



## TIST HABARI MOTO MOTO

Tel. +255784-537720/+255717-062960/+255782-250947 , P.O.BOX 6049 MOROGORO

E-Mail [info@tist.org](mailto:info@tist.org) September 2010



### UMUHIMU WA KUWA MBUNIFU KATIKA VIKUNDI VYETU

Ubunifu ni njia mojawapo muhimu sana yakujinua/kujikwama kimaisha na kuupiga vita umasikini, Haswa unapokuwa kuwa katika vikundi vidogo vya Tist, ili kikundi chenu kiweza kujisimamia na kuwa kikundi bora katika swala la ujasilimali, ni lazima wanakikundi mufundishane njia mbalimbali za kubuni miradi na kilimo bora kama sehemu mojawapo ya kuupiga vita umaskini.



### The importance of small income generating projects.

All TIST groups are encouraged to be creative and start small income generating activities that will help you and your families. This is not a new idea we have been saying in our seminars and training for a long time. That the income from the vouchers are small especially to many groups with few trees so having these projects will be of great help.



Hapa tuna maanisha kwamba wanavikundi wote wa Tist mnapaswa kuwa na miradi mbalimbali ambayo mtakuwa mkiibuni katika vikao vyenu vya vikundi na kushirikisha katika kuitekeleza na kutarajia matunda mazuri katika jambo ambalo mtakuwa mmelibuni ninyi kama kikundi.

#### Kwa mfano:-

Kikundi kinaweza kuanzisha miradi ya bustani ya mbogamboga, Ufugaji wa kuku, mbuzi, ngome na hata samaki, kuliko kutegemea tu malipo ya miti ambayo yanalipwa na Tist na kwa kiasi kikubwa wengi wenu hayakidhi mahitaji yenu kulingana na idadi chache ya miti mliyokuwa. Tusikubali kubaki nyuma kwa kukazana kujishughulisha na mambo ya ubunifu kwa kuwa wajasilimali wenye juhudi ya kufanya kazi kwa Bidii na kuhakikisha mnapambana vizuri na



Here is an example of such small projects that can be started in your areas:

- Tea room
- gardening
- keeping chickens and goats (animal husbandry)
- piggery
- Bee hives
- fish ponds

These projects are also encouraged by the government and you may get some support from the government and other NGOs.

umasikini na njaa ambayo imekumba maeneo yetu mengi tuliyo nayo.

**Hapa kuna mfano bora kutoka kwa mwanakikundi wa Mazingira Chamkoloma wilaya ya Kongwa ambao tunaweza kuiga na kusikia tena ukamhamasisha kila mmoja wetu.**



**Raphael Chinolo:-** Ni mkulima mbunifu na mjasiriamali ambaye yupo katika kikundi kilicho anzishwa na Tist, na kuwa na mafanikio makubwa sana katika kazi zake za ubunifu na ujasiriamali na kumfanya apate kufahamika sana katika mashirika mbalimbali yanayomtembelea na kuipenda kazi yake nzuri ikiwa ni pamoja na Tist na serikali pia.

Chinolo amekuwa akijishughulisha zaidi na mambo ya ubunifu katika kilimo na kuboresha mazingira na kuwa na mfanikio makubwa yanayoonekana kwa macho. Kazi zake zimekuwa zikivutia watu wengi sana wanaofika nyumbani kwake, wakiona jinsi alivyotumia njia bora za ufugaji wa samaki na kuku wa kienyeji nk. Hapo juu tunaona baadhi ya picha ambazo ni za mabwawa ya samaki na vitaru vya miche ya miti kwa lengo la kuboresha mazingira.

Tunapaswa kuwa wabunifu ili kujikwamua na umasikini.

## **MAANDALIZI YA MWAKA 2011**

***Uchimbaji wa mashimo na utayarishaji wa miche kwa ajili ya mpango wa mwaka 2011***

Shughuli za uchimbaji wa mashimo kwa ajili ya upandaji wa miti na uandaaji wa mashamba kwa ajili ya kilimo kufuatana na mpango wa TIST 2011 umeshaanza katika sehemu mbalimbali. Maeneo mengi mapya yameshatembelewa ni jambo la kufurahisha na Inatia moyo sana. Wawakilishi wetu walipata bahati ya kutembelea Matongoro, Banyibanyi, Mima, Mkutani, hivyo kupata nafasi ya kuonana na vikundi vyote. Hayo ni baadhi tu ya maeneo yaliyokwisha tembelewa na wafanyakazi wa Tist.



**Chinolo** is an excellent example of what we are talking about. He has fish ponds, chickens, cows for milk, bee hives etc. His work has attracted and impressed many people and we would like all TIST groups and members *to learn from his example*. So when you meet in your group meeting discuss and see what is possible for you. Here are some photos of his work.

### **PREPARATIONS OF 2011**

***Holes and Seedlings made ready for the year 2011 Programme.***

The process of digging holes for planting trees and crops for the TIST 2011 program has already started in many different areas. Many New areas have been visited and people could be seen busy working.

Our reporter was fortunate enough to be able to visit Matongoro, Banyibanyi, Mima, Mkutani, we are see all groups These areas mentioned are just some of the many groups. Sma group members are very happy with this work of TIST despite some of their areas being hard to dig. Small group members said, "It's a hard job but as a small groups we can work together and use our combined power to do this work" they say.

Our reporter was able to observe that the motivation for people's efforts came from a real desire to care for the land and to help it to be more productive now and in the future. Even if the work is hard they are happy to improve their land and also their lives by using new ideas and Njia Bora. Every group should complete digging holes and prepare seedling for new Trees. As you know we encourage each group to plant 1000 new trees every year well as an acre of land for CF per group.

#### **Hole and soil preparation.**

Dig deep square holes. The bigger the better, but as a guide holes should be 60-100cm deep and 40-60 cm wide. Optimum is that the hole goes through the hard pan(depth varies from 18 inches downwards) into the subsoil. This pan is not thick but requires a bit of sweat to break. Separate the topsoil from the panned, gravel soil and the subsoil.

Wanavikundi wengi wanafurahia shughuli hii ya Tist, yakuhamasisha undaaji wa mashimo, japokuwa kwa kipindi hiki ardhi ni ngumu kwani hiki si kipindi cha mvua. Wanavikundi walisikika wakisema “hii ni kazi ngumu lakini kwa kuwa tunashiriki pamoja kama vikundi tunafanikisha kazi hii”.

Wawakilishi wetu waligundua kwamba juhudi waliyonayo wanavikundi wengi inatokana na nia waliyonayo ya kuhifadhi ardhi ili kwamba ifae zaidi kwa uzalishaji katika muda ujao. Ukweli ni kwamba kazi ni ngumu lakini wanavikundi wanaifanya kwa furaha kwani wanaelewa kwamba wanaboresha ardhi na maisha yao pia kwa kutumia njia za kisasa na bora. Vikundi ambavyo Vitakamilisha uchimbaji mashimo sambamba na uoteshaji wa miche ya miti na miti iliyo hai zaidi ya 1000 watapatiwa malipo ya Vocher kwa kuboresha zaidi. Kufikia malengo ya kuthibitishwa kumbuka unahitaji kuandaa miche 1000 na mashimo 1000 pamoja na heka moja ya ardhi kwa ajili ya Kilimo hai kwa kikundi.

### **Maandalizi ya mashimo na udongo**

Chimba mashimo marefu ya mraba. Shimo kubwa ni zuri lakini, kwa kitaalamu yanatakiwa yachimbwe mashimo yenye urefu wa sentimita 60 – 100 na upana wa sentimita 40 – 60. Ni vizuri zaidi kama utachimba shimo refu hadi kupita lile tabaka la udongo lililo gumu (Urefu wake unaweza kuwa inchi 18 kwenda chini) ndani ya tabaka la juu la ardhi. Tabaka hili lililo gumu sio pana au kubwa sana lakini huhitaji nguvu ya kutosha ili kuivunja sehemu hii. Tenganisha udongo wa juu na ule wa kwenye tabaka gumu, udongo wenye mawe mawe na ule udongo baada ya kupita tabaka gumu.

Changanya udongo wa juu na mbolea ya samadi, au mbolea uliyotengenezwa kutokana na mimea ya magugu (Yaliyokatwa na kukusanywa kutokana na mbegu za magugu).

Changanya Udongo wa ndani kabisa na ule udongo wa kwenye tabaka gumu halafu ufukie shimo kwa mchanyiko huo, weka udongo wa juu/mbolea changanya juu (ambamo ndimo miche itapandikizwa).

Acha sentimita chache za shimo bila kufukiwa ili kukusanya na kuvuna maji. Weka udongo upande wa chini wa shimo lako nusu duara ili kusaidia ukusanyaji wa maji. Chomeka kijiti katika shimo ili kuweka sehemu ambayo utapandikiza mche wako baada ya mvua kunyesha. Maandalizi yote haya ni lazima yafanywe wiki 4 – 6 kabla ya mvua ili kuwezesha mchanyiko wa udongo na mbolea kuchangamana vizuri na kutulia na ili kuepuka maingiliano ya kazi za upandaji wa mazao ya kawaida ambayo ni ya lazama. (Kama kuna uwezekano wa kumwagilia udongo wa shimo lako baada ya maandalizi itakuwepo faida hasa kwa upande wa mbolea kuchanyika vizuri na udongo na wadudu wadogo waliyomo kwenye mbolea hiyo.

### **Ushauri wa Kitaaluma**

**Maelezo juu ya sehemu ya kupanda miti na muundo wa mashimo.**

Tazama upande wenye muinuko ili kutambua muelekeo na mtiririko wa maji wakati wa mvua. Kuweka makinga maji kwa zile sehemu zenye muinuko ili kuongeza kiasi

Mix the topsoil with farmyard manure, or mulch made from weed vegetation (cut and collected ahead of the weeds seeding.)

Mix the sub-soil and pan soil with mulch and refill the hole, putting the topsoil/manure mix on top (into which the seedling will be transplanted.)

Leave a few centimetres recess at the hole top to allow water collection and harvest. Place the soil balance *on the downside of the hole if it is on a slope* in a semicircle, to aid rainwater harvest. Place a stick in the hole centre to mark transplant spot. These preparations should be done 4-6 weeks ahead of the expected rains to allow soil/manure formation and settling, and to avoid clashing with work necessary for crop planting. (If it is possible to water the soil in the holes after preparation benefits will be derived from Microbial breakdown of the manure to useable elements).

### **Technical Advice.**

#### **Site analysis and hole layout.**

Check the direction of the slope to determine water flow and run off during the rains. Avoid black cotton soils and areas that are prone to water-logging, or ensure that these areas are planted with species that can survive these conditions. Contour across the ridge to maximise water collection and minimise run-off and topsoil erosion. Tree holes will be best dug within the ridges.

Identify the proposed use of the land beneath the trees. Inter-cropping will require wider spacing or avenue planting. Identify tree species to be planted and space according to species and use of that tree. (firewood and coppiced trees will be closer together than fruit and nut trees).

### **How to care for the trees in the nursery**

For those of you with nurseries here is some best practices for keeping those trees alive and healthy before rain comes. The seedlings should be put in the shade, by covering the frame over them. This so that they have some light, but are not scorched by the sun. They should be watered every morning and evening. As the time of transplanting approaches the shade must be removed very slowly either by reducing the grass over the frame Or removing the frame everyday for longer periods until the seedlings are able to cope with direct sunlight. The seedlings should also be watered less to prepare them for transplantation.

The seedling bags should *moved* often to remove the roots that will grow under the soil surface too deeply *and that the taproot will not grow until the tree is transplanted.* (Check up on that best practice.)

cha ukusanyikaji wa maji na kupunguza kutiririka kwa maji ovyo na kuepuka mmomonyoko wa udongo. Mashimo ya kupanda miti yachimbwe vizuri kwenye miinuko.

Tambua matumizi ya ardhi yaliyopendekezwa chini ya miti. Ukichanganya miti na mazao unahitaji nafasi pana au kupanda kwa uwazi. Tambua aina ya mti ambayo itapandwa kwa nafasi kulingana na aina na matumizi ya miti hiyo. (Kuni na Miti ya kawaida inaweza kuwa karibu zaidi kuliko miti ya matunda na miti ya mbegu za mafuta)

### **Kutunza miche katika bustani**

Kwa wale mlio na miti hapa chini nawaletea njia bora za kutunza miche had wakati wa mvua. Miche inapaswa kuwekwa kwenye kivuli, kwa kuweka kingo/ kitu chochote kinachoweza kuikinga miche juu yao. Inafanywa hivi ili kwamba inapata mwanga, lakini sio kusongwa na jua. Kunyweshea kufanyike kwa chombo chenye matundu madogomadogo kila asubuhi na jioni. Kadiri muda wa kupanda shambani unapo karibia ,kivuli kiondolewe polepole aidha kwa kupunguza majani kwenye kibanda au kwa kuondoa kibanda kwa muda mrefu zaidi kila siku mpaka miche itakapo weza kustahimili jua la moja kwa moja. Upunguzaji wa kunyweshea, dhidi ya mahitaji ya miche vitumike ili kukomaza” Miche, tayali kwa kupanda shambani.

Viriba visogezwe mara kwa mara ili mizizi inayojitokeza chini ikatike. Njia nyingine ni kuinua viriba na kukata mizizi inayojitokeza chini kwa kutumia kisu kikali. Viriba vinaweza kupaliliwa kwa kutumia kijiti chenye ncha kali au kutumia mkono. Wadudu wahalibifu wanaweza kuzuiliwa kwa kunyunyiziwa dawa ya Didmac ( 1% malathio) au Basudin 600C. kimo cha kawaida cha miche inayofaa kwa kupanda shambani ni kiasi cha sentimita 25-30. Miche hiyo huchukua miezi minne hadi kumi kuikuza hadi siku ya kuipandikiza, kutegemeana na miti inayohusika.

### **KANUNI ZA TIST**

Kwa kuanzia tunapenda kuwakumbusha kuhusu kanuni za TIST. Kanuni hizo ndizo msingi mkuu wa Mradi wa TIST. Bila kanuni hizo, mradi na kazi zote ambazo tunafanya hazitakuwa na mafanikio. Kanuni hizi zitasaidia wawakilishi wote wa mradi wa TIST kuelewa vema juu ya sisi ni nani, tunafanyaje mambo na watu wengine wanaona, nini tunafanya, tunaunda nini. Hii ni kwa jinsi tunavyoweza kuchangia hata kwenye familia zetu na jamii na kuendeleza mradi wa TIST

#### **Sisi ni nani?**

1. Sisi ni waaminifu
2. Sisi tupo makini
3. Sisi ni wawazi
4. Sisi ni wafanyakazi wa kila mmoja
5. Tukotayari kuwajibika kwa kila mmoja tunafanyaje mambo na watu wengine wanaona,
  1. Sisi tuafanya kazi kwa kujitolea
  2. Tunafanya kazi peke yetu ndani ya vikundi vidogo
  3. Tunaendeleza na kutumia mbinu bora
  4. Tunatumia akili na nguvu/juhudi zetu

The roots can be cut using sharp knife. The bags can be weeded by using a sharp stick or by hand. Insect damage can be prevented by applying pesticides called Didmac (1% malathio) or Basudin 600C. The normal size of the seedlings ready to plant is about 25-30 cm. Seedlings take 4 to 10 months to reach this size depending on the species. *Natural fertilizer? Is thi chemical??*

### **THE TIST VALUES**

To begin, we want to remind you about the TIST Values. They are the foundation and heart of the TIST Program. Without them, the program and the work that all of us do will not thrive.

This will help all the TIST participants have a better understanding of: Who we are, How we do things *that other people can see*; What we do and What we Create. This is how we can contribute to the well-being of our families and our communities and to sustainability the TIST program;

#### **Who We Are**

- 1) We are honest.
- 2) We are accurate.
- 3) We are transparent
- 4) We are servants to each other.
- 5) We are mutually accountable to each other.

#### **How We Do Things *that other people can see***

- 1) We are volunteers.
- 2) We do the work ourselves in small groups
- 3) We develop and use best practices
- 4) We use our head and hands.

#### **What We Do**

- 1) We plant a variety of trees for the long-term.
- 2) We find ways to improve our health.
- 3) We practice Conservation Farming.
- 4) We do other projects and businesses.
- 5) We sell carbon credits.

#### **What We Create.**

This is different from what we do. When we have these values and as we live and do business the way on projects, we create something that was not there before. These include;

- 1) We create Team Work—by doing things this way, we end up working like a team.
- 2) We create Capacity—we create organization, strength, and a system that is strong.
- 3) We create Enjoyment—we see results, we accomplish big things that we enjoy
- 4) We create Big Results—Big results in planting trees. Big results in Conservation farming and from other projects and business that we do.
- 5) We create Low Administrative costs, yet we achieve big results. If there are things that are confusing or that you do not understand about the TIST Values, please ask questions so we can serve you better.

## **NINI TUNAFANYA**

1. Tunapanda aina za miti itakayokaa kwa muda mrefu
2. Tunatafuta njia za kuboresha afya zetu
3. Tunatumia kilimo hai cha kutunza mashamba
4. Tunafanya miradi mbalimbali na biashara mbalimbali
5. Tunauza hewa taka

## **TUNAUNDA NINI**

Hii ni tofauti kwa yale tunayofanya, wakati sisi tukikosa hizo kanuni tunaishi kwa njia ya kufanya biashara/miradi, tunaunda vitu ambavyo hatukuwa navyo hapo awali Hivyo ni:-

- 1. Tunaunda kazi za pamoja** – kwa njia hiyo tunafanya vitu mbalimbali, mwishoni tunapenda kufanya kama kundi
  - 2. Tunaunda uwezo** – Tumeunda makubaliano yenye nguvu na mfumo huu imara
  - 3. Tunaunda kufurahia** – Tukiona matokeo ya kukamilisha mambo makubwa tunafurahi
  - 4. Tunaunda matokeo makubwa** – Matokeo makubwa katika upandaji miti, matokeo makubwa katika kilimo hai na matokeo makubwa katika miradi mingine na biashara tunazofanya
  - 5. Tunaunda gharama ndogo za kiutawala**, lakini tunafanikisha mambo makubwa. Kama kuna vitu ambavyo hauelewi kuhusu Kanuni za TIST, tafadhari uliza ili uweze kuhudumia vizuri.
-