

TIST

(MPWAPWA KONGWA) HABARI MOTO MOTO ©

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KUJENGANA – DON'T MISS THE BLESSING FOR YOUR GROUP!

Kujengana is a very important part of your small group weekly meeting. It says in Ephesians 4:15,16 that we are to build each other up into the fullness of Christ. Each person in the small group brings his or her own special talents and gifts to the entire group. One of the wonderful things that happen in the small group is recognizing, sharing and using those God-given talents.

Kujengana is a way to let those talents be seen and be used. There are two parts to Kujengana:

- Before the closing prayer, every person in the group says **one specific, positive thing** that the leader did at that meeting. For example, smiled, kept to time, made good plans, encouraged all group members to speak, greeted me and made me feel welcome, pointed out something that was going very well in the meeting or in the work the group was doing, etc. Each member needs to say something different. This is not optional. Everyone gives Kujengana to the servant leader. Some groups also give Kujengana to the co-leader.
- In addition, if someone sees a gift shown by the leader, a group member can also say that. This is optional.

With Rotating Leadership, each week a new leader will receive Kujengana. Through Kujengana we encourage each other on the good things that week's leader did in the meeting and the talents the person showed.

Kujengana is also the way we learn to look for positive things about people and then say them. In addition, the whole group learns what that group thinks is important in a servant leader. The next

KUJENGANA - MSIIKOSE BARAKA KWA KIKUNDI CHENU!

Kujengana ni sehemu muhimu sana ya mikutano yenu ya vikundi vidogo vidogo ya kila juma. Imeandikwa katika kitabu cha Waefeso 4:15,16 kuwa tujengane katika ukamilifu wa Kristo. Kila mmoja katika kikundi huleta vipaji na vipawa vyake. Kitu kimoja cha ajabu ambacho hutokea katika kikundi ni kule kutambua, kuchangia na kutumia vipawa na vipaji hivi ambavyo vimetolewa na Mungu.

Kujengana ni njia ya kuvifanya hivyo vipaji na vipawa vionekane na vitumike. Kuna sehemu mbili katika kujengana:

- Kabla ya sala ya kufunga kikao, kila mmoja katika kikundi hutaja kitu kimoja maalum cha kuchenga ambacho mwezeshaji alikifanya wakati wa kikao hicho. Kwa mfano, alitabasamu, alitunza muda, alitengeneza mipango mizuri, aliwahamasisha wanakikundi kutoa mawazo, alinisalimu na kunifanya nijisikie vizuri, alitaja kitu kilichokuwa kikiendelea vizuri wakati wa kikao, au katika kazi kikundi kilichokuwa kikifanya, n.k. Kila mwanakikundi anatakiwa ataje kitu tofauti na kile ambacho kimeishatajwa na mtu mwingine. Hii ni lazima. Kila mmoja anatoa Kujengana kwa mwezeshaji. Vikundi vingine hutoa Kujengana na mwezeshaji mwenza pia.
- Kwa nyongeza, ikiwa kuna mwanakikundi ameona kipawa kwa mwezeshaji, anaweza akakitaja pia. Hii si lazima.

Katika uwezeshaji wa mzunguko, kila juma mwezeshaji mpya atapata Kujengana. Katika Kujengana tunapeana moyo kwenye mambo mazuri ambayo mwezeshaji wa juma hilo ameyafanya wakati wa kikao na vipaji alivyoonyesha.

Kujengana pia ni njia tunayotumia kujifunza kuona

leaders will benefit from what they have heard in Kujengana about previous leaders and know what the groups think is important in being a servant leader.

In response to Kujengana, that week's servant leader just says, "Thank you" after each group member's specific, positive statement. There is no discussion about how it could have been done better, or differently. It is common for the person to be happy when he or she is told the good things he or she did during the meeting. He is then likely to do the same good things again and others can do this too.

Kujengana helps the leader on that day recognize his or her talents and keep on using them.

Kujengana also is a help to the small group because all the members improve their servant leadership as they learn. Kujengana is a double blessing!

UPENDO SMALL GROUP MKOKA

Upendo small group allocated in Mkoka area, Kongwa district in Dodoma region. The started in the year 2000 and it had ten (10) small group members and all were women. These women decided to join together for the purpose of sewing. They were selling their products and get some amount of money for their family and some of the money for the capital. They started with the capital of 50,000/=.

They heard about TIST program on trees planting in order to conserving the environment in the year of 2000 from the people who attended the LITI seminar in Mpwapwa. They decided to join with the TIST program after being encouraged by they planting trees and own those trees themselves also conservation farming which is increasing the income to the small group members. Therefore they started growing seedlings by using wasted plastic bags and seedbeds. In the same year of 2000 they had already germinate 5000 seedlings. On 19th October 2000 they started to dig 2000 holes for transplanting their seedling. When they rain came on 15th December 2000 they transplanted 1500 seedlings of different species as follows:-

- Mijohoro 400
- Mimelea 500
- Mipapai 300
- Miaroaini 300

mambo mazuri kuhusu watu na kuyataja mabo hayo. Pia, kikundi hujifunza ni kitu gani kinachoona ni muhimu kwa mwezeshaji. Wawezeshaji wanaofuata hufaidika na walichokisikia katika Kujengana kuhusu wawezeshaji waliopita na kufahamu ni kitu gani kikundi kinaona ni kitu muhimu kwa mwezeshaji.

Kutokana na kujengana, mwwezeshaji wa juma hilo husema tu "Asante" kwa kila zuri lililotajwa na mwanakikundi. Hakuna mjadala kuhusu jinsi gani mambo yangeboreshwa. Ni kitu cha kawaida kwa mtu kufurahi anapoambiwa vitu vizuri alivyovifanya wakati wa kikao. Kwa hiyo kuna uwezekano mkubwa wa kuvirudia vitu hivyo vizuri na watu wengine wakafanya vivyo hivyo.

Kujengana humsaidia mwezeshaji siku hiyo kutambua vipaji vyake na kuendelea kuvitumia. Kujengana ni msaada pia kwa kikundi kwa vile wanakikundi wote huboresha uwezeshaji wao jinsi wanavyojifunza. Kujengana na baraka maradufu!

KIKUNDI CHA UPENDO MKOKA

Kikundi cha Upendo, ni kikundi ambacho kipo aneo la Mkoka, wilaya ya Kongwa mkoani Dodma. Kikundi hiki kimeanza mnamo mwaka 1998 kikiwa na wanachama kumi (10), wote ni wanawake, ambao wamejiunga kwa nia moja ya ufumaji vitambaa, na kuuza kisha fedha yake waliokuwa wakiipata walitumia kiasi kidogo na kiasi kingine kiliendeleza mtaji wao ambao walianza na Tshs. 50,000/=

Mnamo mwaka 2000 ndipo walipopata habari za TIST juu ya upandaji wa miti ili kuboresha mazingira kutokana na wawezeshaji waliotoka Mpwapwa LITI, kitu kilichowavutia hata kufika hatua ya kujiunga na mpango huu wa TIST ni, upandaji wa miti na kuwa nayo kama mali yao yenyewe, pia kilimo hai ambacho huungeza kipato kwa mwanakikundi. Basi walikaa na kuanza kushughulikia masuala ya kuotesha miche kwa njia ya kutumia mifuko ya rambo na majaruba. Mwaka huo huo wa 2000 walikuwakuwa tayari wamemekwisha otesha miche 5000. Ilipofika tarehe 19 mwezi wa kumi mwaka 2000 walianza kuchimba mashimo 2000, mpaka tarehe 15 mwezi wa kumi na mbili mvua zilipoanza kunyesha walipanda miche 1500 ya aina tofauti kama ifuatavyo:-

- mijohoro 400
- mimelea 500
- Mipapai 300
- Miaroaini 300

Njia Bora which they saw is good is for every group to plant their trees in the specific area, if it will be in the farm should be in line. Conservation Farming also is Njia Bora because is reducing the famine in our areas. Therefore the group suggest that all other group members should have the holes for conservation farming for every group member, they have to try and see the results.

Thanks

REUNION SEMINAR IN MOROGORO

Eighteen participants of the Morogoro Seminar of July 2003 gathered for a lively reunion at LITI in Morogoro on January 31, 2004. The participants from Mpwapwa, Kongwa and Gairo were joined by members of the TIST staff and TIST representatives and a guest from the United States. It was a very full day which ended with a demonstration by the quantifiers of the new palm system they will be using which includes a camera to take pictures of the small group members and areas where they have planted their trees.

The main purpose of the seminar was to learn what has caused the exciting and dramatic increase in numbers of new small groups and seedlings. Since one of the most important aspects of the TIST program is to find out about best practices and share them, this was a great opportunity for everyone to discuss and listen to what has been happening since July 2003.

Group members left the seminar last July with detailed 40-day plans of how they would tell people in their villages about the TIST program and the benefits of trees and conservation farming. As you have seen in the latest Habari Moto Moto statistics, the 40-day plans were a great success! Here are some of the highlights of the seminar.

Why did the new groups plant so many seedlings?

The seminar participants in July left Morogoro organized, enthusiastic and eager to tell people about the benefits of trees. The people who started new groups understood well environmental conservation, how to start nurseries, how to plant trees and that there will be benefits from these trees for a long time. They can also see the visible results of the 3 and 4 year old trees planted by the very first TIST small groups. New groups were encouraged to have more than 1000 trees, and knew that they would receive voucher payments for trees and seedlings. They also

Njia Bora ambayo tumeona inafaa ni kwa kila kikundi kupanda miti kwenye eneo maalum kama ni mashambani basi kwa mstari ulionyooka. Kilimo ni Njia Bora sana katika kuondoa tatizo kubwa la njaa hapa kwetu. Hivyo kila kikundi tungeshauri kiwe na mashimo hayo ya kilimo hai kwa kila mwanakikundi wajaribu waone matokeo yake.

Asanteni

SEMINA YA MJADALA ILIFANYIKA MOROGORO.

Wahiriki kumi na nane wa semina ya morogoro iliyofanyika mwezi Julai walikutana tena morogoro tarehe 31 January 2004. Washiriki kutoka mpwapwa, kongwa na Gairo waliungana na watumishi wa TIST walikutana na wawakilishi wa kutoka marekani. Ilikuwa ni siku nzuri sana ambayo ilifungwa na maelekezo ya kwantifaya katika matumizi ya palm mpya ambazo watakuwa wanazitumia zikiwa na kamera katika uchukuaji wa picha za vikundi vidogo vidogo na maeneo ambayo yamepandwa miti.

Madhumuni makubwa ya semina hiyo yalikuwa ni kupata mawazo mambo gani yamesabisha msisimuko mkubwa na utendaji uliongeza idadi ya vikundi vidogovidogo na idadi kubwa ya miche. Na kwa sababu moja ya lengo la mradi wa TIST ni kutafuta Njia bora na kushirikiana na watu, hii ilikuwa ni nafasi ya pekee kwa kila mmoja kujadili na kusikiliza mambo yalikuwa yanatokea kutokea Julai 2003.

Wanavikundi waliondoka kutoka katika semina ya mwezi wa Julai wakiwa na mpango wa siku 40 jinsi ambavyo wangewaeleza watu kwenye vijiji vyao juu ya mpango huu wa mradi wa TIST na manufaa ya miti na kilimo hai. Mpango huu wa siku 40 umekuwa na mafanikio makubwa sana! Yafuatayo ni vidokezo tu va seminar.

Kwa nini vikundi vipya vimepanda miche mingi?

Wanasemina waliyohudhuria katika semina ya morogoro waliondoka wakiwa wameelewa na kujiandaa, wakiwa a nguvu na hamu ya kuwambia watu juu a faida za miti. Watu waliazisha vikundi vipya walielewa vizuri juu ya mazingira na kilimo Hai, jinsi ya kuanzisha vitaru, jinsi ya kupanda miti na kwamba kutakuwa na faida kutokana na miti hii kwa kipindi kirefu kijacho. Pia wanaweza kuona matokeo ya miaka 3 au 4 kwa miti iliyopandwa na vikundi vya TIST. Vikundi vipya vilitiwamoyo na kuelezwa kuwa kila kikundi kinatakiwa kuwa na miti isityopungua 1000, na walijua kuwa wangepokea vocha za malipo kwa ajili ya miti na miche

found that the trees make good boundary markers for their houses and shambas. Some village governments are giving plots and the new small groups now have a place to plant more trees. There is even competition among groups to see how many new seedlings they can grow and how many new trees they can plant.

What are the benefits of the trees?

Reforestation - putting the forest back, shade, windbreaks, soil erosion control, fruits, medicines, fertilizers, timber, firewood, more rain and cleaner air were discussed.

What are the newest groups (those formed since the Morogoro Seminar) doing?

They meet weekly and follow best practices for small groups - rotating leadership, leader and co-leader, no tables, sit in a small circle, have a schedule, Kujengana. They are very excited about the TIST program and visit one another - both old and new groups. They have lots of nurseries, are planting lots of trees, many have bank accounts, and most have prepared their conservation farming holes. They are accustomed to the node meetings. They seem to understand the program very well and the newest groups have learned from the older groups. One small group at the seminar said that TIST was in their blood!

We discussed the benefits of conservation farming and how important it is, especially for the Dodoma region that is very dry and has unpredictable rainfall.

What are the benefits of Conservation Farming?

You can have a good harvest in a small area and more income on the farm. It increases soil fertility, prevents erosion, and the holes can be used for more than one year. The holes conserve the compost, become more fertile every year and harvest the water from the rains. There are fewer problems with weeds because you can pull the weeds out and not bother the crop roots because they are in the seedbed in the hole. Good seeds come from CF harvest. If the rains are short, there is still enough food, and no famine.

What have we learned from the above information about CF?

If you use CF, you always harvest something - there is no zero harvest with CF. Even a small amount of rain still counts with Conservation Farming. You can get more crop yield in a smaller area and it is easier to manage. If you don't use conservation farming best practices, there will always be famine.

watakayoipanda. Na pia waligundua kwamba miti ni mipaka ya kudumu katika nyumba zao na mashamba yao. Baadhi ya serikali za vijiji zinatoa maeneo na kwamba baadhi ya vikundi vipya sasa vina maeneo yao ya kupanda miti. Na pia kuna mashindano kati ya vikundi vyenyewe kuona ni kikundi gani kinauwezo wa kuanziasha miche mingi na kina miti mingi iliyopandwa.

Je ni faida gani zinazopatikana kutokana na miti?

Kurudisha hali ya misitu- kurudisha hali ya misitu kama ilivyokuwa hapo awali, tunapata vivuli, kuzuia upepo, husaidia kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo, matunda, madawa, mbolea, mbao, kuni, huvuta mawingu ya mvua na kusafisha hewa. Hayo yote yalijadiliwa.

Vikundi vipya (vilivyoundwa baada ya semina ya morogoro) vinafanya nini?

Vikundi hivyo, wanakikundi wake wankutana kila wiki na kufuata Njia Bora – wanatumia uongozi wa mzunguko, wanapokutana hawana meza, wanakaa kwenye mduara, wanaratiba, wanajengana. Wanafuraha sana juu ya mradi wa TIST na wanatembeleana katika vikundi –kati ya vikundi vipya a vile vya zamani. Wana vitalu vingi na wamefanikiwa kupanda miti mingi sana, Vikundi vilivyo vingi vimefungua akaunti kwenye Bank, na karibu wengi walitayarisha mashimo kwa ajili ya kilimo hai.

Wanahudhuria kwenye vituo maarum kwa ajili ya vikao.

Vikundi hivi vinaonekana kuuelewa mradi vizuri zaidi na vikundi hivi vipya vimejifunza kutoka kwenye vikundi vya zamani. Kikundi kimoja kupitia kwa muwakilishi wao kilisema TIST ilikuwa kwenye damu yao!

Tulijadili pia juu ya faida za kilimo Hai na umuhimu wake, na hasa kwa Mkoa wa Dodoma ambao eneo lake ni kame sana na mvua zake hazitabiliki.

Faida za kilimo Hai ni zipi?

Unaweza kupata mavuno ya kutosha kutoka kwenye eneo dogo na kupata kipato kutoka shambani. Kilimo hai huongeza rutuba, huzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo, na mashimo huweza kutumika kupanda mbegu kwa muda zaidi ya mwaka. Mashimo huhifadhi mboji, ambayo huongeza mbolea na huvuna maji ya mvua badala ya maji kutililika na kupotea kila mwaka. Ukitumia kilimo Hai unapunguza tatizo la magugu kwa sababu unaweza kungoa magugu bila kuathili mizizi ya mimea kwa sababu mmea unakuwa kwenye shimo. Mbegu bora mara nyingi hutoka kwenye Kilimo hai. Kama mvua ni chache, bado unaweza kupata mazao ya kutosha endapo utatumia kilimo hai.

Ni mambo gani tuliyojifunza kutokana na maelezo hayo hapo juu?

Kama ukitumia Kilimo Hai, mala zote utavuna kitu- huwezi kukosa kabisa kutoka kwenye Kilimo Hai. Hata kama kutakuwa na mvua chache bado Kilimo hai kitakupatia mavuno. Unaweza kupata mazao zaidi kutoka kwenye eneo dogo na ni rahisi kutunza shamba. Kama tusipotumia Njia Bora za kilimo Hai siku zote kutakuwa na njaa.

Everyone (including the UMET board of directors) agreed that all the small groups should use Conservation Farming. It is required that each group member have at least one acre planted using CF best practices. It was also agreed that all TIST groups should have their CF holes dug by September 30, 2004 and the quantifiers would verify that each group's holes were ready and put it on the palm. If a group does not have one acre of CF per group member by September 30th, it will become a resting group.

Participants requested that all groups receive more training in the areas of small group best practices, the benefits of trees, nursery development, tree planting, conservation farming and HIV/AIDS. There is great news about this - The Rev. Canon Dennis Mnyanyi will begin doing this training right away at the nodes.

The news that was shared at the reunion in January was very exciting for TIST and for the small groups that are the heart and foundation of the TIST program. It was wonderful to celebrate and hear about what all the small groups have been accomplishing!

Late weeding

Dear members small group and all people who are reading this HMM newsletter. Though the newsletter today we would like to remind you to start the late weeding of removing weeds as much as possible in your crop farms and tree groves.

The late weeding helps to reduce the generation of seed from the existing weeds, which are bringing more weed plants next year. Remember as you work hard this time, you will be reducing the hard work of next year. Because most weeds will die before their seeds are matured and hence few weed's seed will germinate next year. It is not only decreasing of weeds for next year but also the late weeding helps the present crops to continue and become mature and produce strong fruits.

Trees also will grow fast and become healthier if it is free from weeds. During weeding process, make sure you remove the weeded stuffs away from crops and hence crops that are growing now are free from weeds. Put the weeded between the two rows of planted crops, make sure you remove the weeds from the standing crops.

Because sometimes some of the weeds containing the pests and diseases which affects your crop and trees. And that's why we advice you to keep them away from the standing crops. If your crops are mature enough make sure you do topping by cutting the top part of maize plant. Next newsletter will contain an article about removing the top part of maize plant, this process of cutting the top part is called topping of maize.

za Kilimo hai. Inahitaji kwamba kila mwanakikundi awe na angalau Ekari moja iliyolimwa kwa kutumia kilimo Hai. Ilikuwa imekubalika kwamba kila kikundi cha TIST kiwe kimeshaandaa mashimo ya kilimo Hai ifikapo 30 September 2004 na kwantifaya watathibitisha kwamba kila kikundi kina mashimo na taarifa hiyo itachukuliwa na kuwekwa kwenye palm. Kama kila mwanakikundi wa kikundi hatakuwa na angalau ekari moja iliyotaayarishwa kitaalam kwa kutumia kilimo Hai ifikapo tarehe 30 September, Kikundi hicho kitakuwa kikundi mfu.

Washiriki waliomba vikundi vyote vipatiwe mafunzo zaidi katika maeneo yao juu ya Njia Bora za vikundi vidogovidogo, faida za miti, uandaji wa vitalu, upandikizaji wa miche, Kilimo hai na elimu juu ya ukimwi. Kuna habari njema juu ya hili- Mchungaji Dennis Mnyanyi atanza kufanya kazi ya kufundisha mara moja katika Vituo maalum.

Taarifa zilizoshirikishwa katika Kikao cha January zilikuwa ni za kuvutia sana kwa TIST na kwa vikundi vidog vidogo ambavyo ndiyo moyo na msingi wa mradi wa TIST. Ilikuwa ni jambo la kufurahisha kusheherekea na kusikia juu ya habari za mambo yanayofanyika a vikundi vidogo vidogo!

Palizi Ya Mwishoni

Habari zenu ndugu wanavikundi na watu wote mnaosoma jarida hili la HMM. Katika kipindi hiki kupitia jarida la HMM tunapenda kuwakumbusha kuwa mnatakiwa kupalilia mashamba yenu katika kipindi hiki cha mwishoni mwa msimu wa mvua.

Palizi ya kipindi hiki husaidia sana kupunguza kuzaliana kwa mbegu za magugu ambazo huleta magugu mengi sana msimu unaofuata. Kumbuka kuwa ukifanya kazi ya ziada katika kipindi unapunguza kazi ambayo ungefanya mwaka ujao. Kumbuka unavyofanya kazi ya ziada katika kipindi hiki utakuwa unapunguza kazi ngumu ambayo ungeifanya msimu ujao. Na siyo tu kupunguza kuzaliana na kukomaa kwa mbegu za magugu lakini pia palizi hii itasaidia mazao yako yaliyopo shambani kuendelea kukua kwa afya, kukomaa na kutoa mazao yakutosha.

Miti yako uliyopanda pia itakuwa na afya njema endapo utaiondolea magugu yanayoisona. Wakati wa kupalilia hakikisha kuwa mazao yako na miti ipo sehemu nyeupe isiyokuwa na msongamano wa magugu. Unapopalilia ondoa magugu uliyoyalima na kuyaweka katikati ya mistari, hakikisha unayaondoa kwenye mashina ya mimea. Kwa sababu wakati mwingine baadhi ya magugu huweza kuambukiza magonjwa kwenye mimea (miti na mazao. Kila mmoja (wakiwemo Wakurugenzi wa Bodi ya UMET) wanakubaliana kuwa vikundi vyote vinatakiwa kutumia njia Na hiyo ndiyo sababu tunakushauri kuondoa magugu hayo kwenye mimea. Kama mazao yako ya mahindi yameshafikia kuanza kukomaa, hakikisha unaondoa kwa kupunguzia sehemu ya juu yaani kwenye mbelewele. Hii hufanya mazao ya mahindi kukomaa kikamilifu. Jarida lijalo litawaletea habari maarum kabisa juu ya kukatia mimea ya mahindi (topping)

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 PAYMENT RECEIVED;
- USE SMALL GROUP BEST PRACTICES AND WORK TOGETHER TO DEVELOP AND SHARE WITH OTHER GROUPS BEST PRACTICES IN ALL AREAS OF YOUR LIVES

TIST STATISTICS

Tist groups: 1873

Tist trees: 18,326,997

Tist seedlings: 17,856,942

Node meetings

Week	Day	Area
1 st Week	Tuesday	Kibakwe
1 st Week	Wednesday	Pwaga
1 st Week	Friday	Mima
1 st Week	Saturday	Mkanana
2 nd Week	Monday	Mkoka
2 nd Week	Saturday	Kanisa Kuu
4 th Week	Monday	Kisokwe
4 th Week	Tuesday	Lupeta
4 th Week	Wednesday	Chamkoroma
4 th Week	Thursday	Tubugwe
4 th Week	Friday	Mlali Bondeni

MAMBO YANAYOTAKIWA KUFANYIKA ILIKUWA KIKUNDI CHA TIST:-

- KUWA NA ANGALAU MITI 1000 YA KIKUNDI KILA MWAKA
- KILA MWANAKIKUNDI AWE NA EKARI MOJA YA KILIMO HAI;
- KIKUNDI KIRUDISHE FOMU ZA TAARIFA YA AMWEZI KILA MWEZI;
- KUJAZA MIKATABAB 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

TAKWIMU YA TIST

Vikundi vya TIST : 1873

Miti ya TIST : 18,326,997

Miche ya TIST : 17,856,942

Mikutano ya vituo maalum

Wiki	Siku	Kituo
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 Kuu
Wiki la nne	Jumatatu	Kisokwe
Wiki la nne	Jumanne	Lupeta
Wiki la nne	Jumatano	Chamkoloma
Wiki la nne	Alhamisi	Tubugwe
Wiki la nne	Ijumaa Mlali	Bondeni