

TIST

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TIST IS 5 YEARS OLD!!

In December 1999, the first seminar to develop the TIST program was held at LITI Mpwapwa.

AMINI SMALL GROUP - LUPETA

The Amini small group in Lupeta started in the year 1999 after we heard about the small group program from Diocese of Mpwapwa. Amini small group has 12 small group members, 8 men 4 women. The very interesting things that impressed them much and let them join with the program of small groups:-

- (1) Build each other and work together
- (2) To improve the Environment
- (3) Conservation farming
- (4) Small groups education

Amini small group encourages many others small groups and also they have improved physically and spiritually through small groups. Up to now many small group members have benefited from Conservation farming and improving the environment in general. Amini small group has 17,000 live trees and has already being quantified by quantifiers and we are planning to start a nursery of 3000 seedlings next year and we are planning to keep this as a maximum number of trees and we will be maintaining them so that they can grow well.

MESSAGE: We are encouraging other small group members to be willing to work hard so that we can improve our environment which we destroyed. And because the desertification, we Amini small group, we are requesting others small group members to improve the environments so that we take the world to its origin.

THANK YOU AMINI SMALL GROUP - LUPETA
God's blessing be with you all. Amen

TIST sasa ina miaka mitano!!

Mwezi Desemba Mwaka 1999, semina ya kwanza ya kuanzisha mpango wa TIST ilifanyika katika chuo cha LITI Mpwapwa.

KIKUNDI CHA AMINI - LUPETA

Kikundi cha amini lupeta kilanzishwa mwaka 1999 baada ya kupata habali ya mpango wa vikundi vidogovidogo katika dayosisi ya mpwapwa. Kikundi cha Amini kina wanakikundi 12 (kumi na mbili) ambao wakiume 8 na wakike 4, mambo yaliofurahisha na kuwafanya kujiunga na mpango wa vikundi vidogovidogo:-

- (1) Kujenga na kufanya kazi kwapamoja
- (2) Kuboresha mazingira
- (3) Kilimo hai
- (4) Elimu kwajumla ya vikundi vidogo vidogo

Kikundi cha Amini kimehamisha vikundi vidogovidogo vingi pia tumeboreka sana kimwili na kiroho kupitia vikundi vidogovidogo mpaka sasa wana kikundi wengi wamefaidika sana juu ya kilimo hai, juu ya mazingira. Kikundi chetu kina miti 17,000 iliyo hai na imesha kaguliwa na wakaguzi na sasa tuna mpango wa kuanzisha kitalu chenye miche 3000 (elfu tatu) tunahitaji kwa mwaka huu ndio uwe mwisho wetu kwasababu tunahitaji kupanda miti ambayo tunaweza kuimudu (kuitunza) vizuri.

UJUMBE:- Tunawaasa wanakikundi wenzetu tupende sana kuboresha mazingira wenyewe ambayo tumeyahalibu, Mungu alitupa dunia nzuri yenye miti mingi sisi tunahalibu na kusababisha jangwa tupu kwahiyo sisi wanakikundi cha amini tunawaomba wanavikundi tuboresha mazingira tulejeshe dunia katika hali iliyokuwa nzuri.

Asanteni Sana ni sisi wana Amini:-**LUPETA**.
Na Mungu awabariki wote. Amen.

Best Small Groups Seminar – Dodoma, 22-26 November

In November 48 of the best TIST small groups met in Dodoma for a seminar. Together with the TIST office staff they talked about ways to improve the program. It was a very good time of sharing experiences and advice. Below are some of the main topics that were discussed in the seminar.

Accurate SGMRS

The best small groups agreed that it was very important to give accurate reports on the number of your trees and seedlings. The groups said that they are proud to talk about their results because they are accurate and are happy to have people to come and check. Ask yourselves the question: are you proud of your group? Would you be happy to let people come and check your work? Please make every effort to submit accurate results, as this will improve the program and avoid delays in you receiving your vouchers.

The vision of TIST after five years

The groups were asked to think how the TIST program would look after five years if they continued well. Their answers were:

- Improved conservation of the environment.
- Increased forest cover.
- Economic development to the country.
- Increasing numbers of small groups.
- Employment to the citizens.
- Social development due to education and overcoming poverty.

Be encouraged! Keep working hard for TIST and we will see the benefits of the program more and more each year.

Why is training given to groups?

The seminar participants explained that training was important for the following reasons:

- To improve the TIST program
- To understand the program well
- To reduce poverty in society
- To remind members of their duties
- To help other small groups to improve
- To improve their own activities
- To know the importance of environmental conservation
- To help people take control of their lives.

This year we are expanding the training material at the nodes. We hope that when you come to the nodes you will learn many new things. Attend your next node to find out what topics are being taught

Semina ya vikundi bora-Dodoma,22-26 Novemba.

Mwezi wa Novemba vikundi bora vya TIST 48 vilikutana Dodoma kwa ajili ya semina. Pamoja na wafanyakazi wa TIST waliongelea njia ambazo zingeweza kuinua mradi. Ulikuwa ni mudda mzuri wa kubadilishana uzoefu pamoja na mawazo. Hapo chini ni baadhi ya mada ambazo ziliongelewa wakati wa semina.

Usahihi wa Taarifa za Mwezi

Vikundi bora vilikubaliana kuwa ni muhimu kutoa taarifa za usahihi kuhusu idadi ya miti na miche waliyonayo. Vikundi vilisema kuwa vinajiamini kujadili kuhusu matokeo kwa sababu wapo sahihi na wanafuraha kuwa na watu ambao wanakwenda kuangalia miti yao. Jiulizeni wenyewe mnajiamini kwenye kikundi chenu? Mtakuwa na furaha kuruhusu watu kuja kuangalia kazi zenu? Tafadhali fanyeni kila njia kuhakikisha kuwa mnaleta taarifa zilizo sahihi, kwa hili mdari utaendelea na kupunguza uchelewaji wa vocha.

Maono ya TIST baada ya miaka mitano

Vikundi vililizwa kufikiria kuhusu mpango wa TIST baada ya miaka mitano kama wataendelea vizuri. Majibu yao yalikuwa kama ifuatavyo:

- Kuendeleza utunzaji wa mazingira
- Kuongeza ukubwa misitu
- Ukuaji wa uchumi wa nchi
- Kuongeza idadi ya vikundi
- Ajira kwa wananchi
- Ukuaji wa maisha kwa ajili ya elimu na kukabiliana na janga la njaa.

Jipeni Moyo!! Endelea kufaya kazi kwa nguvu na TIST na utaona faida za mradi zaidi na zaidi kila mwaka.

Kwa nini Mafunzo yanatolewa kwa vikundi

Washiriki wa semina walielezea kuwa mafunzo ni muhimu kwao kwa sababu zifuatazo;

- Kuendeleza mradi wa TIST
- Kuelewa kwa undani juu ya mradi
- Kupunguza umaskini kwenye jamii zetu
- Kuwakumbusha washiriki kazi zao
- Kusaidia vikundi vingine kuendelea
- Kuinua kazi zao wao wenyewe
- Kujua umuhimu wa utunzaji wa mazingira
- Kusaidia watu kuyatunza maisha yao

Mwaka huu tunaongeza nyenzo za kufundishia kwenye mikutano nodi. Tunatumaini kuwa pindi mtakapokuja kwenye nodi mtajifunza mambo mengi mapya. Hudhulieni mikutano ya nodi ya mwezi unaofuata ili kujionea mambo yapi

this year.

What is the TIST program?

Try to answer these questions in your small groups this month. It is important to know about the project because then you can tell new groups about TIST. It will also help you to receive vouchers on time if you know the requirements properly! The answers will be published in the next HMM.

1. What method of leadership does TIST use?
2. Is one person alone allowed to join the TIST program?
3. How many trees does a group need to join TIST?
4. How many trees should be planted each year to be an active TIST group?
5. What other requirements do you need to be a TIST group?
6. Mention four things that happen in the node meetings.
7. What are the requirements to receive a voucher?
8. Why does TIST want each group to do conservation farming?
9. Why does TIST educate about HIV/AIDS?

Best Small Groups

A best small group is a group that is very successful and productive in all their TIST activities. Being a best small group means that you may get invited to seminars to share your ideas. It also means you have an important responsibility in helping to recruit and train other groups. The TIST staff wants to serve the best groups as much as possible by equipping them with good training.

During the seminar the groups decided what qualifications were needed to become a best small group:

1. Groups which have at least 3000 trees and with an additional 2000 trees planted each year.
2. Groups which have at least 1 acre of conservation farming per group member.
3. Groups which record their data on the SGMRs very accurately.
4. Groups which have opened a bank account.
5. Groups which have signed the GHG contract.
6. Groups which share ideas for improving the TIST program.
7. Groups which attend the node meetings and submit their SGMRs.

In addition to these requirements, a best small group

yatakayofundishwa mwaka huu.

TIST ni Mradi gani?

Jaribu kujibu swali hili kwenye kikundi chenu mwezi huu. Ni muhimu kujua kuhusu mradi sababu unaweza kuwaambia vikundi vipya kuhusu TIST. Pia itakusaidia kupata vocha mapema kama utafahamu mahitaji kwa uhakika!! Jibu litatolewa kwenye HMM inayokuja.

1. Mfumo gani wa uongozi ambao TIST inatumia?
2. Mtu mmoja peke yake anaweza kujiunga na mradi wa TIST?
3. Miti mingapi kikundi kinapaswa kuwa nayo kujiunga na mradi TIST?
4. Miti mingapi kikundi kinapaswa kupanda ili kuwa hai kwenye mradi wa TIST?
5. Mahitaji yapi mengine uapaswa kuwa nayo ili kuwa kikundi cha TIST?
6. Taja mambo manne yanayofanyika wakati wa mkutano wa nodi?
7. Mahitaji gani unatakiwa kutimiza ili upate vocha?
8. Kwa nini TIST inataka kila kikundi kilime kilimo Hai?
9. Kwa nini TIST inaelisha kuhusu UKIMWI?

Kikundi Bora

Kikundi bora ni kile kikundi ambacho kinafanya kazi na kimefaulu kwenye kazi zote za TIST. Kwa kuwa kikundi bora imaanisha kwamba unaweza kualikwa kwenye semina kushirikishana mawazo yenu. Pia imaanisha kuwa una umuhimu na majukumu kusaidia kuongeza na kufundisha vikundi vingine. Ofisi ya TIST inataka kusaidia vikundi bora kwa uwezo wao wote kwa kuwapa mafunzo bora.

Kipindi cha semina walizungumzia kuhusu vigezo gani vinatakiwa ili kikundi kiitwe bora:

1. Kikundi ambacho kina angalau miti 3000 na kuwa na miti 2000 ya kupanda kila mwaka
2. Kikundi ambacho kina angalau ekari moja ya kilimo Hai kwa kila mwanakikundi.
3. Kikundi ambacho kinaweka rekodi ya taarifa ya mwezi kwa usahihi.
4. Kikundi ambacho kimefungua akaunti benki
5. Kikundi ambacho kimesaini mkataba wa hewa taka.
6. Kikundi ambacho kinashirikisha mawazo yake katika kuinua mradi.
7. Kikundi ambacho kinahudhuria mikutano ya nodi na kuwakilisha fomu zao za tarifa ya mwezi.

Kwa nyongeza ya hayo zaidi ya mahitaji hayo, kikundi bora pia kitakuwa tayari kupokea wageni na

will probably also be ready to receive visitors and show them their work, work with the Government to get more land for planting trees, recruit and train other small groups, and have other activities apart from tree planting.

If you think your group meets these requirements you are able to apply to be a best small group. You will find application forms at your next node meeting. Please fill out the form and then the staff will be able to process your application. There will be a visit to each group **that applies with a team of quantifiers and staff.**

Seedling Payment

There is now a new policy about how seedlings will be paid.

- You will be paid for up to 3000 seedlings after they have been transplanted.
- These seedlings have to be counted by a quantifier before you get paid.
- If you have more than 3000 seedlings the extra ones that survive one year will receive a bonus payment.
- For example: If you have 4000 new seedlings, and these are counted by a quantifier, you will be paid for 3000. You now have an extra 1000 seedlings that have not yet been paid for. One year later we can see how many new trees have survived. If any of these additional seedlings have survived as trees you will be given the tree payment and the seedling payment. So if 750 of the 1000 additional seedlings survive, you will be paid for the 750 trees plus the 750 seedlings payment at the same time.

Lost Voucher Program

We have discovered that many vouchers issued have not been deposited into the small group's bank accounts. This may be because of many reasons. It is possible that the voucher was printed but then lost by the office, the coordinators or the small groups. We all want your small group to get paid for the Greenhouse Gas benefits of the work you have done. Therefore there will now be a new system for all the lost vouchers that have not been paid into accounts.

- All vouchers issued before June 2004 which have not been paid into bank accounts will be voided.
- The computer system will create a new voucher for your group.
- This voucher will be calculated using the most recent quantified data from your groves.
- This data will be used to calculate how much money you are owed. Therefore there will be one voucher that replaces all your other lost vouchers.
- All future vouchers issued will have expiry dates. Please pay all vouchers into your

kuwaonyesha kazi zao, kusaidiana na serikali kupata ardhi zaidi kwa ajili ya upandaji miti. kuongeza na kufundisha vikundi vingine na kuwa na kazi nyingine mbali na pandaji wa miti.

Kama unaona kuwa kikundi kinafikisha mahitaji hayo unaweza kuomba kuwa kati ya vikundi bora. Utapata fomu ya maombi kwenye mkutano unaofuata wa nodi. Tafadhali jaza fomu na badaye ofisi itayafanyia kazi maombi yako. Kutakuwa na kutembelewa **kwa kila kikundi ambacho kimejaza fomu kutoka kwa qwantifaya na mtu toka ofisini.**

Malipo ya Miche

Sasa kuna mfumo mpya ambao unaonyesha jinsi gani miche itakavyolipwa.

- Mtakuwa mnalipwa miche hadi 3000 baada ya miche hiyo kupandikizwa.
- Miche hiyo inatakiwa kukaguliwa na qwantifaya kabla ya kulipwa.
- Kama una miche zaidi ya 3000. Miche hiyo ziada itakayopona mwaka mmoja utapata malipo ya zaida.
- Kwa mfano: Kama una miche 4000 na imekaguliwa na qwantifaya, utalipwa kwa ajili ya miche 3000. Na sasa bado unakuwa na miche 1000 ambayo haijalipwa. Mwaka mmoja baadaye tutaona miti mingapi ambayo ipo hai. Kama kuna miche yoyote ya ziada ambayo itakuwa imepona kama miti, utalipwa malipo kama ya miche na miti. Kwa hiyo kama 750 ya 1000 ya miche hiyo itapona, basi utalipwa kwa ajili ya miche 750 na miti 750 kwa wakati mmoja.

Mpango wa Vocha Zilizopotea

Tumegundua kuwa vocha nyingi zilizotolewa kwa wanavikundi bado hazijawekwa kwenye akaunti za vikundi vidogo vidogo. Hii inaweza kuwa kwa sababu mbalimbali. Inwezekana labda vocha zilichapishwa zilipotea ofisini, waratibu au kwenye vikundi vidogo. Tunapenda wote kwenye vikundi walipwe ikiwa ni faida ya kazi ya uvunaji wa hewa taka waliyofanya. Kwa hiyo kwa sasa kutakuwa na mfumo mpya kwa **vocha zote** zilizopotea ambazo hazijalipwa kwenye kwenye akaunti zenu.

- Vocha zote ambazo zitakuwa hazijalipwa kabla ya Juni 2004 kwenye akaunti zenu **zitazuiliwa.**
- Mfumo wa Computer utatengeneza vocha mpya kwa kikundi chako.
- Vocha hizo zitahesabiwa kwa kutumia ukaguzi wa sasa uliofanywa na maqwantifaya kwenye shamba lako.
- Hesabu hizo zitatumia kufanya mahesabu kiasi gani cha fedha ambacho kikundi chako kinatakiwa kulipwa. Kwa hiyo kutakuwa na vocha moja ambayo itajumlisha vocha zote zilizopotea
- Vocha zote zijazo zitakuwa na tarehe ya kuharibika Tafadhali nenda kachukue fedha zako

bank as quickly as possible.

- Remember to attend your node meetings to receive the vouchers.

If you have questions please ask the office staff at your next node meeting.

Small Group Best Practices

Remember:

TIST small groups should be between 6-12 people. With less than six people you may not get as many good ideas, or it will be harder for you to achieve your TIST goals. With more than 12 people it is more difficult for everyone to feel included. It may be difficult for everyone to share their ideas or to listen properly.

Family groups are not the best idea for TIST groups. There are some examples of very good family groups, but it is generally better if most of the group members are not from the same family. Family groups may find it more difficult to rotate leadership and divide work tasks fairly. If the group are friends it is easier for all members to share ideas freely and work together equally.

Rotating Leadership

Rotating leadership is where each group member takes it in turn to lead and co-lead the group meeting. There is no one single leader – the responsibility is equally shared amongst everybody.

Some of the benefits include:

- Each person has different ways of leading, and each person has different gifts. Rotating the leadership means group members can all learn from each other about leadership.
- If everyone is supportive and encouraging, even shy group members will have the chance to grow in confidence and leadership abilities. We are able to learn something from everyone.
- Rotating leadership also reduces the stress of one person being responsible all the time. Because the responsibility is equally shared, no one person should be overly burdened or tired by the job.
- Rotating the leadership means there will be fewer problems if one person likes to dominate the conversation and be in charge all the time. Each person will have his or her own chance to lead or co-lead the meeting.
- Remember, the co-leader keeps time and helps the leader serve the small group.

Best Practices

- A group promises from the beginning that the leadership will rotate.
- Begin rotating leadership as soon as possible.

benki haraka iwezekanavyo.

- Kumbuka kuhudhuria mikutano ya nodi ili upate vocha.

Kama una maswali tafadhali muulize muhusika kutoka ofisini kwenye mikutano ya nodi ijayo.

NJIA BORA ZA VIKUNDI VIDOGO VIDOGO

Kumbuka

Kikundi kidogo cha TIST lazima kiwe na watu 6-12. Chini ya watu 6 hamtapata mawazo mazuri kwa mengi, au itakuwa ngumu kwenu kufanikiwa katika malengo ya TIST. Na zaidi ya watu 12 itakuwa ngumu kwa kila mmoja wenu kujisikia kama yupo kwenye kikundi. Itakuwa vigumu kwa kila mmoja kuchangia mawazo au kusikilizana kwa vizuri.

Vikundi vya kifamilia sio wazo zuri kwa vikundi vya TIST. Kuna mifano ya vikundi vizuri vya kifamilia, kwa ujumla ni vizuri kuwa na watu wsiotoka kwenye familia moja. Kwa vikundi vya kifamilia inakuwa ngumu kufanya uongozi wa mzunguko au kugawana majukumu kwa usawa. Kama kikundi ni cha kirafiki, ni rahisi kwa washiriki kubadilishana mawazo kirahisi na kufanya kazi pamoja kwa usawa.

Uongozi wa Mzunguko

Uongozi wa mzunguko ni mahali ambapo kila mwanakikundi anageuka kuwa mwezeshaji au mwezeshaji mwenza wakati wa kikao cha kikundi. Hakuna kiongozi mmoja kwa kikundi-majukumu yanagaiwa sawa kwa kila mtu.

Baadhi ya faida zikiwemo:

- Kila mtu ana njia tofauti za kuongoza na kila mtu ana kipawa chake. Kuwa na uongozi wa mzunguko ina maanisha kuwa kila mwanakikundi atajifunza kutoka kwa kila mmoja kuhusu kuongoza.
- Kama kila mmoja atasaidiwa na kupewa moyo, hata wale wenye aibu watapata muda wa kujiamini na kuweza kuongoza. Tunao uwezo wa kujifunza kutoka kwa kila mmoja.
- Pia uongozi wa mzunguko unapunguza mzigo kwa mtu mmoja kuwa na majukumu kipindi chote. Kwa sababu majukumu yanagaiwa kwa usawa kwa kila mtu, hakuna mtu atakaye elemewa na mzigo wala kuchoka kutokana na kazi.
- Uongozi wa mzunguko imaanisha kuwa kutakuwa hakuna matatizo kama mtu mmoja atatawala mazungumzo na kuwa na mhusika kila mara. Kila mtu atakuwa na nafasi ya kuongoza kikao.

NJIA BORA

- Kikundi kinaahidi tangu mwanzo kuwa uongozi utazunguka.

- At the end of each meeting decide who will be leader and co-leader next time.
- Everyone should get a chance to lead and co-lead.
- If a group member does not want to lead, or is shy, the group can let him or her watch others lead first. Then they can co-lead before leading next time.
- Pass any teaching materials on to the next leader.
- Group shouldn't let anyone dominate the discussion.
- Remember to wait for people to speak after asking a question.

Servant Leadership

The leader is a servant because he or she should try to put the other group members first.

1. The leader should be humble, patient, accepting and honest.
2. The leader should show the same acceptance and respect for every group member, regardless of what they do outside the group.
3. The leader should speak very little!
4. He or she should encourage all members to share their ideas and have the chance to speak.
5. Leaders should make sure they properly listen to the group members. Encourage people when they have made a contribution.
6. Don't pretend you know all the answers!
7. Even if you do know the answer it is better to let the group discuss the question themselves. If someone asks a question, offer it to the rest of the group to discuss. For example, say 'Good question. What do others think?' or 'what do others feel?'.
8. Try to recognize the gifts that each person has, and to encourage them in the things they do well.
9. Remember to share your own stories, strengths and weaknesses with the group. An honest, open leader makes others feel comfortable to share themselves.

Best Practices

- Always be looking for ways to serve the people in your group.
- Look for the gifts that each person brings to the group. Point it out when you see it. Help people recognize their gifts.
- Be patient.
- Listen more than you talk!
- If you ask a question, wait! Do not rush to answer it yourself.

- Anza oungozi wa mzunguko mara moja.
- Kwenye mwisho wa kikao chagueni tu ambaye mwezeshaji na mwezeshaji mwenza kipindi kijacho.
- Kila mmoja lazima apate nafasu ya kuwezesha na kuwa mwezeshaji mwenza.
- Kama mwanakikundi atakataa kuongoza, au ataona aibu, kikundi kinaweza kumwacha angalie wengine kwanza. Kisha anaweza kuwa mwezeshaji mwenza kabla ya kuwa mwezeshaji kipindi kijacho.
- Mpatie makablasha ya kufundishia kipindi kijacho.
- Kikundi kisimwachie mtu mmoja kutawala mazungumzo.
- Kumbuka kusubiri watu wazungumze baada ya kuuliza swali.

Uongozi wa Utumishi

Kiongozi ni mtumwa kwa sababu yeye atatakiwa kuwachagua wanakikundi kwanza.

1. Kiongozi lazima awe mpole, mvumilivu anayekubalika na mwaminifu.
2. Kiongozi anatakiwa awe aonyeshe kukubali na heshima kwa kila mwanakikundi, bila kujali nini anachofanya akiwa nje ya kikundi.
3. Kiongozi hatakiwi kuwa muongeeaji mkuu!
4. Viongozi wanatakiwa kuhakikisha kuwa wanawasikiliza wanakikundi. Kuwapa moyo wanakikundi pale wanapochangia mawazo.
5. Usijifanye unajua majibu yote!
6. Hata kama utakuwa unajua majibu ni vizuri kuwaacha wanakikundi kujadili swali wao wenyewe. Kama kuna mtu atauliza swali, lipeleke kwa wanakikundi wote wajiadili. Kwa mfano sema, swali zuri wengine mnaonaje? Au wengine mnahisia gani?
7. Jaribu kugundua kalama ambazo kila mtu anazo, na kuwapa moyo kwa vitu vizuri wanavyofanya.
8. Kumbuka kubadilishana mazungumzo uliyonayo, punguza mapungufu kwenye kikundi. Mtu mwaminifu, kiongozi muwazi atawafanya wengine wajisikie huru, kuchangia baina yao.

NJIA BORA

- Mara zote angalia njia njia za kusaidia watu kwenye kikundi chako.
- Angalia vipaji ambavyo kila mmoja amekuja nacho kwenye kikundi. Chagua pindi unapoviona. Pia saidia wengine kutambua vipaji vyao.
- Kuwa mvumilivu.
- Sikiliza zaidi kuliko maongezi.!

- Offer the question to the rest of the group.
- Don't debate! Acknowledge even the most unusual statement with: "That's an interesting view. Does anyone else have any thoughts on that?" Throw it back to the group so others may contribute.
- Accept people and statements without criticism or judgment.
- Acknowledge and demonstrate respect for the person with whom you may not agree.
- Maka utauliza swali,subiri! Usikimbilie kulijibu wewe mwenyewe.
- Liweke swali kwa wenzio hili nao wachangie.
- Msilumbane! Kubaliana hata na maelezo yasiyo sahihi kwa:Hilo ni jambo la kufurahisha. Kuna mtu mwingine mwenye wazo kuhusu hilo. Rudisha tena kwenye kikundi hili wengine waweze kuchangia.
- Kubaliana na watu na maelezo yao bila kuwapinga au kuwauliza.
- Kutambua na kuonyesha kwaheshima kwa mtu ambaye hukubaliani naye.

SUMMARY:

- A good leader will
- Accept everyone
- Listen
- Be open and honest

Remember Kujengana at the end of every meeting!
We'll review Kujengana and more Small Group Best Practices in the February HMM.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TREES

Trees are very important for environmental and material reasons:

A. Environmental improvement:

- Trees cover soil, which protects it from wind and water erosion.
- Leaves and twigs fall to the ground and provide the soil with extra nutrients.
- Trees increase soil moisture by covering the soil and hence reducing evaporation.
- Tree roots help bind the soil and therefore reduce erosion.
- Tree roots also help water to enter the soil and hence improve underground water circulation.
- Trees improve local weather conditions by increasing the amount of water vapour in the air (increased humidity).
- Trees improve air quality by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
- Trees provide shade and shelter.

B. Material and nutritional value:

- Construction materials (furniture, posts, fences, rope etc.)
- Fuel wood
- Medicine
- Food/fodder

Look after your trees – they are valuable!

WEEDING

The most important activity this month is to **weed** your seedling and conservation farming holes. Keep the area where your seedlings are as clean as possible. Pull up any weeds that are growing near your seedlings.

KWA UFUPI:

- Kiongozi Mzuri
- Atamkubali kila mtu.
- Msikivu.
- Muwazi na Mvumilivu.

Kumbukeni kujengana kila mfikapo mwisho wa kila kikao! Tutaandika kwa mara nyingine tena juu kujengana na juu ya njia bora za vikundi vidogo mwezi Februari

UMUHIMU WA MITI.

Miti ina umuhimu mkubwa kwa mazingira na kwa sababu ya matumizi:

A. Uboreshaji wa Mazingira:

- Miti inafunika ardhi, kulinda kutokana na mmomonyoko unaosababishwa na maji au upepo.
- Majani na matawi yanayoanguka kwenye ardhi yanasaidia kutengeneza virutubisho kwenye udongo.
- Miti inaongeza kwa kuongeza unyevunyevu kwenye udongo kwa kufunika na hivyo kupunguza kupoteza kwa maji kwa wingi.
- Mizizi ya miti inasaidia kushikanisha udongo hivyo inapunguza mmomonyoko wa udongo.
- Mizizi ya miti pia inasaidia maji kuingia ardhi hivyo inaongeza mzunguko wa maji ardhi.
- Miti inasaidia kwa kuweka hali nzuri ya hewa kwa kuongeza unyevunyevu kwenye anga.
- Miti inasaidia kuwa na hewa safi kwa kupunguza hewa taka kwenye anga na kuongeza hewa safi.
- Miti inatupatia kivuli na matunda.

B. Virutubisho na Mahitaji mengine:

- Vifaa vya ujenzi (Fenicha, Nguzo, Kamba, Wigo n.k)
- Kuni
- Madawa
- Chakula/ Malisho

Linda miti yako-ina thamani sana!

Palizi

Kitu muhimu kwa mwezi huu ni kupalilia miche yako na shamba lako la kilimo hai. Hakikisha sehemu

Weeding is important for these reasons:

1. Your seedlings need water, soil nutrients and light to grow strong. If there are weeds they will compete with your seedling for these things. The weeds will use the soil nutrients and water that your seedlings need. The result is that your seedlings will be weaker and may not survive.
2. If your area is not weeded there will be more pests attracted to the area. Pests can damage and kill your seedlings. The less weeds there are, the less chance there will be of snakes and insects.

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 indicate that small groups are maintaining them and are good examples of the TIST program. This will attract many people to come and see your work.
- Clean groves enable the quantifiers to count the trees quickly and accurately

We encourage you to weed your groves. The hard work will make a difference – your trees will be healthier and stronger. The same is true for your crops. Weed your shambas this month!

- I. Remember to protect your seedlings so that animals (e.g. goats) do not eat them or trample on them. Consider fencing your grove or surrounding your seedling with some thorn bushes.
- II. If you have some days with no rain remember to water your seedlings.

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

ambayo miche yako ipo ni safi na haina magugu. Ondoa magugu yoyote yale yannayoota kando ya miche yako.

Palizi ni muhimu kwa sababu zifuatazo:

1. Miche yako inahitaji maji, udongo na virutubisho kukua. Kama kuna magugu yatagombania pamoja na miche yako kwa ajili ya chakula kwenye udongo. Magugu yatatumia virutubisho kwenye udongo na maji ambavyo miche yako inahitaji. Matokeo yake ni kwamba miche yako itakuwa dhaifu na itashindwa kustahimili.
2. Kama hutapalilia maeneo ya mashamba yako wadudu waharibifu weng watakuwepo kwenye eneo lako. Wadudu wanaweza kuharibu na kuua miche yako. Kama kutakuwa na magugu machache basi pia hakutakuwa na wadudu kama nyoka kwenye eneo hilo.

Hapa kuna faida za kupalilia shamba lako.

- Miti itakuwa haraka maana magugu hayatapokonya chakula na maji kutoka kwenye udongo.
- Miti itakuwa na nguvu na imara hivyo itakuwa haraka kwa kipindi kifupi.
- Miti itapata mwanga wa jua bila kizuizi
- Miti haitapata magonjwa mengi.
- Miti pia italindwa kutokana na moto.
- Kuweka miti yako kwenye hali ya usafi inamaanisha kuwa kikundi kipo kwenye msimamo na mfano mzuri wa mpango wa TIST. Hii itawavutia watu wengi kuja na kuona miti yenu.
- Kupalilia miti yenu pia itasaidia qwantifaya kuhesabu miti yenu haraka na kwa usahihi.

Tunawahimiza nyinyi kupalilia miti yenu. Kazi yenu italeti mabadiliko- miti yenu itakuwa na afya na yenye nguvu. Sawasawa na kwenye mazao yenu. Palilia shamba lako mwezi huu.

- I. Kumbuka kulinda miche yako ili wanyama kama mbuzi wasiharibu au kukanyaga. Zingatia pia kuzingushia wigo miche yako kwa miiba
- II. Kama kutakuwa na siku ambazo hakuna mvua kumbuka kumwagilia miche yako.

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 Y AMWEZI KILA MWEZI;
- KUJAZA MIKATABA YA KUHAMISHIA HAKI

LIVES.

TIST STATISTICS

TIST Small groups: 2,616

Trees alive: 4,933,234

FEBRUARY NODE MEETING SCHEDULE

All meetings begin at 9:00 A.M and end at 1:00 PM

Area	Day	Week
Kibakwe	Tuesday	1 st week
Wotta	Wednesday	1 st week
Iyenge	Thursday	1 st Week
Mzase	Friday	1 st Week
Chogola	Saturday	1 st Week
Pwaga	Tuesday	1 st week
Lumuma	Wednesday	1 st week
Kitati	Thursday	1 st Week
K/Kuu	Friday	1 st Week
Manghangu	Saturday	1 st Week
Lupeta	Tuesday	1 st week
Bumila	Wednesday	1 st week
Makutupa	Thursday	1 st week
Inzomvu	Friday	1 st week
Kimagai	Saturday	1 st week
Iloilo	Monday	2 nd week
Mazae	Tuesday	2 nd week
Mima	Wednesday	2 nd week
Sazima	Thursday	2 nd week
Mkanana	Friday	2 nd week
Iloilo	Monday	2 nd week
Matomondo	Tuesday	2 nd week
Mwezele	Wednesday	2 nd week
Tambi Igunga	Thursday	2 nd week
Tubugwe	Friday	2 nd week
Mseta	Monday	3 rd week
Chamkoroma	Tuesday	3 rd week
Iduo	Wednesday	3 rd week
Suguta	Thursday	3 rd week
Mlali – Iyegu	Friday	3 rd week
Pembamoto	Monday	3 rd week
Ghumbi	Tuesday	3 rd week
Lengaji	Wednesday	3 rd week
Kibaigwa	Thursday	3 rd week
Pandambili	Friday	3 rd week
Majawanga	Saturday	3 rd week
Banyibanyi	Monday	3 rd week
Mkoka	Tuesday	3 rd week
Matongoro	Wednesday	3 rd week
Songambebe	Thursday	3 rd week
Mkutani	Friday	3 rd week
Kisokwe	Monday	4 th week
Idilo	Tuesday	4 th week
Nghambi	Wednesday	4 th week
Kongwa	Thursday	4 th week

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 : 2616

Miti ya TIST : 4,933,234

RATIBA YA MIKUTANO YA NODI MWEZI FEBRUARI

Mikutano yote inapaswa kuanza saa 3:00 asubuhi na

kuishia saa 7:00 mchana.

Eneo	Siku	Wiki
Kibakwe	Jumanne	Wiki la 1
Wotta	Jumatano	Wiki la 1
Iyenge	Alhamisi	Wiki la 1
Mzase	Ijumaa	Wiki la 1
Chogola	Jumamosi	Wiki la 1
Pwaga	Jumanne	Wiki la 1
Lumuma	Jumatano	Wiki la 1
Kitati	Alhamisi	Wiki la 1
K/Kuu	Ijumaa	Wiki la 1
Manghangu	Jumamosi	Wiki la 1
Lupeta	Jumanne	Wiki la 1
Bumila	Jumatano	Wiki la 1
Makutupa	Alhamisi	Wiki la 1
Inzomvu	Ijumaa	Wiki la 1
Kimagai	Jumamosi	Wiki la 1
Iloilo	Jumatatu	Wiki la 2
Mazae	Jumanne	Wiki la 2
Mima	Jumatano	Wiki la 2
Sazima	Alhamisi	Wiki la 2
Mkanana	Ijumaa	Wiki la 2
Iloilo	Jumatatu	Wiki la 2
Matomondo	Jumanne	Wiki la 2
Mwezele	Jumatano	Wiki la 2
Tambi - Igunga	Alhamisi	Wiki la 2
Tubugwe	Ijumaa	Wiki la 2
Mseta	Jumatatu	Wiki la 3
Chamkoroma	Jumanne	Wiki la 3
Iduo	Jumatano	Wiki la 3
Suguta	Alhamisi	Wiki la 3
Mlali – Iyegu	Ijumaa	Wiki la 3
Pembamoto	Jumatatu	Wiki la 3
Ghumbi	Jumanne	Wiki la 3
Lengaji	Jumanne	Wiki la 3
Kibaigwa	Alhamisi	Wiki la 3
Pandambili	Ijumaa	Wiki la 3
Majawanga	Jumamosi	Wiki la 3
Banyibanyi	Jumatatu	Wiki la 3
Mkoka	Jumanne	Wiki la 3
Matongoro	Jumatano	Wiki la 3
Songambebe	Alhamisi	Wiki la 3
Mkutani	Ijumaa	Wiki la 3

Manungu	Friday	4 th week	Kisokwe	Jumatatu	Wiki la 4
Mbande	Saturday	4 th week	Idilo	Jumanne	Wiki la 4
Sejeli	Monday	4 th week	Nghambi	Jumatano	Wiki la 4
Hogoro	Tuesday	4 th week	Kongwa	Alhamisi	Wiki la 4
Chamae	Wednesday	4 th week	Manungu	Ijumaa	Wiki la 4
Gairo	Thursday	4 th week	Mbande	Jumamosi	Wiki la 4
Lubeho	Friday	4 th week	Sejeli	Jumatatu	Wiki la 4
Ibuti	Saturday	4 th week	Hogoro	Jumanne	Wiki la 4
			Chamae	Jumatano	Wiki la 4
			Gairo	Alhamisi	Wiki la 4
			Lubeho	Ijumaa	Wiki la 4
			Ibuti	Jumamosi	Wiki la 4

