

TIST

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KIKUNDI CHA MSHIKAMANO

Kikundi kilianza mnamo mwaka 2003 kikiwa na wanakikundi 12 wanaume 5 na wanawake 7. Kikundi kinajishughulisha na upandaji wa miti, kilimo na ufugaji. Kikundi kilianza kuotesha miche kwa mara ya kwanza mwezi wa 8/2003. Tuliootesha miche 70000 ikiwemo michungwa, mipapai, michenza na mimelea.

Wanakikundi walipanda miti kwa pamoja kwenye eneo la kikundi na kwenye mashamba yao. Idai ya miti iliyopandwa ilikuwa 13092. Mpaka sasa iliyo hai ni 5042. Mnamo mwezi wa 5/2004. Kikundi kilianzisha miradi ufugaji wa mbuzi wa nyama na ufugaji wa nyuki, tunao mbuzi 4 na mizinga 5 ya nyuki.

Pia kikundi chetu kimefanikiwa kuwa kikundi bora kwa kuchaguliwa kuhudhuria semina ya vikundi bora ya kwanza na kutunukiwa cheti cha mafanikio. Mpaka sasa tunaendelea kushirikiana kuchimba mashimo ya kilimo hai ili kukabiliana natatizo la njaa. Hivyo basi tunawaomba wanavikundi wenzetu wa vikundi vingine tufanye kazi kwa bidii ili tuweze kuendeleza maendeleo ya jamii zetu pamoja na mradi kwa ujumla

Wanakikundi wa Mshikamano moja ya shamba lao la Kilimo Hai

KIKUNDI CHA MSHIKAMANO

This group started in 2003 with 12 group members, 5 men and 7 women. Their main activities are tree planting, farming and livestock keeping. The group started to plant seedlings in August 2003. When they started they had 70000 seedlings including oranges trees, pawpaws, tangarines and mimelea.

The group members plant the trees in areas which belong to them. The total number of their trees which they planted at that time was 13092. Now they have 5042 trees. In May 2004 the group started livestock keeping and bee keeping. The group also have 4 goats and 5 beehives.

The group succeeded in being selected for the first Best Group Seminar and were given the Certificate of Achievement. Up to this time they are still working together to dig Conservation Farming holes to help counter the problem of hunger. Therefore the group also begs other groups to work hard so as to improve the standard of living.

Below is the picture of some Mshikamano group members in one of their C.F farm



JINSI YA KUJAZA FOMU ZA MWEZI ZA VIKUNDI VIDOGO

Vikundi vidogo vya TIST lazima viwe vimepokea fomu ya ripoti ya mwezi. Hii fomu inahakikisha malipo halisi yamepewa kwenye vikundi vyenu kwa miti na mbegu.

Pia inasaidia vikundi vidogo kuwasiliana wao kwa wao pia na ofisi ya TIST. Fomu hii inatakiwa kujazwa kwa ajili ya ofisi ya TIST kila mwezi. Na ni muhimu sana.

Kwanza, Hakikisheni mmejaza fomu hii wakati bado kwenye kikao na sio baada ya kikao. Kama utasubiri baada ya mkutano, ni rahisi kusahau baadhi ya mawazo yaliyotolewa na wanakikundi wakati wa mazungumzo. Kwa maendeleo ya kikundi, mnatakiwa mkutane kila wiki. wanakikundi wanaweza kukaa chini pamoja kuandika mawazo ambayo wanaamini ni mazuri na muhimu sana kwa kila mmoja.

Hivyo basi kikundi kinahitajika kujaza fomu hii kwa usahihi ili ripoti yake iingie kwenye kompyuta ndogo (Palm) bila matatizo. Kikundi kinapaswa kiandike repoti kwa usahihi kabisa kikizingatia idadi ya miti iliyohai, iliyokufa, pamoja na miche ambayo kikundi kimeanza kuotesha.

Pamoja na hayo kikundi kinatakiwa kujaza yale yote ambayo yanaulizwa kwenye ripoti ya mwezi ili wakati wa kuingiza kwenye palm mtu ambaye ataiingiza asipate shida ya kukuita na kukuuliza maswali wakati wa mkutano wa nodi.

Fomu ya maelekezo inagawanywa kwa wiki nne. Wazo mojawapo ni kujaza ni miti mingapi ambayo imepanda kila baada ya kikao. Kama kikundi chenu kimepanda miti 200 kati ya kikao cha 3 na cha 4, hivyo andika katika sehemu kwenye wiki ya nne. Kumbuka pia unahitaji kuandika ni idadi gani ya miti iliyokufa kati ya vikao. Maelezo kutoka kwenye ripoti yanaingizwa kwenye computer ili na sisi tujue ni miti mingapi mliyonyo. Hii kwa upande mwingine inasaidia kutufahamisha kiasi gani tunachohitaji kuwalipa pindi mnapoleta ripoti tatu kwa mfululizo.

Pia mnahitaji kutufahamisha ni eka ngapi za shamba la kilimo hai. mlizonazo. Kwa kikundi kuwa kikundi cha TIST, kila mwakikundi anatakiwa kuwa na eka moja ya shamba la kilimo hai. Pia hii inatakiwa kunukuliwa kwenye fomu ya repoti ya mwezi.

Tafadhali tujulishe njia bora na mpya zaidi ambayo umegundua ili baadaye tuwajulishe

HOW TO FILL IN SMALL GROUP MONTHLY REPORT FORMS

TIST Small Groups should have received the Small Group Monthly Report forms. This form ensures that the correct payment is given to your group for your trees and seedlings. The forms also enable Small Groups to communicate with each other and with the TIST office. The forms must be filled out for the TIST office each month. This is very important.

First, make sure that you fill out your forms while you are still in the meeting, not after the meeting. If you wait until after the meeting, it is easy to forget some of the ideas voiced by the group members during discussion. For the best progress of your small group, you should meet every week. The members of the group can sit down together and write down ideas that they believe to be useful and important to everyone.

Therefore the group is supposed to fill this report accurately so it can be entered into the computer without problem. The group is supposed to include details of live trees, dead trees and seedlings which are now ready in their nurseries.

The group also need to fill in all questions which the form asks; that will help the person who enters the form not to find problems and will therefore avoid them having to ask you about minor things during the node meeting.

The form is divided into four weeks. One of the ideas is to fill out how many trees are planted between each of the meetings. If your group has planted 100 trees before the first week, then write 100 trees for the first week. If your group did not plant any trees, then leave it blank. If your group plants 200 trees between the 3rd and 4th meetings then write that number in the space on the 4th week. Remember that you also need to record how many trees have died in between the meetings. The data from these reports is entered in the computer in order for us to know how many trees you have. This, in turn, tells us how much we need to pay you once you have returned three reports in a row.

You also need to tell us how many acres of conservation farming you have. For a group to be a TIST group, each group member must have 1 acre of conservation farming. This should also be recorded on the monthly report form.

Please tell us of new best practices you have discovered which we can then report to other small groups through Habari Moto Moto. What did

vikundi vingine vidogo kupitia Habari Moto Moto. Kitu gani ulichofanya ambacho unaamini kuwa kweli kimesaidia miti yako kupona, kurefuka, kubaki yenye afya hata kama mingine imekufa?

Sehemu hii pia inaweza kutumika kutafuta mawazo kutoka kwenye vikundi vingine kuhusiana na jambo fulani ambalo ni tatizo kwenye kikundi chenu. Mfano wa hii ni kwamba unaweza kuwa hufahamu kutengeneza mbolea za asili nzuri. Hii inaweza kuzungumziwa kwenye Habari Moto Moto mwezi ujao na tunaweza kuomba vikundi vingine kuchangia ni jinsi gani ya kutengeneza mbolea hii ya hasili. Kupitia kubadilishana habari njia bora ya kutengeneza mbolea hiyo itapatikana. Huu ni mfano mmoja.

Kuna maswali mengi tu ambayo vikundi vidogo vinaweza kuulizana kusikia ni jinsi gani vikundi vingine vimepata njia inayofaa.

Ripoti ya mwezi ya kikundi ni muhimu sana. Ni njia nzuri ambayo vikundi vidogo inapata habari muhimu ya miti na mbegu kwenye ofisi za TIST. Pia ni njia nzuri kwa vikundi vidogo kuwasiliana kati yao.

Kama vile ambavyo tumeona kuwa watakwimu wamekuwa na fomu ambazo wanawapatia baada ya kuhesabu miti yenu. Pia hakikisheni kuwa wakati watakwimu wanahesabu miti yenu muwe pamoja nao ili aweze kuhesabu miti ya kikundi chote, basi nasi tungeomba kuwa wakati ambapo mtakuwa kwenye kikao chenu cha mwisho tumieni fomu hiyo ya mtakwimu kujaza idadi ya miti yenu ili isiwe tofauti na ile ambayo mtajaza siku hiyo. Na kama kikundi chenu bado hakijakaguliwa tunaomba kabla ya kujaza ripoti hii basi hesabuni miti yenu kwanza ili kujua idadi kamili ya miti.

Tunaomba wanavikundi wote wahudhurie nodi ili waweze kufahamu kama taarifa zao zimeingia kwenye kompyuta ndogo ambayo mfanyakazi kutoka ofisini anakuja nayo.

UTUNZAJI WA MICHE KATIKA KITALU

- Weka wigo kuzunguka kitalu chako ili kuzuia uharibifu wa miche yako kutokana na mifugo.
- Hakikisha kuwa mbegu zinaota kwenye viriba
Pandikiza mbegu tena kwa kile kiriba ambacho mbegu yake haijaota
- Hakikisha kuwa hakuna wadudu na magonjwa ya mimea kwenye miche yako
- Nyunyizia dawa za asili au hata za kisasa,

you do that you believe really helped your trees to survive, or grow tall, or stay healthy when, perhaps, others would have died? This space can also be used to seek advice from other groups on a particular issue that has been a problem for your group. An example of this might be that you had difficulties making good organic fertiliser. This could be highlighted in Habari Moto Moto the next month and we could request other groups to respond on how they make organic fertiliser.

Through this exchange of information the best practice for organic fertiliser could be established. This is just one example. There are many questions groups could ask and hear how other groups have found solutions that worked. The Small Group Monthly Reports are very important. They are the way small groups get their important tree and seedling information to the TIST office. They are also a good way for small groups to communicate with each other.

The quantifiers have forms and after counting your trees they will write down the the total number of trees which you have. Please make sure you are with the quantifier when they are counting your trees. Sign your name alongside the signature of the quantifier on the form and keep the form yourself as a record. We ask you to use that form data when you fill monthly report forms. If your group has not yet been quantified please ensure that you count your trees before filling the monthly report forms.

We ask the groups to send their representatives during node meetings so as to ensure their monthly report are accurately entered to the computer which comes from the office.

CARING FOR YOUR SEEDLINGS

- Fence off the nursery to protect your seedlings from livestock,
- Check the germination of the seeds.
- Re-seed where there has been no germination.
- Check for the presence of pest and diseases.
- Spray natural and native insecticides whenever required.
- Use insecticides like the bitter water

mara tu itakiwapokama vile maji machungu yaliyochemshwa na majani ya miarobaini

- Hamisha miche kwenye viribaya mara moja kwa wiki ili mzizi mkuu usiingie ardhini. Hii itasababisha mzizi mkuu kuwa na nguvu wakati wa upandaji wa miche
- Kata mizizi yoyote inayokuwa kwenye miche yako
- Mwagilia maji miche yako mara kwa mara inapohitajika
- Tengeneza kitalu chako kwenye sehemu yenye kivuli

KUCHIMBA MASHIMO ILI KUHAMISHA 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 kulisimua na kujenga imani kwa kuona vikundi vingi vinafanya kazi kwa bidii katika kupanda na kutunza miche. Hii miche italeta 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.
- 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

made from boiling miarobaini leaves

- Shift the polythene tubes or bags from time to time.
- Cut any overgrown roots.
- Water the seed in the tubes and bags as required.
- Create your nursery in a shaded area

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 very many 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 around 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 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.

ACCURATE SGMR REPORTS ARE ESSENTIAL

Your Small Group is the foundation of the TIST program. Small Group members are developing best practices that change lives and the landscape around them. There would be no TIST program without the hard work, honesty, and dedication of thousands of small group members like you participating in tree planting, starting nurseries, using

- Mwangilia miche mpaka mvua itakapoanza kunyesha

USAHIHI WA TAARIFA YA MWEZI NI MUHIMU

Vikundi vidogo ni msingi katika Mradi wa TIST. Wanavikundi wanaendeleza njia bora ambazo zinabadilisha maisha na mazingira yanayowazunguka, kungekuwa hakuna Mradi wa TIST kama si kazi nzuri inayofanywa na wanavikundi, uvumilivu na ujumbe wa wanavikundi kama kushiriki katika upandaji wa miti, uoteshaji wa miche, kutumia kilimo hai, njia bora za kilimo na kushirikishana elimu juu ya Ukimwi

Kila kikundi kinapaswa kuwa waangalifu na kuwa na usahihi kwa kila kitu wanachajaza kwenye fomu ya taarifa ya mwezi (SGMRs) ikijumuisha na uheshabaji wa miti iliyohai na miche. Kama kikundi chako ni kiaminifu kwenye ujazaji wa SGMR, ina maana kwamba kikundi chako kinaaminika. Hii ina maana ndicho chanzo kizuri cha mradi kusaidia vikundi vyote kwa uhakika na kila kikundi kitashiriki na kuona njia bora za mradi. Ili TIST uwe mradi endelevu, taarifa unazoandika kwenye SGMR na kuzileta kwenye mkutano wa Node zinatakiwa ziwe zimekamili na sahihi. Watu wote ulimwenguni wanaangalia taarifa ambazo vikundi vyenu zinajaza, na wanahitaji kuwa na uhakika kuwa taarifa hizo ni sahihi kwamba miti inayoandikwa ipo kweli, vikundi vinakutana kila wiki, na vitu vyote ambavyo vinatolewa taarifa katika mwezi. Leo TIST inamafanikio kwa sababu ya kazi kubwa na njia bora za kila Kikundi kidogo, na taarifa zinazotolewa kwa uangalifu ambazo ni matokea ya kazi kubwa za vikundi.

Inaumiza sana kuona kunavikundi ambavyo wakati wote taarifa zao si sahihi kwenye fomu ya taarifa ya mwezi. Wanaandika idadi kubwa ya miti na miche kuliko idadi waliyonayo kwenye vitalu vyao na mashamba yao ya miti, kwenye fomu ya taarifa za mwezi. Baadhi ya wahudumu wa TIST pia wanashiriki katika kutoa taarifa ambazo sio sahihi kwa kuandika idadi kubwa ya miti na miche. Kwa kufanya hivyo ina maana unawadanganya hata washiriki wengine wa mradi wa TIST.

Wote tunafahamu kwa kutokuwa mwaninifu sio njia bora, kila mmoja wetu anapaswa kusamehe na kuomba kusamehewa. Kila mmoja wetu anapaswa kuwa mwaminifu na mkweli katika matendo na

conservation farming, small group best practices, and sharing HIV/AIDS education.

Each Small Groups needs to be very careful and accurate, reporting everything on the Small Group Monthly Reports (SGMRs) including the count of live trees and live seedlings. If your group is truthful on its SGMR, it means that your Group can be trusted. It means that the resources of the TIST Program be used to serve all the groups better. Everyone gets to share the very best practices of the program. For TIST to be a sustainable program, the information you put on your SGMRs and bring to the nodes has to be complete and very accurate.

People all over the world are looking at the information that your Small Group provides, and they want to be sure that it is accurate – that the trees reported are there, that the groups are meeting each week, and many other things reported each month. Today, TIST is a success because of the hard work and best practices of each Small Group, and the careful reporting of the results of that hard work.

Sadly, some groups have not always been accurate in their SGMR reporting. They reported more trees and seedlings on their SGMRs than they actually had in their nurseries and groves. Some TIST servants were also involved in reporting higher tree and seedling counts, even though it meant hurting other participants in TIST.

We all know that dishonesty is never best practice. Each of us must choose to forgive others, and ask for forgiveness. Each of us needs to choose to be honest and accurate in all our actions from now on. Each Small Group needs to make sure its reports are accurate.

TIST Small Groups discover best practices, and then share them with each other and work together to improve their environment, their lives and the lives of their children. We all know that accurate information on the SGMRs is the best practice. The Small Groups that report accurately are the ones that will benefit the most from the TIST Program. Please check again to make sure that all the information that you report on your SGMR is accurate information. Help the TIST Program be the best it can be.

CONSERVATION FARMING – IT'S TIME TO

mambo yetu yote kuanzia sasa na kuendelea. Kila kikundi kinahiji kuhakikisha taarifa zinazotolewa ni sahihi.

Vikundi vidogo vya TIST vinagundua njia bora, halafu vinashirikishana na kufanya kazi pamoja ili kuhifadhi mazingira yao, maisha yao na familia zao. Wote tunajua kuwa usahihi kwenye taarifa ya mwezi ni njia bora. Kikundi kinachotoa taarifa sahihi ndicho kitakachofaidi sana matunda ya mradi wa TIST.

Tafadhali angalia tena kuhakikisha kuwa taarifa zilizomo kwenye fomu ya taarifa za mwezi ni taarifa sahihi. Saidia mradi wa TIST kuwa mwaminifu utakuamini.

KILIMO HAI- NI KIPINDI CHA KUANZA KUCHIMBA MASHIMO

Kilimo hai kinaleta mabadiliko makubwa katika shamba lako ni kiasi gani cha mazao ambacho shamba lako kinatoa wakati wa mavuno. Wakati unapotumia njia bora ya kilimo hai katika shamba lako, litakuwa na rutuba nyingi na kutoa mazao mengi sana. Shimo hilo litatunza mbegu na kukusanya maji. Kwa kuchanganya mbolea kwenye udongo, mbegu zitakuwa na rutuba na kukua vizuri zaidi. Kwa kutokuchoma mabua mara umalizapo kuvuna, virutubisho vingi vitaingia kwenye udongo na magugu hayataota. Kwa kupalilia kuzunguka shimo, magugu machache yataota kila mwaka.

Washiriki wa semina ya muungano ya Morogoro walikubaliana mwezi wa kwanza kwamba, ili kuwa kikundi cha TIST, kila mwanakikundi anatakiwa kuwa na ekari moja ya kilimo Hai. Hii ni muhimu sana! Kwa kilimo Hai, hata kama hutapata mvua za kutosha kipindi cha mvua, chakula kwa ajili ya familia yako kitakuwepo.

Muhimu:

- Baada ya mavuno usichome masalia ya mazao. Yaache shambani. Kwa jinsi mabaki yanavyoachwa katika shamba ni kwa sababu yanarutubisha udongo.
- Jaribu kuzuia mifugo kuchunga kwenye eneo lako. Kama watachunga, kutakuwa na mabaki kidogo yatakayobakia shambani mwako.
- Mashimo ya kilimo Hai yanatakiwa kuchimbwa kabla ya mvua kuanza kunyesha. Njia bora ni kuhakikisha kuwa mashimo yote kuchimbwa mwezi mmoja kabla ya mvua kuanza. Ni

START DIGGING THE HOLES

Conservation farming makes a very big difference in how much grain your fields will produce at harvest. When you use conservation farming best practices on your land, it will become more and more fertile and produce more and more grain. The holes protect the seeds and collect water. By mixing manure in the soil, the seeds will be fertilized and grow much better. By not burning the stover after harvest, more nutrients go into the soil and weeds are suppressed. By weeding around the holes, fewer weeds will grow each year.

The Morogoro reunion seminar participants agreed in January that in order to be a TIST group, each member of the Small Group needs to have 1 acre of conservation farming. It really is that important! With conservation farming, even if your area does not receive much rain during the rainy season, there will be food for your families.

Remember, all conservation farming holes need to be finished for your Small Group to be in good standing and continue to receive vouchers.

Reminders:

- After harvest do not burn crop residues. Leave them on the ground. The more residues are left on the ground the better because it enriches the soil.
- Try to stop cattle from grazing on the area - If they graze, there will be less residue left covering the ground.
- Conservation farming holes have to be dug before the rains come. Best practice is that all holes should be finished at least one month before the rains come. That is why the holes must be finished. 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 you mark a block of holes, dig the holes. The holes need to be oblong. They should be approximately 15cm wide,

muhimu kuanza kuchimba mashimo mapema.

- Weka alama unapoanza kuchimba mashimo yako. Kitu cha muhimu hapa ni kutumia kamba iliyo rahisi kutengenezwa. Kamba hiyo inaweza kutengenezwa kwa rahisi zaidi: Pata kamba au waya na kisha upunguze katika urefu was m 70 kutoka kifundo kimoja hadi kingine. Kila kifundo kimoja kinakuwa ni katikati ya shimo na hii itakuhakikishia kuwa mashimo yapo katika umbali unaotakiwa. Kila mstari ni lazima uwe umbali was m 90. Weka alama za mashimo utakayochimba siku hiyo.
- Kwa siku hiyo, kama ulivyoweka alama za mashimo, chimba mashimo. Mashimo yamapaswa kuwa katika umbo la duara dufu. Ni lazima yawe na ukubwa was m 15 upana, sm 35 na kina chake nism 15.

Fukia shimo lako na mbolea na mchanganyiko wa

- udongo acha nafasi ya sm 5 kutoka juu mwa shimo ilo.
- Wakati utakapokuwa tayari kupanda nafaka, ni muhimu sana kuweka udongo wenye rutuba katika shimo. Hii inasaidia mmea kuwa na nguvu.
- Chukua mbolea kidogo na udongo wa tabaka la juu na kisha kwa mchanganyiko na acha nafasi kidogo kama sm 5 kutoka juu.
- Kama unapanda mahindi, loweka mbegu zako kwenye maji kwa muda wa masaa 6-7 kabla ya kuzipanda. Hii inaharakisha kwenye uotaji na inamaanisha kuwa nyingi hazitakufa. Wakati unapanda mbegu, panda mbegu 4 kwenye udongo kuzunguka shimo. Fukia kwa udongo mzuri na mchanganyiko mbolea kiasi cha sentimita 2.5. Baada ya kupanda, udongo kwenye shimo unatakiwa kuwa sentimita 2.5 chini ya sehemu ya shamba. Haitakiwi kamwe kuwa zaidi ya hapo. Mabonge ya udongo yanatakiwa kuvunjwavywa ili udongo uweze kushikana vizuri na mbegu.
- Kama unapanda mtama, panda mbegu 5-6 kwa kila shimo baada ya mvua za kutosha kunyesha. Funika mbegu na udongo mzuri uliochanganywa na mbolea ya samadi kiasi cha sentimita 2.5.
- Sehemu ya shimo iliyobakia inamaanisha kuwa pindi mvua zinapokuja,, maji yataingia kwenye mmea. Mvua haitatembea kwenye shamba na kuchukua virutubisho kutoka kwenye udongo wote.
- Palilia kuzunguka shimo kila mara. Palilia kuzunguka shimo lako kwa juu lakini usiitingishe mbegu iliyoanza kuota kwenye shimo. Kila

35cm long and 15cm deep.

- Refill the hole with a manure and soil mixture leaving a space of 5cm from the top of the hole.
- When you are ready to plant the grain, it is then important to put some rich soil into the holes. This helps the plant to be stronger.
- Take some manure and good topsoil and mix it together. Fill the hole with the mixture leaving space from the top of 5cm.
- If you are planting maize, soak the seeds in some water for 6-7 hours before planting them. This speeds up germination and means that more will survive. When you plant the seeds, plant 4 seeds in the soil across the hole. Cover them with 2.5cm of the rich soil and manure mixture. After planting the soil in the hole should be about 2.5cm below the surface of the field. It should never be more than this. Clods should always be broken up so the soil makes good contact with the seed.
- If you are planting sorghum, plant 5-6 seeds at each end of the planting hole after a good shower of rain. Cover the seeds with 2.5 cm of the rich soil and manure mixture.
- The space at the top means that when the rains come, water will get to the plant. The rains will not just run off the land taking the goodness from the soil with it.
- Weed around the holes regularly. You can aggressively weed around the top of the holes and not disturb the germinating seeds in the holes. Each year there will be few and fewer weeds.
- Digging the holes is hard work. It may be helpful for small group members to get together and help each other dig holes to prepare for planting. Also, it is helpful to dig a certain number of holes a day, early in the morning before it gets hot. Then stop until the next day and do the same thing again.

Don't be discouraged! Digging the holes now will mean they are ready for the beginning of the rainy season this year, and you will not have to dig them again next year.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO TO BE A TIST GROUP:

- mwaka kutakuwa na magugu machache.
- Kuchimba mashimo ni kazi kubwa sana. Itawasaidia sana kama wanakikundi wataungana pamoja kusaidiana kutayarisha Mshimo kwa ajil ya kupanda. Pia itasaidia kama mtachimba kiasi cha mashimo kadhaa wa siku, asubuhi sana kabla jua halijawa kali sana. Kisha acheni hadi kesho yake tena halafu fanyeni tena.

Usife moyo! Kuchimba mashimo sasa inahashiria/maanisha kuwa tayari mwazo wa mvua mwaka huu, kwa hiyo hutahitaji kuchimba tena mwaka ujao.

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;
- KIKUNDI KIRUDISHE FOMU ZA TAARIFA YA MWEZI KILA MWEZI;
- KUJAZA MIKATABA YA KUHAMISHIA HAKI ZA USAFISHAJI WA HEWA KWA MALIPO MLIYOKWISHA LIPWA NA MNAYOENDELEA KULIPWA;
- KUTUMIA NJIA BORA ZA VIKUNDI VIDOGO KWA KUFANYA KAZI PAMOJA KUZIENDELEZA NA KUSHIRIKISHANA NA VIKUNDI VINGINE KATIKA MAENEO YENU MNAYOISHI'

- HAVE AT LEAST 1000 TREES PER GROUP PER YEAR;
- ONE ACRE OF CONSERVATION FARMING PER GROUP MEMBER
- SUBMIT SMALL GROUP MONTHLY REPORTS EVERY MONTH
- 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.

NOTE THIS:

Because of the way the weeks lie in December there could be confusion. Therefore Kibakwe node is on 30th of this month. Also we ask others to look on node meeting schedule for the December to see if there are changes. This is for December only.

KUMBUKA:

Mwezi wa 12 ni mwezi ambao wiki zake zimekaa kwenye mpangalio mbaya hivyo basi. Kwa nodi ya Kibakwe watafanya nodi siku ya tarehe 30 ya mwezi wa 11. Pia tunaomba angalieni ratiba ya Nodi kwa mwezi wa kumi na mbili maana kuna mabadiliko. Mabadiliko haya ni kwa mwezi wa kumi na mbili tu.

TIST STATISTICS

TIST Small groups: 2,531
 Trees alive: 6,491,576
 Seedlings: 4,809,919

TAKWIMU YA TIST

Vikundi vya TIST : 2,531
 Miti ya TIST : 6,491,576
 Miche ya TIST : 4,809,919

RATIBA YA MIKUTANO YA VITUO MAALUM

Tarehe siku Kituo

NODE MEETINGS SCHEDULE

Date Day Place

Tarehe 30/11	Jumanne	Kibakwe	30 th	Tuesday	Kibakwe
Tarehe 1/12	Jumatano	Pwaga	1 st	Wednesday	Pwaga
Tarehe 3/12	Ijumaa	Mima	3 rd	Friday	Mima
Tarehe 4/12	Jumamosi	Mkanana	4 th	Saturday	Mkanana
Tarehe 6/12	Jumatatu	Kanisa Kuu	6 th	Monday	Kanisa Kuu
Tarehe 8/12	Jumatano	Mkoka	8 th	Wednesday	Mkoka
Tarehe 14/12	Jumanne	Lubeho	14 th	Tuesday	Lubeho
Tarehe 15/12	Jumatano	Pandambili	15 th	Wednesday	Pandambili
Tarehe 16/12	Alhamisi	Gairo	16 th	Thursday	Gairo
Tarehe 17/12	Ijumaa	Majawanga	17 th	Friday	Majawanga
Tarehe 20/12	Jumatatu	Kisokwe	20 th	Monday	Kisokwe
Tarehe 21/12	Jumanne	Lupeta	21 st	Tuesday	Lupeta
Tarehe 22/12	Jumatano	Matomondo	22 nd	Wednesday	Matomondo
Tarehe 29/12	Jumatano	Tubugwe	29 th	Wednesday	Tubugwe
Tarehe 30/12	Alhamisi	Chamkoloma	30 th	Thursday	Chamkoloma
Tarehe 31/12	Ijumaa	Mlali	31 st	Friday	Mlali