



THE TREE

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"The Tree" N'orupapura r'wamakuru orurikuhandikwa aba TIST Uganda. etagi nya the International Small Group and Tree planting program.

OKUKORA KWAITU

TIST n'ekigombe ekyehaireyo kwimutsya omutindo gwabahing' aba hansi kirikubongyeramu amaani gokuwanisa okucwekyerezibwa kw'ebibara, okwejuna obwono nekyenda kitari kyaburijo.

EBIGYENDERERWA BYAITU

Omukeyanyisa entunguka yentuura nokurundana onwoya orurungi orurukuruga omumiti. TIST nehweza abahing' abarikuranga 25,000/ ebyokwerinda Sirimu. endisa enungi yabomumaka nokuagenda yenku namakara.

PREFACE

Successful Harvest
Good practices minimize food wastage
Stink wood is a good indigenous tree
The need for clean goods

EBIRYOMUNDA

Amagezi gambwenu
Reberera amasharura gawe cendeza okushisha ebyokurya.
Amasharura maingi
Omuryamazi

FEBRUARY 2011 NEWSLETTER

OBUTUMWA BWA EDITA.

Okusilima abahing' bemiti ahabwa TIST omuri Kanungu, Kabele na Bushenyi, namwera abelewatanisa naitwe omukurinda ebyobuhangwa. Mugumizemu mutyo lushemaze omwoya oguri omukaabunga. Turi abarikugyenda omumaisho. Tutari abarikugaruza entyina ebigyere.

Ara Baanyanga.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE.

Thanks go to TIST small group farmers in Kanungu, Kabele and Bushenyi, well wishers and all communities.

Continue with the spirit of cleaning the air.

Forward ever backward never.

Ara Baanyanga.

TURYAKIRA TREE PLANTING GROUP

Ekbina eki kikatanika omu mwaka gwa 2005 na ba members 6. Bakatanika nokubendeka emiti ya Pinus Patula. Entusi, nebijuma, nabwanyima batandika kuhinga amwe hamiti egi omumisiru yaabo. Omu mwaka gwa 2006. kubahirira ebyekitongole kya TIST Uganda, kikaba akyetengo kyaabo kumanya abigyendererwa, kandi nokubakubasa kuyejumbiramu. Bakabuuza ahari omwe owabaire ari omukozi w' TIST Omukyara Jennifer Tumushabe, nkoku bakubasa kutaaha omukitongole eki.

Bwanyima yokumanya abigyendererwa bye kitongole eky' TIST, bakareba biri birungi reero nabo bakahandikisa nka ba members 1/3/2008. Bakaguma baine omuzimbwa omubyokuhinga emiti ya Pinus Patula, Entusi hamwe na Alnus.

Omwahaf' batandikireho kubendeka Avocado ezhywanisibwe (Grafted Avocado) azibarateekateeka kuhinga omumisiru yaabo omu kwazi kwa mwenda 2008.

Nibaraganisa kukwatanisa nekitongole kya TIST Uganda omukurinda obyobuhangwa obwo bagumizemu okuhinga emiti nokugireberera gye, nokuhinga ebijuma habwa magara marungi gaabo na bomumaka gaabo.

By Barigye Pamela
Kabele Quantifier.

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By Barigye Pamela
Kabele Quantifier.

ENGLISH VERSION

JOYCE MURUNGI TALKS ABOUT SUCCESSFUL HARVEST

Joyce Murungi prepared her planting area before rainy season.

She cleared the bush, dug holes, and mixed in compost manure to make her field ready for conservation farming. She also dug Conservation Farming holes in the banana plantation.

She prepared her indigenous maize seeds and made sure they were not diseased. A week before the first rains, she planted the maize seeds. She is happy that the yield was greater than when she was using the traditional farming.

TIST farmers throughout Uganda have found that by practicing Conservation Farming, they improve yields and their soil. Now they are harvesting the reward for their work. Ask a trainer, and try for yourself next season. Now is a good time to make compost manure to make the soil fertile, to learn good CF practices, and to decide where to dig your CF holes.

MAKE YOUR HARVEST COUNT: GOOD PRACTICES MINIMIZE FOOD WASTAGE

Small group members, it is harvest time. Now let's look at food security. Let's look at causes for food wastage and how to prevent it.

Make sure you harvest your crop before it is over ripe. Leaving crop too long in the field can increase the chance of pests. Tie it in bundles carefully. Take them home without leaving some scattered in the garden or to fall on the way home.

Put them to dry on clean compound without dust and stones. Keep your harvest safe from rains. Drying the harvest adequately is important to avoid mold that can be bad for your health. For maize, after the kernels are dry, it is best to remove the kernels from the cob and dry again.

Storage: Use clean and safe store from rain. Keep out rats and other rodents. Make sure the door at the store is strong to keep away thieves. Keep monitoring the stored food.

TIST Uganda Small Groups receive tree payments. In the past two months, we have been working to pay Small Groups for their tree planting work. Over the past two months, over 160 Small Groups were paid for the trees they have planted and maintained. We want

to be sure that all groups can be paid for the trees they have planted.

To do this:

Your group must have signed a Green House Gas contract that promises that you will maintain these trees for the long term and abide by TIST program requirements.

Your group must have planted trees, and these trees must have been quantified.

At least three members from your Small Group must attend the training and payment meeting. This is required for mutual accountability, and is also important so we can share best practices and training.

TREES AND TECHNOLOGY IN TIST

On your farm, you have probably seen TIST Quantifiers using hand-held computers while they count trees. Do you wonder why Quantifiers use this technology? These hand-held computers were introduced in our area by TIST program to monitor the results we achieve so it can qualify for sale on the global carbon market.

Quantifiers go into the fields where trees are planted. They count the trees and the information is recorded in the computer. They take photographs of the tree planting area, which is known as a grove, and of members of the Small Group. The number, the age and species of trees are recorded in this handheld machine. The machines use a global positioning system to record the exact place where trees are planted. When the work is over, the machine is taken to a computer in a cyber café for data transmission to the internet.

This means someone anywhere in the world can see where we are working to save the environment and to improve our communities. The real trees are seen and the activities of place by local farmers for sustainable development is seen.

Thanks TIST for bringing modern technology in our area.

By Kabikiire

STINK WOOD IS A GOOD INDIGENOUS TREES

Stinkwood (*Stinkwood*) is a useful indigenous tree to plant on your farm. It grows in all soils in our land, and requires from 890 to 2,600 mm of rainfall per year. It is used for timber, and its leaves, roots and bark are valued for herbal medicine. It grows fairly quickly and leaves rot quickly for litter formation that is used as manure. It can be grown independently along the paths in the crop gardens and along the roads and streets. Stinkwood is excellent at preventing erosion. Therefore plant following the contour of land for soil conservation. The scent scares away mosquitoes.

Researchers say that hard timber of this tree is very valuable and durable and so can be used in construction programs. It is easily grown from seeds in your tree nursery.

Dear farmers, use stink wood because of its many benefits.

THE NEED FOR CLEAN GROVES.

A clean and well tended tree grove is very important. There are several advantages associated with clean and

well tended groves. It makes it very easy for the Quantifiers as they carry out their daily work which includes tracking and moving within the grove while carrying out physical tree counting which in turn helps in collecting accurate information. If Quantifiers cannot count your trees, you cannot be paid for the trees as a TIST member.

Furthermore, a well-cleaned grove means that the trees face little competition from wild bushes, and so have quick and healthy growth, which is of great benefit to both the farmers and the TIST program.

**AGABA DENIS
QUANTIFIER**