

TIST

MPWAPWA KONGWA HABARI MOTO MOTO ©

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DRY SEASON PREPARATION

TIST njia bora suggest that now is a great time to start preparing and some of this Njia bora the group member have already started to use and prepare for the next rainy season. Some of Njia bora must started soon after rain season, because at this time it is easier to dig holes so more work can be done and have a lot of time for preparation before planting season. Holes can be prepared for crops and for planting new trees. Even if the holes cannot be completely prepared, e.g. with manure, they can still be dug and you will continue to find a time for putting manure while you continue to dig the holes. Now is also a good time to start nurseries so there are seedlings ready to transplant at the beginning of the next rainy season.

CONSERVATION FARMING !!!!!

Have you heard how much difference Conservation Farming makes to Small Group members and their families? There have been articles about CF in every HMM for the last 3 months... why? Because using Conservation Farming best practices really can change YOUR life. Have you tried it before? Have other Small Groups in your village tried it?

After September 30, 2004, any TIST Small Group that does not have an average of 1 acre of Conservation Farming per group member will not be in good standing and therefore not receive a voucher. Small group representatives at a seminar made this decision in January. They believed that Conservation Farming was so important that all the TIST Small Groups should use this sustainable farming method. They believed that if everyone used Conservation Farming, lives would be changed and lives would be saved

MAANDALIZI YA WAKATI WA KIANGAZI.

Ushauri wa Njia Bora za TIST ambazo sasa ndiyo wakati wake na baadhi ya njia tayari wanavikundi wamekwisha anza kuzitumia na kuandaa kwa ajili ya msimu ujao wa kilimo. Baadhi ya njia inabidi kuanza kutumika mapema msimu wa mvua zilizopita kuacha kunyesha. Wakati huo ni rahisi kuchimba mashimo na baadhi ya kazi nyingine nyingi zinaweza kufanyika na kuwa na kipindi kirefu cha matayarisho. Mashimo yanaweza kuchimbwa kwa ajili ya kupanda mazao au miti mingine mipya. Kama mashimo uliyochimba yatakuwa bado hayajakamilika, kwa mfano hayana mbolea, yanaweza kuendelea kuchimbwa na kuendelea kutafuta muda wa kuweka mbolea kabla ya kupanda mazao. Pia huu ni wakati mzuri kuanza kuweka vitalu tayari kwa ajili ya kuotesha miche, Hii itakuwa rahisi na kuwa na miche tayari ya kupandikiza mwanzoni mwa msimu wa mvua.

KILIMO HAI !!!!!

Je umekwisha sikia jinsi Kilimo Hai kinavyoweza kubadili maisha ya familia ya wanavikundi? Kume kuwa na mfululizo wa makala za Kilimo Hai katika kila gazeti katika kipindi cha miezi mitatu iliyopita. Je unajua ni kwa nini? Kwa sababu kwa kutumia Njia Bora za Kilimo Hai hakika unaweza kubadili maisha yako. Je umeshawahi kujaribu? Je kuna wanavikundi au watu wengine katika kijiji chako ambao wameshajaribu njia hii ya Kilimo Hai?

Baada ya tarehe 30 Septemba, 2004, Kikundi chochote cha TIST ambacho mwanakikundi wake hatakuwa na wastani wa ekari moja ya Kilimo Hai kikundi hicho hakitakuwa hai na hivyo hakitapokea Vocha. Wawakilishi wa vikundi walikubaliana na kuweka utaratibu huu mwezi January 2004. Wanaamini kuwa Kilimo Hai ni muhimu sana na walikubaliana kwamba vikundi vyote vya TIST vitumie njia hii ya kilimo Hai. Wanaamini kuwa kila mwanakikundi akitumia Kilimo Hai basi maisha ya watu yatabadilika na maisha yatakuwa yameokolewa.

Because you will increase your crop yield and have more food for your family. Even in years when there is little rain, there is some harvest and your family will have grain with CF. When the rains are good, there is a greater harvest, and Small Groups who sell the extra grain have more money for the things they need.

Some Small Groups have used Conservation Farming on some of their land in one year and used the traditional farming method on the rest of their land. They did this to see if it really would make a difference. They have found that it really does -- and soon they will use CF all on all of their land.

Each year that you use Conservation Farming your land will become more fertile. The soil will become richer. With richer, better soil, your crops will grow stronger and you will get a greater yield.

Conservation Farming really can make a difference. It increases the amount of grain at harvest. It saves lives. It helps you feed your family. And remember, to be a TIST Small Group in good standing and receive a voucher, one acre per group member of Conservation Farming holes needs to be dug by September 30, 2004.

Reminders about digging CF holes:

- Conservation farming holes have to be dug BEFORE the rains come. It is important therefore to start digging them early.
- Mark out where you are going to dig your holes. The best thing to use for this is a Teren rope. A Teren rope can be made very easily: get a rope or string and squeeze bottle tops on to it 70cm apart. Each bottle top marks the center of a hole and it makes sure that the holes are correctly spaced out. Mark out the rows of holes using a hoe. Each row should be 90cm apart. Only mark the number of holes that you can dig that day.
- On the same day as you mark a block of holes, dig the holes. The holes need to be oblong. They should be between 15 cm wide, 35 cm long and 15 cm deep depending on the crop that you are planting.
- Refill the hole with a manure and soil mixture leaving a space of 5 cm from the top of the hole.

Kwasababu utaongeza kiasi cha mavuno kutoka shambani na utakuwa na chakula cha kutosha katika familia yako. Hata kwa miaka ambayo haitakuwa na mvua za kutosha, bado utaweza kuvuna na familia yako itakuwa na chakula cha kutosha kutokana na Kilimo Hai. Wakati mvua zinapokuwa nzuri, yaani za kutosha, kutakuwa na mavuno ya kutosha, na vikundi vinaweza kuuza baadhi ya mazao ya ziada na kuwa na fedha za kununulia mahitaji mengine yanayohitajika.

Baadhi ya vikundi wametumia Kilimo Hai katika sehemu ya shamba kwa mwaka mmoja na kutumia kilimo cha njia za asili katika sehemu ya shamba iliyobaki. Walifanya hivi kuona kama kweli njia hii ya Kilimo Hai inaweza kuonyesha mabadiliko. Wamegundua kwamba ni kweli inaleta mabadiliko na sasa hivi wanatumia njia bora za Kilimo Hai katika maeneo yote ya mashamba yao.

Kila mwaka unapotumia Kilimo Hai udongo wako utakuwa na mbolea yakutosha. Udongo utakuwa na virutubisho vya kutosha. Na shamba lako linapokuwa na udongo wenye rutuba, mazao yako yatakuwa na nguvu na utavuna mazao yakutosha.

Ni kweli Kilimo Hai kinaweza kuleta mabadiliko. Kinaongeza kiwango cha mavuno ya mazao. Kinaokoa maisha. Kitakusaidia kulisha familia yako. Na ukumbuke, kuwa ilikikundi chako kiwe mwanachama Hai wa TIST na muweze kupokea vocha kila mwanakikundi anahitaji kuwa na angalau heka moja ya Kilimo Hai cha kuchimba mashimo ya kiangazi, Kila mtu anatakiwa awe tayari amechimba mashimo ifikapo tarehe 30 Septemba 2004.

Muhimu kuhusumashimo ya kilimo hai

Mashimo ya Kilimo hai ni lazima yachimbwe kabla ya mvua kuanza kunyesha. Ni muhimu, hivyo yanatakiwa kuanza kuchimbwa mapema.

- Weka alama unapoanza kuchimba mashimo yako. Kitu cha muhimu hapa ni kutumia kamba. Kamba hiyo ni rahisi kutengenezwa. Pata kamba au waya na kisha upunguze katika urefu wa sm 70 kutoka kifundo kimoja hai kingine. Kila kifundo kimoja kinakuwa ni katikati ya shimo na hii itakuhakikishia kuwa mashimo yapo katika umbali unaotakiwa. Weka alama za mashimo kwa kutumia jembe. Kila mstari ni lazima uwe umbali wa sm 90. Weka alama za mashimo utakayochimba siku hiyo tu.
- Kwa siku hiyo, kama ulivyoweka alama za mashimo, chimba mashimo. Mashimo yanapaswa kuwa katika umbo la duara dufu. Ni lazima yawe na ukubwa wa sm 15 upana, sm 35 urefu na kina chake ni sm 15.
- Fukia shimo na mbolea na mchanganyiko wa udongo acha nafasi ya sm 5 kutoka juu mwa shimo hilo.

ESTA II SMALL GROUP –KANISA KUU

Esta II small group started 1999 from Esta I from Kanisa Kuu. Esta group was too big with more than 12 members that is why they plan to divide with two Esta's I and II

In 2001 year they planted 2017 trees and 2002 they had 2717 trees and in the 2003 year we had started nurseries and had 14000 seedlings and all of us take a responsibilities of take care of 2000 seedlings to the transplanting season. When planting season started we transplanted those seedlings to our farms, Homes and Churches. We succeeded to transplant 13837 trees.

Our group saw the importance of having Bank account. We have an Account at Mpwapwa NMB and all the group members contribute 500/= Tsh each month to put in the Account. For now group have ability to help any group member who will get the problem for example sickness and journey group member borrowed the money from group Account and then bring it back to the account

Our trees now have grown enough and we started to get a benefits from our trees like clean air, fruits, wind prevention and shade.

We real like to encourage other group the importance of trees and trees planting.

Thanks a lots

SEED COLLECTION

The collection of seeds can be done throughout the year, depending on the availability of the seeds and methods for keeping those seeds. This means that there are some types of the seeds that can be obtained at certain periods of the year and others need special utensils / containers to store them, depending on how well they keep.

There are difference means / methods used to collect seeds for trees. Some of those methods are as follows:

To collect those seeds that have fallen down / dropped down from the trees,

. To stand on something that will support your weight to pick the seeds when they are on the trees.

To climb on the trees and pick the seeds.

To use special tools to collect the seeds.

Which seeds are collected will determine what is grown in the

KIKUNDI CHA ESTA II–KANISA KUU

Kikundi cha Esta II kilianza mwaka 1999 kutokana na kikundi kikubwa cha Esta I Kanisa Kuu, Kikundi cha Esta ambacho kilikuwa na wanachama zaidi ya kumi na mbili na wakaamua kuunda vikundi viwili vya Esta I na Esta II.

Mwaka 2001 tulifanikwa kupanda miti 2017, mwaka 2002 tukawa na miti 2717 na hadi kufikia mwaka 2003 tulianzisha kitalu na kuotesha miche 14,000 na kitalu hicho tulipeana majukumu kila mwanakikundi kuwa na miche 2000 ambayo ataitunza hadi muda wa kuipandikiza. Msimu wa mvua ulipofika tulianza kuipeleka miche hiyo kwenye mashamba yetu kwa ajili ya kupandikiza kwenye mashamba tuliyoaandaa kwa kuchimba mashimo, mashimo hayo tuliyachimba Kanisani, Nyumbani na kwenye mashamba yetu. Tulipanda miti ipatayo 13837.

Kikundi chetu kimeona umuhimu wa kuwa na akiba Benki kinayo akiba yake Benki katika Tawi la NMB Mpwapwa na na Kikundi huchangia shilingi 500/= kila mwezi kwa kila mwanakikundi ili kuongeza mfuko wa kikundi. Kwa sasa kikundi kina uwezo wa kumhudumia mwanakikundi akipata matatizo kwa mfano kuumwa, safari n.k fedha hizo mwanakikundi hukopeshwa toka kwenye Akaunti ya Kikundi.

Miti yetu kwa sasa imekuwa ni mikubwa sana na tumeshaanza kula matunda ya hewa safi, matunda, kuzuia upepo mkali na kivuli.

Tunapenda kuwatia moyo wanavikundi wenzetu juu ya umuhimu wa upandaji miti na faida zake mbalimbali.

Asanteni sana

KUKUSANYA MBEGU ZA MITI

Ukusanyaji wa mbegu unaweza ukafanyika kipindi chote

cha mwaka kwa kutegemea upatikanaji wa mbegu na vifaa vya kuhifadhia mbegu. Hii ikiwa na maana kuwa kuna baadhi ya mbegu zinazopatikana kwa kipindi fulani cha mwaka na baadhi ya mbegu zinazohitaji vifaa maalumu vya kuhifadhia kutokana na uwezekano wake wa kuharibika au kufa mapema.

Kuna njia mbalimbali zitumikazo kukusanya mbegu za miti. Baadhi ya njia hizo ni kama ifuatavyo:

Kukusanya mbegu zilizoanguka chini ya mti.

Kusimama juu ya kitu na kuchuma mbegu juu ya mti.

Kupanda juu ya mti na kuchuma mbegu.

Kwa kutumia kifaa maalum kukusanya mbegu

Mbegu zinazokusanywa ndizo zitakazoweza kutambulisha

nursery. The seedlings and trees you grow will have different uses:

□ Trees can be used for firewood, timber, as windbreakers, to prevent soil erosion, improve soil fertility, for medicine and decoration.

These include:

- o Mikaratusi
- o Mellea
- o Miarobaini
- o Mijohoro
- o Mikrismas
- o Milusina
- o Mikombekombe (Parkinsonia sp).

* Trees can be used for pole and building ,These include

- Mikaratusi
- Grevilea
- Mitiki
- Mkora

Trees can be used for fruits these include,

- Pawpaw
- Guava
- Orange
- Lemon

Thees can be used as water sources prevention

Trees can be used for shade these include

- o Mikombekombe
- o Christmas
- o Mijoholo
- o Miarobaaini
- o Mimelea

PREPARING NURSERIES

It is now time to be starting nurseries. The first thing to do therefore is to choose a suitable place for the tree nursery. The place should have a slight slope so water runs off. The place should be out of floods but near a water source like a river or water tap. It is useful if the nursery is close

kuwa ni zipi zinastahili kuoteshwa kwenye kitalu. Miche na miti inazooteshwa zitakuwa na matumizi tofauti, Miti inaweza kutumika kwa kuni, mbao, kama makinga upepo, kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo, kurutubisha udongo, kwa dawa na mapambo.

Miongoni mwa miti hiyo ni :

- o Mikaratusi
- o Mmelea
- o Miarobaini
- o Mijohoro
- o Mikrismas
- o Milusina
- o Mikombekombe (Parkinsonia sp)

□ Miti ya kujengea na kwa ajili ya nguzo za

kujengea, ni pamoja na:

- o Mikaratusi
- o Grevilea
- o Mitiki
- o Mkora

□ Kukuza miti kwa ajili ya matunda, miongoni mwa

miti hiyo ni :-

- o Mipapai
- o Mapera
- o Michungwa
- o Milimao
- o Mafenesi

□ Miti husaidia kutunza vyanzo vya maji

□ Miti hutoa vivuli, hii ni pamoja na:

- o Mikombekombe
- o Mikrismasi
- o Mijoholo
- o Miarobaaini
- o Mimelea

UTAYARISHAJI WA VITALU VYA MITI.

Sasa ni wakati wa kuanza kuandaa vitalu. Kwa hiyo Kitu cha kwanza kufanya ni kuchagua eneo ambalo ni zuri kwa kitalu. Eneo ni vizuri likawa na mteremko kidogo ili maji yatiririke, yasituwame. Eneo ni

to where the trees will be planted. Once the site has been chosen, the seedbed needs to be prepared. First, the nursery bed should be surrounded with dried maize stalks or branches as a fence to prevent animals from getting in. After that the fertile seedbed soil should be prepared. There are many ways to make good seed soil. One way is to use 3 parts of topsoil from forest areas, 2 parts of sand and 1 part of manure or plant compost. This will ensure that the soil is rich with nutrients to help the seeds grow. The participants arrived at the best practice for raising seedlings. The agreed best practice was:

- 1) You should time when you plant the seed according to how long it will take it to be strong and the right size to transplant into the prepared hole in the field.
- 2) It is best practice to put the seed in some sort of bag or tube filled with the fertile soil mixture so the bag constrains the plant vertically.
- 3) Seedlings should be checked at least every week and probably more often than that.
- 4) When you check the seedlings and look at the roots, you can either clip off the small roots that are coming out or you can just move the seedling in the nursery *once per week*. As well as working in your nurseries, don't forget that conservation farming holes should also be dug before the rains come. *At the TIST LITI Reunion Seminar in Morogoro in January, they agreed that this years's conservation farming holes need to be dug by September 30, 2004 – before the rainy season begins.* Working on both the nurseries and the conservation farming holes will mean that you have new trees and better crops.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR TREES

Up to now thousands of trees have been planted in the TIST program. Take some important steps NOW to make sure the trees stay alive.

All kind of trees don't survive because of weeds. When you do not weed early the tree will not be strong even if when you will weed late the trees will take a long time to recover to the normal condition and some of trees will die. One of the ways to prevent the weeds is to weed the field early before planting period and for the place where nearby no any crops weed the area of 1m rounding the trees and also slash tall grasses between trees.

So as a responsibilities of each group member to take

lazima lisiwe katika eneo la mafuriko bali liwe karibu zaidi na chanzo cha maji kama vile mto au kisima. Ni vizuri zaidi pia kama kitalu kikiwa karibu na eneo ambapo miti itapandwa. Mara tu eneo likishakuwa limechaguliwa, majaruba yatakiwa kuanza kuandaliwa. Kwanza, jaruba ni lazima liwe limezungushiwa uzio wa mabua ya mahindi yaliyokauka au matawi ya miti ili kuzuia wanyama wasiingie kwenye kitalu. Baada ya hapo udongo wenye rutuba kwa ajili ya kitalu unaanza kuandaliwa. Kuna njia nyingi za kutengeneza udongo mzuri kwa kitalu. Njia mojawapo ni kutumia sehemu 3 za tabaka la juu la udongo kutoka msituni, sehemu 2 za mchanga na sehemu 1 ya mbolea ya samadi au mboji. Hii itakuhakikishia kwamba udongo una virutubisho vya kutosha ili kusaidia mbegu kukua vizuri. Washiriki wa semina mablimali walifikia muafaka wa njia bora za kuotesha miche. Njia bora zilizokubaliwa na washiriki:

- 1) Ni lazima upandikize mbegu kwa wakati muafaka inategemeana na muda wa mbegu kufikia kuwa na afya nzuri na saizi nzuri tayari kupandikizwa kwenye mashimo yaliyokwisha tayarishwa shambani.
- 2) Ni njia bora kupandikiza mbegu kwenye chombo chochote au kiriba kilichojazwa udongo wenye mchanganyiko uliyo na rutuba, hivyo viriba kitafanya mmea ukue wima.
- 3) Miche ni lazima iwe inafanyiwa uchunguzi angalau kila baada ya wiki na huenda hata zaidi ya hapo
- 4) Pindi unapoifanyia uchunguzi miche yako na uangalie mizizi, unaweza ukatia mizizi ambayo bado michanga au unaweza ukiihamisha hamisha miche kwenye kitalu **mara moja kwa kila wiki**. Unapokuwa ikikishugulikia vitalu vyako, usisahau kwamba mashimo kwa ajili ya kilimo hai yanatakiwa kuchimbwa kabla ya mvua kuanza kunyesha. **Katika semina ya muunganiko iliyofanyika LITI Morogoro Januari, makubaliano juu ya mashimo ya kilimo ni kuwa na mashimo ya kilimo hai yawe yamekwisha kuchimbwa ifikapo tarehe 30 mwezi Septemba kabla ya mvua kuanza kunyesha.** Kushughulikia vyote viwili yaani vitalu na kilimo hai itakufanya uwe na miti mipya na mazao bora.

KUTUNZA MITI YAKO.

Mpaka sasa miti mingi imekuwa ikipandwa katika mradi huu wa TIST. Chukua baadhi ya hatua zilizo muhimu sasa kuhakikisha kuwa miti inadumu kwa muda wote.

Miti ya aina karibu zote haiwezi kuvumilia magugu, isipopaliliwa mapema hudhoofika na hata kama baadaye ikipaliliwa itachukua muda mrefu kurudia hali yake na mingine kufa kabisa, njia mojawapo ya kudhibiti magugu ni kupalilia shamba vizuri kabla ya kupanda, pale ambapo hakuna mazao ya kilimo ni vizuri kupalilia eneo la mita kama 1 kuzunguka miti na pia kufyeka majani marefu kati ya mti na mti.

Hivyo basi kama wajibu wetu wote kutunza miti ambayo tumeipanda wenyewe hatuna budi:-

1. Kuvihimiza vikundi vyote kutunza miti yao. Hakikisha kuwa

care of the trees which we had planted ourselves we suppose to :-

1. Organise the 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.

Pruning the branches

For some of trees it is necessary to prune the branches when the trees are about 2 years old. This will help the work of quantification through your field. Also will defend your trees when fire happen nearby your field.

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 HOLES NEED TO BE DUG BY 30TH SEPTEMBER 2004**

****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 OHER GROUPSBEST PRACTICES IN ALL AREAS OF YOUR LIVES.**

PLEASE NOTE: THE SGMR AND REGSTRATION FORMS HAVE CHANGED; ALL SMALL GROUPS NOW HAVE TO TELL US WHICH BANK YOU ALREADY USE, OR, IF YOU DO NOT YET HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT YOU HAVE TO TELL US WHICH BANK YOU WOULD LIKE TO USE. Please tell us even if you have told us this before!

TIST STATISTICS

TIST Small groups 2466

wanachama wanafahamu kuwa ni miti ipi wanawajibu wa kuitunza,na kuwa kuna na 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.

Kukatia au kupunguza matawi

Kwa baadhi ya miti ni vyema kukatia matawi chini katika kipindi cha miaka miwili ya mwanzo. Hii inasaidia wafanyakazi waweze kupita katika shamba, pia inazuia moto usisambae iwapo utatokea.

MAMBO UNAYOTAKIWA KUFANYA ILIKUWA KWENYE MRADI WA TIST

****KUWA NA ANGALAU MITI 1000 YA KIKUNDI KILA MWAKA**

****KILA MWANAKIKUNDI AWE NA EKARI MOJA YA KILIMO HAI; HAMSHIMO YANATAKIWA KUWA TAYARI YAMEKWISHACHIMBWA IFIKAPO TAREHE 30 SEPTEMBER, 2004**

****KIKUNDI KIRUDISHE FOMU ZA TAARIFA Y AMWEZI 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'**

TAFADHALI : FOMU ZA TAARIFA YA MWEZI NA FOMU ZA KUJIANDIKISHA ZINA MABADILIKO KIDOGO VIKUNDI VYOTE SASA VINATAKIWA KUTAJA NI TAWI GANI LA BENKI MNATUMIA AU KAMA BADO HAMJAFUNGUA AKAUNTI NI TAWI GANI AMBALO MTAPENDA KUFUNGUA AKAUNTI Tafadhali, tuandikieni hata kama tayari mlkwisha kutoa taarifa hizo

TAKWIMU YA TIST

Vikundi vya TIST : 2466

Miti ya TIST : 12,991,925

Trees alive 12,991,925

Ratiba ya Mikutano ya vituo maalum

Node Meetings schedule

Week	Day	place
1 st Week	Tuesday	Kibakwe
1 st Week	Wednesday	Pwaga
1 st Week	Friday	Mima
1 st Week	Saturday	Mkanana
2 nd Week	Monday	Kanisa Kuu
2 nd Week	Wednesday	Mkoka
3 rd Week	Wednesday	Pandambili
4 th Week	Monday	Kisokwe
4 th week	Tuesday	Lupeta
4 th week	Wednesday	Matomondo
4 th week	Thursday	Tubugwe
4 th week	Friday	Chamkoloma
4 th week	Saturday	Mlali

Wiki	siku	kituo
Kwanza	Jumanne	Kibakwe
Kwanza	Jumatano	Pwaga
Kwanza	Ijumaa	Mima
Kwanza	Jumamosi	Mkanana
Pili	Jumatatu	Kanisa Kuu
Pili	Jumatano	Mkoka
Tatu	Jumatano	Pandambili
Nne	Jumatatu	Kisokwe
Nne	Jumanne	Lupeta
Nne	Jumatano	Matomondo
Nne	Alhamisi	Tubugwe
Nne	Ijumaa	Chamkoloma
Nne	Jumamosi	Mlali

