

# TIST

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### MALAKI SMALL GROUP PREPARES 1350 SEEDLINGS!

By Gayo Mhila

Welcome to Habari Moto Moto, remember last time HMM told about the Uzima small group from Ibwaga in Kongwa Deanery. This time you will be enjoying news from one group known as Malaki. You will be able to learn many things including Njia Bora discovered by the group members in the Malaki small group. We hope this will be encouraging to many people who are part of the TIST programme and be helpful to them as they try to fulfill their aims.

Malaki is a small group found at Chamkoroma Parish in Mlali Deanery. This is a new group applying to be part of the 2000 TIST program. Its

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### FAIDA ZA UTUMIAJI WA NJIA BORA ZA KILIMO

Gayo Mhila na Simon Jonathan

- 1. **Kuhifadhi Unyevu nyevu katika udongo**, maji ya mvua yatakusanyika katika mashimo mvua zitakapo nyeshwa.
- 2. **Kukusanyika kwa virutubisho**, rutuba muhimu katika udongo itakusanywa na maji yanayotiririka na zitakusanyika kwenye mashimo mvua zitakapo nyeshwa.
- 3. **Uzuiaji wa mmomonyoko wa udongo**, Kupitia katika njia hizi za kuwepo kwa mashimo kutazua mtiiriko wa maji ambao huenda ungeondoa tabaka la juu la udongo.
- 4. **Athali za magugu zitapungua**, Katika njia hizi za ukulima mizizi ya mazao haitachangamana na mizizi ya magugu na kwa hiyo mazao yatakua vizuri. Mazao yatakapokuwa yamepandwa chini ya ardhi mizizi yao itakua kuelekea chini ya udongo nchi sita, hii ina maana nchi hizo sita zitakuwa mbali na mizizi ya magugu.
- 5. **Patakuwepo na mzunguko mzuri wa hewa**, katika mimea kutokana na kuwepo kwa nafasi zuri itakayoruhusu hewa kuzunguka katika mimea.

*Inaendelea ukurasa 4*

### KIKUNDI KIDOGO CHA MALAKI KIMEANDAA MICHE 1350!

Na Gayo Mhila



Karibu katika habari moto moto, kumbuka mara ya mwisho HMM iliwaeleza mambo mengi kutoka katika kikundi kidogo cha Uzima kilichopo Ibwaga katika dinari ya Kongwa. Sasa kinakuletea habari za kusisimua na za kufurahisha kutoka kikundi kidogo cha Malaki. Utaweza kujifunza mambo mengi ikiwa ni pamoja na kujifunza Njia bora ambazo zimegunduliwa na wenzetu wa kikundi kidogo cha Malaki. Ni matumaini yetu kuwa jambo hili litawasisimua watu wengi ambao wanajihusisha kikamilifu na mpango huu wa TIST na pia itakuwa ni msaada kwao ili kukamilisha malengo yao.

Kikundi kidogo cha Malaki kipo katika parish ya Chamkoroma dinari ya Mlali. Kikundi hiki kidogo kina jumuisha njinsia zote (wanaume na wanawake), hiki ni kikundi kipya kimejiunga kuwa mwanachama wa TIST wa mpango huu wa 2000. Wanachama wake walipata nafasi ya kuhudhulia semina ambazo zilifanyika katika parish kwa kufundishwa na wawezeshaji Joseph Mwilewe na Rafaeli chinolo. Walijifunza juu ya vikundi vidogo, jinsi ya kupanda miti, matumizi ya Njia Bora na matumizi ya mashimo katika kilimo hususani katika kupanda

members got a chance to attend seminars held at the Parish by Wawezeshaji Joseph Mwilewe and Rafael Chinolo. They learnt about small groups, how to plant trees, the use of Njia Bora and using holes in agriculture especially planting maize and millet. This group is doing well digging holes and establishing nurseries of seedlings. At this time the group have 1350 seedlings of different species like; mikangazi 300, Mikaratusi 200, Mijoholo 600, Rusina 50, and Mimelea 200.

Our reporter managed to talk with some of the members from different small groups in Chamkoroma parish. Some of these are Rafael Chinolo, Malita Hosea, Belita Mwadimage, and Sifu Mnange all from Malaki group. Our reporter was very interested to see one old woman, Malita Hosea, who was participating in this group effectively, digging holes and in nursery preparation. She is happy with her work. We hope this woman can be an example to many other women who are interesting with planting trees.

According to Rafael Chinolo, one of the members of the Malaki group, apart from digging holes and nursery preparation he tried to find another method of planting trees - using cuttings instead of seedlings. This method has showed good success in some of species like Miarobaini, Miforosadi, and Miganvilian

People who visited that area planted trees using cuttings; it was very interesting to see trees with good health growing from this method. The following is how to plant the seedlings. First dig hole 30 cm wide and 75 cm deep, and then cut a 90cm long length of branch of the above-mentioned species. Then plant your branch in a hole, 15cm of the cutting remains above ground. Put water around the plant.

Last, but not least, the group members from Malaki small group advise people in other small groups to increase their number of trees above 1000 seedlings by using this method of cuttings as well. This Njia Bora is very useful in some areas where there is not enough water to establish large nurseries. During the rainy season people may like to try this way to increase their number of trees. Also this method can be used in some areas having sandy soil where water passes through after rain like dry river basins.

mahindi na mtama. Kikundi hiki kimefanya vizuri katika utayarishaji wa mashimo na kuandaa vitalu vya miche. Mpaka sasa kikundi kina miche 1350 ya aina mbalimbali kama vile:- Mikangazi 300, Mikaratusi 200, Mijoholo 600, Rusina 50, na Mimelea 200.

Mtoa habari wetu alipata fursa ya kuongea na baadhi ya wana TIST kutoka vikundi mbalimbali katika parishi ya Chamkoroma. Baadhi yao ni hawa wafuatao:- Rafaeli Chinolo, Malita Hosea, Belita Mwadimage, na Sifu Mnange wote hawa wanatoka katika kikundi kidogo cha Malaki. Mtoa habari alifurahishwa sana kwa kumuona mama wa siku nyingi ambaye tunaweza kumwita bibi, Malita Hosea ambaye ameshiriki kikamilifu katika kikundi hiki kidogo cha Malaki, kama vile katika kuchimba mashimo na uandaaji wa vitalu. Ni mtu anayeipenda na kuifurahia kazi yake. Ni matumaini yetu kuwa mama huyu atakuwa ni mfano wa kuigwa na wengine wote ambao wanajihusisha na upandaji miti.

Kwa mujibu wa Bwana Rafaeli Chinolo, mmoja wa wanakikundi cha Malaki, mbali na uchimbaji wa mashimo na utayarishaji wa vitalu yeye alijaribu kubuni njia nyingine ya upandaji miti - kwa kutumia matawi badala ya kutumia miche. Njia hii imeonyesha mafanikio katika baadhi ya miti kama vile Miarobaini, Miforosadi na Miganviliani.

Watu ambao wametembelea eneo lenye miti iliyopandwa kwa kutumia matawi; wamesema kuwa ili wafurahisha sana kuona miti inayomea vizuri ikikua kwa njia hii. Ikuatayo ni njia itumikayo kupanda miche. Kwanza chimba shimo lenye upana wa sentimita 30 na urefu wa sentimita 75, halafu kata kipande chenye urefu wa sentimita 90 kutoka katika moja ya aina ya miti iliyotajwa hapo juu. Halafu pandikiza kipande chako kwenye shimo, unapaswa kuacha sentimita 15 za tawi juu ya ardhi. Kisha mwagia maji katika huo mmea ulioupandikiza.

Mwisho lakini siyo kidogo, ni kwamba wanakikundi wa kikundi kidogo cha Malaki wanawashauri wanavikundi vidogo vidogo wengine kuongeza idadi ya miti zaidi ya miche 1000 kwa kutumia njia hii ya matawi. Njia hii Bora inatumika zaidi katika maeneo yenye upungufu wa maji ambapo inakuwa vigumu kuwa na vitalu vingi. Wakati wa msimu wa mvua ni vema watu wakajaribu njia hii kuongeza idadi ya miti. Pia njia hii inaweza kutumika katika baadhi ya maeneo yenye udongo wa kichanga ambapo maji hupenya chini zaidi mara tu baada ya mvua kunyesha kwa mfano kwenye makorongo.

## INTRODUCING THE QUANTIFIERS...

TIST employs numerous workers so as to fulfill its obligations to the small groups. Some of the workers who have been employed by TIST are quantifiers. The group of quantifiers consists of eight people. For the quantifiers to be able to work efficiently their areas of occupation have been divided. The quantifiers work as pairs and serve 4 different geographically defined zones.

Zone 1 comprises of the parishes of the Kanisa Kuu and Mpwapwa deaneries, with the parish of Chamkoloma in Mlali deanery as well. This zone is under the service of Silvester Rambo and Pendo Zacharia.

Zone 2 comprises of the Kibakwe and Chinyika deaneries, it is under the service of Jacob Letema and Luhama Chitema.

Zone 3 is made up of the Kongwa deanery and the adjacent parishes in Mlali. Keneth Ndogwe and George Chidong'oi serve this area.

Zone 4 is the remainder of the parishes of Mlali and all those parishes in the Zoisa Deanery .It is under the service of Erasto Goima and Berther Ndinge.

In the second issue we wrote about how this small group of workers underwent a special course of one month covering data collection with special instruments. The quantifiers are responsible for collecting information on the various TIST activities carried out by the TIST small groups in the parishes and deaneries of the Diocese of Mpwapwa. They then carry this information to the TIST office and other TIST groups. Information is gathered about small group trees, for instance the position they are grown, their age, height and number in a particular area. Special instruments are used like GPS - for finding a location, Palm computers – for carrying information back to the TIST office and plastic glassy rulers – for measuring trees. The TIST office then passes on the information to many other people around the world involved and interested in TIST.

The quantifiers have recently been helping the TIST project in other ways. They have been helping in the repaying of the loans from the 1999 programme. There were three ways of repaying loans, through tree planting, through crops or just cash payment. The quantifiers have been encouraging and assisting those who decided to plant trees in their planting and

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## UTAMBULISHO WA WASIMAMIZI WA TIST...

TIST inaajiri wafanyakazi wengi ili kutimiza majukumu yake kwa ajili ya shughuli za vikundi vidogo vidogo. Baadhi ya wafanyakazi walioajiriwa na TIST ni wasimamizi wa TIST (makontifaya).

Kundi la wasimamizi wa TIST lina watu wanane. Ili kutekeleza wajibu wao barabara, maeneo ya wasimamizi wa TIST ya kufanyia kazi yamegawanywa. Wasimamizi wa TIST hufanya kazi katika jozi kwa kila eneo na huhudumia maeneo 4 tofauti ya kijiografia yanayojulikana kama kanda.

Kanda ya kwanza hujumuisha dinari za Kanisa kuu na Mpwapwa pamoja na parishi ya Chamkoroma katika dinari ya Mlali. Kanda hii inahudumiwa na Silvester Rambo na Pendo Zacharia.

Kanda ya pili hujumuisha dinari za Kibakwe na Chinyika. Hii iko chini ya huduma ya Jacob Letema na Luhama Chitemasi.

Kanda ya tatu hujumuisha dinari za Kongwa na parishi za jirani za Mlali. Keneth Ndogwe na George Chidong'oi huhudumia kanda hii.

Kanda ya nne huchukua parishi zilizobaki za dinari ya Mlali pamoja na dinari yote ya Zoisa. Kanda hii inahudumiwa na Erasto Goima na Berther Ndinge.

Pili yapasa ifahamike kuwa kikundi hiki kidogo cha wasimamizi wa TIST kimepitia mafunzo maalumu ya muda wa mwezi mmoja kwa ajili ya ukusanyaji taarifa kwa kutumia vifaa maalumu. Wasimamizi wa TIST huwajibika katika ukusanyaji habari juu ya shughuli mbalimbali za TIST zinazofanywa na vikundi vidogo vidogo katika parishi na dinari za Dayosisi ya Mpwapwa. Kisha wasimamizi wa TIST huziwakilisha habari hizi ofisi ya TIST na kwenye vikundi vingine. Taarifa hukusanywa juu ya miti inayopandwa na vikundi vidogo vidogo, mfano sehemu inapopandwa, umri wao, urefu wao na idadi yao katika eneo husika. Katika zoezi hili la ukusanyaji taarifa, vifaa maalumu hutumika kama vile GPS-kwa ajili ya kutambulisha sehemu, kompyuta ndogo za mkononi-kwa ajili ya kubebea na kuwasilishia taarifa kwenye ofisi ya TIST na rula za kioo cha plastiki-kwa ajili ya kupimia urefu wa miti. Kisha ofisi ya TIST husambaza taarifa hizo zilizowakilishwa kwa watu mbalimbali duniani wanaohusika na kupendezwa na mambo ya TIST.

Vilevile wasimamizi wa TIST huisaidia mradi wa

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collecting cash and crops for TIST so that they can be used for new loans as part of the TIST y2k programme.

Moreover they have been helping groups to qualify to be part of the y2k programme. To become an y2k group, the group must satisfy the conditions of growing 1000 seedlings in the nursery and digging 1000 holes for transplanting those seedlings during rainy season plus preparing one acre of land per group member using njia bora farming methods. The quantifiers have collected information on the successful implementation of these conditions and have passed the information back to the TIST office so the groups are able to obtain their y2k programme loans.

For those who have any questions or suggestions for TIST program the Quantifiers are an excellent way of getting touch with other TIST groups and the TIST office. The quantifiers should also be able to help with information about the TIST y2k programme, so that everyone can understand how they can be part of TIST and the benefits.

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due to the use of good spacing, which allows air to circulate around the crops.

6. **Plant population can be simply determined**, under this farming method due to the use of defined spacing.
7. **The holes for growing crops can be reused**, several times before digging others.
8. **The crop yield is maximized**, through the use of these farming methods, as the essential requirements for plant growth will be met.
9. **The soil will be enriched**, for plant growth due to the accumulation of eroded materials from other parts and its mixing with the soil containing farmyard manure present in the holes.
10. **Crop production expenses are minimized**, due to the use of simple technology excluding tractor land tillage and application of artificial fertilizer.
11. **There will be environmental conservation**, as the holes dug in the farm replace the exercise of tilling the land frequently. This minimizes soil erosion and nomadic farming, which encourages deforestation, as controlled permanent plots of land are used for farming.
12. **Soil fertility will be restored**, as the plant residues are buried in the soil during farm preparation for the rainy season.
13. **Holes create good aeration**, through the pore spaces in the soil for plant roots. The holes enable roots to penetrate easily into the soil.
14. **Soil will be able to store moisture for a long time**, and also soil will absorb water instead of the water running on the ground.

TIST kwa njia nyingine. Husaidia katika suala la urejeshaji wa mkopo wa mwaka 1999. Kuna njia tatu za kurejesha mkopo; kwa njia ya kupanda miti, kwa njia ya mazao au kwa fedha taslimu. Wasimamizi wa TIST huwashawishi na kuwasaidia wanaorejesha mikopo; kwa njia ya miti- katika zoezi la upandaji miti, kwa njia ya fedha- katika zoezi la ukusanyaji wafedha hiyo na kwa mazao- katika zoezi la udhibitishaji ili mikopo hiyo iweze kutumika kama sehemu ya mkopo wa mpango wa mwaka 2000.

Zaidi ya hayo wasimamizi wa TIST husaidia vikundi katika kutimiza masharti ya kujiunga na TIST. Kuchaguliwa na TIST, kikundi sharti kitimize: uoteshaji miche 1000 kwenye kitalu na kuchimba mashimo 1000 kwa ajili ya kupanda miche hiyo wakati wa mvua pamoja na eka moja iliyoandaliwa kitaalamu. Wasimamizi wa TIST wamekusanya taarifa za utekelezaji mzuri wa masharti haya na wameziwakilisha taarifa hizi kwenye ofisi ya TIST ili vikundi vipate mikopo yao ya mwaka 2000.

*Inatoka ukurasawa wa 1*

6. **Kutakuwepo na urahisi wa kutambua wingi wa mimea**, chini ya njia hii ya ukulima wa utumiaji wa nafasi maalumu.
7. **Mashimo ya kukuzia mazao yanaweza kutumika tena** katika vipindi kadhaa kabla ya kuchimba mengine.
8. **Kutakuwepo na ongezeko la mazao**, kupitia utumiaji wa njia hizi za ukulima, kwa hiyo mahitaji muhimu ya ukuwaji wa mimea yatatekelezwa.
9. **Udongo utarutubishwa**, kwa ukuwaji wa mimea kutokana na mkusanyiko wa mabaki mbalimbali kutoka sehemu nyinginezo na kuchanganyikana na udongo wenye samadi uliopo katika mashimo.
10. **Kupunguza gharama za ukuzaji mimea**, kutokana na utumiaji wa teknolojia rahisi ukiondoa gharama za utumiaji wa Trekta na utumiaji wa mbolea za kisasa.
11. **Kutakuwepo na utunzaji wa mazingira**, Uchimbaji wa mashimo utapunguza utifuaji wa ardhi mara kwa mara. Hii itapunguza mmomonyoko wa udongo na kilimo cha kuhamahama ambacho huchangia ukataji wa misitu, kutokana na utunzaji wa maeneo ya kudumu yatakayo tumika kwa kilimo.
12. **Kutakuwepo na uhifadhi wa virutubisho vya udongo**, pindi mabaki ya mimea yatakapofukiwa katika udongo wakati wa maandalizi ya kilimo wakati wa msimu wa mvua.
13. **Mashimo yatafanya mzunguko mzuri wa hewa kwenye udongo**, kupitia nafasi zilizopo kwenye udongo kwa ajili ya mizizi ya mimea. Mashimo huwezesha mizizi kupenya kiurahisi katika udongo.
14. **Udongo utakuwa na uwezo wa kuhifadhi unyevunyevu kwa muda mrefu**, na pia utafyonza maji badala ya maji kutiririka katika ardhi.

reasons , for example, sickness, war, etc.

- Poor farming practices.

We can do little to control natural calamities, so for now we shall forget about them. Let us concentrate on the last reason, poor farming practices.

The Dodoma region is among the semi-arid regions of Tanzania. Rainfall is uncertain and unevenly distributed. Our agricultural practices in many parts of the region are also poor. We still use the slash and burn system of preparing our farms. All unwanted vegetation is collected in heaps and set on fire leaving the ground bare and therefore very prone to water run off. Rainfall water retention is very poor in such soils.

Our planting practices do not take into account the limited amount of rainfall. Crops are planted in very shallow holes. In many cases germination is poor and those seeds that have germinated die within a short period of time. Also many farmers still use local planting materials – seeds, which take longer to mature regardless of the limited soil moisture.

One way of reducing starvation or shortage of food in Dodoma is by using improved methods of land preparation and drought resistant crops. Improved techniques of land preparation take into consideration soil and water conservation. One such technique is the PIT PLANTING SYSTEM as being advocated by TIST. Among the drought resistant varieties of crop there are PATO for sorghum and TMVI for maize.

Dear farmer, TRY THESE TECHNOLOGIES and you will not regret using NJIA BORA in farming.

### Benefits of using Njia Bora farming methods

1. **Conservation of soil moisture**, the running water will be collected in holes whenever it rains.
2. **Collection of soil nutrients**, the beneficial soil materials transported by running rainwater will be accumulated in holes whenever it rains.
3. **Soil erosion will be controlled**, under these farming methods the existence of the holes breaks up the flow of water that would otherwise remove the surface soil.
4. **The effect of weeds will be less**, in these farming methods the roots of crops have no contact with the roots of weeds and will therefore grow more freely. As the crops are planted in holes below the surface their roots should grow about six inches below the surface, i.e. six inches away from the weed roots.
5. **There will be good ventilation**, of the crops

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Je njaa inatokana na nini ? Zipo sababu nyingi ambazo zinaweza kuleta njaa katika jamii ,chache ya sababu hizo ni:

- Uhaba /ukosefu wa mvua
- Mvua nyingi kupita kiasi
- Jamii hushindwa kulima kutokana na sababu mbalimbali
- Maandalizi mabaya ya mashamba) kilimo duni n.k.

Leo napenda nizungumzie zaidi kuhusu uhaba/ ukosefu wa mvua na kilimo duni. Sehemu nyingi za mkoa wa Dodoma zinafahamika kuwa na uhaba wa mvua. Mvua zinazonyesha hazitoshi na mara nyingi hunyesha kwa muda mfupi. Lakini pia, kwa sehemu kubwa kilimo chetu bado ni duni. Kwa mfano maandalizi ya mashamba yetu bado ni yakutumia mtindo wa kubelega katika aina hii ya kilimo nyasi na mabaki ya mazao hulimwa, hucusanyawa na kama haitoshi huchomwa moto .Shamba huachwa jeupe.

Mvua zinaponyesha, baada ya kuingia chini na kurutubisha mazao yetu , maji yote yanatengeneza vijito vijito na kupotea bure. Ukiacha kilimo cha kubelega hebu tuangalie jinsi tunavyopanda mazao yetu. Mara nyingi wakulima huchimba vishimo vidogo na humo mbegu hupandwa. Vishimo hivi haviwezi kuweka maji ya kutosha kwa ajili ya mazao kuota na kukua. Hivyo mbegu zinaweza zikaota na kukauka au zisiote kabisa.

Tatu, mbegu zetu tunazopanda, nyingi hazina uwezo wakustahimili ukame. Mbegu za asili zinachukua muda mrefu kabla ya kuchanua na kuweka mbegu.

Je tufanye nini ili tuondokane na tatizo hili la njaa? Njaa ni mojawapo kwa kila mkulima kufuata njia bora za kilimo kama zinavyoelekezwa na watalamu .Njia ya kwanza na ya msingi katika kilimo ni maandalizi bora ya mashamba ,na kutumia mbegu bora .Kwa hapa kwetu maandalizi bora ya shamba ni yale yatakayowezesha kutunza maji ya mvua katika shamba badala ya kuyaacha yapotee na kutengeneza vijito /mito. CHIMBA MASHIMO katika shamba lako, weka samadi na mara mvua itakaponyesha ,panda mahindi, mtama ,uwele unaostahimili ukame. Mbegu hizo ni pamoja na PATO (mtama ), TMVI (mahindi) . jalibu EKA MOJA, na utaona uzuri wa kutumia njia bora katika kilimo chako.

# STARVATION IS A DISEASE AND IT KILLS

By Dr. D. Sendalo  
Chairman, TIST Board

Starvation is a disease caused by lack of food. As we all know there is no human being that can survive without food. If someone does not have food a certain period of time he or she will eventually die. However, apart from death, shortage of food is the main cause of malnutrition. Malnourished people became weak and cannot work properly. Also, children become especially prone to disease.

The causes of starvation can be examined, there are many reasons but the most important are:

- Drought
- Floods
- Failure of society to cultivate due to various

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## EDINA CHIWANGA

My name is Edina Chiwanga, I am the daughter of Mr. Elia and Rhoda Chiwanga. I was born on 28 November 1956 in Vighawe village in Mpwapwa District. I started primary school education in 1965 and continued up to 1971 at Chazungwa, Vighawe and Mtejeta primary schools. I took my secondary education from 1972 up to 1975 at Msalato secondary school in Dodoma Region. After that I studied at Butimba Teachers Training College in Mwanza from 1977 to 1978.

I started to work as a teacher in 1978. The following are primary schools that I have taught in: Songambe - Kongwa, Kisokwe and Mboli where I am teaching now. I have been head teacher since January 1991 at Mboli.

Spiritually I was born in a Christian family and my father was a Catechist. I was a regular attendant of Sunday school, which influenced me to be interested in it, and I am currently a teacher of a Sunday school. I thank God for giving me different talents, which enable me to be useful in the Church. At this time I am a church adviser and UMAKI accountant in Matomondo Parish.

I am a TIST Board member in Mpwapwa Deanery. I heard about TIST as soon as it started to work. It started for the benefit of small groups, which are very close to my heart and I would like to support effectively. If the Christians of Mpwapwa Diocese understand well the aims of TIST and embrace them by being part of the programme, their lives will be better both economically (physically) and spiritually. The required thing is to walk with Jesus Christ who started and fulfills our faith.

# NJAA NI UGOJWA NA UNAUWA

Dr. D. Sendalo

Njaa ni ugojwa unao tokana na ukosefu wa chakula. Hakuna binadamu anaye weza kuishi endapo hatapata chakula kwa kipindi fulani. Kipindi hicho kikipita bila ya kupata chakula hufa. Ukiacha kufa, madhara mengine yanayo tokana na upungufu na sio ukosefu wa chakula ni utapia mlo. madhara haya yanatokea kwa jamii nzima. Watu wazima wanakua dhaifu na hawawezi kufanya kazi itakiwavyo. Napia kwa watoto, hupata madhara mbalimbali.

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## EDINA CHIWANGA

Jina langu ni Edina Chiwanga, binti wa Mzee Elia na Mdala Roda Chiwanga. Nilizaliwa tarehe 28 / 11 / 1956 katika kijiji cha Ving'hawe wilayani Mpwapwa. Nilianza shule ya msingi mwaka 1965 na niliendelea mpaka mwaka 1971 katika shule za msingi za Chazungwa, Ving'hawe na Mtejeta. Elimu yangu ya sekondari niliipata kuanzia mwaka 1972 hadi mwaka 1975 katika shule ya sekondari ya Msalato mkoani Dodoma. Baada ya hapo nilisoma chuo cha ualimu Butimba kilichoko Mwanza kutoka mwaka 1977 hadi mwaka 1978.

Nilianza kufanya kazi kama mwalimu mwaka 1978. Zifuatazo ni shule za msingi nilizowahi kufundisha: Songambe - Kongwa, Kisokwe na Mboli ambako ninafundisha mpaka sasa. Nimekuwa Mwalimu mkuu kuanzia Januari 1991 katika shule ya msingi Mboli.

Kiroho nilizaliwa katika familia ya kikristo na Baba yangu alikuwa katekisti. Nilikuwa mhudhuriaji mzuri wa shule ya watoto ya Jumapili, kitu ambacho kilinifanya (Kilinichochea) kupendelea zaidi shule ya jumapili, na Sasa hivi ni mwalimu wa shule ya Jumapili. Namshukuru Mungu kwa kunipa vipawa mbalimbali, ambavyo vinanifanya nitumike kanisani. Kwa sasa hivi mimi ni mzee wa kanisa na Mhasibu wa UMAKI katika Parish ya Matomondo.

Mimi ni mjumbe wa bodi ya TIST katika Dinari ya Mpwapwa. Nilisikia habari za TIST mara tu ilipoanzishwa. Ilianzishwa kwa misingi ya vikundi vidogovidogo, ambavyo vimeniingia sana moyoni mwangu na ningependa kuviunga mkono ipasavyo. Kama wakrisito wa Dayosisi ya Mpwapwa wakiyaelewa vema malengo ya TIST na kuyatekeleza ipasavyo, maisha yao yatakuwa mazuri kimwili na kiroho. Cha msingi ni kumfuata yesu kristo ambaye alianzisha na kutimiza imani yetu.

