

TIST

Mpwapwa Kongwa HABARI MOTO MOTO ©

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Transplanting Seedlings to the Field

The rainy season will soon start in the central zone of Tanzania. We all know that the seedlings must be transplanted to the field at the very start of the rainy season. We have been amazed at how many seedlings many of you are reporting on your SGMRs. This is very exciting news. You now need to make sure that they are properly transplanted into prepared holes and cared for so that they survive.

Preparing the holes

Holes for the seedlings should be dug now in the villages around homes, churches and schools, along roads and paths, around your shambas. Select areas where people will be able to enjoy the trees and the shade. Leave any trees that are strong and healthy. Avoid planting trees in plantations with only one or two types of trees. Fire or pests could hurt them. If you do plant in fields, have about 10 different types of trees. Clear the brush and weeds from around the area you are going to plant the trees. Remove rocks from where you will plant.

The holes need to be finished a month before the rains start.

The sizes of the holes should be 1-2 feet wide and 1- 1 1/2 feet deep. The important thing is that the holes are big and that you put good manure and mulch with the soil mixture so the seedling will have nutrients.

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

Upandikizaji wa miche kwenye Shamba

Kipindi cha mvua karibu kitaanza kanda ya kati Tanzania. Wote tunafahamu kuwa miche ni lazima ipandwe kwenye shamba mara tu mvua zinapoanza. Tumeshangazwa na miche ambayo wengi wenu mnatufahamisha kwenye ripoti zenu za kila mwezi. Hizi ni habari za kushangaza sana. Sasa mnahitaji kuhakikisha kuwa mnapanda vizurikwenye mashimo yaliyotayalishwa na kutunzwa ili iendelee kuishi.

Utayarishaji wa Mashimo

Mashimo ya miche sasa yanatakiwa yachimbwe kwenye vijiji kuzunguka nyumba, makanisa, na shule pembeni mwa barabara na njia, kuzunguka mashamba yenu. Chagua ehemu ambayo watu watakuwa wananufaika na miti na kivuli. Acha miti ile ambayo ni imara na yenye afya. Epuka kupanda miti kwenye mashamba makubwa ya aina moja au mbili tu. Moto au wadudu wanaweza kuiharibu. Kama utapanda kwenye shamba lako, kuwa na miti zaidi ya aina moja. Safisha vichaka na magugu kuzunguka eneo ambalo unatazamia kupanda miti. Ondoa mawe kutoka kwenye eneo ambalo utapanda miti yako.

Mashimo yanatakiwa yawe tayari mwezi mmoja kabla ya mvua kuanza

Ukubwa wa mashimo unatakiwa kuwa hatua za upana 1-2 na kina hatua 1-1 1/2 . Kitu cha muhimu ni mashimo kuwa makubwa na kwa hiyo unaweka mbolea nzuri na kuchanganya na udongo ili miche ipate virutubisho.

- Changanya udongo wa juu na samadi au matandazo
- Changanya udongo wa chini na matandazo na kisha lijaze shimo na ule mchanganyiko wa udongo wa juu na samadi, uwe juu ya shimo ambamo miche itapandikizwa.

- Leave a few centimeters recess at the hole top to allow water collection and harvest.
- Place a stick in the hole center to mark transplant spot
 - Pile any remaining dirt on the DOWNHIL side of the holes so rainwater will be able to go in the hole

Plan with your group to do this work before it is time to plant the trees! This way the hard work will be spread out.

For fruit species, like mango, use a hole of 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep. With orange trees make sure that the space between the holes is 9 meters on both sides of the hole.

Remember that you should check your seedlings at least every week, probably more. If your seedlings are in plastic tubes, be sure to move them weekly so the tap root stays in tact and does not go into the soil. Trim any small roots if needed. This is a best practice that came out of the Morogoro seminar last July. We need information from small groups who have planted their seedlings in seed beds so that we can all develop a best practice for taking care of the roots of those seedlings too.

Moving your seedlings to the holes

Start transplanting the strongest seedlings first. Be careful when you are moving the seedlings from nurseries to the holes.

Prepare a vessel like a box or bucket, put the seedling in it and then take the bucket to the where you will be planting.

Placing your seedlings in the holes

If your seedling is in a plastic tube, put it in the hole with the plastic tube still around it. Shake the plastic tube gently and then remove it very slowly without disturbing the compact soil that holds the roots of the tree. The removed plastic tubes can be collected and stored so they can be used again.

- Acha sentimita chache juu ya shimo kuruhusu maji kukusanywa na kuvunwa
- Weka kijiti katikati ya shimo kuonyesha alama ya kupanda mche.
- Lundika udongo uliobaki upande wa chini ya shimo kwenye mtelemko ili maji ya mvua yaweze kuingia katika shimo.

Pangeni na kikundi chenu kufanya kazi hii kabla ya muda wa kupanda miti haujafika ! Kwa njia hii kazi ngumu itakuwa imeisha.

Kwa jamii ya matunda,kamavile maembe, tumia mashimo yenye upana wa hatua 2 na hatua 2 kina. Kwa miti ya machungwa hakikisha kwamba nafasi kutoka shimo hadi shimo ni mita 9 kwa pande zote za shimo.

Kumbuka kuangalia miche yako angalau mara moja kila wiki, labda na zaidi. Kama miche yako ipo kwenye vifuko vya plastiki hakikisha unaihamisha kila juma ili mizizi ibaki humo isiende chini ardhini. Hizi ni hatua za utekelezaji zilizopatikana kwenye semina ya mwezi wa saba Morogoro. Tunahitaji taarifa kutoka kwenye vikundi vidogo vidogo ambavyo vimepanda miche kwenye vitalu ili wote tukakuza njia bora za utekelezaji kwa kuhudumia vizuri mizizi ya miche pia.

Kuhamishia Miche kwenye Mashimo

Anza kupandikiza miche imara kwanza . Kuwa mwangalifu wakati unapohamisha miche kutoka kwenye kitalu kwenda kwenye mashimo. Tayarisha chombo kama boksi au ndoo, Weka miche kwenye ndani yake chukua ndoo hadi sehemu ambapo unapanda miche.

Kuweka Miche Kwenye Mashimo

Kama miche yako ipo kwenye vifuko vya plastiki, weka mche kwenye shimo angali bado upo kwenye kifuko. Tikisa kifuko taratibu na kisha ondoa taratibu bila kuhusumbua udongo ulioshikamana ambao umebeba mizizi ya miti. Vifuko vilivyotolewa vinaweza kuifadhiwa kwa matumizi ya baadaye.

It is easier to remove the plastic bags from around the seedlings if the seedlings have been watered first. Pull the soil to the side and place the seedling into the hole.

Put the seedling carefully into the hole and pack the soil and manure mix around the seedling making sure it is surrounded by the rich soil mix. Leave a few centimeters or about 6 inches at the top to gather water.

Be sure to water the seedling after it is planted.

After transplanting

Put sticks leaning around the seedlings so that people see them and do not step on them. Put thorn bush and needle branches around planting areas to keep animals away. Remove all weeds around base of trees every 2-3 weeks. Water the seedlings once per week if there is no steady rain.

In Summary:

- Holes must be prepared a month before the rains start.
- Have good strong seedlings.
- Use large, deep holes with manure and rich soil mixtures.
- Leave space at the top to collect the rain

Water the seedlings until the steady rains begin

Get the Best Use from Water

It is a fact that wherever we live in the world, we only get a finite amount of rain. So we must try to use what we get as wisely as we can. Here are some thoughts of TIST on how to make the water we do receive go further.

Roofs

People can collect water from the roofs of their houses or churches. The water can be collected in gutters and then directed into tanks. These tanks might be dug and built underground near the building or be above ground tanks.

Ni rahisi kuondoa vifuko hivyi vya plastiki kutoka kwenye miche ikiwa miche hiyo itakuwa imemwagiliwa kwanza. Vuta udongo upande mmoja na weka mche ndani ya shimo.

Weka mche kwa uangalifu ndani ya shimo weka udongo na mchanganyiko wa mbolea kuzunguka mche hakikisha unazungukwa na udongo wenye rutuba. Acha sentimita chache au kiasi cha inchi 6 cha shimo wazi ili kukusanya maji.

Hakikisha unamwagilia miche baada ya kupanda.

Baada ya Kupandikiza

Weka vijiti kuzunguka miche ili watu waione wasiikanyage. Zungushia miti ya miiba shamba lako wanyama wasiingie kuharibu miti. Ondoa magugu kuzunguka miti kila baada ya wiki 2-3. Nyweshea miche yako mara moja kila wiki ikiwa hakuna mvua thabiti.

Kwa Ufupi:

- Mashimo yanatakiwa kutayarishwa mwezi mmoja kabla.
- Huwe na miche iliyo imara.
- Tumia makubwa, yenye kina kirefu mbolea na mchanganyiko wa udongo wenye rutuba.
- Acha nafasi juu ili kukusanya maji ya mvua.
- Mwangilia miche hadi mvua thabiti zinapoanza

Elewa Njia Bora za Kutumia Maji

Ni ukweli kwamba popote pale tunapoishi hapa Duniani, Tunapata kiasi kidogo cha mvua. Kwa hiyo lazima tutumie kiasi hicho tunachopata kwa uangalifu sana kadri tuwezavyo. Hapa kuna mawazo ya TIST ni jinsi gani ambavyo tunaweza kuyatumia maji haya tunayopata kwa muda mrefu

Mapaa

Watu wanaweza kukusanya maji kutoka kwenye paa za nyumba zao au makanisa Maji yanaweza kukusanywa kwenye michirizi na kisha kuelekezwa kwenye matanki. Matanki haya yanaweza kuchimbwa na kujengwa ardhini karibu na jengo au matanki ya juu ya ardhi.

Bikes

Another way of overcoming scarcity of water is using bikes. Group members can use bikes to transport water easily even over long distances. People can take the bicycle in turns to collect water for the group from areas with more water.

Wells

TIST small group members, with the help of other people from their villages, could dig wells. The water table is more accessible in some areas than others. Where the water is close to the surface it is possible to dig a well without too many problems.

Planting Trees

A really lasting way to ensure that there is enough rainfall is through planting trees. If people plant many trees over the coming years this reforestation will help to provide enough rainfall, which will create many sources of water. So please continue planting trees to improve life for your village, country and the whole world.

Conservation Farming

This makes sure that when the rains come, your plants get the water. With conservation farming holes, the rain does not run off the field and wash away the seed and soil, but goes into the holes and to the plants. It can be said, "Harvest water and then harvest grain."

Rivers

Often where the rains come very heavily, the rivers run very fast. This makes the soil underneath also wash away. After a few years, the good soil is gone so the river runs faster because the water can no longer soak in to the good soil. If you plant trees along the edge of the riverbed, especially banana trees, it will cause the river to run more slowly. The trees will also help to create new good soil. This new, good soil will also slow the river down. This means that you will have more water to use because the river will run for more of the dry season.

Opening a Bank Account for Your Small Group

Now is the time for your small group to open a bank account to receive the quarterly payments for your live trees and seedlings. Vouchers for the payments are issued to the groups based on how many live trees and seedlings each group has.

Baiskeli

Njia nyingine ya kuondokana na upungufu wa maji ni kwa kutumia baiskeli. Wanakikundi wanaweza kutumia baiskeli kusafirisha maji kwa urahisi hata umbali mrefu zaidi. Watu wanaweza kutumia baiskeli kuchota maji kwa ajili ya kikundi kutoka kwenye maeneo yaliyo na maji mengi.

Visima

Wanakikundi waTIST, kwa kusaidiana na watu wengine kutoka kwenye vijiji vyao, wanaweza kuchimba visima. Maji ardhini yanapatikana kwa urahisi zaidi katika maeneo fulani kuliko katika maeneo mengine. Mahali ambapo usawa wa maji ardhini uko juu ni rahisi zaidi kuchimba kisima bila matatizo mengi.

Upandaji Miti

Njia nzuri na ya muda mrefu inayokuhakikishia upatikanaji wa mvua za kutosha ni kupitia upandaji wa miti. Kama watu watapanda miti mingi zaidi kwa miaka inayokuja huo upandaji upya wa miti utasaidia kuleta mvua za kutosha, ambazo zitatengeneza vyanzo vyingi vya maji. Kwa hiyo endeleeni kupanda miti ili kuendeleza maisha ya vijiji, nchi na dunia yenu kwa ujumla.

Kilimo Hai

Hii inakuhakikishia kwamba pindi mvua zinapoanza, mimea yenu inapata maji. Kwa kutumia mashimo ya kilimo hai, maji ya mvua hayawezi kupitiliza mashambani na kuchukua mbegu na udongo, lakini yataingia kwenye mashimo na kwenye mimea. Unaweza kusema, "Vuna maji na baadaye vuna nafaka."

Mito

Mara nyingi mvua zinapokuwa nyingi, mito huwa inapitisha maji kwa kasi sana. Hii inafanya udongo wa chini kuchukuliwa. Miaka michache baadaye, udongo mzuri unatoweka kwa hiyo mto utaongeza kasi sababu maji hayatanyonywa tena kwenye udongo mzuri. Kama utapanda miti kwenye kingo za mito, sanasana migomba, itasababisha kasi ya mto kupungua. Pia miti hiyo itasaidia kutengeneza tena udongo mzuri. Udongo huu mpya na mzuri utasaidia pia kupunguza kasi ya mto. Hii inamaanisha kuwa utakuwa na maji mengi ya kutumia sababu mto utakuwa na maji kwa kipindi chote cha kiangazi.

Kufungua Akaunti ya Kikundi Kidogo

Sasa ni muda wa kikundi chenu kidogo kufungua akaunti kwa ajili ya kupokea malipo ya kila miezi mitatu kwa ajili ya miti iliyo hai na miche. Vocha kwa ajili ya malipo zinatolewa kwenye vikundi kutegemeana na miti mingapi na miche kikundi kiliyonayo.

Small groups must hand in three Small Group Monthly Reports in a row. Once this is done, they will receive a voucher at the node meeting.

How to open the Bank Account?

Go to the bank close to you that is handling TIST accounts. You can find out at the Node meetings, which bank that is, if you do not know. Your group can open its own individual bank account. There will need to be three group members from your group who will be signatories on the account and sign whenever the group wants to withdraw money.

Advantages of Having a Bank Account

The account can be used for other money, which your group earns, for example from selling fruit from the trees. Having your own account, as a group will mean that you know how much money you are receiving every quarter and, as a group, you can decide how you will use that money.

USING CUTTINGS NOT SEEDS

Some groups have found that they can produce more and better seedlings by using cuttings instead of seeds.

First dig a hole 30cm wide and 75cm deep. Cut a 90cm long length of branch from a tree. The best species to propagate by cuttings instead of seeds are Miarobaini, Miforosadi and Migavilian. Plant your branch in the hole. Fill the hole with a mixture of rich soil and manure. Leave 15cm of the cutting above the ground. Put water around the plant. This works especially well in dry river basins where the soil is sandy.

COMPOST MANURE

Compost manure is the rotting down of plant and animal remains before it is applied to the soil. Compost is a mixture of partially decomposed organic material and it may also include ashes, lime and organic wastes. The advantages of composting organic material are:

1. The carbon: nitrogen ratio is improved because carbon dioxide is released to the air by microorganisms.

Vikundi vidogovidogo vitalazimika kuutoa ripoti ya miezi mitatu mfululizo ndipo vitakapoweza kupata vocha wakati wa kikao cha "Node". Vocha hizo ndizo zitazowekwa katika akaunti yenu ya benki.

Jinsi ya Kufungua Akaunti Benki

Nenda kwenye benki iliyo karibu nawe ambayo iliyo na akaunti ya TIST. Unaweza kutafuta kwenye mkutano wa Nodi ni benki ipi, kama hujui. Kikundi chenu kinaweza kufungua akaunti yenu wenyewe. Kutahitajika na wanakikundi watatu ambao watakuwa waweka saini kwenye akaunti na saini popote kikundi kinapohitaji kuchukua fedha.

Faida ya kuwa na akaunti benki

Akaunti yenu inaweza kutumika kwa fedha nyingine ambazo kikundi chenu kinapata, kwa mfano kuuza matunda kutoka kwenye miti. Kuwa na akaunti yenu wenyewe kama kikundi inamaanisha kwamba mnajua kiasi gani cha fedha mnapokea kila baada ya miezi mitatu na kama kikundi mtachagua ni vipi mtatumia hizo fedha.

Utumiaji wa Vipande badala ya Mbegu

Vikundi vingine vimegundua vinaweza kuzalisha sana na mbegu bora kwa kutumia vipande badala ya mbegu.

Kwanza chimba shimo lenye upana wa sentimita 30 na urefu wa sentimita 90. Kata kipande kutoka kwenye mti chenye urefu wa sentimita 90. Aina bora ya miti ya kuzalisha ni Miarobaini, Miforosadi, Migavilian. Panda kipande chako kwenye shimo. Fukia shimo lako na mchanganyiko wa udongo wenye rutuba na mbolea. Acha sentimita 15 ya kipande juu ya ardhi. Mwigilia kuzunguka mmea. Hii ufanya kazi vizuri zaidi katika mabonde ya mito iliyokauka mahali ambapo kuna udongo wa kichanga.

MBOLEA YA MBOJI

Mbolea ya mboji ni mazozi ya mabaki ya mimea na wanyama kabla ya kutumika kwenye udongo. Mboji ni mchanganyiko wa kiasi kidogo cha mazozi ya mimea na wanyama na pia inawezakuwa na majivu, pia na mabaki ya wanyama na mimea. Faida ya mazozi ya viumbe hai ni hizi hapa zifuatazo:-

1. Kaboni: uwiano wa nitrojeni unaboreshwa kwa sababu hewa ya kaboni dayoksaidi inapunguzwa kutoka hewani na viumbe hai

2. The soil structure is improved. Composting makes the soil friable, crumbly and easier to handle and work upon.
3. Weed seeds, fly maggots and the heat generated in the middle of a compost pit may kill pathogenic organism.
4. Organic material that might otherwise be burned or not used can be converted into a low analysis fertilizer.
5. It is cheapest source of organic manure.

MAKING COMPOST MANURE

MATERIALS

Collect together straw, grass, weeds, sawdust, ashes, household refuse and miscellaneous crop residues, animal dung, water and urine. Lime may be added to adjust the pH. Phosphorus fertilizer may also be added to improve the compost.

Conditions

Aeration, moisture and temperature affect compost manure. Poor aeration may be overcome by frequent turning.

Method

The method used depend on the materials available. The pit method is recommended for school purpose. Dig five pits 60cm deep. Four pits should be about 1.4 m by 60 cm. The last pit or storage pit should be 1.6 m by 1.6 m. Build a shelter over the storage pit to prevent excessive evaporation. If the bulk of the raw compost consist of dry vegetable matter such as straw, it may be useful to add some old fermented compost or surface garden soil to act as a "starter" soil. Put layers of grass, ashes, dung and sawdust into each pit up to a height of about 1.3m. Poles are placed at the corner of the heaps to keep the materials in position.

There are two ways of arranging the pits as shown in figure 1 and 2. Pit one is emptied into pit two, two to three, three to four and four to five.

- 2 Muundo au mfumo wa udongo unaboreshwa. Maozo yanafanya udongo na chembe chembe nzuri, na ni lahisi kushika na kuufanyia kazi.
3. Mbegu za magugu, mayai ya inzi na joto linalozalishwa katikati ya shimo la mboji hiyo vinaweza kuuwa viumbe wadogo wadogo.
4. Masalio hiyo ya maozo ambayo pengine yangechomwa au kutokutumika yanaweza kufanywa kuwa mbolea.
5. Ni chanzo chenye gharama nafuu cha mbolea ya mboji.

KUTENGENEZA MBOLEA YA MBOJI

VITU VINA AVYOHITAJIKA

Kusanya pamoja mabua, manyasi, magugu, takataka, majivu, mabaki ya vitu vitumikavyo kwenye majumba na masalia madogo madogo ya mazao, vinyesi vya wanyama, maji na mkojo. Unaweza ukaweka na lime ili kurekebisha PH ya udongo. Mbolea ya phosphorasi pia inaweza kuongezwa ili kuboresha uozo wa mabaki hayo.

Masharti

Kuingia hewa, unyevu na joto vinaaweza kuathiri mbolea ya samadi. Uingizwaji hafifu wa hewa kunaweza kutatuliwa kwa kugeuza geuza mara kwa mara.

Njia

Njia zinategemeana na malighafi zilizozopo. Njia ya shimo inashauriwa kutumika zaidi kwa mashule. Chimba mashimo matano yenye kina chenye urefu wa sm 60. Mashimo manne ynapaswa kuwa na upana na urefu wa mita 1.4 kwa sm 60. Shimo la mwisho au shimo la kuhifadhi ni lazima liwe na ukubwa m 1.6 kwa m 1.6. Jengea kivuli au uzio juu ya shimo la kuhifadhi ili kuzuia uvukisho zaidi. Kama asilimia kubwa ya maozo ni majani makavu kama vile mabua, inaweza kusaidia kuongeza baadhi ya maozo ya zamani au udongo wa kwenye bustani kuwa kama udongo " Chanzo". Weka matabaka ya majani, majivu, vinyesi na uchafu uchafu wa mazao katika shimo kwa urefu unaofikia mita 1.3. nguzo zinawekwa kwenye kona ya rundo ili kufanya mchanganyiko wako uwe kwenye nafasi nzuri.

Kuna njia mbili za kuweka mashimo kama inavyoonyeshwa kwenye mchoro 1 na 2. Shimo la kwanza linapeleka uozo wake kwenye shimo la pili, shimo la klinapeleka kwenye shimo la tatu, shimo la tatu kwenye shimo la nne na la kwenye shimo la tano.

Figure 2 pit L will hold the contents of pits 1 and 2, and N will hold the contents of pit 3 and 4. Pit M, which is the largest, is the storage pit and the contents of pits L and N can be emptied into it. Every fortnight the compost material is turned from one pit to the other as shown by the arrows in the figure 1 and 2. When the compost is moved into the storage pit it is ready for use

TUMAINI SMALL GROUP IN MPWAPWA

Today in our HMM we would like to give one article about one group called Tumaini from Kanisa Kuu area. This group is one of the groups which have existed for almost two years so far. The members joined to form this group in the year 2000 with Ten members. The aim of this group by then was to work together on environmental conservation. In the year of 1999, the group members heard about TIST program and after they received seminar on tree planting program and Conservation farming they decided to join the TIST Program.

Up to this time Tumaini group has the following species of trees:

Mijoholo

Luciners

Mikungugu (Local trees)

Moringa trees

Mikwaju

We would like to encourage other small group members to remain in a group for a long time so that they can see the benefits of being in a small group, not only by getting this 4/= per tree or seedling but also by conserving our environment. Example source of water, getting fruits, getting fresh air, shade, attraction to the wild animals which now days they have ran far away because of drought.

Also by all members participates fully in a small group activities you will be able to share your gifts to other members of your group and other small groups. Your gift can be used to start another project apart from tree planting while continuing with tree and Conservation farming. You can start Bee keeping, Vegetable farming, Poultry or any other activities you may come up with which is acceptable by your community and can help you get income for your group economy.

Mchoro wa 2, shimo L litabeba mchanganyiko wa kutoka shimo namba 1 na namba 2, na Shimo N litabeba mchanganyiko wa shimo namba 3 na namba 4. Shimo M, ambalo ndilo kubwa, ndilo shimo la kuhifadhi na Mchanganyiko wa shimo L na N inapelekwa kwenye hilo shimo. Kila wakati mazozi yageuzwa kutoka shimo moja hadi jingine kama inavyoonyesha na mishale kwenye mchoro 1 na 2. Pindi mchanganyiko huo ukifikia kwenye shimo la mwisho la kuhifadhi unakuwa tayari kutumika.

KIKUNDI CHA TUMAINI CHA MPWAPWA

Leo katika Jarida letu la HMM tungependa kuwaletea makala moja ya kikundi kiitwacho Tumaini kutoka eneo Kanisa Kuu Mpwapwa.

Kikundi hichi ni kati ya vikundi vilivyokuwepo kwa muda wa mika miwili sasa. Wanakikundi walijiunga kuunda kikundi hichi mwaka 2000 wakiwa wanachama kumi (10). Madhumuni ya kikundi hiki yalikuwa ni kufanya kazi kwa pamoja katika uhifadhi wa mazingira. Mwaka 1999, wanakikundi walisikia habari za mpango wa TIST na baada ya kupata semina juu ya mradi na upandiji miti waliamua kuungana na mradi mwaka 2000.

Mpaka sasa Kikundi cha Tumaini kina aina zifuatazo za miti:-

Mijoholo

Milusina

Mikungugu (Miti ya asili)

Milonge

Mikwaju

Tungependa kuwatia moyo wanavikundi wengine kuendelea kubaki katika vikundi vyao kwa muda mrefu ili kwamba waweze kuona faida ya kuwa katika kikundi kidogo, si kwa ajili ya kupata shilingi 4/= kwa kila mti au mche

lakini pia kwa kuhifadhi mazingira yetu. Kwa mfano, kuwa na vyanzo vya maji, kupata matunda, kupata hewa safi, kimvuli, kivutio cha wanyama mwitu ambao kwa sasa wamekimbilia mbali sana kwa sababu ya ukame.

Pia kwa wanakikundi kushiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za kikundi mtaweza kushirikishana vipawa vyenu kwa kila mwanakikundi au hata kikundi kingine. Vipawa vyenu vinaweza kutumika kuanzisha shughuli nyingine mbali na upandaji miti na wakati huo huo watakuwa wakiendelea na upandaji miti na kilimo hai. Mnaweza kuanzisha shughuli za ufugaji nyuki, kilimo cha mboga mboga, ufugaji wa kuku au hata shughuli nyingine yoyote ambayo unaweza mkafikiri inaweza kufanyika na inakubalika na jamii na inaweza kuwaingizia kipato.

If there is any group running different activities and it is a TIST small group we would like to hear from you. You can share with us your good news through Node Meeting and contact us with above contacts so that by using HMM we can share with other people Njia Bora.

TIST Program has a very high respect to small group ideas because they are the Foundation of the Program and almost all Njia Bora.

The December Nodes Schedule

Dear group members we would like to inform you the the schedule for the node meetings will continue to be as we published in the October HMM. We would like people to have a time to celebrate Christmas day so we have changed the December – January schedule slightly. Those who usually come to nodes in the 4th week of the month will come in the 5th week of December, then the rest will be the same. Please see below for the December-January meetings. We will go back to the normal schedule in January-February. We are sorry for any inconvenience this might cause.

Thanks.

Date	Place	Time
29 December 03	Kisokwe	8:00 Am
30 December 03	Lupeta	8:00 Am
31 December 03	Chamkaloma	8:00 Am
1 January 04	Tubugwe	8:00 Am
2 January 04	Mlali	8:00 Am
6 January 04	Kibakwe	8:00 Am
7 January 04	Pwaga	8:00 Am
9 January 04	Mima	8:00 Am
10 January 04	Mkanana	8:00 Am
13 January 04	Mkoka	8:00 Am

Kama kuna kikundi chochote kinachofanya shughuli nyingine tofauti na ni kikundi cha TIST basi tungependa kusikia kutoka kwenu. Mnaweza kutushirikisha habari njema kwa kupitia mikutano ya kwenye vituo maalum na kuwasiliana nasi kupitia anuani hizo hapo juu ili kwa kutumia HMM tunaweza kujulisha na watu wengine Njia Bora.

Mradi wa TIST unaheshimu zaidi mawazo au mchango wa kikundi kwa sababu ndiyo msingi wa mradi na hiyo ndiyo Njia Bora.

Ratiba ya mikutano katika vituo maalum

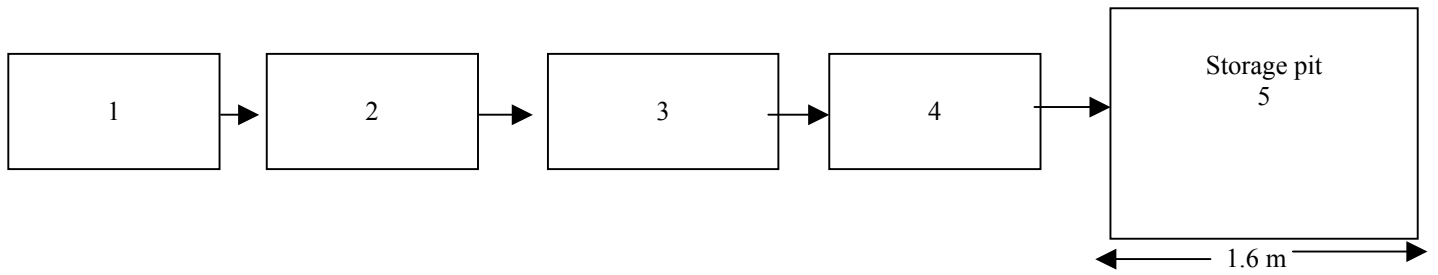
kwa mwezi Desemba kwa maeneo ya Mpwapwa na Kongwa.

Ndugu wanavikundi tunapenda kuwafahamisha kuwa ratiba ya mikutano yetu ya kila mwezi katika vituo maalum itaendelea kubaki kama ilivyotolewa katika jarida la Habari Moto Moto la mwezi Octoba. Isipokuwa mwezi wa kumi na mbili tutabadilisha kidogo ili kuwa na muda wa kusherekea siku kuu ya Krismass. Tunasikitika kwa usumbufu wowote utakaotokea. Hapa chini ni ratiba kwa mwezi Desemba.

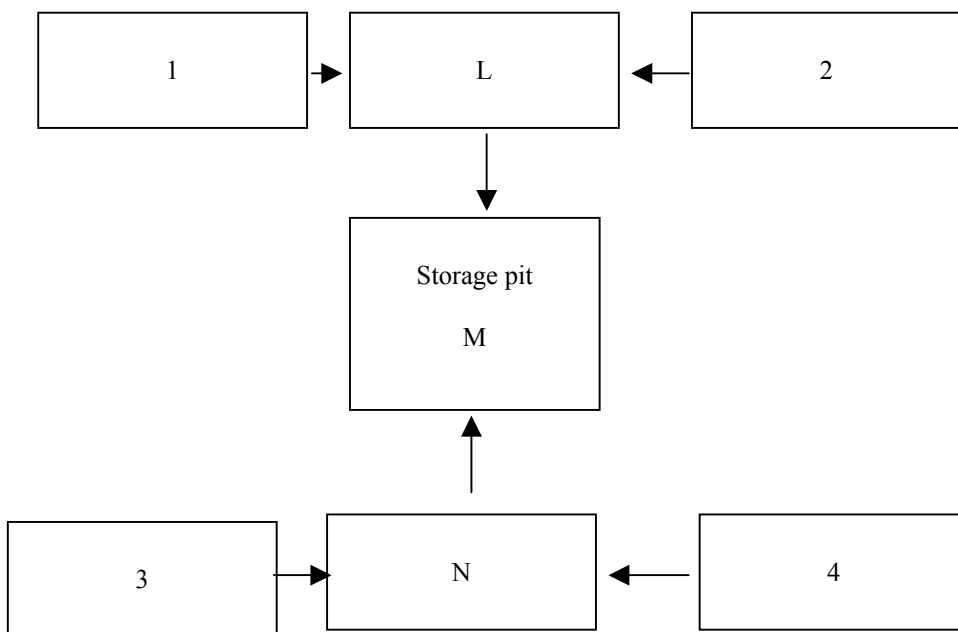
Asanteni

Tarehe	Eneo	Muda
29 Desemba 03	Kisokwe	2:00 Asubuhi
30 Desemba 03	Lupeta	2:00 Asubuhi
31 Desemba 03	Chamkaloma	2:00 Asubuhi
1 Januaria 04	Tubugwe	2:00 Asubuhi
2 Januari 04	Mlali	2:00 Asubuhi
6 Januari 04	Kibakwe	2:00 Asubuhi
7 Januari 04	Pwaga	2:00 Asubuhi
9 Januari 04	Mima	2:00 Asubuhi
10 Januari 04	Mkanana	2:00 Asubuhi
13 Januari 04	Mkoka	2:00 Asubuhi

MCHORO JINSI YA KUTENGENEZA MBOLEA YA MBOJI.



*Figure 1. Pit composting with five pits.
Mchoro 1. Maozo katika mashimo matano.*



*Figure 2 Pit composting with seven pits
Mchoro2. maozo katika mashimo saba*