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Cash Payments for Trees

Clean Air Action has developed a way to pay the groups through TIST for the benefits their trees produce. The TIST has decided to begin paying groups 4 times per year for living trees. In this new program, groups earn income that keeps coming for years after the hard work is over.

We all know that groups must grow seedlings, dig holes, plant seedlings, weed and water the trees to keep them alive. In the second year, it is only necessary to weed around the tree and make sure rain water keeps going into the hole. After that, the tree should grow well and provide many benefits – now including money that comes every 3 months, year after year. To get paid for their trees, small groups will transfer their "Greenhouse Gas Credits" to TIST, Ltd., and TIST will transfer them to Clean Air Action. The trees will have to be quantified, just like they are now, and the reports on the living trees will be sent to the TIST office, and to the companies that buy the credits after Clean Air Action has verified them.



Malipo pesa taslimu kwa ajili ya miti iliyopandwa

Clean Air Action imeboresha njia ya kuvilipa vikundikwa kupitia TIST kutokana na faida ya miti iliyooteshwa. TIST iliamua kuanza kuvilipa vikundi mara nne katika mwaka kwa miti iliyo hai Katika mradi huu mpya , baada ya kazi ngumu kumalizika vikundi vitajipatia kipatokwa muda wa miaka mingi.

Wote tunafahamu kuwa vikundi ni lazima vioteshe mbegu,kuchimba mashimo, kupanda miti,kupalilia na kumwagilia maji ili iweze kuwa hai.Kwa mwaka wa pili, ni muhimu kupalilia kuzunguka mti na kuhakikisha maji ya mvua yanaingia katika shimo na kutuama humo. Bada ya hapo miti itakua vizuri na kuleta faida nyingi ikijumlishwa na pesa. inayopatikana kila baada ya miezi mitatu kwa mwaka hadi mwaka. Vikundi vidogovidogo vitaipatia TIST Green house Gas Credits” ili viweze kulipwa kutokana na miti yao na TIST itaipatia Clean Air Action. Miti itatakiwa kukaguliwa kama inavyofanyika sasa na taarifa ya miti iliyo hai itatumwa katika ofisi ya TIST na katika makampuni mengine baada ya kuhakikishiwa kutoka CAAC. Vikundi vidogovidogo vitaendelea

The groups will continue to own the trees, keep the fruit and nuts, and enjoy the shade, erosion control and improved beauty of their village. As the trees grow to their full size over the next 20-40 years, the small groups can also prune some limbs for firewood, and to help the tree grow stronger and faster. After the trees are big enough, or to thin the trees so that they grow bigger, groups may even take some of the trees for lumber. The group will always be responsible to make sure that more trees are planted for the ones that are taken so that the forest will always grow and be healthy.

Here are the details:

- ❖ Groups must apply and sign a group covenant to receive this benefit.
- ❖ TIST will pay groups 4/= per living tree each three months, for a total of 16/= per year.
- ❖ Both planted trees and living seedlings count.
- ❖ Trees planted for repayment or for qualification count.
- ❖ Payments will begin in January-March
- ❖ TIST is developing a plan with Clean Air Action to make these payments available for up to 40 years!
- ❖ This money is NOT a loan, but a payment for keeping trees living and transferring GHG credits.
- ❖ More living trees means the group receives more money: 1000 trees pays 4,000/= each quarter (16,000/= per year, or 640,000/= over 40 years if all the trees are alive). 10,000 trees pay 40,000/= each quarter that those trees are alive!
- ❖ If trees die, the group is paid for the number of trees that remain alive.
- ❖ Farmers still own the trees and their fruit; they only sell the 'credit' that comes from those trees pulling bad gasses out of the air.

kumiliki miti, kuwa na matunda na kufaidi vivuli, kuzuia mmonyoko wa udongo na kijiji chao kitapambwa kwa miti hiyo. Jinsi miti hiyo itakavyoendelea kukua kwa miaka ishirini hadi arobaini ijayo , baadhi ya vikundi vidogovidogo vitapunguza matawi ya miti kwa ajili ya kuni na kusaidia miti hiyo kukua kwa haraka na kuwa yenye afya . Baada ya miti hiyo kuwa mikubwa na minene basi vikundi vitakata miti hiyo kwa ajili ya mbao. Vikundi vinawajibu wa kuhakikisha kuwa miti mingi inapandwa kwa kila mti utakaokatwa , hii kuhakikisha kuwa msitu wakati wote unaendelea na kuwa na miti yenye afya. kuzuia mmonyoko wa udongo na kijiji chao kitapambwa kwa miti hiyo. Jinsi miti hiyo itakavyoendelea kukua kwa miaka ishirini hadi arobaini ijayo , baadhi ya vikundi vidogovidogo vitapunguza matawi ya miti kwa ajili ya kuni na kusaidia miti hiyo kukua kwa haraka na kuwa yenye afya . Baada ya miti hiyo kuwa mikubwa na minene basi vikundi vitakata miti hiyo kwa ajili ya mbao. Vikundi vinawajibu wa kuhakikisha kuwa miti mingi inapandwa kwa kila mti utakaokatwa , hii kuhakikisha kuwa msitu wakati wote unaendelea na kuwa na miti yenye afya .

Hapa chini ni mafafanuzi

- ❖ Vikundi ni lazima viombe na kusaini fomu ya kujiunga na mpango huu ili viweze kupata faida hii.
 - ❖ TIST itakilipa kikundi Sh 4/= kwa kila mti uliohai kila baada ya miezi mitatu kwa jumla ya shilingi 16/= kwa mwaka.
 - ❖ Vyote miti iliyopandwa na hata miche vitahesabiwa.
 - ❖ Miti iliyopandwa kwa malipo au kwa ajili ya kiingilio. Malipo yataanza mwezi Januari – Machi, Aprili – Juni
 - ❖ TIST na Clean Air Action wanaendeleza mpango huu ili kuhakikisha malipo hayo yanadumu kwa muda wa miaka 40.
 - ❖ Huu sio mkopo bali ni malipo kwa ajili ya utunzaji miti na kuhamisha GHG
 - ❖ Kwa Miti mingi iliyo hai kikundi kitapokea pesa nyingi: Miti 1000 italipwa sh 4000/= kwa kila robo ya mwaka , 16000/= kwa mwaka na sh 640000/= kwa miaka
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The groups decide themselves how to spend their income. Some ideas include:

- ❖ Using money for school fees and medicine,
- ❖ Saving money for bicycles to haul water
- ❖ Saving money to build grain storage buildings
- ❖ Saving money to start a business
- ❖ Saving money to build a dispensary.
- ❖ Saving money to improve schools mosques or churches.

TIST will also provide training on how to help groups save money to do projects, and TIST will be writing HMM articles about the most interesting ways the groups have decided to use their money. There are no changes to the requirements for groups to participate in this program. New groups must have planted 1000 trees; all groups must have 1 acre of holes per members for conservation farming best practice,

Helping Groups Succeed

TIST will be writing instructions and providing demonstrations of the best practice and training before the group's plant the trees this rainy season. This best practice should help groups that have had trouble with keeping the trees alive." TIST will also continue providing training to improve farming practices, so that all farmers have better yield from their Farms and more food during the dry season. Finally and most importantly, TIST will continue helping strengthen small groups.

.Small group best practice

Small groups are the foundation of the TIST program. More grain has come in at harvest because TIST small group members are using conservation farming best practices.

Starting and being a member of a small group has many benefits. You can share your talents, ideas and problems. You can work together to support each other and accomplish tasks.

arobaini kama miti yote itakuwa , miti 10,000 italipwa sh 40,000/= kila robo ya mwaka ikiwa miti yote itakuwa hai.

- ❖ Kama miti itakufa kikundi kitalipwa kwa idadi ya miti iliyo hai
- ❖ Mkulima ataendelea kumiliki miti na matunda, atauza GHG tu inayotokana na miti inayotoa chafu kutoka katika tabaka la hewa. Vikundi ndivyo vitaamua vyenyewe jinsi gani ya kutumia kipato chao.

Baadhi ya mapendekezo ikiwa ni pamoja na:

- ❖ Kutumia fedha kwa ajili ya shule na madawa
- ❖ Kujilimbikizia fedha kwa ajili ya kununua baiskeli itakayowasaidia kuchotea maji
- ❖ Kujihifadhia fedha kwa ajili ya kujenga Maghala ya kuhifadhia mazao
- ❖ Kujihifadhia fedha kwa ajili ya kufanyia biashara
- ❖ Kujihifadhia feha kwa ajili ya kujengea zahanati
- ❖ Kujihifadhia fedha kwa ajili ya kukarabati Shule, misikiti au makanisa

Pia ofisi ya TST itakuwa ikitoa mafunzo juu ya jinsi gani kujihifadhia fedha kwa ajili ya kuanzisha miradi mingine, na ofisi ya TIST itakuwa ikiandika makala za HMM juu ya njia bora zaidi ambayo vikundi vitaamua kutumia fedha zao. Hakuna mabadiliko juu ya vigezo /sifa zitakazofanya vikundi kushiriki katika mradi huu. Vikundi vipya ni lazima vipande miti 1000; Vikundi vyote ni lazima viwe na hekari moja ya mashimo kwa kila mwanakikundi, kwa ajili ya kilimo hai kwa kutumia njia bora

Kusaidia vikundi kupata mafanikio.

TIST itakuwa ikiandika maelekezo na kutoa ufafanuzi zaidi wa njia bora na mafunzo kabla vikundi havijapanda miti pindi msimu wa mvua unapowadia. Njia hii bora itavisaidia vikundi vile visivyo na matatizo kuifanya miti yao iwe hai au idumu. Pia TIST itaendelea kutoa mafunzo ili kuongeza ufanisi zaidi katika njia za kilimo bora

Small groups can accomplish great things.

A TIST small group is a community of 6-10 (not more than 12) people who gather together to improve their environment and their lives. The small groups plant trees for shade, fruit, nuts, and soil erosion control. They plant trees to improve the land, enable native grasses to grow again and provide many other benefits to group members and their families. The small groups implement conservation farming best practices to improve their yields at harvest. Small group members support one another, and help each other grow spiritually,

What are the best practices for working together as a small group?

A small group should have not more than 12 members. If a group becomes too large, it becomes harder to work together – and it is no longer a small group! It is better to split into 2 groups, Small groups meet at least once a week and sit in a small circle without a table. The groups develop a covenant together. This is an agreement among all the group members about how they will act, when they will meet and what they will do. The covenant should include working together as a small group and using small group best practices. To become a TIST group, small group members covenant to plant 1000 or more trees or seedlings and each member needs to have 1 acre or more planted using conservation farming. It is also good to covenant together to share best practices with other groups and to help each other when you have difficulties. Each group has a leader and a co-leader. The leader is not a boss or a chairman. Leaders are servants to the other group members. They serve the group by listening and helping members discuss and agree upon things. The co-leader keeps time for the meeting and helps the leader. The group rotates the leader and co-leader every week. In this way everyone shares his or her gifts with the group and all group members learn how to be servant leaders.

ili kwamba wakulima wote waweze kupata mavuno ya kutosha toka mashambani mwao na wawe na chakula kingi zaidi msimu wa kiangazi. Mwisho kabisa na muhimu sana, TIST itaendelea kuvijenga vikundi vidogovidogo.

NJIA BORA KWA VIKUNDI VIDOGO

Vikundi vidogo ni msingi wa Mpango wa TIST. Mazao mengi yanapatikana katika mavuno kwa sababu vikundi vidogo vya TIST vinatumia njia bora za kutunza mazingira katika kilimo. na kuwa mwanakikundi wa kikundi kidogo kuna faida nyingi sana. Mnaweza kushirikishana vipaji, mawazo na matatizo yenu. Mnaweza kufanya kazi pamoja na kumwinua kila mmoja wenu na kufanikisha kazi. Vikundi vidogo vinaweza kufanikisha vitu vingi vikubwa Kikundi kidogo cha **TIST** ni muungano wa watu 6 hadi 10 na sio zaidi ya 12 ambao wanaweza kuungana pamoja kwa kuinua hali ya maisha yao na mazingira yao kwa jumla. Vikundi vidogo vinapanda miti kwa ajili ya kivuli, matunda, mafuta ya mazao, na kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo. Wanapanda miti kurutubisha ardhi, kuwezesha mimea ya asili kuota tena na kuleta faida nyingine nyingi kwa kila mwanakikundi na familia zao. Vikundi vidogo vinatekeleza suala la kilimo bora cha kuhifadhi mazingira kwa ajili ya kuongeza idadi kubwa ya mazao katika kipindi cha mavuno. Vikundi vidogo vinategemeana na kusaidiana kila mmoja kukua kiroho.

Zipi ni njia bora za kufanya kazi pamoja kama kikundi kidogo?

Kikundi kidogo ni lazima kisiwe na watu zaidi ya 12. Kama kikundi kitakuwa kikubwa sana, itakuwa ni vigumu kufanya kazi pamoja na hiki sio kikundi kidogo tena, kama kikundi kina watu zaidi ya 12, ni vizuri kukigawa katika vikundi 2. Vikundi vidogo hukutana angalau mara moja kwa wiki na kukaa katika duara dogo bila kuwa na meza. Vikundi huangalia mkataba/makubaliano yao pamoja. Haya ni makubaliano yao wanakikundi wote kuhusu watafanya vipi, watakutana lini na watafanya nini. Mkataba huu lazima uwe wa kufanya kazi pamoja kama kikundi kidogo na kutumia njia bora za vikundi vidogo. Kuwa kikundi kidogo cha TIST lazima kuweka mkataba wa kila mwanakikundi lazima apande miti 1000 au zaidi

The meeting begins and ends with prayer and the group agrees at the beginning of each meeting on the tasks to be done and the schedule. At the end of the meeting each group member gives kujengana to the leader (and sometimes the co-leader too). Each person says one positive, specific, honest statement about something the leader did or how the leader acted at that meeting. Each group member needs to say something and each comment needs to be different. Sometimes this is awkward at first. Be sure to stick with it. Kujengana is a blessing to each leader and the whole group learns how to be a servant leader. Everyone learns from kujengana.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO TO BE A TIST GROUP

- HAVE AT LEAST 1000 TREES PER GROUP PER YEAR;
- ONE ACRE OF CONSERVATION FARMING PER GROUP MEMBER
- TRANSFER THE GHG SEQUESTRATION RIGHTS TO UMET FOR THE PAYMENT RECEIVED;
- USE SMALL GROUP BEST PRACTICES AND WORK TOGETHER TO DEVELOP AND SHARE WITH OTHER GROUPS BEST PRACTICES IN ALL AREAS OF YOUR LIVES

Agro forestry

Agro forestry is an integrated approach of using the interactive benefits from combining trees and shrubs with crops and/or livestock. It combines agricultural and forestry and technologies to create more diverse, productive, profitable, healthy and sustainable land-use systems.

In agro forestry systems, trees or shrubs are intentionally used within agricultural systems, or non timber forest products are cultured in forest settings. Knowledge, careful selection of species and good management of trees and crops are needed to optimize the production and positive effects within the system and to minimize negative competitive effects

au miche na kila mwanakikundi lazima awe na shamba la ukubwa wa ekari 1 au zaidi lililopandwa kwa kutumia Kilimo Hai, Pia ni lazima kuwekeana mkataba wa kushirikishana njia bora za vikundi vingine na kusaidiana kama kikundi kimoja kitapata matatizo. Kila kikundi kina mwezeshaji na mwezeshaji mwenza. Mwezeshaji sio mkuu wa kikundi au mwenyekiti. Mwezeshaji ni mtumwa kwa wanakikundi wengine. Atawasaidia wanakikundi kwa kuwasakiliza na kuwasaidia kujadiliana na kukubaliana katika maamuzi yao. Mwezeshaji mwenza anatumwa muda katika kikao na kumsaidia mwezeshaji. Kikundi kinafanya mzunguko kwa mwezeshaji na mwezeshaji mwenza kila wiki. Kwa njia hii kila mmoja atashirikisha kipawa chake katika kikundi na kila mwanakikundi atajua ni kwa jinsi gani unakuwa kiongozi mtumwa. Kikao kinaanza na kumalizika kwa sala na kikundi kinakubaliana mwanzo wa kikao ni kazi gani zifanyike na ratiba yake.

Mwisho wa kila kikao wanakikundi humjenga mwezeshaji (na wakati mwingine kwa mwezeshaji mwenza pia). Kila mwanakikundi atasema neno moja lililomfurahisha, maalum, ni kauli ya uaminifu kuhusu kitu ambacho mwezeshaji amekifanya au ni kwa vipi mwezeshaji ameweza kufanikisha kikao hiki hadi mwisho. Kila mwanakikundi anapaswa kusema kitu chochote ambacho mwezeshaji amefanya na lazima kiwe tofauti na alichosema mwanakikundi mwenzake. Wakati mwingine hii ni inaweza kuwa yenye kufedhehesha kwa mwanzoni. Kuwa na uhakika katika kuisitiza hilo. Kujengana ni kutoa baraka kwa kila mwezeshaji na kikundi kizima kujifunza ni kwa vipi unapaswa kuwa kiongozi mtumwa. Kila mtu atajifunza kutokana na Kujengana.

MAMBO YANAYOTAKIWA KUFANYIKA ILIKUWA KIKUNDI CHA TIST:-

- KUWA NA ANGALAU MITI 1000 YA KIKUNDI KILA MWAKA
 - KILA MWANAKIKUNDI AWE NA EKARI MOJA YA KILIMO HAI.
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Impacts

Agro forestry systems can be advantageous over conventional agricultural and forest production methods through increased productivity, economic benefits, social outcomes and the ecological goods and services provided.

Agro forestry practices may also be employed to realize a number of other associated Environmental Services, including:

- ❖ Carbon sequestration
- ❖ Odour, dust, and noise reduction
- ❖ Waste water or manure management (e.g. utilizing urban waste water on intensive, short rotation forests for wood fibre production)
- ❖ Green space and visual aesthetics.

Conservation Farming – It really DOES make a difference!

When we talk to the small groups who are using conservation farming best practices, we hear that they know they will always get some harvest even in the very worst years when rainfall is not steady or not much. In the years that their neighbors get some food at harvest, these small groups get many times more maize and other crops!

Using traditional farming methods, you cannot be sure that you will get any harvest and if you are lucky to get some harvest, it might be very small. Small groups who use conservation farming are seeing a huge difference in their crop yields.

So how does it work? By digging the holes for the crops and filling the holes half full with good soil and manure or compost, it means that the seeds get many more nutrients than they would if they were planted in normal soil. The extra nutrients help the seeds to grow into stronger plants with greater yields. The holes protect the seeds and you can weed around the holes without hurting the germinating plants, The holes are very important. There is a small seedbed in the hole. When the rains come instead of washing the good soil and the seeds away, the water goes into the holes and helps the seeds grow more.

- KUJAZA MIKATABA YA KUHAMISHIA HAKI ZA USAFISHAJI WA HEWA KWA MALIPO MLIYOKWISHA LIPWA
- KUTUMIA NJIA BORA ZA VIKUNDI VIDOGO KWA KUFANYA KAZI PAMOJA KUZIENDELEZA NA KUSHIRIKISHANA NA VIKUNDI VINGINE KATIKA MAENEO YENU MNAYOISHI

Kilimo Mseto

Kilimo Mseto ni kilimo kinacho limwa kwa kuchanganya miti na mazao. Kwa kawaida miti inayo changanywa ni ile yenye uwezo wa kurutubisha ardhi na kutokuwa na kivuli kinacho weza kuharibu mazao.

Katika kilimo mseto, miti yenye uwezo wa kurutubisha ardhi kwa maana hiyo ni muhimu sana kuchagua aina ya miti ya kupanda. Kwa mfano miti mingine haifai kupandwa kwa kilimo mseto. Miti ya mbao au mikaratusi kwa mfano haifai kwa kilimo mseto ila miti kama Lucina, Milonge, migricidia inafaa sana.

Faida ya kilimo mseto.

Ziko faida nyingi za kilimo mseto. Nazo ni kama ifuatavyo;

- ❖ kurutubisha ardhi.
- ❖ kutunza mazingira na kuvuna hewa taka
- ❖ kuongeza mapato kwa kupata mazao mengi katika eneo dogo.
- ❖ kupata faida za miti kutoka katika shamba la mazao ya chakula.
- ❖ kuweza kuwapatia ndege na wadudu mahali pa kuishi.

Kwahiyo tungependa kuwa tia moyo wanavikundi wetu wa kulima kilimo mseto msimu ujao ikiwa ni pamoja na kilimo hai kwa faida yetu na mazingira yetu.

Kilimo hai-Ni Kweli kinaonyesha tofauti!

The combination of the holes and the manure means that the water is held near the seeds for longer so when the sun comes out again it does not take all the water away as fast.

When you harvest your crops this year, do not burn the Stover on the field but leave it on the field so that there is a covering over the field. The Stover will rot down returning many good nutrients to the soil preparing and enriching it for crops next year.

When should you start digging the conservation farming holes? As early as possible! Once the rains start it is too late and some of the benefit has gone. If you had conservation farming holes this year, do not close them up but leave them open ready for next year. The more years you do conservation farming in your fields (and even better if you can rotate the crops you put into that field) the better the soil will become and the more harvest you will get. You can see the soil in your field getting richer as it turns from a reedy brown color to a dark brown / black color. The change in color shows that it has Many more nutrients than before.

In the Morogoro Reunion Seminar in January, the small group members who were there decided that conservation farming made such a big difference to their crop yields and their lives that from now on every TIST small group needs to have at least one acre of conservation farming per member. If they do not have enough conservation farming acres they will not get a voucher. From the 30th September if your group does not have 1 acre of conservation farming per member, you will not receive a voucher. Conservation farming really is that important! In the next HMM we will be giving you very clear instructions on the best way to do conservation farming.

Tukiongea na wanavikundi vidogo ambao wanatumia kilimo hiki, wanatueleza kwamba wanapata mavuno zaidi ya wale waliotumia kilimo cha kienyeji hata mwaka wa mazao ukiwa mbaya, ambapo mvua haziji kwa mpangilio au ikiwa chache. Wakati wa miaka ambapo majirani zao wanaambulia mazao kiasi kidogo ya chakula, hivi vikundi vidogo hupata mazao ya mahindi na mazao mengine mara kadhaa zaidi ya wenzao!

Kutumia njia za asili, huwezi kuwa na uhakika wa mavuno, na kama una bahati ya kuvuna, basi huwa ni kiasi kidogo. Vikundi vidogo vinavyo tumia kilimo Hai wanajionea tofauti Kubwa kwenye kipato cha mavuno yao.

Hebu tuone kinavyofanyika? Kwa kuchimba mashimo ya mazao na kujaza udongo mzuri na mbolea ya samadi nusu shimo, hii ikimaanisha mbegu zitapata virutubisho vya chakula zaidi kuliko ukipanda kwenye udongo wa kawaida. Hivi virutubisho zaidi vya chakula cha mimea husaidia mbegu kuota na kuwa mmea wenye afya na kuzaa mazao bora zaidi. Mashimo hulinda mbegu na unaweza kupalilia kuzunguka shimo bila kuumiza mimea.

Mashimo ni muhimu sana. Kunakuwa na nafasi kwenyeshimo ambayo wakati mvua inapokuja badala ya kuhamisha udongo mzuri na mbegu, maji huingia kwenye mashimo na kusaidia mbegu kuota haraka. Kuwepo kwa shimo na mbolea kunasaidia maji kutuama kwenye mimea kwa muda zaidi hatakama jua likiwa kali kwa kipindi haliwezi kukausha maji yote kwa haraka. Utakapo vuna mazao yako mwaka huu, usichome mabaki shambani bali uyaache yafunike ardhi. Mabaki ya mazao yakioza hurudisha tena chembechembe za chakula cha mimea na kurutubisha mazao ya msimu ujao.

Ni wakati gani wa kuanza kuchimba mashimo ya kilimo hai? Mapema iwezekanavyo! Ukisubiri mvua zinapokua zimeanza unakua umechelewa na kupoteza baadhi ya faida. Kama ulitumia kilimo hai mwaka huu, usiyafukie mashimo bali yaache wazi tayari kwa mwaka ujao. Jinsi unavyotumia

kilimo Hai kila mwaka unaboresha zaidi (na pia inakuwa bora zaidi ukipanda mazao kwa mzunguko) ndivyo unavyo zidi kurutubisha udongo na kupata mavuno zaidi. Utaona udongo shambani ukirutubika na kubadilika toka rangi nyekundu nyekundu na kuwa na rangi nyeusi zaidi.

Hili badiliko la rangi linaonyesha kuwepo chembechembe nyingi zaidi za chakula cha mmea kuliko awali. Wakati wa semina ya kutathimini Morogoro iliyofanyika Januari, vikundi vidogo vilivyo hudhuria waliamua kwamba kilimo hai kinafanya mabadiliko makubwa katika mavuno ya ekari na maisha yao, hivyo kuamua kila mwanakikundi wa TIST anapashwa kuwa n angalau ekari moja ya hiki kilimo hai. Kama hawatakua na ekari za kutosha za kilimo hai hawatapata vocha. Kuanzia Septemba 30 kama kikundi chako hakina ekari moja ya kilimo hai kwa kila mwana kikundi, hamtapokea vocha. Umuhimu wa kilimo Hai!Katika toleo lijalo la HMM tutawaonyesha kwa umakini maelezo ya jinsi ya kufanya kwenye kilimo hai.
