

Mazingira Bora



TIST

The International Small Group & Tree Planting Program
www.tist.org

English Version

An Environmental, Sustainable
Development and Community Forestry
Program.



Mbugiti TIST Cluster from Ngere Tea catchment area during their monthly Cluster meeting last month.

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TIST: Small Group Payments are on-going.

Beginning November last year, we began issuing vouchers to some of the TIST Clusters. Last month, we issued more Clusters with vouchers. Some will receive their payments this month and next. We will continue paying Small Groups.

We wish to remind TIST Farmers that these payments are advance payments or pre-payments. Like in tea, or coffee, or milk sector, where farmers are given advance payments and later deducted during the final payments, these TIST trees pre-payments will be deducted when the first carbon credits profits share is made.

The carbon credit sales agreement, popularly known as GhG Contract, is clear on the carbon payments. Please discuss it at your Cluster meetings. If you have questions, let your Cluster Leaders or Cluster Servants contact any member of Leadership

Council for help and support.

You will notice in your tree payment voucher, an information about the carbon tonnes sequestered and carbon tonnes verified. Carbon tonnes sequestered are those tonnes that have been measured after your grove has been quantified by your Cluster Servant. Verified Carbon tonnes are those tonnes, after quantification, that have been audited by external auditors –Verifiers. For a grove to be verified, it must pass Validation and verification rules which are set by international bodies regulating carbon markets and operations such as Verified Carbon Standards (VCS).

If you notice any anomalies in the voucher, please inform your Cluster Servant or contact Francis Kibe 0722909647, or Jane Kanja 0713436028, or any member of Leadership Council.



Strength in diversity: TIST protects biodiversity.

Biodiversity—the richness and variety of nature—is essential to a healthy environment. Variety is especially important for responding to change and challenges, like drought, pests, or climate change. Since biodiversity is so important, you might think that people everywhere are working to make sure we protect and preserve this natural richness. However, each day, because of our human actions, we are losing species and genetic diversity as forests are cut, wetlands are drained, and resources are over-exploited. We see this loss every day. Think of how many kinds of plants, birds, and animals that you saw often when you, or your parents, were young but that are rare or gone today? There are nine million different species of organisms on our planet, and when we destroy them, it is a permanent loss for each of the seven billion people who share this planet, for our children, and for their children.

TIST farmers are making a difference, working to preserve this rich diversity. Each tree

we plant is an important renewable resource. Each tree we plant reduces pressure on natural, diverse forest, since we can use it instead of cutting forests for fuel wood, timber, and other products. When we plant indigenous trees, as many groups have in riparian buffer groves and thousands of TIST farmers have on their farms, we directly protect biodiversity. These diverse indigenous trees also provide habitat and food for insects, birds, and animals, many of which are important for pollinating our crops, eating pests, or keeping our soil healthy.

TIST farmers are also sharing their knowledge about biodiversity. Farmers are being interviewed in clusters, in a pilot project to share information about biodiversity in their areas. When we learn more about the plants and animals around us, the changes in these areas, and the threats to this diversity, we can take action to preserve this amazing resource. Let's all come together and share our knowledge, and plant indigenous trees to make a better world for all.



TIST Values: The strength and foundation of TIST.

Most TIST Small Groups know TIST values. Still, it is important to reflect on these Values and to be sure that we all are truly living by them. The success of TIST is based on the integrity and effort of individual members within TIST. What we can achieve depends on each of us following these Values as we plant and care for our trees, take part in training and other activities, and report our results. Who is TIST? We are!

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.
- 6) We are Role Models.
- 7) We are Volunteers.

How We Do Things *that other people can see*

- 1) We do the work ourselves in Small Groups.
- 2) We develop and use best practices.
- 3) We use our head and hands.

What Do We Do

- 1) We plant variety of trees for long-term.
- 2) We find ways to improve our health.
- 3) We practice Conservation Farming.
- 4) We do other projects and businesses (sustainable agriculture, nurseries, citrus growing, dairy goats and farming, chickens, bee keeping, fish ponds and fish keeping, silkworm farming, etc.).
- 5) We sell carbon credits.

What We Create

When we follow these Values as we live and do business, we create something good that was not there before.

- 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 Budget/Cost, yet we achieve big results.

TIST: Getting Your Suggestions, Ideas, Concerns, Complaints Shared and Heard.

TIST Values requires us to be honest, accurate, transparent, mutually accountable, and servants to each other. TIST is a family. We want everyone to feel involved and participate fully. Any suggestion, idea, concern or complaint should be heard and addressed.

In order to accomplish the above, Small Groups are encouraged to talk to each other, hear their members out, share ideas and Best Practices. In Cluster meetings, open discussion and participation should be encouraged. Issues that need clarity, or need support, or questions should be documented and passed to Group of Clusters

Council (GOCC) or to the Leadership Council. Cluster Leaders and Cluster Servants should ensure such information is effectively communicated to GOCC and LC.

On the other hand, GOCC and LC should communicate back to Clusters or Small Groups giving honest, accurate and transparent feedback. GOCC should communicate issues that need clarification or support to LC.

Let's listen to each other. Let's be servants to each other. Let's help each other. Let's share best practices and best ideas. To accomplish big results with low budgets.



Indigenous trees: What are they, and why are they important?

Farmers in TIST plant hundreds of species of trees, including fruit and nut trees, trees for fodder, trees that improve soil fertility, and species that can be harvested for timber. More and more farmers are choosing to plant indigenous tree species for their many benefits.

What is an indigenous tree?

An indigenous or native tree is one that is well adapted to an area because it has grown and reproduced naturally there over a long period of time. Not all species that are familiar to us are indigenous. Many have been introduced by people from areas far away. There are over 800 species of trees that are indigenous to Kenya.

Why are indigenous trees important?

Because indigenous trees have evolved with the local environment, animals, plants, and other organisms around them, they are well suited to the area. Often, this means that they can grow well without expensive additional inputs like pesticides or fertilizers. They often require less maintenance than exotic, introduced species. They diversify our farms, so that risks of pest outbreaks can be lower. They provide habitat and food for wildlife and diverse benefits for us from their fruits, timber, leaves, and traditional medicine. Introduced, or exotic species, can provide many benefits, but some can become weedy and crowd out other trees or crops. When we plant indigenous trees on our farms, we are helping protect species that have been useful to our mothers and fathers, to our grandparents, and to the people and wildlife of Kenya for generations. We are still learning about

the benefits of the many species around us. When we plant indigenous species, we can help ensure that the trees and their benefits are there for our children.

Which tree species are indigenous?

There are hundreds of indigenous tree species in Kenya, and many introduced species that also provide good benefits. Here are some examples of each:

Indigenous trees for Kenya

Cordia africana

Meru oak, muhuru, (*Vitex keniensis*)

Mugumo, Mirumba, (*Ficus thonningii*)

Podo, Muthengera (*Podocarpus falcatus*)

Mwiria, (*Prunus africana*)

Mutoo, mukeu, *Dombeya rotundifolia*

Murubati, Muuti, (*Erythrina abyssinica*)

Sesibania, (*Sesbania sesban*)

Muuuku (*Terminalia brownii*)

Mikongoro, (*Acacia albida*)

Mihogoro, (*Acacia abyssinica*)

Some other trees have been in Kenya for a long time, and are very useful, but are not indigenous. Some of these include mango, macadamia, casuarina, gravellia, bottlebrush, and Mexican green ash.

Try planting some indigenous trees in your shamba today! Look around and see what species grow in the forests near you. Ask your neighbors and Cluster members what trees they grow, and which trees in forests provide important benefits for them. If we work together, we can protect this great resource of diverse forests for our children and generations to come.



Deforestation and forestland degradation are serious problems. What can we do?

Deforestation is the removal of trees and other woody vegetation cover.

Forests and woodlands cover about a third of the world's land surface. They regulate climate, protect water resources, provide forest products (e.g. timber, medicine, fruit etc) worth billions of dollars and support millions of plant and animal species. Yet they are being destroyed at a rate of 20 million hectares per year. Half of the world's population depends on these forests for fuel, yet roughly 100 million people do not have enough fuel for minimal energy requirements.

Major causes of deforestation:

Deforestation occurs when vegetation is cleared for activities like farming or grazing and uses such as: firewood, brick making, fish smoking, tobacco curing, tea drying, construction, and timber.

Forest degradation is when a forest becomes less diverse and resilient due to poor use and management (for example, when old trees are all cut, leaving mainly brush, or when a useful plant species is all harvested, or when forest is heavily grazed, so that trees can't grow to replace those that die).

Much of deforestation and forestland degradation results from a lack of awareness of the full value of trees.

In some cases, the value of trees may be known but poverty and the idea that there are no good alternatives lead people to clear trees.

Consequences of Deforestation:

Soil erosion: lack of tree cover and root binding exposes soil to erosion.

Lack of forest resources: removing trees

destroys habitats, reduces biodiversity, removes food and medicinal resources, and increases competition for construction materials. People will have to walk further for firewood, and if forest products are being bought, prices will rise.

Lack of other environmental benefits of trees: Trees act as a windbreak, retain moisture, add oxygen to the air, and add nutrients to soil. Hence without trees the local climate will become drier with increased risk of flooding, wind erosion, decreasing soil fertility and diminished air quality.

What can we do to prevent deforestation and forest degradation?

Establish tree nurseries of diverse and indigenous trees and plant them yourself, or distribute or sell seedlings to the community.

Use energy-saving cook stoves that use less firewood and charcoal.

Use alternative sources of energy and fuel when possible (e.g. heating from the sun, sawdust, coffee and risk husks, grass, weeds, crop wastes, and animal waste).

Carry out tree planting activities. Become a successful, effective TIST group! Encourage your neighbors and friends to join TIST as well.

Do not cultivate land bordering a river or swamp. Leave trees and vegetation to grow to protect these waters.

Be careful to not over-graze land. Limit animals' access to tree seedlings that they may destroy, to give the forest a chance to re grow.

Encourage agro-forestry or the use of woodlots. Having trees on your land provides good access to forest products and helps protect nearby forest.

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Mbugiti TIST Clusta kutoka sehemu zinazozalisha manjani chai za Ngere wakiwa katika mkutano wao wa Clusta wa kila mwezi mwezi uliopita.

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TIST: Marii ja tukundi tuniini nijetite na mbeere.

Kwambiria mweri jwa ikumi na
jumwe (November)
nitwambiririe kwejana vucha kiri

Cluster imwe cia TIST. Mweri muthiru, nitwaejanire vucha kiri Cluster ingi. Imwe ikajukia marii jao mweri juju na najuu jungi. Tugeta na mbeere kuria ikundi biniini.

Itukwenda kurikania arimi ba TIST ati marii jaja ni jaria janenkanagirwa mbeere. Ja kiri kauwa kana majani kana iria naria arimi banenkagirwa marii ja mbeere na nyumene marii jau jakeja gutaurwa kiri marii jao ja nyumene, Marii jaja ja mbere ja TIST jakaritwa riria marandu ja baita ya Carbon jagaitwa. Witakanirua bwa wendia bwa marandu ja Carbonburia bwijikene ja GhG, nibugite bwega kiweru iguru ria marii ja Carbon. Aririeni mantu jau kiri mucemano jwa Cluster. Kethira uri na kiuria, tiga Mutongeria wa Cluster kana ariti ngugi ba Cluster bamenyithie mumemba wa utongeria bwa Council niuntu bwa utethio na kugwatwa mbaru.

Bukoona ati kiri vucha ya marii ja miti, kuri na

nteto iguru ria tani cia carbon iria ciathurani na tani iria ikurukitue. Tani iria ciathurani ni iria cithimi nyuma ya munda jwaku gutarwa ni muriti ngugi wa Cluster. Tani cia Carbon iria ikurukitue ni iria nyuma ya gutarwa na ciatalamwa ni atalamu ba ome. Kenda munda jukurukua, no mwanka jukuruke kithimi gia mawatho ja utari na gukurukua jaria jathithitue ni ikundi bia kinthiguru biria bimenyagira thoko ya Carbon na uriti ngugi bwayo ja Kithimi ya gukurukia carbon kiria kijikene ja Verified Carbon Standards (VCS)

Nitukwirira ati marii jaja ijatujukitie igita ririraja nkuruki mbere ya tuthodeka mutambo jwetu na kucokaniria mathabu jetu jaria jatumite tuthithia marii jari na maitia au mberene. Ukeja kwona maitia ojariku kiri vucha yaku, niukurua umenyithie muriti ngugi wa Cluster yaku kana uringire Francis Kibe thimu na namba iji 0722.909.647, kana Jane Kanja kiri namba 0713.436.048 kana omumemba wonthe wa Council ya utongeria.



Inya kiri mithemba imingi: TIST nikaragia wingi bwa mithemba.

Wingi bwa mithemba—unoru na wingi bwa nyomoo na imera—burina bata kiri guntu kurina thiria. Wingi buri na bata nkuruki niuntu bwa kuthiria kugaruka na magitaria ta uumo, tunyomoo tutui, kana kugaruka kwa rera. Niuntu wingi bwa mithemba burina bata mono, nouthugagnie ati antu kunthe nibakurita ngugi kumenyeera ati nitugwika wingi bubu buturaga o. Indi-ri, o ntuku, niuntu bwa mantu jaria antu bathithagia, nituguta wingi bwa mithemba na ruciara o uria miti ikugitwa, irimba bikanyarua, na into biria tuei bigatumirwa nkuruki ya uria bibati. Nitwonaga kuura guku ntuku cionthe. Thuganiria ni mithemba ing'ana ya imera, nyoni na nyomoo iria woonaga akui rionthe riria ugwe kana aciari baku bari babethi indi nandi ni inkai kana itio narua? Kurina mithemba milioni kenda mwanya ya nyomoo na imera ndene ya nthiguru iji, na riria tuminyangagia, ni kwaga kwa mwanka gutirio kiri antu bilioni mugwanja baria bagaanaga nthiguru iji, kiri aana betu na kiri aana bao.

Arimi ba TIST nibakuthithia mwanya, kurita ngugi gwika wingi bwa mithemba. O muti juria

twuandaga ni gintu gia gutumika kirina bata. O muti juria tuandaga nijunyiagia urito kiri miitu iria irina mithemba imingi iria ituuraga o niuntu notumitumire antua kugiita miitu nikenda twona nkuu, mpao na into bingi. Riria tuandaga miti ya gintwire, ta uria ikundi bibinini biria birina miunda iri nterene cia ruuji na ngiri cia arimi ba TIST barinayo miundene yao, nitukaragia wingi bwa mithemba. Mithemba iji imingi ya miti ya gintwire kinya ni gikaro na irio kiri tunyomoo, nyoni na nyomoo, nyingi cia iria cirina bata mono kiri guciara kwa imera bietu, kuria tunyomoo tutui kana gwika muthetu jwetu jurina thiria.

Arimi ba TIST kinya nibakugaana umenyo bwao kwegie wingi bwa mithemba. Arimi nibakuurua biuria ndene ya cluster kiri mubango jwa kwambia jwa kugaana umenyo kwegie wingi bwa mithemba ndene ya ntuura ciao. Riria tukathooma jangi kwegie imera na nyomoo iria cituthiurukite, kugaruka kuria kuri kiri ntuura iji, na magitaria kiri wingi bubu, tutoomba kujukia itagaria gwika gintu giki gia kurigaria. Twijeni twinthe amwe, tugaane umenyo na tuande miti ya gintwire nikenda tuthithia nthiguru injega kiritwi twinthe.



Jaria TIST iikirite: Inya na musingi jwa TIST.

Ikundi bibinini biria bingi bia TIST nibiiji jaria TIST iikirite. Amwe na bou, kurina bata kuthuganiria mantu jaja na kumenyeera ati nitujathingatira na umma. Kuumbana gwa TIST gukaumania na kuthingatira kwa jaria jabati na ngugi ya o mumemba wonthe ndene ya TIST. Jaria tukomba gukinyira jakaringana na uria o umwe kiritwi akathingatira mantu jaja riria tukuanda na kumenyeera miti yetu, tugwita kiri uritani na kiri mantu jangi, na tugacokia ripoti kwegie jaria tuthithitie. TIST nibao? Ni batwi!

Turi bao

- 1) Turi ba umma
- 2) Turi ba jaria jongwa jario
- 3) Turi ba weru
- 4) Turi atungataniri
- 5) Turi ba kumenyanira twingwa.
- 6) Turi ming'uanano imiega
- 7) Turi ba kuiritira

Uria tuthithagia mantu jaria antu bangi bakoona

- 1) Turitaga ngugi twingwa ndene ya ikundi bibinini.
- 2) Nituthuganiria na gwitikaniria mitire iria miega buru ya kuthithia mantu.
- 3) Tutumagira mitwe na njara cietu.

Nimbi tuthithagia

- 1) Nituandaga miti mithemba imingi ya igita riraja.
- 2) Nitucwaga njira cia kuthongomia thiria yetu ya mwiri.
- 3) Niturimaga na njira ya Urimi bubwega (Kilimo Hai)
- 4) Nituthithagia miradi na biashara ingi (urimi bwa gwika unoru bwa miunda yetu igita riraja, minanda, kurima ntunda, mburi cia iria na kurima, gwika njuki, gwika makuyu, kurithia imemeo na jangi jamaingi)
- 5) Nitwendagia ruugo

Jaria tuthithagia

Riria twathingatira mantu jaja o uria tugutuura na kuthithia biashara, nituthithagia gintu gikiaga kiria gitirario mbele.

- 1) Nituumbaga kuritanagiria ngugi amwe—gukurukira kuthithia uju, turigayia kurita ngugi ja timu. .
- 2) Nitwakaga—Nituthithagia kambuni, inya na njira iria irina inya.
- 3) Nitugwiragua—twona maciara, nituumbaga kuthithia mantu jamanene jaria tukenagira.
- 4) Nituthithagia mantu jamanene—Mantu jamanene kiri kuanda miti. Mantu jamanene kiri urimi bubwega na mibango na biashara ingi iria tuthithagia.
- 5) Nitutumagira mbeca inkai, indi tukathithia mantu jamanene.

TIST : Kijukia Mathuganio Jenu, Mateta Kuthikirua Na Kwiranua.

TIST nijukagia na urito maritani jayo ja witikua, gwika mantu werune na umenyeri bwa mantu kuma kiri muriti ngugi umwe gwita kiri ungi. TIST ni ja Nja. Turienda oumwe wetu aigue ari ndene ya mubango juju na kurita ngugi uria kubwirite. Mathuganio jenu , njira injeru iria tumba gutumira, kiuria kana mateta nijabwiri kuthikirwa na kuritirwa ngugi.

Kenda tumba kithithia mantu jaja jonthe, ikundi biniini nibikurua biaranairie, bathikanire, berane njira injeru iria obaria bari nacio. Kiri micemano ya Cluster, kwaranira werune nikugwati mbaru. Mantu jaria jakwenda kumurikwa

kana jakwenda utethio kana biuria nijabwiri kwandikwa najagaikua kiri ikundi bia Council ya Cluster (GOCC) kana kiri Council ya atongereria. Atongereria na ariti ngugi ba Cluster nibabwiri gutigira ati ntento iu igukinyira GOCC na LC

Njarene ingi, GOCC na LC nibabwiri gwikia macokio kiri Clusters kana Ikundi biniini bakiejanaga ntento cia uma na iri werune. GOCC nibwiri kwaria ntento iria ikwenda kugwatwa mbaru na gutaaurana.

Nituthikanire, nitwe ariti ngugi oba muntu ungi, nituthethanie, nitwirane njira iria njega buru. Niturite ngugi injega buru na mbeca iniini .



Miti ya Gintwire: Imbiyo na niki iria na Gitumi?

Arimi ba TIST bandaaga miti ya mithemba imingi amwe na Mitunda na miti ya nchugu, miti ya irio bia ngombe, na ingi ya gutetheria kunoria muthetu na ingi ya gwatura mbau. Arimi babaingi nibathurite kwaanda miti ya gintwire niuntu bwa mautethio jayo mwanya mwanya.

Muti Jwa Gintwire Nijuriku?

Juju ni miti juria jumenyeretie bwega antu aria jwaandi niuntu nijuciairitwe au igita ririraja rithiri. Ti miti yonthe iria twiji iri ya gintwire. Iria mingi ireti ni antu bakuuma kuraja mono. Kuri na miti gintwire nkuruki ya mithemba Magana janana (800) iria iri ya gintwire aja Kenya.

Niki Miti Ya Gintwire Iri Na Gitumi?

Niuntu miti ya gintwire ikuranitie na riera ria aria imenyeretie, na nyomoo, mimeru na tunyomoo tungi tutwingi turia tumithiurukite na yamenyaniria na antu au buru. Magita jamaingi ikuraga bwega iti na mpongeri ingi ja mboreo, kana dawa cia kugira. Miti iji itienda kumenyerwa mono ja iria ingi ya kuretwa. Niitethagia miunda yetu na njira ya kunyiya tunyomoo turia turijaga imera bietu, miti iji niejaga nyomoo cia kithaka guntu gwa gukara na kinya irio na mantu jangi ja matunda, mbau, mabura na ndawa cia gintuire. Miti ya kuretwa nitwejaga mawega jamaingi, indi imwe yejaga iria na ikaitha mimeru iu ingi. Riria twaanda miti ya gintwire miundene yetu, nitugutethia kumenyera mithemba ya miti iria na gitumi kiri ba mami na ba baaba betu na bajuuju betu na kiri antu na nyomoo cia kithaka

cia Kenya miaka imingi ithiri. nutukwiritana iguria mawega ja miti iji ya gintwire iria itucigiritie. Riria twaanda miti ya gintwire, nitwiji miti iji igatethia ana betu,

Ni miti iriku ya gintwire?

Kuri na mithema Magana ja miti iji ya gintwire aja Kenya na ingi ireti ya kwejana mawega. Aja kuri na miguanano ya ojuria.

Miti ya Gintwire ya Kenya

Cordia africana

Meru oak, muhuru, (*Vitex keniensis*)

Mugumo, Mirumba, (*Ficus thonningii*)

Podo, Muthengera (*Podocarpus falcatus*)

Mwiria, (*Prunus africana*)

Mutoo, mukeu, *Dombeya rotundifolia*

Murubati, Muuti, (*Erythrina abyssinica*)

Sesibania, (*Sesbania sesban*)

Muuuku (*Terminalia brownii*)

Mikongoro, (*Acacia albida*)

Mihogoro, (*Acacia abyssinica*)

Miti ingi iria itwire Kenya igita ririraja na iri gitumi mono indi ti ya gintwire. Miti iji ni ja Miembe, Mikandania, casuarina, gravellia, bottlebrush, and Mexican green ash.

Geria kwaanda miti imwe ya gintwire narua! Tega tega wone ii muthema jwiku jukuraga bwega mwitune juria juri akui nagwe. Uria kinya aturi baaku na amemba ba Cluster, ni miti iriku baandite na ni miti iriku iri mawega kiri bo. Twaritaniria ngugi amwe, tugaretheria kithima giki gia mwitu iri na miti mwanya mwanya niuntu bwa ana betu na nthuki ingi iria ikeja.



Ugiti miitu na kuthuka kwa miunda ya miitu ni thina inene. Niatia tuumba kuthithia?

Ugiti bwa miitu ni kugita miti na imera bingi bia mpao.

Miitu na miunda imininene ya miti ya mpao nikunikirite gicunci kimwe kiri bithatu kia nthiguru yonthe. Niigaruraga rera, igakunikira na kumenyeera biumo bwa ruuji, igatua into bia mwitu (ja mpao, ndawa, matunda) biria biretaga mbeca bilioni inyingi na biria biikaga moyo milioni kithumba cia mithemba ya imera na nyomoo. Indi o miti iji nikuthukangua nainya, miunda irina hectare milioni mirongo iri o mwaka. Nusu ya antu ndene ya nthiguru yonthe nibatumagira miti iji ta nkuu kana makara, indi akui antu milioni igana batina nkuu kana makara jang'ani kuumba kuruga biria bakwenda o ntuku o ntuku.

Mantu jaria jatumaga miitu igitwa:

Miitu nigitagwa riria imera bikuritwa birugurira mantu jangi ja urimi kana uriithi na mootumiri ja; nkuu, kuthithia maiga ja gwaka, gutoyia makuyu, kumia mbaki, kumia majani, gwaka na mpao.

Kuthukua kwa miitu ni riria mwitu jwanya mithemba ya imera na nyomoo na jwaremwa kuthithia jaria jurathithagia niuntu bwa utumiri na urungamiri butibui (ja riria miti imikuru yagitwa yonthe, miti imikui aki yatigwa, kana riria muthemba jurina utumiri bubunene jwagitwa junthe, kana riria mwitu jwarithua nainya mwaka miti ikaremwa gukura irungama antua iu ikuite).

Ugiti bwa miitu na kuthukua kwa miunda ya miitu nikuretagwa ni kwaga umenyo bwegie bata yongwa ya miti.

Naamwe, bata ya miti no imenyekane indi thina na kuthugania guti njira ingi nigutumaga antu bakagita miti yonthe.

Mantu jaria jaumanagia na kugita miti Gumatwa kwa muthetu: Kuura gwa kirundu na gwa kugwatwa kwa muthetu ni miiri nigukunuraga muthetu jugakamatwa.

Kuura kwa biria biumanagia na miitu: Kugiita miti ni kuthukagia ikaro, gukanyiyia wingi bwa mithemba ya imera na nyomoo iria igukaranira, gukathiria antu a gwita irio na ndawa, na kuingiyia gushindanira into bia gwaka. Antu bagetia gwita kuraja nkuruki gucua nkuu na kethira into biria biumanagia na mwitu kabikugurwa, mbeca cia uguri cigaitia.

Kwaga baita ingi kiri naria gututhiurukite iria ciumanagia na miti: Miti ninyiagia ruugo, igeeka ruuji igita riraja nkuruki, ikongeera ruugo rurwega, na ikongera irio bia imera muthetune. Kwou miti itio, rera ikooma nkuruki na kuumbika kwa kuigara kwa ruuji rwa mbura, gukamatwa kwa muthetu ni ruugo, kunyia kwa unoru bwa muunda na kunyia kwa utheru bwa ruugo kwoombika.

Niatia tuumba kuthithia nikenda tunyiyia ugiti bwa miitu na kuthukua kwa miunda ya miitu?

Thithia minanda ya miti irina mithemba imingi mwanya nay a gintwire na umiande wengwa, kana utambie kana wendie miti iu ndene ya ntuura yaku.

Tuumira mariko ja nkuu kana makara jamakai.

Tuumira into bingi antu a nkuu kana makara riria ukuumba (ta kurutiria na riuu, sawdust, mati ja kauwa na ja muchele, nyaki, maria, matigari ja imera, ruuko rwa ndithia).

Andeni miti. Eni gikundi gikuumbana na gigwita ngugi gia TIST!

Ukarima mundane juri akui na ruuji. Tigana na miti na imera bikuure nikenda bikunikira nduui iji.

Menyeera utikarithie muundene nkuruki ya uria ubati. Nyiyia gukinyirwa kwa miti iminini ni ndithia nontu noigitarie miti iu, nikenda ua mwitu kanya ga gukura kairi.

Ikira inya kuanda miti amwe na imera kana kuanda miti na milaini. Kwithira urina miti muundene jwaku nigukuumbithagia gukinyira into biria biumanagia na miitu na nigugutethagia kumenyeera mwitu juria juri akui nagwe.

Mazingira Bora



TIST

The International Small Group & Tree Planting Program
www.tist.org

Kikuyu Version

An Environmental, Sustainable
Development and Community Forestry
Program.



Mbugiti TIST Clusta kuma rugongo rwa macani rwa Ngere mari mucemano-ini wao wa Clusta wa o mweri, mweri muthiru.

Thiini wa Ngatheti:

TIST: Marihi ma ikundi nini guthii na mbere. Page 2

Hinya hari ukuuranu wiu: TIST niigitagira biodiversity. Page 3

Ikundi nyingi cia TIST niciui values cia TIST. Page 4

TIST: Gutiriria riendikithia riaku, mawoni maku, mateta kana mecurania nimathikirio. Page 4

Miti ya kimerera/kiunduire: Niiriku, nikii iri uguni? (indigenous trees). Page 5

Utemi wa Miti na unini wa mititu ni mathina manene muno. Niatia tungika? Page 6



TIST: Marihi ma ikundi nini guthii na mbere.

Kuuma mweri wa ikumi na umwe mwaka muthiru, nitwambiriirie kuheana vocha kuri Clusters imwe cia TIST. Mweri muthiru, nitwaheanire vocha ingi kuri Clusters ngurani. Clusters imwe ikurihwo mweri uyu na ocio ingi mweri uuguka. Nituguthii na mbere na kuriha ikundi.

Nitukwenda kuririkania arimi a TIST ati marihi maya ni warubanji tu. Otauria gukoragwo hongeeni cia kahua, majani kana iria, arimi ni maheagwo warubanji iria icokagaga gutinio hindi ya marihi ma rate kana ma muico, noguo marihi ma TIST mahana ati warubanji nigatio ria tugakorwo tukigaya baida ya wonjorithia wa carbon.

Ngirimiti iria tukoragwo nayo iria twitaga GhG ni itheretie uhoro wigie marihi. Niwega riria muri muecemanio wa Cluster mumiaririe na mumithome. Ungikorwo na kiuria, no ukinyirie atongoria aku a Cluster kana mutari wa miti (Cluster Servant) nigetha makinyirie Leadership Council

(LC) nigetha utuike wa gucokerio na guteithika.

Vocha ya kahinda gaaka ina mathabu ma kuonania uria miti yaku igethete riera ria carbon.

Carbon iria iretwo “sequestered” ni ithabu riria rionekanite thutha wa gutarirwo miti yaku ni Quantifier. Carbon iria iretwo “verified” ni iria ithuthuritio ni auditors kuuma nja ya TIST aria metago Verifiers na ikahitukio ikiro. Nigetha mugunda waku wa miti (grove) uhitukie ikiro cia Verifier, no muhaka uhituke ikirwo iria ciikiritwo na kambuni cia thi iria itongoragia wonjoria wa carbon imwe yao iri Verified Carbon Standards (VCS)

Twina muhera niundu wa gucerithiria marihi niundu wa itumi ngurani ta mahitia ma computer na uteri-ini wa miti. Tugukuria ungiiona vocha yaku iri na mahitia niwega umenyithie Cluster servant waku kana uhure thimu kuuri Francis Kibe 0722909647 kana Jane Kanja 0713436028 kana o mumemba o wothe wa Leadership Council.



Hinya hari ukuuranu wiu: TIST niigitagira biodiversity.

Biodiversity na kwagira kwa maundu ma nduire ni kwa bata hjari ugima wa miiri itu na mituurire iitu na muno niundu wa mogaruruku maria tuona ma riera, ngaragu, tutambi. Na tondu biodiversity ni ya bata, no wicirie andu angi nimararuta wira gutigirira nitwa inyitira, no ona kuri o uguo o muthenya niundu wa maundu maria twikaga niturate indo cia hinya na cia bata niutu wa gutema mititu. Maai makahua na indo ingi cikoora. Tageria gwiciria ni mithemba iriku ya nyoni wonaga tene ugikura na riu ndumionaga? Kuri na mithemba 9 million ya indo iria iri muoyo thiini wa thi na riria twacianaga ni tukurirwo ni indo nyingi ithui andu 7 billion aria tukoragwo thi.

Arimi a TIST mari na ugaruruku, kwirutaniria kugitira deversity. O muti twahanda niwabata. O uti twahanda niwagirirthagia maundu na handu

hagutema miti niundu wa ngu na indo ingi handa na umimenyere. Riria twahanda miti ya ki-nduire, ta uria ikundi nyingi ciikite kuria kwaraga hamwe na migunda-ini ya makiri ma arimi, nituragitira biodiversity. Miti ngurani ya ki-nduire niiheaga nyamu gwa guikara hamwe na kuhe tutambi irio hamwe na nyoni na nyamu ingi, nyingi ciacio niciteithagiriria kuhirithia irio, kunina tutambi na gwikira tiiri unoru.

Arimi a TIST nimarathomithania uhoro wigii biodiversity. Arimi nimaragerio thiini wa cluter hari mubago wa kugerio wa guthomithania megii biodiversity kwao. Riria twathoma makiria ciigii miti na nyamu iria turi nacio, mogaruruku na mogwati maria turi namo, no twoe makinya kugitira maundu maigi. Itunyitane, tuthomithanie na tuhande miti ya ki-nduire niguo twagirithie thi yothe.



Ikundi nyingi cia TIST niciui values cia TIST.

Na ningi, nniwega kurora values ici niguogutigirira ati turatura hamwe nacio. Umithio wa TIST ukwoneka riria twagia na uigiririki na wirutiri wa amemba thiini wa TIST. Maundu maria tungihota mararingana na values ici riria turahanda miti na tugathomithania na tukaheana maumirira. TIST nima? Turi!

Ithui turi:

1. Turi ehokeku.
2. Turi akinyaniru.
3. Turi andu a utheri.
4. Nitutungatanaga.
5. Turi na uigiririki.
6. Turi cionereria njega
7. nitwirutagira.

Niatia twikaga maundu maria andu angi mangiona?

1. Niithui twirutagira mawira thiini wa ikundi.
2. Nituhuthagira mitaratara miega.
3. Tuhuthagira hakiri na moko.

Niatia twikaga.

1. Tuhandaga miti mithemba miingi ya gutuura.

2. Nitwagirithagia ugima mwega wa mwiri.
3. Nitukoragwo na mitaratara ingi na biashara ingi(urimi wa guteithia, tuta, ukuria wa machungwa, uriithi wa mburi, nguku na uigi wa njuki ohamwe na thamaki na kuiga igunyu cia silk.
4. Niturimaga Kilimo Hai
5. Nitwendagia carbon.

Kiria tuthondekaga.

Riria twarumirira mitaratara ino na twatura na kuruta wira, nituthondekaga maundu maingi gukira mbere.

1. Turutaga wira turi hamwe – ugikaga maundu an njira ino niturutaga wira turi timu.
2. Niturekira uhoti – nitwikiranaga hinya nakugia na mitaratara iri na hinya.
3. Nituthondekaga ikeno – nituonaga umithio na tukahota maundu maingi maria tukenagira.
4. Nitukoragwo na umithio mwega – maumirira mega riria twahanda maiti, maumirira mega riria twahurthira Kilimo Hai na mitaratara ingi miingi.
5. Nitugiaga na maumirira mega na mahuthiro manini..

TIST: Gutiriria riendikithia riaku, mawoni maku, mateta kana mecurania nimathikirio.

Tukirumiria TIST Values nitwendekaga tukoro turi ehokeku, andu a utheri, aigiririki ma atungataniri. TIST tuuri nyumba imwe. Nitukwenda oo mundu wothe aigue endekete na akorwo akinyitanira na murandi. Riendekethia riothe, mawoni, mateta nonginya mathikiririo na maiguo.

Nigetha tukinyanirie uguo, ikundi nini ni ikurio maranagirie, magathikaniria, magakurania meciria na njira iria ngaciiru cia ukuria. Muri mucemano wa Cluster, kwaraniria na njira njaramu nikwagiriire. Maundu maria makwenda macookio kana gutaririo

wega nimagiriirwo ni kwandikwo na makinyirio GOCC kana LC. Atongoria a Cluster yaaku nimagiriirwo nigutigira manundu macio nimakinyara GOCC kana LC .

Nao GOCC na LC nimagiriirwo ni kuheana macokio mari na wihokeku na utheri kuuri Clusters na Ikundi nini. GOCC niyagirirwo nikumenyithia LC ciuria o ciothe mangikorwo nacio.

Rekei tuthikaniririe. Rekei tutanganire. Rekei tukuranie meciria na njira iria ngaciru. Nigethe tuone umithuo munene na gharama nini.



Miti ya kimerera/kiunduire: Niiriku, nikii iri uguni? (indigenous trees).

Arimi a TIST nimahandaga miti mithemba ngurani imwe yao iri miti ya matunda, miti ya mahuti ma mahiu, miti ya kuongera unoru wa tiri na ingi ya gwatura mbau. Arimi angi nimarahanda miti ya kiunduire muno.

Muti wa kiunduire ni uriku?

Muti wa kiunduire kana wa kimerera ni muti uria ukurite kundu kwa miaka miingi muno nginyagia ukamenyerana na riera ria kundu kuu. Ti miti yothe tui iri ya kiunduire. Miti miimgi yarehirwo ni andu kuuma mabururi mangi. Bururi wa Kenya wina miti mithemba ngurani wa miti ya kiunduire makiria ya 800.

Miti ya kiunduire ni ya bata nikii?

Tondu miti ya kiunduire niokoretwo igikura handu- ini hamwe kwa miaka Magana na Magana, nikinyite nandu ikamenyerana na riera na nyamu iria imirigiciirie, na kogwo igakorwo igikura wega itaguthmburwo ni tutambi kana igakorwo ikienda gwikirwo bataraita. Kaingi muti wa kiunduire ndwendaga utungata muingi ta muuti wa guuka. Miti yakiunduire niitethagia kuhurana na tutambi, na igatuhe mbau njega muno, matunda o hamwe na dawa. Onaguika miti ya guuka niri utethio onaya, no ti makiria ya miti ya kiunduire.

Hindi iria twahanda miti ya kiunduire migunda- ini itu, nitukoragwo tugitheremia miti iria ikoretwo iri ya uguni kuri aciari aitu, na iria igokorwo na uguni

kuri njiarwo iguuka hamwe na nyamu cia githaka..

Mithemba ya miti ya kiunduire (indigenous)

Kenya kwina miti ya kiunduire mithemba miingi muno.

Ngerekano nita;

Cordia Africana, muringa.

Meru oak, muhuru, (*Vitex keniensis*)

Mugumo, Mirumba, (*Ficus thonningii*)

Podo, Muthengera (*Podocarpus falcatus*)

Mwiria, (*Prunus africana*)

Mutoo, mukeu, *Dombeya rotundifolia*

Murubati, Muuti, (*Erythrina abyssinica*)

Sesibania, (*Sesbania sesban*)

Muuuku (*Terminalia brownii*)

Mikongoro, (*Acacia albida*)

Mihogoro, (*Acacia abyssinica*)

Miti iria ingi ikoretwo Kenya gwa kahinda karaya no ti ya kiunduire nit a Maembe, Macadamia, Kasurina, Mukima, Bottlebrush, na Mexican green ash.

Geria mbura iguuka uhande miti ya kiunduire. No umione hakuhi wa githaka kana mutitu uria ugukuhiriirie. Uria andu aria murigainie na memba a Cluster yaku ni miti iriku marakuria na ni miti iri ina uguni kurio. Twaruta wira hamwe na guteithania nitukugitira utunga wa miti na mititu niundu wa ciana ciitu na njiarwa igoka.



Utemi wa Miti na unini wa mititu ni mathina manene muno. Niatia tungika?

Deforestation ni kwheria miti na mimera ingi.

Mititu na ithaka cikoragwo na gicunji kia igiri hari ithatu gia thi. Nicitumaga kugie na riera riega, kugitira ihumo cia maai, kuhotithia kugia na indo cia mititu ta Mbau, daa, matunda na ingi nyingi iri ni muigawa wa mbeba wa billions na niciteithagia mamilioni ma mimera na andu. No nicirathukio na gichunji kinene gia 20 million hectares hari o mwaka. Makiria maNuthu ya thi ya aria maikaraga kuo mehokaga indo ici no makiria ma andu 100million matikoragwo na indo ici cia kuigana ta maguta.

Itumi nene cia deforestation:

Deforestation ihanikaga rira miti na indo cia mugunda cieherio na urimi na uriithi wa nyamu ukambiriia ohamwe na maundu mangi ta: gutema ngu, gucina maturubari, gucina thamaki, gucuna mbaki kuumithia macani, miako na mbau.

Kunyahia mititu ni riria mititu yatuika mitaganu niundu wa kwaga kumenyererwo wega (kwa muhiano, riria miti mikuru yatemwo na gugatigara ithaka, kana riria miti miega yagetwo kana mititu yariithio.

Deforestation nene hamwe na kunyahia kwa mititu kumanaga na kwaga kwa umenyo wa mawega ma miti.

Maundu-ini mangi, mawega ma miti nimamenyekaga no ukia na meciiria ati gutiri njira ingi nicitumaga andu mateme miti.

Mogwati ma Deforestation

Gukuuo kwa tiiri ni maai: rira kwaga miti na miri ikaumira iguru.

Kwaga indo ca bata cia mutitu: kweheria miti niguthukagia ciikaro, kunyahia biodiversity, kunyahia irio na dawa na kwongrera ucindaniri wa indo cia gwaka. Andu nimathiaga kundu kunene magietha ngu, na riria indo cia mutitu cirendio, thogora ugathii iguru.

Kwaga bata munene wa miti: miti ikoragwo ihana kinyihia kia ruhuho, gwikira ugunyu tiiri-ini, kwongerera oxygen riera-ini na kunoria tiiri. Riria gutri na miti, riera niriumagaraga na gugakorwo na ugwati wa miiyuro ya maai, ruhuho runene na kunyihia kwa unoru tiiri-ini na guthuka riera.

Niatia tungika niguu tugiriririe utemi wa miti na unyahia wa mititu

Korwo na nathari ya miti ngurani ya ki-nduire na umihande, kana uhenae na wendie kuri andu angi.

Huthira riiko ritarahuthira ngu nyingi kana makara.

Huthira njira ingi cia mahinya riria kwahoteka(muhiano; huhia maai na riuu, mura, makoni ma kahua, nyeki, matigari ma irio cia mugunda na mai a ngombe.

Ikirira uhandi wa miti. Tuika murimi mwega w TIST na uhinyiririe aria angi maingire TIST.

Ndukarime mugunda hakuhi na ruui kana gitomboa. Reke iti na mimera ikure niguu igitire maai.

Menyerera ndukariithe makiria mugunda-ini. Nyihia uingiri wa nyamu mugunda-ini niguu citigathukie na ningi niguu miti ikure.

Hinyiririe uhandi wa miti mugunda-ini wa irio. Riria uri na miti mugunda-ini waku, rekereria miti na indo cia mutitu cingire kuo.

Mazingira Bora



TIST

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Kiswahili Version

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Mbugiti TIST Clusta kutoka sehemu zinazozalisha manjani chai za Ngere wakiwa katika mkutano wao wa Clusta wa kila mwezi mwezi uliopita.

Ndani ya gazetti:

TIST: Malipo yavikundi vindogo inayoendelea. Page 2

Nguvu katika Utofauti: TIST hulinda bionuwai. Page 3

Maadili ya TIST: Nguvu na msingi wa TIST. Page 4

TIST: Kupata Mapendekezo yako, Mawazo, Wasiwasi, Malalamiko ya pamoja na ya Kusikika. Page 4

Miti ya asili: Je, ninini, na yana umuhimu upi? Page 5

Ukataji wa misitu na uharibifu wa ardhi ya misitu ni matatizo makubwa sana. Twaweza kufanyeje? Page 6



TIST: Malipo yavikundi vindogo inayoendelea.

Mwanzo Novemba mwaka jana, tulianza kutoa vocha kwa baadhi ya Clusters TIST. Mwezi uliopita, sisi tulitoa vocha kwa Clusters mingi. Baadhi yao watapokea malipo yao mwezi huu na ujao. Tutaendelea kulipa Vikundi vidogo.

Tungetaka kuwakumbusha wakulima wa TIST kuwa malipo hayo ni malipo ya mapema au kabla ya malipo. Kama katika sekta ya chai au kahawa au sekta ya maziwa ambapo wakulima wanapewa malipo ya awali na baadaye zinakatwa wakati wa malipo ya mwisho, malipo ya TIST yatakatwa wakati faida ya Kabon itafanywa.

Makubaliano maarufu ya mauzo ya Kaboni, yajulikanayo kama Mkataba wa GhG, ni wazi juu ya malipo ya kaboni. Tafadhali jadilini suala hilo katika mikutano yenuya Cluster. Kama una maswali, hebu viongozi katika Cluster yako au Cluster servants wawasiliane na mwanachama yeyote wa Baraza la Uongozi kwa msaada na kuungwa mkono.

Umearifiwa katika malipo ya vocha ya miti,

kwenye taarifa kuhusu tani za Kabon“ sequestered”na tani zaKabonza kuthibitishwa. Tani za Kabon ambazo ni“sequestered” ni zile tani ambazo zimepimwa baada ya shamba lako kukaguliwa na Cluster Mtumishi wako. Tani za Kabon zilizothibitishwani tani ambazo baada ya kubainishwazimekaguliwa na wakaguzi wa nje. Kwa ajili ya Ashera kuhakikishwa, ni lazima kupitia uhakiki wa kisheria ambao ni kuweka vyombo vya kimataifa kusimamia soko la kaboni na shughuli kama vile Verified Carbon Standards (VCS).

Tunasikitika kwamba malipo ya awali yalituchukua muda mrefu kabla hatujayarekebisha makosa kwenye hifadhi data yetu ambayo ilisababisha malipo potofu katika siku za nyuma. Ukiyaona makosa yoyote katika vocha, tafadhali mjulishe Cluster Servant wako au wasiliana na Francis Kibe kupitia 0722909647 au Jane Kanja kupitia 0713436028 au mwanachama yeyote wa Baraza la Uongozi.



Nguvu katika Utofauti: TIST hulinda bionuwai.

Bionuwai—utajiri na aina mbali mbali za maumbile—ni muhimu kwa mazingira yenye afya. Aina mbali mbali ni muhimu sana kwa kubaliana na mabadiliko na changamoto, kama ukame, wadudu na mabadiliko ya tabia nchi. Kwa sababu bionuwai ni muhimu sana, waweza kufikiria kuwa watu kila mahali wanafanya kazi kuhakikisha kuwa tunalinda na kuhifadhi utajiri huu wa kiasili. Hata hivyo, kila siku, kwa sababu ya matendo ya binadamu, tunapoteza spici na aina za maumbile misitu inapokatwa, ardhi pevu kukaushwa na rasilimali kutumiwa kupita kiasi. Tunaona upotevu huu kila siku. Fikiria ni aina ngapi za mimea, ndege na wanyama ambazo uliona mara nyingi wakati wewe au wazazi wako walipokuwa wachanga lakini leo ni chache au zimeisha? Kuna spici milioni tisa za viumbile tofauti katika sayari yetu, na tunapoziharibu, ni hasara ya kudumu kwa kila mmoja wa watu bilioni saba wanaogawana hii sayari, kwa watoto wetu na kwa watoto wao.

Wakulima katika TIST wanaleta mabadiliko, wakifanya kazi kuhifadhi utajiri huu wa kiaina. Kila mti tunaopanda ni asilimali inayoweza kutumika tena na tena. Kila mti tunaopanda hupunguza

shinikizo kwa misitu ya kiasili yenye aina mbalimbali kwa sababu twaweza kuitumia badala ya kukata misitu ili kupata kuni, mbao na bidhaa zingine. Tunapopanda miti ya kiasili, kama vikundi vingi vilivyofanya katika mashamba yaliyo kando ya mito na vijito na maelfu ya wakulima wa TIST waaliyonayo katika mashamba yao, tunalinda bionuwai moja kwa moja. Aina hizi nyingi za miti ya kiasili pia huwapa wadudu, ndege na wanyama makazi na chakula, wengi wa wale ni muhimu katika kuchavua mimea yetu, kuwala wadudu waharibifu au kuweka udongo ukiwa na afya.

Wakulima katika TIST pia wanagawana maarifa kuhusu bionuwai. Wakulima wanaulizwa maswali katika cluster katika mpango wa kuanzisha wa kugawana habari kuhusu bionuwai katika maeneo yao. Tunaposoma mengine kuhusu mimea na wanyama wanaotuzunguka, mabadiliko katika maeneo haya na hatari dhidi ya wingi wa aina, twaweza kuchukua hatua kuhifadhi rasilimali hii ya kuajabisha. Tujeni sote pamoja, na tugawane maarifa tuliyonayo, na tupande miti ya kiasili ili kuwe na dunia bora kwetu sote.



Maadili ya TIST: Nguvu na msingi wa TIST.

Vikundi vidogo vya TIST vyajua maadili ya TIST. Bado, ni muhimu kuyafikiria haya maadili na kuhakikisha kuwa tunayafuayilia kiukweli. Kufanikiwa kwa TIST kunazingatia uadilifu na juhudi ya kila mwanaTIST. Tunayoweza kufikia kutategemeana na kila mmoja wetu kufuatilia haya maadili tunapopanda na kuihudumia miti yetu, tunapojiunga na mafunzo na mambo mengine na kuripoti matokeo yetu. TIST ni nani? Ni sisi!

Sisi ni

- 1) Sisi ni Waaminifu
- 2) Sisi huwa sahihi
- 3) Sisi ni wenye Uwazi
- 4) Sisi ni watumishi kwa kila mmoja wetu
- 5) Sisi ni wenye kuwajibika kati yetu wenyewe
- 6) Sisi ni mfano wa kuigwa
- 7) Sisi ni wenye kujitolea

Tunavyofanya mambo ambayo wengine wanaona.

- 1) Tunafanya kazi wenyewe katika vikundi vidogo.
- 2) Tunaanzisha na kutumia njia bora zaidi za kufanya mambo.
- 3) Tunatumia vichwa na mikono yetu.

Tunayofanya

- 1) Tunapanda miti ya aina mbali mbali kwa muda mrefu.
- 2) Tunapata njia za kuboresha afya yetu.
- 3) Tunalima na njia ya Kilimo Hai.
- 4) Tunafanya miradi na biashara (kilimo endelevu, vitalu, kukuza matunda ya jamii ya machungwa, mbuzi wa maziwa na ukulima, kuku, nyuki, mabwawa ya samaki na kuweka samaki, kulima buu na kadhalika) zingine
- 5) Tunauza hewa tunayosafisha.

Tunajenga

Tukiyafuliwa haya maadili tunavyoishi na kufanya biashara, tunajenga kitu kizuri ambacho hakikuwa hapo mbeleni.

- 1) Tunapata Kujenga kazi ya pamoja —Kwa kufanya hivi, tunaishia kufanya kazi kama timu.
- 2) Tunapata kujenga uwezo—Tunajenga ushirika, nguvu na mfumo ulio na nguvu
- 3) Tunapata kujifurahia—tunaona matokeo, tunafikia mambo makubwa tunayofurahia.
- 4) Tunapata matokeo makubwa—Matokeo makubwa katika kupanda miti. Matokeo makubwa katika Kilimo Hai na katika miradi na biashara zingine tunazofanya
- 5) Tunapata kutumia gharama nafuu, hata kama tunapata matokeo makubwa

TIST: Kupata Mapendekezo yako, Mawazo, Wasiwasi, Malalamiko ya pamoja na ya Kusikika.

Maadili ya TIST yanatuhitaji tuwe waaminifu, sahihi, wazi, tuwajibike, na tuwe watumishi wa kila mmoja. TIST ni familia. Tunataka kila mtu kujisikia kuhusika na kushiriki kikamilifu. Mapendekezo yoyote, mawazo, wasiwasi au malalamiko yanapaswa kusikika na kushughulikiwa.

Ili kuyakamilisha yaliyotajwa hapo juu, vikundi vidogo vinasitizwa kuzungumza na kila mmoja wa wanachama wao, kuwasikia ili kubadilishana mawazo na njia bora za utendakazi. Katika mikutano ya Cluster, majadiliano ya wazi na ushiriki ni lazim. Masuala ambayo yanahitaji ufafanuzi au yanahitaji msaada au maswali lazima yawe katika kumbukumbu nayapitishwe kwa Vikundi vya

Clusters Council almaarufu GOCC au katika Baraza la Uongozi. Viongozi wa Cluster na Cluster Servants wanatakiwa kuhakikisha habari hizo ni zimewasilishwa kwa ufanisi kwa GOCC na Baraza la Uongozi.

Kwa upande mwingine, GOCC na Baraza la Uongozi yanapaswa kuwasiliana na Clusters au vikundi vidogo ili kutoa maoni maaminifu, sahihi na wazi. Vikundi vya Clusters Council (GOCC) vinapaswa kuyawasilisha masuala ambayo yanahitaji ufafanuzi au msaada kwa Baraza la Uongozi.

Tunafaa kumsikiliza kila mmoja. Tuwe watumishi wa kila mmoja. Tusaidiane na tushiriki kusaidiana na mawazo na utendakazi bora ili kukamilisha matokeo makubwa kwa bajeti ya chini.



Miti ya asili: Je, ninini, na yana umuhimu upi?

Wakulima wa TIST hupanda mamia ya aina mbalimbali ya miti, ikiwa ni pamoja na matunda na mbegu za mafuta miti, miti kwa ajili ya lishe, miti ambayo kuboresha rutuba ya udongo, na aina ya kwamba inaweza kuvunwa kwa mbao. Zaidi na zaidi wakulima wanaendelea kuchagua kupanda miti ya asili kwa manufaa yao mingi.

Mti wa kiasili ni upi?

Mti wa kiasili ni mti ambao umechukuliwa na eneokwa sababu umeongezeka na kuzalishwa kwa kawaida kwa kipindi cha muda mrefu. Si aina zote ambazo zinajulikana nasi ambazo ni asili. Aina nyingi za miti zimekuwa zikiletwa nawatu kutoka maeneo mbali mbali. Hivi sasa, kuna zaidi ya aina 800 ya miti ambayo ni asili ya Kenya.

Miti ya asili ina umuhimu?

Kwa sababu miti ya asili imekuwa katika mazingira ya mahali hapo, wanyama, mimea, na viumbe wengine karibu nao, miti hii inafaa kwa eneo hilo. Mara nyingi, hii ina maana kwamba inaweza kukua vizuri bila pembejeo ghali za ziada kama dawa au mbolea. Miti hii mara nyingi inahitaji matengenezo chini ya kigeni na pia aina za vishawishi.

Inaleta miseto katika mashamba yetu, ilikuwika hatari ya kuzuka wadudu chini. Hii hutoa makazi na chakula kwa faida ya wanyamapori na mbalimbali kwa ajili yetu kutoka matunda yao, mbao, majani, na dawa za jadi. Miti hii, iwe ya kuletwa, au kigeni aina, inaweza kutoa faida nyingi, lakini baadhi inaweza kuwa na magugu na vinasonga miti mingine au mazao mengine.

Wakati tunapopanda miti ya asili kwenye mashamba yetu, tunasaidia kulinda aina ambayo imekuwa na manufaa kwa mama zetu na baba, na babu zetu, na watu na wanyamapori wa Kenya kwa

vizazi vyetu na vijavyo. Tunaendelea kujifunza zaidi kuhusu faida za aina nyingi ya miti karibu nasi. Tunapopanda miti asili, tunaweza kusaidia kuhakikisha kwamba miti na faida zake ni pale kwa watoto wetu.

Aina zipi za miti ni wazawa(indigenous)?

Kuna mamia ya spishi asilia za mti nchini Kenya, na aina nyingi zilianzishwa kwa maana pia hutoa faida nzuri. Hapa ni baadhi ya mifano ya kila spishi:

Miti ya asili nchini Kenya

Cordia africana

Meru oak, muhuru, (*Vitex keniensis*)

Mugumo, Mirumba, (*Ficus thonningii*)

Podo, Muthengera (*Podocarpus falcatus*)

Mwiria, (*Prunus africana*)

Mutoo, mukeu, *Dombeya rotundifolia*

Murubati, Muuti, (*Erythrina abyssinica*)

Sesibania, (*Sesbania sesban*)

Muuuku (*Terminalia brownii*)

Mikongoro, (*Acacia albida*)

Mihogoro, (*Acacia abyssinica*)

Baadhi ya miti mingine imekuwanchini Kenya kwa muda mrefu, na ni muhimu sana, lakini si wazawa. Baadhi ya hizi ni pamoja na maembe, macadamia, mvinje(casuarina), gravellia, bottlebrush, na MexicanGreen ash.

Jaribu kupanda baadhi miti ya asili katika shamba lakoleo! Uangalie karibu nauone ni aina zipi zinazokua katika misitu karibu na wewe. Muulize jirani yako na wanachama wa Cluster ni miti gani ambayo hukua, na ni miti ipi inayotoa faida muhimu kwa ajili yao.. Kama tunafanya kazi pamoja, tunaweza kulinda rasilimali hii kubwa ya misitu mbalimbali kwa watoto wetu na vizazi vijavyo.



Ukataji wa misitu na uharibifu wa ardhi ya msitu ni matatizo makubwa sana. Twaweza kufanyeje?

Ukataji misitu ni kung'olewa kwa miti na mimea mingine yenye mbao.

Misitu na miti ya mbao hufunika theluthi moja ya uso wa dunia. Miti hii hudhibiti hali ya hewa, hulinda rasilimali za maji, hutupa mazao ya msitu (mfano, mbao, dawa, matunda na kadhalika) iliyo na thamana ya mamilioni pesa za America na yanayosaidia aina milioni za mimea na wanyama. Hata hivyo miti hii inaharibiwa kwa haraka sana, hectare milioni ishirini kila mwaka. Nusu ya watu wote katika dunia nzima hutegemea msitu kupata ngataa, hata hivyo watu takribani milioni mia moja hawana ngataa tosha kutimiza mahitaji yao ya kila siku.

Sababu kubwa za ukataji wa misitu:

Ukataji wa miti hufanyika wakati mimea inakatwa kabisa ili kuruhusu shughuli zingine kama kilimo, malisho na matumizi kama: kuni, kutengeneza matofali, kukausha samaki, kuponya tumbaku, kukausha majani chai, kujenga na mbao.

Uharibifu wa msitu ni wakati msitu unakua na aina za mimea na wanyama chache na uwezo wake wa kuzalisha unapungua kwa sababu ya utumizi na usimamizi mbaya (mfano, miti yote mizee ikikatwa na miti mifupi tu kuachwa, ama mimea yote ya aina muhimu ikikatwa, ama msitu ukilishwa sana, hadi miti inashindwa kukua ili kuisimamia iliyokufa)

Ukataji miti na uharibifu wa misitu mwingi hutokana na kukosa ujuzi kuhusu thamani kamili ya miti.

Wakati mwingine, thamani ya miti inajulikana lakini umaskini na fikira ya kuwa hakuna njia badala huongoza watu kukata miti.

Yanayotokana na ukataji wa misitu.

Mmomonyoko wa udongo: ukosefu wa kizuizi na mizizi ya kushika udongo hufungulia udongo mmomonyoko wa udongo.

Ukosefu wa rasilimali za msitu: Kung'oa miti huharibu makazi, hupunguza bionuwai, hutoa rasilimali za chakula na dawa, huongeza mashindano ya kupata vifaa vya kujenga. Watu watahitajika kutembea mbali zaidi kupata kuni na iwapo mazao ya misitu yanauzwa, bei zitapanda.

Ukosefu wa faida zingine za kimazingira za miti: Miti hupunguza upepo, huweka unyevu muda mrefu, huongeza oksijeni hewani, na huongeza virutubisho udongoni. Kwa hivyo bila miti hali ya hewa itakuwa kame zaidi na uwezekano wa mafuriko kuongezeka, mmomonyoko wa udongo, kupungua kwa rutuba ya udongo na kupungua kwa ubora wa hewa.

Twaweza kufanya nini ili kuepuka ukataji wa miti na uharibifu wa misitu?

Anzisha minanda ya miti yenye miti mbalimbali na ya kiasili na huipande mwenyewe, au hutambaze au huuze miche kwa jamii.

Tumia meko ya kuokoa nishati kama yanayotumia kuni au makaa chache.

Tumia vyanzo badala vya nishati na ngataa inapowezekana (kwa mfano, pasha joto na jua, mavumbi ya mbao, maganda ya kahawa na mchele, Nyasi, magugu, mabaki ya mimea, kinyesi cha wanyama)

Fanya shughuli za kupanda miti. Kuweni kikundi cha TIST chenye mafanikio na kinachofanya kazi! Encourage your neighbors and friends to join TIST as well.

Usilime ardhi yanayokaribiana na mto au bwawa. lache miti na mimea kukua ili kulinda maji.

Chunga usilishe zaidi ya inavyofaa. Punguza uwezo wa wanyama kufikia miche kwani wanaweza kuiharibu, ili kuupa msitu nafasi ya kukua tena.

Hamasisha kilimo-mseto ama kutumia miti inayokua kidogo. Kuwa na miti katika ardhi yako hukupa uwezo wa kufikia mazao ya misitu na husaidia kulinda msitu ulio karibu.

Mazingira Bora



TIST

The International Small Group & Tree Planting Program
www.tist.org

Kikamba Version

An Environmental, Sustainable
Development and Community Forestry
Program.



Mbugiti TIST Clusta kutoka sehemu zinazozalisha manjani chai za Ngere wakiwa katika mkutano wao wa Clusta wa kila mwezi mwezi uliopita.

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Ngwatanio nini sya TIST niendee na ukwata ndivi.

Kwambiia mwai wa ikumi na umwe mwaka muvitu nitwambiie unengane mathangu ma ndivi (vouher)

kwi ngwatanio sya TIST.

Mwai muthelu nitunanenganie mathangu aya ma ndivi oingi kwa ngwatanio ila itakwatite. Ala matakwatite mathangu moo ma ndivi nimeukwata mwai uu na mwai wukite. Nitukuendee kuiva tukundi tunini.

Nitukwendwa ulilikania aimi ma TIST kana ndivi ino iivawa mbee kana aluvasi. Oundu aimi ma kyai, kaawa na yiia maivawa mbee na itina mamina utwaa yiia kana kaawa/maiani ndivi yoo ikaolwa kwianana na andivasi ila manengiwe. Kwooi yila twita nzeve itavisaa ikatewa, ukwati ula ukakwatikana kwa kila ngwatanio ukalwa ila aluvasi manengiwe. Kwianana na wiw'ano wa uti wa nzeve itavisaa (carbon credit) ula kaingi wisikanie ta GhG contact, ni ueleetw'e nesa iulu wa ndivi.

Uneenanisyei nthini wa wumbano wenyu wa kila mwai. Ethiwa wina ikulyo no ukulye mutongoi wenyu kana muthukumi wa ngwatanio kana uikulya mutongoi wenyu wa kanzu kwa utethyo.

Nukwona wasisya ithangu ya ndivi kana vena vandu vaandike miti ila yi muvangoni wa uvitukithw'a na miti ila mivitukithye kutwawa sokoni wa Carbon Credit. Miti ila yi muvangoni nila italikite na kuthianwa ni athiani ma utongoi wa TIST na ila mivitukithye kutwawa soko ni ila yikitwe ukunikili ni atongoi ma TIST na ikesyoka ikatalwa ingi na kuthianwa ni auditors kuma nza na kuvitukithye kutwawa sokoni. Nikana miti ivitukithye nonginya ikunikilwe na kuthianwa kuatiia walanio wa nthi yonthe ula uasuviaa walanio wa soko wa nzeve itavisaa na ngwatanio ila ingi ikwatianaa na uti wa nzeve itavisaa ta Verified Carbon Standards (VCS)

Ni tukwitya uekeo nundu wa ndivi kukua ivinda iasa nundu wa kwaisya uvoo ula wa kuvitukithya na kula kwavitukithitw'e kwina mavityo na kukaete mathina nthini wa ndivi. Woonu utaille kwana wina mavityo ithanguni yaku ya ndivi kwa ndaia nduketeele tavya mutongoi wa ngwatanio yenyu kana kunia Fracins Kibe 0722909647 kana Jane Kanja 0713436028 kana mutongoi wa kanzu ya atongoi.



Ulumu nthini wa kuyaiika (Diversity): TIST nisuviaa kuyaiika kwina uvathukanu wi kivathukangany'o.

Biodiversity - uthwii wa nthi ni wavata kwa uima wa mawithyululuko. Kivathukany'o ni kya vata muno nundu wa kuete matatwa kivathukany'o ta yua, iinyu/ngulu tusamu tula twanangaa mimea kana movinduku ma nzeve. Nundu kivathukany'o na moalyuku ni mavata, nowisilye anu kila vandu nimeuthukuma kusuvia uthwii wa nthi (nature). Onavala kila muthenya nundu wa mawiko maitu andu nituendee na kwasya kivathukany'o kiu kya mawithyululuko nundu wa kutema miti, isio sya kiw'u kutumika nai na mititu ila yumaa mbusi kwanangwa na kutumiwa nai kwa muthanga. Ni twonaa wasyo uyu kila muthenya. Isilye ni mithemba yiana ata ya miti, tusuni, nyamu woonaa tene wimunini kana asyai maku mawetaa moona yi kw'o yu? Kwi milioni kenda sya mithemba ya syindu, tusamu, nyamu syaikw'o nayu vaii, nitwasyanangie nayu iiketiwa vo ingi nthi yonthe. livo naiikethiwa ingi ona ethiwa nisyatumikaa ikaatumika kwa isyo ila ingi syukite nundu nisyaaangiwe.

Aimi ma TIST nimaendee na kuete kivathukany'o kwa kuthukuma vamwe kusuvia Uvathukanu uu wa syindu/kundu/ivinda (diversity). Kila muti wa vandwa ni wavata nundu niuendeeasya kisyao kya muti usu, kila muti wavandwa nusuviaa

mawithyululuko na mititu nundu vandu va kwenga mititu tuimatha ngu na kila kiwaticanaa mitini nituutumia ino yitu tuvandite kwa nzia ya kusuvia. Yila twavanda miti ya kiene na utee wa mbusi na ta miti mithungu kwa vamwe kwaw'o twithiawa tuisuvia mawithyululuko na uvathukanu ula wivo uendee na kwithiwa. Miti ino ya kiene nisuviaa muthanga, ikatune liu, ikithiwa yi wikalo wa nyamu na nyunyi, wikalo wa tusamu ta iinyu ila ietae unou wa muthanga na syingolondo na tusamu tungi twingi na kwikalya muthanga wi munou.

Aimi ma TIST nimaendee na kuaiana umanyi ula menaw'o iulu wa uvathukanu uu wa isio na mawithyululuko. Aimi nimaendee na kwithithwa mutiani nthini wa ngwatanio sya isio (clusters) nthini wa wia wambee wa kuaiana umanyi iulu wa Uvathukanu wa uthwii wa nthi isioni syoo. Yila twamaya iulu wa miti na nyamu ila itwithyululukite, kivathukany'o kila kiendee na kwithiwa, na kutisw'a kula kwivo kwa Uvathukanu uu, nitwosaa itambya ya kusuvia uvathukanu uu wa uthwii wa nthi. Tukei ithyoothe vamwe tu aane umanyi na utuika ula twinaw'o iulu wa miti ya kiene, na mawithyululuko maitu na mothwii maitu ma nthi kwailya l nthi nundu wa useo wa yu na uni.



Moseo ma TIST: Misingi na molumu ma TIST.

Ikundi mbindi sya TIST nisyisi mawalany'o na miao ya TIST. Ingi ni useo kusisya vaita / mawalany'o aya ma TIST nikana twikale twisi nesa na kwikala namo undu vaile. Kwaila kwa TIST kwithiawa kwi ungu wa molumu na mawalany'o/misingi ino na kila umwe nutataa nikana amivikie kwoondu wa useo wa kila umwe. Kila tutonya uvikia kiendanasya na undu kila umwe ukuatiia mawalany'o aya na kusuvia miti na kwithiwa e umwe wa ala memanyiasya kuvanda na mawiko ma tist kuvikia matunda ala twiete mbee.

TIST Nuu? Twi:-

1. Twi aiikiku
2. Twithiawa na uw'o
3. Twikaa maundu maitu kyenini
4. Twi athukumi umwe kwa ungi
5. Twithiawa tusisuviana umwe kwa ungi
6. Twi ngelekany'o
7. Ni twi yumitye

Undu twikaa maundu ala andu angi monaa.

1. Tuthukumaa twi tukundi tunini
2. Nitiaa mawalany'o na kutumia nzia nzeo
3. Nitutumiaa mitwe na moko maitu.

Twikaa ata

1. Nituvandaa miti kivathukany'o vandu va ivinda iasa.

2. Nitumathaa nzia sya kwailya uima witu
3. Nitutumiaa nzia ya uimi wa kusuvia
4. Nitwikaa maundu angi vamwe na viasala ingi (ta uimi uungamiika, ivuio, kuvanda misungwa, kuithya mbuis sya yiia, kuithya nguku, kuithya nzuki, kuithya makuyu na iinyu sya kuseuvya ndii na maundu angi maingi).
5. Nitutesaa nzeve itavisaa (Carbon credits)

Kila tuseuvasya

Yila twaatiia mawalany'o aya yila tukwikala na kwika viasala nituseuvasya kindu kiseo kila kiteiivo mbeeni

1. Nituseuvasya kuthukuma vamwe - nundu wa kwika maundu vamwe muthya withiaa twithukuma ta kikundi
2. Nituseuvasya ngwatanio - nitwikianaa vinya na kuseuvya ngwatanio numu.
3. Nituseuvasya muyo - yila twavikiia walany'o witu ithyotho nitwiwaa muyo na kila umwe ayendeew'a
4. Nituetae usyao munene - Nitukwataa usyao munene nundu yila twavanda miti ti kuta nzeve kwoka tutethekaa nakw'o indi ve ngu, unou wa muthanga na kuseuvya mawithyululuko kwa kila umwe.
4. Nituetae utumiku munini na kuvikia matunda manene.

TIST: Kukwata mawoni maku, kila ukwenda kithinikiwe, kieleelo na kila kina uthinia ukwenda kimanyike na kwiw'ika ni kila umwe.

Mawalanio ma TIST matuvundiasya kwithiwa twi akiikiku, utalo mwianiu, mekaa maundu kyenini, na matilika kwa masavu moo na muthukumi wakila ungi. Musyi wa TIST. Nitukwenda kila umwe ew'e aitumika na emwianie. Ethiwa wina woni, kana undu ukwenda kana malalamiko maile kwiw'ika na kutethw'a.

Nikana uvikie, tukundi tunini na kututhuthia kwa uneenania, kwithukianisya na kutethania na ndeto na utuika museo. Thini wa mbumbani sya ngwatanio ni useo kuneenanisya kila undu na kuthuthania iulu wa maundu ala memba waete maneenaniw'e kana ukwiw'a ena thina muna. Mwa uneenanisya na mausungio mauma amebani

nimaile uandikwa nthini wa livoti ikavikia Atongoi ma kanzu ya ngwatanio (Group of Clusters Council GOCC). Atongoi ma ngwatanio na athukumi ma ngwatanio nimaile uikiithya kana uvoo niwavika kwa nzia ila yaile kwa GOCC na LC.

Kwa ngaliko ila ingo GOCC na LC nimaile uneenania ingi na tukundi tunini kwa kunengane uvoo waw'o, muikiikiku na wi kyenini. Na ethiwa ve undu ukwenda uthesyo GOCC nimaile unengane uthesyo usu kwa LC na kumakwata mbau.

Twithukianisye umwe kwa ula ungi. Twithiwe muthukumi umwe kwa ula ungi. Tutethanie. Tuthuthanie iulu wa mawalanio maseo na mawoni. Kuvikia mosungio manene kwa utumiu munini wa mbesa.



Miti ya kiene (Kikamba):Yo ni yiva na niki yavata?

Aimi ma TIST nimavandaa mivai kivathukani ya miti ila ni vamwe na miti ya matunda na mbindi, miti ya uithyo, miti ya kwongela unou wa muthanga na mivai ya kwatua mbwau. Aimi aingi na aingi nimasakuite kuvanda miti ya kiene nundu yina vaita mwingi kwoo.

Muti wa kiene niwiva?

Muti wa kiene ni muti ula utonya kwimesya vandu na kuyaana kana wookie vandu na wavamanya weethia ni undumwe na muti wa kwimesya kisioni kiu kwa ivinda iasa na wa syaana wamanya. Ti mithemba yothe ya miti itonya utwika ya kiene. Miti mingi yithiawa yumite kuma kundu kuasa. Kwi mithemba ya miti mbee wa 800 ila ni ya kiene Kenya.

Niki Miti ya kiene niyava ?

Nikwithiwa miti ino niyeew'anie na nzeve ya kisio kiu na yeethiwa ya vata ka andu, nyamu, muthanga wa kisio kiu na yithiawa yale kisioni kiu. Kii nikwasya ata, nimeaa nesa itekwenda ngalama ta ya ndawa, vuu wa vatalisa. Niyendaa usuvii munini kwi miti ya kuka. Niyailasya miunda yitu na ikaola mauwau miundani. Ingi ninengae nyamu mawikalo na liu na vaita ingi ta matunda, mbwau, matu na ndawa sya kiene. Miti ya kuka nitonya kuete mathina maingi miundani yitu ta kutwika yia na kuaa mimea yitu.

Yila twavanda miti ya kiene miundani yitu nitutetheeasya kusuvia mithemba yitu ya miti ila yai yavata kwa asyai maitu, andu maitu na nyamu situ Kenya kwa usyao ukoka. No tuendee na umanya vaita wa mithemba ya miti ya kiene ila ituthyululukite. Yila twavanda miti ya kiene

nitunasuvia miti yitu na vaita wayo kwoondu wa usyao wukite.

Ni mithemba yiva ni yakiene ?

Kwi maana maingi ma mithemba ya miti ya kiene Kenya, imwe nioyookie na yatwika ta imwe yitu na yavata na itunengae vaita. vaa vena ngelekanio ya mithemba imwe:

Miti ya Kiene kuma Kenya

Cordial africana

Meru Oak, Muhuru (*Vitex Keniensis*)

Mugumo, Mirumba, Muumo (*Ficus Thonningii*)

Podo, Muthengera (*Podocarpus Falcatus*)

Mwiria (*Prunus Africana*)

Mutoo, mukeu, (*Dombeya rotundifolia*)

Murubati, Muuti, (*Erythrina Abyssinica*)

Sesibania, (*Sesbania Brownii*)

Mikongoro, (*Acacia Albida*)

Mihogoro, (*Acacia abyssinica*)

Miti imwe yookie Kenya tene na nivaita kwitu onakau tiya kiene. Miti ino nita Miembe, makandania, mivela, casuarina, bottlebrush na Mexican green ash.

Tata uvanda miti ya kiene muundani kwaku umuthi! sisya miti ila ikuthyululukite na yi mutituni ula wivakuni naku. Kulya atui maku na ene ma ngwatanio yaku kila mavandite, na nimiti yiva kuma mitituni ila yivakuvi naku ni miti yiva yavaita kwoo. Twathukuma vamwe nituusuvia mawithyululukite maitu na moseo ala me nthini wa mititu yitu kwoondu wa usyao witu ukoka.



Kwengwa kwa mititu na mititu kwanangwa ni nthina umwe munene muno. Na niata tutonya kwika?

Kwenga ni kutemanga na kuveta miti na ikuthu ila imeete vandu.

Kitheka/ ikuthu nikivwikite kilio kya imwe iulu wa itatu kya nthi yonthe. ikuthu na itheka niamuaa undu.

undu nzeve ikwikala na kusuvia mothwii ma mithi na kutuma syindu ila ikwatikanaa kithekani syithiwa vo ta ngu, ndawa/muiito, matunda na ingi mbingi, ila ni sya mbesa mbingi na nisyikalitwe miti na mithemba mingi ya nyamu. Na vailye uu ikuthu na itheka nisiendee na kwanangwa ta eka milioni 20 kila mwaka. Nyusu ya andu ala me ungu wa sua mekalaw'a ni mititu kwa mwaki na vailye uuu andu mbee wa million iana yimwe mayithiawa na mwaki wianite ona wautumia vanini.

Kila kitumaa ikuthu/miti na itheka syengwa:

Kwengwa kukaa yila mundu waamua kuithya indo kana kutemanga miti na ikuthu akwate vandu vaKuima, Ingi nukwenda ngu, kuvivya matuvali, kuvivya makuyu, kuthia mbaki, kunyasya maiani, kwaka na miti.

Mititu ya nangikaa yila weethia mutitu usu ndutonya kumiisya na kwiana ingi nundu wa undu utumiitwe nai na kulea usuviwa vala kwa ngelekany'o miti ila mikuu ya temwa na kutia ikuthu syoka, ingi yila mithemba mina ya miti yatemwa na ilea uvandwa ingi muthemba usu wa miti nuthelaa vyu.

Kana yila vandu vaithw'a muno weethia ona vaimea kindu. Kaingi mititu ithelaa ni andu kulea umanya undu maile umisuvia na kumikalaya. Kungi nowithie nimesi vaita wa miti indi ungya ula wivo uituma matemanga na kwananga mititu nikana matonye kwitethya.

Mathina ma mititu kuthela.

Muthanga kukuwa: Ethiwa vai miti ila itonga ukwatany'a muthanga muthanga nutonya ukuwa ni kiw'u kana nzeve.

Kukosa kwa mititu: Kuveta miti kwithiawa kwi kwananga mawikalo na nikuolaa tusamu tula twikalaa muthangani na ingi syindu ila ikwatikanaa mitini kukosa, na ethiwa ve miti imwe yatiwa uyithia yiendeka ni andu aingi kwi undu itonya kwianisya mavata moo. Kwa negelekany'o uyithia miti ya kwaka, ngu na syindu ingi kuma mitini iyiuwa kwa vei wi iulu.

Kukosa kwa moseo angi ma mawithyululuko.

Miti niyithiaa isia nzeve, kukwatiia kimeu, kuete nzeve nzeo na kwongela unou muthangani. Kwoou.

vate miti nzeve ya vanduu nikeukaa nakwithiwa yi mbumu, itonya ukwatwa ni mavuliko, kukuwa kwa muthanga ni nzeve, muthanga kumosa na nzeve kwithiwa itetheu ya uveva.

Nata tutonya kwika kusia itheka mititu na ikuthu kwengwa?

Kuseuvya ivuio sya miti ya kiene na kumivanda ithyi na kunenga ala mbaitu onamo mavande.

Kutumia maiko ma usuvia mwaki ta ala matumiaa ngu na makaa manini Kutumia muthemba ungi ta ngu ngelekanyo, kutumia sua kuvyuvya kiw'u, mutu wa musumeno, makavo ma kaawa, nyeki, yiia, matialyo ma makusa na kyaa kya indo.

Ika wia wa kuvanda miti, ithiwa wi umwe wa ikundi ila TIST ikutania kwa kwika kwoo nesa, thuthya anyanyau na atui maku malike nthini wa Tist. Ndukaime nguumoni sya mbusi kana vakuvi na maia kana syandani, eka miti ikuthu imee na kusuvia kiw'u lthya indo undu vaile utekueka syenge nyeki vyu na kutia ingalata. Ingi siii ikathi vala uvandite miti yi minini iikanange kana kumiya.

Thuthya angi mavande miti na liu vamwe. Kwithiwa na miti kithekani kwakunikutumaa ukwata syindu ila inenganawe ni miti vate kuthi kuasa mitituni.

Mazingira Bora



TIST

The International Small Group & Tree Planting Program
www.tist.org

Kipsigis Version

An Environmental, Sustainable
Development and Community Forestry
Program.



Mbugiti TIST Clusta kutoka sehemu zinazozalisha manjani chai za Ngere wakiwa katika mkutano wao wa Clusta wa kila mwezi mwezi uliopita.

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TIST kotesetai kogoito melekwek en kurubisiek chemengechen.

n tounetab Arawetab taman ak Agenge, ko kinam kigoito vouchaisiek en kilastaisiek en arawetab taman ak oeng. Ako tesetai

otinye en kurubit ko ne iyanat. Kosibgei ak ketik che kinyor kiboityot en mbarenikwok. Ago che kingechigil kiboitinik chebo sang.

koitin alak che mongerin ak en orowek chemiten tai.

Miten anyun ngotutiet ne yoe mbarengu ole

kiimichi ketik che kiyumen koristo nyolu komiten

Niton ko kabwatet kemwochin temik kelech in inguni konyoru melekwekwak en (advance) kou ye kiyoe en kawee, chaik ak en let kinemunen rabisiek choton rabinik tugul che tinye kurubit. En melekwek chebo ketik kinyoru ye kagialnda koristo kinemunen kelunoik che kabit tugul.

koyochinet ak konyor chigilet ne noton kobunu kebeberwekab sang nekitet oliikab koristo ne noton ko (Verified Carbon Standards VCS).

En betusiek che kikobata ko kitomo keitin

komie asi konyor biik melekwek amun kimiten kewelatet en kwenutab kiboitinik che kimoigoito

Miten anyun mungaret nebo korisiton netinye koyochinet ne kiguren (GhG contract) nemiten koborugei ye kinyoru melekwek.

wolutik che miach. yeinyoru koimut agetugul en voichait inyoru kiboityotab kilasta asi koityi chi netonochin chepkondok ne noton ko Francis Kibet

Inyoru niton ye inyoru vouchait amun tinye arorunet nebo ketik ak kayumanikab koristo ne

0722909647 anan ko Jane Kanja 0713436028 anan ko kibotiyot ne miten Leadership Council.



Kimnotet en terchinois : TIST kotere biodiversity.

Biodiversity-mokornotet 'ab terchinet 'ab nature -kobo maana en environment. variety ko bo maana sanasana yon miten yomutik ak wolutik en emet , kou asista newon, pests, anan ko climate change.angandan kararan biodiversity,ko kila betut angamun en tuguk che kiyoe echek, ketese ta kibete species chebo ketik alak, emotinwek che twonen keistoen bek, ak ketore resources chemiten emet. kikere kobeto niton kila betut. lbwat agobo chongindab minutik, toritik, ak tyongik che kitam ikere kin ko imingin lakini ko momiten en inguni anan ko kikitutikenekitun? Miten nine million species chebo organisms en emoniton nyonet, ak yon kakebar choton, kokoibet chito agetugul en ngwony agot lakog che takesiche komoitichin koker.

Temik 'ab TIST koibu walet, kokile ke korib diversity initon. Ketit agetugul nekimine ko

renewable resorses. Ketit age tugul nekiine kobose pressure ne miten nature , diverse forest angamun kimuche keboishen choton nekotokitile ketik , bokoinik, ak products alak. Yon kakimin ketik che indigenous, kou ole tinye groupishek chechang' en riparian buffer groves ak thousands en temik 'ab TIST kotinye imbarenik kwai , kiribe diversity koechek. kora diverse ketik che indigenous kokonu menget ak omitwokik in tyongik, taritik, achtoreti en pollination chebo minutik, ome pests, anan koribwech ngungunyek chok.

Temik ab TIST kora konete kokwotinwek agobo biodiversity. Temik keintervieweni en clusters en pilot project kebchei ngal agobo biodiversity en komoswek kwai. Ongenam ke eun tugul, agebchei ngomnotoniton, ak kemin ketik che indigenous asi kechob emet ne kararan.



TIST Values: Kimnotet ak foundation nebo TIST.

Chechang' en groupishek chemengechen kongen agobo TIST values. Kora kobo maana keker values ichuton asi kenai angot kisubi. Boratet 'ab TIST kotienke kokilet 'ab ke nebo chi tugul nemiten en TIST. TIST ko ngo? Eчек ko ki!

Eчек ko ki

- 1) Kibo imanit.
- 2) Ki accurate en che kiyoe.
- 3) Kiyoe kasit en ole maungat
- 4) Ki kiboitinik ab alak .
- 5) Ki accountable agobo agetugul en eчек .
- 6) Ki koborunet.
- 7) Ki konuke en kasit.

Ole kiyoitoi kasishek kokoker alak .

- 1) Kiyoe kasit ko eчек en groupishek.
- 2) Kinomchinike oratinwek che chechoget.
- 3) Kiboishen metoekchok ak eunekchok.

Kasishek che kiyoe

- 1) Kimine ketik che terterchin en long-term
- 2) Kicheng'e oratinwek chekimuche keimprovenen health neyonet
- 3) Kiyoe Conservation Farming.
- 4) Kiyoe kasishek alak che (sustainable agriculture, nurseries, citrus growing, dairy goats and farming, chickens, bee keeping, fish ponds and fish keeping, silkworm farming, etc.).
- 5) Kioldoi carbon credits.

Eчек ko ki

Yon kakisib values ichuton chebo TIST keyoe

- 1) Kechobe Team Work-yon kakiyai kou niton ke iku teamit nekararan.
- 2) Kechobe Capacity-kenyoru organization , kimnotet ak system.
- 3) Kechobe Enjoyment-kikere rurutik ak keyai tuguk che yechen
- 4) Kenyoru rurutik chechang'-rururtik chechag' en mine tab ketik . results che yechen en Conservation farming ak projects alak che kiyoe .
- 5) Kiyoe bong'onutik ne miten ng'wony ak kenyoru rurutik chechang'.

TIST: Konyoru mogutikuk, kobwotutikuk, kerengung, bcheetab kewelnatosiek ak kaset.

Tolochkab TIST komokwech kemiten kochekiyonotin, che lititen, che kitogu, che kiityinigei ak chegiboisyiechinigei eчек tugul. TIST ko kabchi kimoginii chitugul kotinye ako miten kogesunotgei amun ingot itinye mogutik, keret, kobwotutyo, maget konyolu kemwa ak kekas.

Asi kobit kosulta niton ko nyolchin bikab kurubit koteb ngwony ak koger niton ak konde boisionik. Asie kageger en tuiyetab kilasta kisibto kwo council (GOCC) anan ko leader council ko

kagechigil ak kesir. Bunei eunekab kilasta che kondoik ak kiboityotab kilasta ngolyon aketugul ne miten asikwo GOCC ak LC.

Nyolchin ak ichek GOCC ak LC kowech ngalekwak tugul kobwa kilasta anan ko kurubit nebo ngalechoton en oret nebo che kiyonotin ak che lititen. Ongekosigei eчек tugul ogeigun kiboitinik, ogeigun boisiet ak kabwatet ne kararan.

Asi keityin kenyorunen kelunoik che miten barak en tetet ne miten ngwony.



Ketikab kipkaa: Ochon choton ak amunei asikobo komonut.

En temikab TIST komiten chekikomin ketik che chang chebo korikab ketik kou chebo logoek chebo tenderek, chebo tuga, che tinye kotoldoleiwak ak chebo bokoinik. Che chang en temik koyome kipkaa asikonyorunen borotosiekwak.

Nee ketibo kipkaa?

Ketibo kipkaa ko ketit nekimiten kongeten tounetab ngwony ne kiyonji mengotetab emonoton anan koronoton en kasartab kenyisiek che chang. Mo ketik tugul che kigere anan che kigenyuru en kasarta ne goi alak en choton ko kiibu bik en emotinwek che terchin. Miten korigab ketik 800 che miten emenyon bo Kenya.

Amunee sikobo komonut ketikab kipkaa?

En ketichuton bo kipkaa kokikotebi en otebet ne noton ak tiongik, ketik ak minutik alak che kikoteben yoton. Niton komotinye konyor susurik anan ko kewelnatosiek. En ketichuton komotinye mogutik chechang komou chebo chumbek, yemiten kipkaa en chongkindo kobose susurik en minutik. Toretech kenyorunen logoek bogoinik, sokek ak kerichek. Ye kirib ketichuton kenyorunen kelunoik

che chang en betusiekyiok ak chebo ibinda ne nyonei.

Achon kobot kipkaa ichoton?

Miten en Kenya kipkaa che chany ak komiten chetinye komonut neo missing en ehek.

Kipkaa che miten Kenya ko:

Simotwet (*ficus Thonningii*),

Tendwet (*prunus Africana*),

Silibwet (*Dombeya rolundifolia*),

Chebitet (*Accacia Nilotica*),

Masaita (*Olea capais*),

Bondet (*Hagenia abyssine*),

Emitiot (*Olea europia*).

Miten kora ketik che miten en Kenya agomobo kipkaa bo komonut kou Mango, Macadamia, Casuarina, Sebesebe, Bottle brush ak Mexican green ash.

Ogeyom kemin ketikab kipkaa amun tinye borotet neo, teben choruengung akobo ketik chenekiten en inye ak osnet nemiten yebo kaa. Ongetiem keribchin ibiinda nenyonen ketik ak timwek ak osnosiek.



Ngemetab timwek ak olemiten timwek ko koik kewelnatet mising kiyoe nee?

Ngemetab timwek ketik ak tuguk tugul che nyolilen che tuche emet.

Timwek ak olemiten ketik koibe agenge en somok en nguong tugul, igochin ana wole burgetab nguong, ribe kondametusiekkab beek, toreti koet timwek kou (bogoinik, kerichek, ak logoek), toreti kora katagetugul ak tionyagetugul ne en kila kenyit kengeme 20 million hectares biik chechang kotiyengei timwek koboisien kwenik, kora chechang komotinye yamet en boisionikwak

Nee ne konu asi kengem timwek.

Ye kingem timwek en koluletab ketik asi kobit konyor biik kogolso anan koyagen kiyagik anan ko kwenik, matubaruk, yamsetab chaik, tegsosiek ak bogoinik, chang mising mogutik che mogingei bii en sobenyuan ye kingem timwek komegonyoru boroindo ketik kota kobitiyo, ye kiyagem tuga ak ngorek en chongindo komegorutu anyun agot suswek ngemetab timwek ko wolutienyin komagotinye ketik komonut, bananda kogochin biik kongem osnosiek ak timwek amun mata konoik bii kole tinye ketik komonut en ichek terchinet nebitu ye kingem timwek kobetatab ngungunyek; agot komomiten ketik cheimuchi korat ngungunyek kobenti tugul koba oinosiek en kasarta robta yon motinye timwek kelunoik; ngemetab ketik komobitu mengotosiek che kororon, mogonyoru omitwogik, kerichek ak

tegsosiek chengoti kwenik en banda ne koi, tesoseni mogutik en biik ak kotesak.

Oliye tab tuguk cheyobu timwek.

Betos anyun kanutoik chebo ketik ketik kotoreti koter koristo, toreti kogatit emet komayam, tese koristo ne kararan (oxygen) ak kotesin ngungunyek okwoindo, en yemomiten ketik koetu borgeiyet koyam emet ko bitu maranosiek, koristo ngungunyek ak kobi nyabiretab koristo ne kibusen

nee negeyoe asi keter ngemetab timwek ak osnosiek?

Nget angun akinam kabeti nengung ak ibit ketikab kipkaa ak imin koinye anan igochi biik kesuwek komin, boisien mostiluek cheboisien kuwenik che ngerin anan ko nesek, coffee and husks, grass, weeds ak animal waste, ogeib koguwoitik en minetab ketik kou ye yoe kurubisiekkab tist oginet biik alak kanam koba tist, ogerib mat ketem ole negit oinet anan ko nyanyawet amun rutu timto ago rib beek ogeba tuga anan ko nego che ngerin asi maimuch emet ak kogochi ketik korut en timwek, ogemin ketik che kigole ak rurutik asi komuchi ko wale emet, ye igole ketik en kaa ko toreti komagus osnet anan ko timwek en ole imenye