tubugwe
4th Week	Friday	M/Bondeni

kuhamishia miche.

Watu kutokea nchi saba waliwakilishwa kwenye Semina ya Morogoro. sasa hivi kunavikundi vipya vingi na kuna miti mingi India, Uganda na Africa ya kusini. Tunasikia huko vikundi vidogo vipya vina aniswa na miti kuoteshwa wakati huu mpango ukianzishwa katika nchi hizo pia.

Watu tokea nchi mbalimbali ulimwenguni wanaweza kuona kwenye mtandao wa TIST jinsi idadi ya miche na miti inavyo ongezekana na inashangaza.

Kuwa na mtandao wa kuonyesha idadi mpya ya miti ya TIST inawezekana tuu kwa Shukrani ya vikundi vidogo kukamilisha taarifa ya kila mwezi na kuzileta kwenye mikutano ya Node.Kwa hiyo, tafadhali endelea kutoa taarifa zenu muhimu kwenye fomu za kila mwezi.

Vikundi vingi vya TIST vinapata Vocha zao za kwanza za malipo pamoja na miti mipya. Tunatarajia hiyo pesa wanavikundi watatumia kuendeleza kupanda miti zaidi, kuendeleza waliyonayo hai na njia zingine za kuboresha thamani ya maisha. HMM inataka kuwapongeza nyote mliopanda kwa hii namba ya ajabu ya miche ilio pandawa.

## TAKWIMU ZA TIST Novemba 2003

Idadi ya vikundi vya TIST – 1671

Idadi ya miche ya vikundi vya TIST – 9011577

Idadi ya miti ya vikundi vya TIST – 1379085

Mambo muhimu ilimtu aweze kujiunga na TIST

Kuwa na miti isiyopungua 1000

Kulima Acre moja ya mazao kwa kutumia kilimo Hai kwa kila mwanavikundi

Tumia njia bora fanya kazi pamoja na kuendeleza kwa kushiriki na vikundi vingine katika Njia Bora za kila sehemu ya maisha yenu.

Leteni ripoti za kila mwezi za vikundi kila wakati inapowapasa kupeleka.

Badilisha moja baada ya nyingine haki za GHG kenda UMET kwa malipo.

### MIKUTANO YA NODE ITAENDELEA KAMA IFUATAVYO

Wiki ya mwezi	Siku	Sehemu
Wiki ya kwanza	Jumane	Kibakwe
Wiki ya kwanza	Jumatano	Pwaga
Wiki ya kwanza	Ijumaa	Mima
Wiki ya kwanza	Jumamosi	Mkanana
Wiki ya pili	Jumatatu	Mkoka
Wiki ya nne	Juma tatu	Kisokwe
Wiki ya nne	Jumane	Lupeta
Wiki ya nne	Jumatano	Chamkoloma
Wiki ya nne	Alhamisi	Tubugwe
Wiki ya nne	Ijumaa	M/Bondeni