



THE TREE

A TIST UGANDA'S Publication
Volume 1 Issue No. 38 July 2012

TIST Uganda July 2012 News Letter

"The tree" n'orupapura rw'amakuru orurikuhandikwa abe TIST uganda itaagi rya The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program.

OKUKORA KWAITU

TIST ir'ekigombe ekyehaireyo kwimutsya omutindo gw'abahingi aba hansi kirikubongeramu amaani gokurwanisa okucwekyerezibwa kw'ebibira, okwenjuna obworo nekyanda kitari kyaburijjo.

EBIGYENDERERWA BYAITU

Omukunywanisa entunguuka yentuura n'okurandana orwoya orurungi orurikuru ga omumiti. Nokunyunyuta orwoya orube kuruga omu mwanya TIST nehweza abahingi abarikurenga 25.000, eby'okwerinda sirimu, endiisa enungi yab'omumaka nokucendeza enkoresa y'enku n'amakara.

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EBIRY'OMUNDA

Amahega ga tist garikukoresa enku nkye
Okwombekaomusingye gw'obwebembezi kurabira omukuhindura obwebembezi Tegura emisizi yaawe ahabw'okuhinga norinda orweezo.
Enkiiko za buri sabiiti ahabwa za guruupu ninungi

JULY NEWS LETTER.

EDITORS MESSAGE;

CARBON CREDIT SALE.

At the end of last year 2011 validators from E.S.Inc.experienced men in carbon trade visited Uganda TIST farmers, many groves were validated. The farmers can now through CAAC sell carbon from their trees and share profits. Farmers will pocket 70% of the profit while CAAC takes 30%.

Next validation team will do the work in September and October this year. Farmers, clean your groves.

Ara.

OBUTUMWA BWA EDITA

OKUGUZA ORWOYA.

Omubiro byahamuheru gwomwaka oguhweire 2011, abahangu omubyokuguzwa omwoya E.S.Inc. bakataayaayira abahingi bemiti aba TIST ya Uganda bashwijuma ebibira kandi baikiriza ngu ebibira ebibashwijumire bitandikye okuguzwa omwoya. Bakama babyo omubiro byomumaisho babagane amagoba obwo abahingi nibahabwa shillingi 70= ahari buri shillingi 100=. Okushwijuma okundi nikwija kubaho omukwezi kwamwenda nokweikumi omwaka ugu 2012.

Mushemeze ebibira/ amahamba gaanyu.

Ara.

THE TIST ENERGY SAVING COOKSTOVE.

I attended a cluster meeting in my area where a TIST trainer explained the energy saving cook stove, how it is made and the benefits of using it. I was convinced to have one made at home and use it.

I coordinated with her and she told me about the materials needed to construct an improved cookstove at home, and I organized to provide and prepare them. These included chopped grass, squeezed muddy clay soil, and water.

It's really good news about this stove. It is easy to use for everyone. It uses less firewood, which reduces the effort and cost of getting fuel and prevents deforestation, keeping land healthier.

Because it has a chimney that leads outside, the stove does not make smoke inside.

The TIST energy cook stove has reduced the dangers of smoke in my family, which is important because smoke causes diseases, especially in women who are always preparing meals at home.

The TIST energy saving cook stove has really eased my cooking at home. I had a problem of firewood, and it has been solved.

All the cooking is done at the same time on different fire holes. I now prepare food, sauce and drinking water at the same time.

Fellow women, try using the TIST energy saving cook stove. You will see the difference. I urge everyone to construct one or have one made at home.

I really wish every home in Uganda have a TIST improved cookstove and receive the benefits of using it. I thank TIST for this wonderful stove which has made my cooking easy and healthy.

The TIST energy saving cook stove—a must have for every home!
Catherine, Itembezo Kanungu.

TIST: Building Leadership Capacity through Rotational Leadership.

What is rotational leadership?

Rotational leadership is where each group member takes it in turn to lead and co-lead the group meeting. There is no one single leader. There is a new leader and co-leader for each weekly meeting. The responsibility is equally shared amongst all group members.

Why rotational leadership?

Each person has different ways of leading, and each person has different gifts. Rotating the leadership means group members can all learn from each other about leadership.

If everyone is supportive and encouraging, even shy group members will have the chance to grow in confidence and leadership abilities. We are able to learn something from everyone.

Rotating leadership also reduces the stress of one person being responsible all the time. Because the responsibility is equally shared, no one person should be overly burdened or tired by the job.

Rotating the leadership means there will be fewer problems if one person likes to dominate the conversations and be in charge all the time. Each person will have his or her own chance to lead the meeting.

What you should do when practicing rotational leadership?

Begin rotating leadership as soon as possible.

At the end of each meeting decide who will be a leader and co-leader next time.

Everyone should get a chance to lead and co-lead.

If a group member does not want to lead, or is shy, the group can let him or her watch others lead first. Then

they can co-lead before leading next time.

Pass any teaching materials on to the next leader.

Remember to wait for people to speak after asking a question.

What makes a good servant leader?

The leader should be humble, patient, accepting and honest.

The leader should show the same acceptance and respect for every group member, regardless of what they do outside the group.

The leader should speak very little. He or she should encourage all members to share ideas and have the chance to speak.

Leaders should make sure they properly listen to the group members. Encourage people when they have made a contribution.

Don't pretend you know all the answers!

Even if you do know the answer, it is better to let the group discuss the question themselves. If someone asks a question, offer it to the rest of the group to discuss.

Try to recognize the gifts that each person has, and to encourage them in the things they do well.

Accept people and statements without criticism or judgment.

Acknowledge and demonstrate respect for the person with whom you may not agree.

Don't debate! Acknowledge even the most unusual statement with: "That's an interesting view. Does anyone else have any thoughts on that?" Throw it back to the group so others may contribute.

Remember to share your own stories, strength and weaknesses with the group. An honest leader makes others feel comfortable to share themselves.

By Vanessa

PREPARE YOUR LAND FOR CONSERVATION FARMING

We are privileged to use conservation agriculture because it keeps our farm soil healthy so

that we harvest good yields. We prepare the land following the hill contours for seasonal crops. We usually measure the place for the holes as we stretch the string and press the top where it marks the centre. Here is how TIST Kenya farmers have used well for maize, sorghum, and other crops.

- After harvests do not burn the crop residues but leave them on the ground so that they make the soil more fertile. Crop remainders can also be used for compost manure.
- Try to stop animals from grazing on the area.
- Conservation farming holes have to be dug before the rains come. This is so that when the rains come farmers only have to plant the seeds and will not miss the benefits of the rains.
- The holes need to be oblong. They should be between 15cm wide, 35cm long and 15cm deep. Space holes at least 70 to 90 cm apart.

The plot for planting should rest for 6 weeks before planting for crops to grow well. The land is not ploughed. When you are ready to plant the grain it is important to put some very fertile soil into the holes to help the crop to be stronger.

- Take some manure and good topsoil and mix it together, or use compost manure. Fill the hole with the mixture up to 5cm from the surface.
- When you plant maize seeds, plant 4 seeds in the soil across the hole. If you are planting sorghum, plant 5-6 seeds at each end of the planting hole after a good shower of rain.

- Cover the seeds with 2.5cm of the rich soil and manure mixture. After this the soil in the hole should be about 2.5cm below the surface of the field.
- The space at the top of the hole enables water to get to the plants when the rains come. Without this space the rain will just run off the land, taking a lot of the soil nutrients with it.
- Weed around the holes regularly. Each year there will be few and fewer weeds.

Here in Rwajere, we are happy to be trained on and using Conservation Farming because we see the positive change in farming skills and food security. Great thanks to TIST. With Conservation Farming in our village, we now have enough food for our families.

Mujuni Joseph, Kyambura Valley.

Weekly Meetings for Small Groups are very important.

As a group, you have agreed to plant trees, grow seedlings, do business activities, agriculture, and fellowship together. Having weekly meetings is very important for many reasons.

The group members have made a covenant to cooperate at all times, during good times and even hard times. So as a group, you should meet weekly or monthly in order to share various information with each other, for example, to plan next week's work or to share best practices on how you solved problems on your farms, with your trees, and in your homes.

Many TIST members find meetings a good way to put their faith into action. Small Groups can be a way for the Body of Christ to gather in love to build each other up into the fullness of Christ, to be witnesses to others of the Kingdom of God, and to

receive instruction from the Holy Spirit that benefits the tasks of the small group. Weekly or monthly meetings strengthen in many ways walking with Jesus. You may encourage each other, pray together and help each other in difficulty at weekly meetings. Groups can also learn from the Word of God, create and strengthen relationships with other people, including those who are not members of the group by visiting them, and help each other figure out how to apply God's Word in their lives. These meetings can be important whatever our faith, as we find strength and support to work together and serve each other and our neighbors.

Weekly or monthly meetings are very important for small groups registered in the TIST program. You can plan various activities, such as preparing a shared nursery, digging holes for your conservation farming, or organizing to have a trained stove builder come to construct stoves for members of your group. Weekly meetings are a good time to share progress toward goals, to be Mutually Accountable, to celebrate successes and to take action if another member is struggling to achieve his or her goals. Weekly or monthly meetings are a good time to talk about Best Practices that will benefit all the members of the small groups. If you have found something that works well on your farm, in your nurseries, in your homes, these meetings are important to share and learn from each other.

Meeting weekly keeps the group strong. I wish you the best in all you are doing now in TIST. God bless you.

Rev. Enoch Tumwebaze, Training coordinator