

# TIST

## MPWAPWA KONGWA HABARI MOTO MOTO ©

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### TAKE CARE YOUR TREES BY KEEPING YOUR GROVE CLEAN BY WEEDING

This year, thousands of trees have been planted in the TIST program. Take some important steps NOW to make sure the trees stay alive. Groups have also been planting their crops, and the same principles apply to make sure the crops grow big and strong with a big yield.

1. Organise your small group to take care of the trees. Make sure members know which trees they are responsible for, and that there is a schedule for working to take care of trees.
2. Pull weeds from around the trees. Weeds steal nutrients and water from the trees.
3. Keep cattle and goats away from the trees. Try putting thorn bushes around trees.

Some groups have just planted their trees. Newly planted seedlings may need to be watered if we have more than a few days of little or no rain. Keep checking seedlings after the rains stop to see if they need extra water. This is why tree holes and conservation farming holes are so good. The space at the top means that when the rains do come the water goes into the holes around the tree or crop rather than just running off the land.

Also try the manure tea we suggested last month in HMM. It is a fertilizer which costs nothing to make and works very well. It will increase the tree growth and yield of your crops. Fertiliser works by giving the trees and crops extra nutrients to make them grow stronger.

Remember that, if trees are not well taken care of, they will become weak and lack energy and even die. Trees have many important uses for people and animals.

Here are some important uses of trees:

- Encourage rain
- Help reduce soil erosion
- Give shelter to wild animals
- Provide firewood for cooking

### TUNZA MITI YAKO KWA KUWEKA SHAMBA LAKO KATIKA HALI YA USAFI KWA KUPALILIA.

Mwaka huu, maelfu ya miti yamekuwa yakipandwa katika mradi huu wa TIST. Chukua baadhi ya hatua zilizo muhimu sasa kuhakikisha kuwa miti inadumu kwa muda wote. Vikundi vimekuwa vikipanda mazao yao, na vivyo hivyo ifanyike kwa kuhakikisha kuwa mazao mazao yanakuwa makubwa na yenye afya na hata kutoa mavuno mazuri.

1. Himizavikundi vyote kutunza miti yao. Hakikisha kuwa wanachama wanafahamu kuwa ni miti ipi wanawajibu nayo, na kuwa kuna ratiba ya kazi juu ya utunzaji wa miti.
2. Ng'oa magugu yote yanayozunguka miti:: magugu hunyang'anya miti yako virutubisho na maji.
3. Usiwaachie ng'ombe au mbuzi kwenda kwenye eneo ulililopanda miti. Jaribu kuzungushia miti kwenye miti yako.

Baadhi ya vikundi ndiyo kwanza vimemaliza kupanda miti yao. Kwa miche iliyopandikizwa hivi karibuni inahitajika kumwagiliwa kama kutakuwa na mvua kidog au hakina kabisa. Endelea kuangalia baada ya mvua kusimama kama miche yako iliyopandikza bado inahitaji maji ya ziada. Hii ndiyo maana mashimo ya miti na kilimo hai ni mazuri. Sehemu inayobaki juu shimo ni kwa ajili maji kukusanyika pindi mvua inaponyesha katika shimo hilo ambamo kuna mmea au mti kuliko kupotea bure ardhini.

Pia mmjaribu mbolea ya maji ambayo tumeipendekeza katika jarida la HMM la mwezi uliopita. Ni mbolea ambayo haina gharama yoyote na inafanya kazi vizuri. Inaongeza kasi ya ukuaji wa miti na kuongeza mavuno ya mazao. Mbolea huipa miti na mazao virutubisho vya ziada ili kuifanya na afya nzuri na yenye nguvu. Ikumbukwe kwamba, miti isipotunzwa vizuri huwa dhaifu na wakati mwingine hukosa nguvu na hata kufa kabisa. Kwetu binadamu na hata wanyama miti ina umuhimu mkubwa sana.

Zifuatazo hapa ni baadhi tu ya matumizi muhimu ya miti:-

- Huvuta mawingu ya mvua
    - Husaidia kupunguza mmomonyoko wa udongo
  - Hifadhi ya wanyama wa pori
  - Tunapata kuni kwa ajili ya kupikia
- Hukinga upepo ili paa za nyumba zetu

- Give shade
- Shelter our houses from the wind.
- Provide timber for building, making furniture, etc
- Give fresh air that's good for people and animals
- Take away Carbon dioxide, which is not good for people and animals

These are only some of the benefits from tree planting. Therefore group members, take care of your trees for all of our benefit.

In order for our trees and crops to grow well it is very

important to know one of the most effective practices which is frequent weeding. Clean groves will make your trees grow healthy and faster. Also when weeds contaminate trees it is attractive to the dangerous animals like snakes. Most importantly,, weeds take nutrients and water from the trees so they cannot use them. Hence trees become thinner and unhealthy.

In our travels, TIST staff have seen small groups that have put more efforts on keeping their groves weeded. This is Njia bora. These groups gave weeding a high priority in their weekly activities and this is keeping the trees healthy.

As a reminder to all TIST small groups, here are some of the advantages of weeding your groves:

- Trees grow faster because weeds don't take the nutrients and water from the soil
- Trees will become stronger and grow taller in a shorter period of time
- Trees can get the sunlight they need unhindered
- Trees are not exposed to as many diseases
- Trees are more protected from a fire spreading
- Clean groves are an example to others and they become eager to learn Njia Bora
- Clean groves indicate that small groups are maintaining them and are good examples of the TIST program, that will attract many people to come and see your work.
- Clean groves enable the quantifiers to count the trees quickly and accurately

The TIST office staffs encourage all small groups to carry on weeding their groves. If you weed regularly, it is easier because the weeds are smaller. It is

worth the effort of each member of your small group, and you will be able to see the difference in your healthy trees.

## AFRICA SMALL GROUP - TUBUGWE KONGWA

Africa Group is a group in Tubugwe village in Kongwa district. The group started in May in the year of 2004 with 12 group members. It started

zisiezuiliwe.

- Kimvuli
  - Hutupatia mbao kwa ajili ya kujengea, kutengenezea fenicha, n.k
  - Hutupatia hewa safi ambayo ni zuri kwa wanadamu na wanyama.
  - Huondoa hewa chafu, ambayo sio nzuri kwa watu na wanyama.

Hizi ni baadhi tu ya faida tunazopata kutokana na miti. Kwa hiyo ndugu zangu wanakikundi tuitunze mitikwa faida zetu wenyewe.

Kwa hivyo basi ili miti yetu na mimea yetu ikuwe vizuri ni muhimu kufahamu kuwa, njia mojawapo ya kufaa katika utunzaji wa miti ni kuondoa magugu mara kwa mara. Kusafisha mashamba yenu ya miti kutafanya miti yenu kuwa na afya nzuri na kukua kwa haraka sana . Pia miti inaposongwa na magugu hufanya miti hiyo kuwa makazi ya wadudu hatari kama vile nyoka .

Kitu cha muhimu zaidi, Mara nyingine magugu hufyonza virutubisho na maji kutoka kwenye miti na hivyo miti hiyo itakosa vitu hivyo muhimu. yahitajikayi katika miti . hivyo kuifanya miti kuwa miembamba na dhaifu.

Katika mizunguko, wafanya kazi wa ofisi ya TIST wameona vikundi vidogovidogo vimejibidiisha kuweka maeneo yasiwe na magugu. Hii ni njia bora. Hivi vikundi vimeweka kipaumbele kuondoa magugu katika shughuli zao za kila siku katika wiki na hii inafanya miti iwe na afya nzuri.

Hii ni kuwakumbusha wanavikundi wa Vikundi vidogovidogo vya TIST, Hapa kuna faida ya kuondoa magugu kando kando ya miti au katika mashamba ya miti:-

- Miti itakua haraka kwa sababu magugu hayanyonyi Virutubisho na maji kutoka kwenye udongo ..
- Miti itakuwa imara na mirefu kwa kipindi kifupi.
- Miti itapata mwanga wa jua wa kutosha bila ya kipingamizi chochote.
- Miti haitakuwa na magonjwa mengi.
- Miti itaepushwa na kuungua na moto

- Kuondoa magugu ni mfano kwa wengine na watakuwa na hamu ya kujifunza njia bora.
- Kusafisha mahali pa kupandia miti inaonyesha kwamba vikundi vidovidogo vinajali na ni mfano mzuri wa TIST kwa watu wengi kuona.
- Kusafisha maeneo ya kupandia miti inawasaidia quantifiers kuhesabu miti kwa haraka na kwa usahihi. Wafanyakazi wa ofisi ya TIST wanavitia moyo vikundi kuondoa magugu katika mashamba yao ya miti. kama utakuwa uapalilia mara kwa mara, n rahisi magugu yatakuwa sio mengi. Bidii ya kila mmoja inahitajika na mtaona tofauti, katika miti yenu yenye afya bora.

## KIKUNDI CHA AFRIKA – TUBUGWE KONGWA

Kikundi cha Afrika ni kukundi kidogo ambacho kipo kijiji cha Tubugwe wilaya ya Kongwa. Kikundi kilianza mwaka mwezi mei mwaka 2004 kikiwa na

after hearing about the special program of tree planting UMET. Most of the group members have an experience of tree planting.

The group now has 9000-planted trees. This group also practices conservation farming. Every group member has at least one acre of conservation farming.

Also group members are using the trees leaves and roots to get the storage medicines for crops and human being.

The objectives of this group is for the year 2004 – 2005 is make sure all group members in every group in the TIST program has one acre. They have requested others group to try this conservation farming in their areas and see the results. Also they want their group to have 16000 trees for the same year of 2004 – 2005. For now they are working hard to transplant more seedling to get more trees. Also they thank the UMET staff for introducing this system of node meeting since it has become easy for them to communicate with the office. Even their Small group monthly report forms to be there on time.

But they said that every group in TIST program should know that poverty, unemployment and such things should only be reduced or removed by only working hard in your small groups.

## TIST SERVANTS

The most important people in TIST are the small group members, who makes everything TIST does possible. To make sure that the small groups will be successful, there are also people who are able to act as servants to the small groups. There is a team of committed servants in the TIST office and to compliment them there are teams of Quantifiers, and Node Coordinators. These people are organised to make sure that information is shared efficiently using the fewest possible resources so as much as possible of the TIST resources can be dedicated to the small groups. **Quantifiers**

We would like to introduce to you some of the TIST Team known as Quantifiers. For those groups in Tanga and Kibondo this team will be new to you but you will see them some time later. The Quantifiers are responsible for serving the TIST small groups by recording their tree growing efforts. They take detailed measurements of all the small groups' plots. The location of the plots, the number of trees that have been planted and how much they are growing are all recorded with other important information. This data is then carried back to the TIST office in the Quantifiers' special Palm computers. The data is then put into the internet so people all around the world can see what each small

wanakikundi 12. Niihiza baada ya kusikia habari za mradi mahutsi wa upandaji miti wa UMET.

Wanakikundi walio wengi wa kikundi hichi wana uzoefu wa kupanda miti.

Kikundi kwa sasa kina miti 9000 iliyopandwa.

Kikundi hiki pia kinatumia kilimo hai. Kila mwanakikundi ana angalau heka moja ya kilimo hai.

Pia wanakikundi hutumia majani na mizizi ya miti kupata madawa binadamu na ya kuhifadha mazao.

Malengo ya kikundi hichi kwa mwaka 2004-2005 ni kuhakikisha kuwa kila mwanakikundi katika maradi huu wa TIST heka moja ya kilimo hai. Pia

wanakikundi wanawaomba wanakikundi wengine wajaribu kutumia kilimo hai katika maeneo yao na kuona matokeo yake. Pia wanataka kikundi chao kuwa miti 16000 kwa mwaka 2004 – 2005. Kwa sasa wanafanya kazi kwa bidii kupandikiza miche mingi zaidi ili kupata miti mingi zaidi. Pia wanawashukuru wafanyakazi wa ofisi ya UMET kwa kuanzisha utaratibu huu wa mikutano ya node, kwa kuwa imewarahisishia mawasiliano kati yao na ofisi. Na hata fomu za taarifa ya mwezi kufika kwa wakati muafaka.

Lakini wanasema kuwa kila kikundi kilichopo katika mradi huu wa TIST kufahamu kwamba, njaa, tatizo la ajira na mambo mengine kama hayo yanaweza kupuguzwa au kuondolewa kabisa kwa kufanya kazi kwa bidii katika vikundi tu.

## WATENDAJI KATIKA MRADI

### WA TIST

Watu muhimu sana katika TIST ni wanavikundi wa vikundi vidogo vidogo, ambao ndio watendaji katika mradi wa TIST. Ilikuhakikisha kwamba vikundi vidogo vidogo vina nafasi nzuri ya mafanikio, wapo watu ambao wako tayari kusaidia wakiwa kama watumishi katika vikundi vidogo vidogo. Kuna kikundi kinacho fanya kazi katika ofisi ya TIST na pia kuna kundi la Makwantifaya au watakwimu, Wawezeshaji wa kwenye vikundi na waratibu wa Maeneo yaani Node. Watu hawa kwa pamoja wameungana kuhakikisha kuwa taarifa zinafikishwa kikamilifu katika vikundi.

### Makwantifaya

Tungependa kuwatambulisha watakwimu au kwa jina lingine ni Makwantifaya. Kwa wale watu wa Tanga, na Kibondo watu hawa bado hawajafika kufanya kazi lakini tunategemea watakuja kwa ajili ya kufakwimu idadi ya miti katika vikundi vyenu hapo siku za baadae.

Makwantifaya wanawajibu wa kutembelea vikundi vidogo vidogo vya TIST kwa kurekodi idadi ya miti na kuona juhudi zenu za ukuzaji wa miti. Wanachukua vipimo vya maeneo kiundani zaidi kwa vikundi vidogo vidogo vyote. Mfano Mahali kikundi kilipopanda miti yake, idadi ya miti iliyokwisha kupandwa na pia kujua miti hiyo ina urefu gani, vyote hivyo vitaandikwa na habari nyingine muhimu. Taarifa hizi baadae zinapelekwa kwenye ofisi ya TIST zikiwa kwenye komputa maalumu za

group is doing and how amazing your work is. Soon photos of your trees and seedlings will be included in that data so people can really 'see' what you are doing. This is very exciting for many people!

### **Node Coordinators**

In each Center there three Coordinators who were chosen from the Particular Node Center. The small groups at the nodes have chosen those people to serve them. They were given further training on how to run Node meetings. The Coordinators are responsible for serving the small groups by running Node meetings every month, distributing HMM, Vouchers and collecting filled Monthly report forms and giving out the blank forms. Also they responsible to go to enter all the Monthly reports from the groups to the internet, so that those groups which have returned three Monthly report forms consecutively will be able to get a payment voucher. Also sometimes they go around to visit small groups and encourage them for what they are doing. Node coordinators are also your best point of communication. They can take messages back to the office and bring information from the office to the groups.

### **TIST TANZANIA STATISTICS**

**TIST groups: 1924**

**TIST trees: 10090077**

**TIST seedlings:17419264**

## **Action Steps**

By Rev. Capt. Dennis Mnyanyi

### **Introduction.**

In planning, only setting a goal is not enough. Action steps must be set in order to accomplish that goal. In this article, we will learn about what are the important things to remember in making action steps in order to accomplish a goal.

### **Action steps**

1. Is this a realistic goal? In other words, is this an achievable goal? This is a very important question.

Sometimes we make unrealistic goals and it is hard to implement such goals. For example, a small group may decide to buy a bus for public transport at their village. If they make such decision, they must ask themselves whether that is a realistic question.

2. Is this a measurable goal (by time and quantity)? Here such questions are asked; What is it that we are trying to accomplish? By who? By when? How many? It is not enough to say we will have seminars. It should be clear how many seminars, when, how long, what will be taught and by whom, etc.

3. Is it noticeable? Open and clear? Can it be seen by a fly on the wall? A fly on the wall can not see if for example you say that this year I will God very much.

Makwantifaya zinazoitwa "palm". Kisha taarifa hizo zinaingizwa kwenye tovuti ili kwamba watu wote ulimwenguni waweze kuona kila kikundi kinafanya je na kuonaona jinsi kazi hiyo inavyofurahisha. Kwa siku chache zijazo picha za miti yenu na miche yenu zitaanza kuambatanisha na taarifa hizo ili kwamba watu waone uharisia wa kazi mnayoifanya. Hii inavutia kwa watu wengi sana!

### **Waratibu wa Vituo maarum**

Katika kila kituo kuna waratibu watatu waliochaguliwa katika vituo vyao vya node. Wanavikundi katika vikao vyao vya node waliwachagua watu hao ili kutumikia. Walipewa mafunzo ni jinsi gani ya kuendesha mikutano ya node. Waratibu ndio wanapaswa kuvitumikia vikundi kwa kuendesha mikutano kila mwezi, kugawa majarida ya HMM, Vocha na kusahihisha fomu za taarifa za mwezi zilizojazwa vibaya na kutoa fomu mpya. Pia wao ndiyo wanaoingiza ripoti za vikundi kwenye mtandao na kutengeneza Vocha pale kikundi kinapokuwa kimerudisha fomu tatu za taarifa ya mwezi mfululizo. Pia wakati mwingine waratibu hawa wanavitembelea vikundi na kuvitia moyo kwa kazi wanazofanya. Waratibu wa vituo hivyo pia ni viungo muhimu vya mawasiliano. Wanaweza kuchukua ujumbe na kuupeleka ofisini na kuchukua pia ujumbe kutoka ofisini kuupeleka kwenye vikundi.

### **TAKWIMU YA TIST**

**Vikundi vya TIST : 1924**

**Miti ya TIST :10090077**

**Miche ya TIST : 17419264**

## **HATUA ZA UTEKELEZAJI**

Na Mchungaji Dennis Mnyanyi

### **Utangulizi.**

Katika kupanga haitoshi kuweka malengo peke yake. Ni muhimu kuweka hatua za utekelezaji ili malengo yaliyo pangwa waweze kutekelezwa. Katika habari hii tutajifunza juu ya mambo muhimu ya kuzingatia katika kukamilisha

### **Malengo ya utekelezaji.**

1. Je ni lengo linalotekelezeka? Swali ni muhimu sana. Wakati mwingine tunapanga malengo ambayo hayatekeleseki na inakuwa vigumu sana kuyatekeleza. Kwa mfano kikundi kinaweza kuamua kuwa na lengo la kununua basi la usafiri katika eneo lao. Kama kitaamua kuwa a lengo kama hilo bas kijiulize kama lengo hilo ni halisi na linatekelezeka.
2. Je lengo hili linapimika. (kwa muda na kiasi). hapa maswali yafuatayo huulizwa; Hivi hapa nini hasa tunachotaka kupata? Nani anayefanya? Atafanya lini? Kwa kiasi gani? Haitoshi kusema kuwa tutakuwa na semina nyingi. Ni muhimu kusema zitakuwa ngapi? lini, nani atafundisha na atafundisha nini. nk
3. Je lengo hili liko wazi? Linaweza kuonekana na nzi ukutani? Nzi ukutani hawezi kuona kwa mfano ukisema mwaka huu nitampenda Mungu sana. Lakini nzi ukutani ataona kama utapanga kuwa mwaka huu nitaomba mara

However, a fly on the wall will see you if you say, "This year I will pray three times a day!" The above three points should always be remembered when one is making action steps in order to accomplish a goal. Therefore, a goal must have noticeable results.

## REQUIREMENT OF BEING A TIST GROUP.

- 1) Have at least 1000 trees per group,
- 2) One acre of conservation farming per group members;
- 3) Submit small group monthly reports as often as possible
- 4) Transfer the GHG sequestration rights to UMET for the payments received.
- 5) Use small group best practices and work together to develop and share with other groups best practices in all areas of your lives.

### NODE SCHEDULE

WEEK	DAY	AREA
1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Tuesday	Kibakwe
1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Wednesday	Pwaga
1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Friday	Mima
1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Saturday	Mkanana
2 <sup>nd</sup> Week	Monday	Mkoka
2 <sup>nd</sup> Week	Saturday	Kanisa kuu
4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Monday	Kisokwe
4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Tuesday	Lupeta
4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Wednesday	Chamkoroma
4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Thursday	Tubugwe
4 <sup>th</sup> week	Friday	Mlali bondeni

ata kwa siku. Kwa hivyo lengo lazima iwe na matokeo yanayoonekana. Hayo hapo juu ni mambo matatu muhimu ya kuzingatia unapo weka malengo yako na hatua zake za utekelezaji.

## MAHITAJI KWA KUWA KIKUNDI CHA TIST.

- 1) kuwa na miti siyopungua 1000 kwa kikundi,
- 2) Ekari moja ya shamba la kilimo Hai kwa kila mwanakikundi ;
- 3) Kuwasilisha fomu za ripoti ya mwezi kama kawaida na inavyowezekana
- 4) Kuhamisha haki za kusafisha hewa taka GHG kwenda UMET kwa malipo kiliyopata.
- 5) Kutumia njia bora za vikundi vidogo na kufanya kazi pamoja kuendeleza na kushirikishana na vikundi vingine njia bora ulizoziona na kuzitumia katika jamii inayokuzunguka.

### RATIBA ZA NODE

WIKI	SIKU	ENEO
Wiki la Kwanza	Jumanne	Kibakwe
Wiki la Kwanza	Jumatano	Pwaga
Wiki la Kwanza	Ijumaa	Mima
Wiki la Kwanza	Jumamosi	Mkanana
Wiki la pili	Jumatatu	Mkoka
Wiki la pili	Jumamosi	Kanisa kuuu
Wiki la nne	Jumatatu	Kisokwe
Wiki la nne	Jumanne	Lupeta
Wiki la nne	Jumatano	Chamkoroma
Wiki la nne	Alhamisi	Tubugwe
Wiki la nne	Ijumaa	Mlali bondeni