



## TIST HABARI MOTO MOTO

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### **HABARI NJEMA KWA WANAVIKUNDI WA TIST FAIDA YA KUJIUNGA NA KITUO/KLASTA ZA TIST.**

Huu ni wakati mwingine wa kulisimua sana kwa mradi wa TIST kadri mradi huu unavyokua tunataka kuhakikisha kuwa mradi unakuwa imara. Hii ndiyo sababu tunaanzisha Vituo/Klasta ya mradi wa TIST kuanzisha kituo/Klasta siyo ni utaratibu ila ni ndiyo mradi huu utakavyoendeshwa na kuimarika zaidi.

### **Kujiunga na Kituo/Klasta au kuunda vikundi vipya, kuna faida nyingi.**

Wanavikundi katika Vituo/Klasta husika watahiriki katika mambo mengi mazuri na ya faida kwao, washiriki katika uongozi wa mzunguko, kufundisha na kufanya ukaguzi wa miti. Kwa kuwa na Vituo/Klasta gharama za uendeshaji zitapungua na fedha nyingi zitalipwa kwa wanavikundi, angalia hapo chini faida za Vituo/Klasta hizi, Katika mkutano ujao waambie wanavikundi wengine juu ya mpango huu na jinsi ya kuimarika.

Katika matoleo yajayo ya gazeti hili tutawaletea habari zaidi juu ya hatua za kuchukua kuimarisha Vituo/Klasta zenu.

### **GOOD NEWS FOR TIST MAMBERS SMALL GROUPS BENEFITS OF JOINING A CLUSTER**

It's an exciting time to be a part of TIST. As we grow, we want to make sure that our roots are strong. This is why we are organized into clusters. The TIST Cluster is not a model. It is the new way we are organizing TIST to make us even stronger.

### **Joining a cluster, or recruiting groups to form a cluster has many benefits.**

Cluster members can take part in exciting new programs, have more opportunities to take on servant-leadership roles, have better training and quantification. With clusters, costs are lower so that more money will come to TIST farmers. Take a look at some of the benefits of clusters below. At your next cluster meeting, talk with other groups about how to make your cluster stronger!

In the coming months in this newsletter, we will share more information on actions you can take to make your cluster stronger.



## **Kwanza Vituo/Klasta ya TIST ni nini?**

Kituo/Klasta ya TIST ni mkusanyiko wa vikundi vya TIST katika eneo moja linalotimiza haya yafuatayo:-

- ❖ Wanavikundi 300 – 400 waliokaribu, wanaweza kutembeleana kwa miguu bila kuhitaji usafiri
- ❖ Angalau wawe na hekta 200 za ardhi ya kupanda miti.
- ❖ Angalau wawe miti 200,000 iliyo hai kwa (Vikundi 40 vyenye miti 5000 iliyo hai).
- ❖ Watakutana mara moja kwa mwezi ili kushirikishana njia bora.
- ❖ Mafundisho mahususi yatatolewa ili kushirikishana njia bora.
- ❖ Ukaguzi ulio sahihi na uwazi wa kazi ya wanavikundi.
- ❖ Uongozi wa mzunguko ambao utafanya kazi ya utawala na mawasiliano.

## **Kwa nini ni juinge katika kituo/Klasta au nianzishe kituo/Klasta?**

(Gharama ndogo, matokeo makubwa)

Kwa kuwa vikundi vyote katika eneo lililokaribu vitakuwa rahisi kuonyesha kwa mfano juu ya yale yanayotakiwa kufanywa na wanavikundi katika mafunzo kuona na kufanya kwa vitendo kuna nguvu kuliko maneno peke yake, mafunzo bora yatatuwezesha kufikia malengo yetu kwa kuwa Vituo/Klasta vitakuwa na gharama ndogo, kwani Kituo/Klasta kikiwa na idadi ya miti inayotakia (2000) wanaweza kuamua kuhesabu miti yao wenyewe na kulipa hata walio na miti michache. Kumbuka katika Kituo/Klasta gharama ni nafuu na hivyo watu wengi watalipwa na wengi watajiunga na TIST

### **VITUO/KLASTA VINATOAFULSA KWA WANAVIKUNDI**

Kuwa katika Kituo/Klasta kunakupa nafasi ya kujifunza na kuongoza. Wanavikundi watakata nafasi, ujuzi wajiibu kadiri wanavyoongoza kwa mzunguko kama wawezeshaji na wakaguzi wa miti (makontifaya). Na kadiri mradi unavyokuwa tutahitaji wawezeshaji wengi zaidi, wakaguzi wa miti wengi zaidi na wajasilia mali (T.S.E) wengi zaidi na wahakiki (auditors) wengi zaidi. Wale watakaofanya vizuri watakuwa na nafasi ya kuchaguliwa na kuongoza katika vituo vingine na kwa sababu hiyo mtafuta fulsa ya kutumikia TIST katika njia nyingine mpya na bora zaidi.

### **VIKUNDI KATIKA VITUO/KLASTA MPYA WATAHIRIKI KATIKA MPANGO MPYA.**

Katika nchi nyingine mfano Kenya, wanavikundi walichukua mikopo na kununua mbegu bora kwa ajili ya kilimo hai. Ili kupata faida kama hizi lazima kikundi chako kiwe katika Kituo/Klasta.

## **First, what is a TIST Cluster?**

A Cluster made up of TIST Small Groups. It is complete when it has:

- ❖ 300-400 TIST farmers within walking distance of each other
- ❖ At least 200 hectares of land for tree planting
- ❖ At least 200,000 live trees (about 40 groups with 5,000 trees each)
- ❖ Monthly meetings where TIST participants share Best Practices,
- ❖ Excellent education and training for all Small Groups.
- ❖ Accurate and transparent Quantification of the Small Group results.
- ❖ Rotating Cluster Leadership that provides administration and communication.

## **Why should I join a cluster or make a cluster?**

(Lower costs, bigger results)

Because all groups will be within walking distance, it will be easier to have practical demonstrations and visits to demonstration sites in training. Seeing and doing is much more powerful than talking! Better training will help us reach our goals. Because cluster costs are low, once a cluster has a minimum number of trees, the cluster may choose to count trees and pay groups within their cluster who have smaller numbers of trees. In clusters, since service costs are low since we travel on foot, we can choose to keep TIST open to more people.

### **CLUSTERS INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEMBERS**

Being in a cluster means you have new opportunities to learn and lead. Small Group members in clusters can grow in skill and responsibility as rotating elected cluster representatives, as cluster trainers, and cluster quantifiers. As TIST grows, we will need more trainers, more cluster quantifiers, more baseline quantifiers, more TSE's, and more auditors. New servant leaders will be chosen in part by cluster members from strong clusters that are achieving big results. In your cluster, you will have new access to training and to serve TIST in new ways.

### **GROUPS IN NEW CLUSTERS CAN TAKE PART IN NEW PROGRAMS**

In other countries, such as Kenya, TIST farmers received a loan to buy maize seeds for their Conservation Farming in our Conservation Farming Seed Loan and reporting program. To be eligible to take part in these and in the many new programs, your Small Group must be part of a cluster.

## **MPANGO UMEANZA, JIUNGE NA TRENI YA TIST SASA.**

Katika Vituo/Klasta mambo ya mabadiliko ya tabia nchi yanafundishwa pamoja na soko la hewa ukaa, kituo kikikuwa na kuweza kufundisha, kuhesabu miti, na kufanya mambo ya utawala basi Vituo/Klasta hizi zitajiongoza zenyewe na kupata faida zote za kuwa na Kituo/Klasta. Haya basi tushirikiane tuanzishe na kufanya Vituo/Klasta hizi kuwa imara.

### **“JIUNGE NA KITUO/KLASTA AU ANZISHA KITUO/KLASTA SASA”**

#### **KUPANDIKIZA MICHE**

Unapaswa kuwa tayari umekwisha chimba mashimo kwa vipimo kwa ajili ya kupandikiza miche. Katika mashimo hayo lazima yawe na mchanganyo mzuri wa mbolea na udongo wa juu kwa ajili ya kusaidia mmea kukua vizuri. Anza kwa kupandikiza mbegu zenye afya kwanza, kuwa mwangalifu unapohamisha miche kutoka kwenye kitalu hadi kwenye shimo. Andaa chombo kama box au ndoo, weka miche ndani yake na beba ndoo au box hadi sehemu ile ambayo umeandaa kwa ajili ya kupanda miti yako.

Kama miche yako ipo kwenye viriba vya plastiki, weka katika shimo miche hiyo ukiwa na kiriba chake, tikisa kiriba polepole na kitoe taratibu pasipo kuharibu udogo ulioshikana na kushika mizizi ya miti. Ni vizuri kuwa na udongo wenye unyevunyevu kwa hiyo udongo utabaki kuzunguka mizizi ya miche wakati wa kupanda. Viriba vilivyotolewa vinaweza kukusanywa na kutunzwa kwa ajili ya matumizi ya baadaye.

kutoa viriba kwenye miche ikiwa miche hiyo itakuwa imemwagiliw kwanza. Vuta udongo upande mmoja na weka miche kwenye shimo. weka miche kwa uangalifu kwenye shimo. Weka udongo na mbolea kuzunguka miche hakikisha unazungukwa na udongo wenye rutuba. Acha sentimeta chache au kiasi cha inchi 6 juu ili kuifadhi maji. Hakikisha kuwa unamwagilia miche baada ya kupandikiza.

#### **BAADA YA KUPANDA**

Weka vijiti kuzunguka miche ili watu waone wasije kukanyaga miche. Weka vichaka vya miba kuzunguka eneo ulipopanda kuzuia wanyama waharibifu. Ondoa magugu kuzunguka miti kila baada ya wiki 2-3. Mwangilia miche kila wiki kama hakuna mvua za kutosha.

#### **Upandaji wa mahindi na mtama.**

Kilimo hai kinafanya mabadiliko makubwa ni mazao kiasi gani shamba lako litatoa Njia Bora za Kilimo Hai kwenye shamba lako, litakuwa zaidi na zaidi lenye rutuba na kutoa mazao mengi na zaidi. Mashimo yanalinda mbegu na kukusanya maji Kwa kuchanganya mbolea kwenye udongo, mbegu zitarutubishwa na kukua vizuri zaidi. Kwa kutoyachoma masalia baada ya kuvuna, virutubisho vingi vitaenda kwenye udongo na utazuia kuota kwa magugu ,Kwa kuondoa/kulima kuzunguka mashimo magugu machache yataota kila mwaka.

## **We are on the Way! Join the TIST train!**

Clusters are learning about biodiversity and the greenhouse gas market. As our clusters grow in capacity to train, quantify, and manage, we are looking forward to becoming self-governing and experiencing all of the benefits of clusters. Let's all work to make our clusters stronger.

## **Join a Cluster or make a Cluster!**

### **TRANSPLANTING SEEDLINGS**

You should already have dug big deep holes ready for the seedlings. In these holes should be a good mixture of manure and topsoil that helps the seedlings grows stronger. 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.

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. It is good to have the soil damp so it will stay around the seedling roots while transplanting. The removed plastic tubes can be collected and stored so they can be used again.

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. 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.

### **Planting Maize and Sorghum**

Conservation farming makes a very big difference in how much grain your fields will produce at harvest. When you use conservation farming best practices on your land, it will become more and more fertile and produce more and more grain. The holes protect the seeds and collect water. By mixing manure in the soil, the seeds will be fertilized and grow much better. By not burning the stover after harvest, more nutrients go into the soil and weeds are suppressed. By weeding around the holes, fewer weeds will grow each year.

Ili kuwa kikundi cha TIST kila mwanakikundi lazima awe na ekari moja ya kilimo hai. Hii muhimu sana!

Kwa sasa mashimo lazima yawe tayari yameshachimbwa, lazima yawe yamechibwa vizuri kabla ya mvua kuanza. Kama kikundi chako hakijachimba mashimo, fanya hivyo mara kwa mara. Shimo linatakiwa liwe la mstatili. Linatakiwa liwe na upana kati ya sentimita 15, urefu wa sentimita 35 na kina cha sentimita 15 ni muhimu sana mashimo kuwa na vipimo hivi.

Panda mbegu za mahindi baada ya mvua kubwa kuanza kunyesha. Udongo utakuwa na unyevunyevu, Jaza mbolea iliyochanganywa na udongo kwenye shimo na acha sentimita 5 kwenda juu. Hii itasaidia mmea kuwa wenye nguvu.

Loweka mbegu kwenye maji kwa masaa yasiyozidi 6 kabla ya kupanda. Hii itarahisisha mmea kuota haraka na kwa maana hiyo mmea mingi itapona na kukua. Unapopanda mbegu za mahindi, panda mbegu 4 katika shimo kila pande. Fukia kwa udongo wenye rutuba na mbolea kwa sentimita 2.5. Baada ya kupanda udongo katika shimo unatakiwa kama sentimita 2.5 chini ya ardhi. Haitakiwi kuwa zaidi ya hapa, mrundikano wa udongo unatakiwa kuvunjwa vunjwa ili uweze kushikama na mbegu vizuri.

Kama unapanda mtama panda mbegu 5 hadi 6 katika kila kona ya shimo baada ya mvua nyingi kunyesha. Fukia mbegu kwa udongo wenye rutuba na mbolea kwa sentimita 2.5. kwa kuacha nafasi juu ya shimo, maji yatavunwa na kubaki katika mmea pindi mvua itakaponyesha. Maji ya mvua hayatapitiliza na kuchukua rutuba iliyopo juu ya ardhi. Kama kuna mtelemko weka udongo sehemu ya chini ya shimo kuzuia maji yasiyopitilize.

Palilia kuzunguka shimo kama kawaida. Unaweza kutumia mashimo hayo mwaka unaofuata na kila baada ya mwaka kutakuwa na magugu machache.

### **KANUNI ZA TIST**

Kwa kuanzia tunapenda kuwakumbusha kuhusu kanuni za TIST. Kanuni hizo ndizo msingi mkuu wa Mradi wa TIST. Bila kanuni hizo, mradi na kazi zote ambazo tunafanya hazitakuwa na mafanikio. Kanuni hizi zitasaidia wawakilishi wote wa mradi wa TIST kuelewa vema juu ya sisi ni nani, tunafanyaje mambo na watu wengine wanaona, nini tunafanya, tunaunda nini. Hii ni kwa jinsi tunavyoweza kuchangia hata kwenye familia zetu na jamii na kuendeleza mradi wa TIST.

#### **Sisi ni nani?**

1. Sisi ni waaminifu
2. Sisi tupo makini
3. Sisi ni wawazi
4. Sisi ni wafanyakazi wa kila mmoja
5. Tukotayari kuwajibika kwa kila mmoja.

In order to be a TIST group, each small group member must have 1 acre of conservation farming. It really is that important!

By now the holes should already have been dug. They should be dug well before the rains. If your small group has not dug its holes, do so right away. The holes need to be oblong. They should be between 15cm wide, 35cm long and 15cm deep. It is important that the holes be this size.

Plant the maize seeds after the first heavy rains. The soil should be moist. Fill the hole with a manure and soil mixture leaving a space of 5cm from the top of the hole. This helps the plant become strong.

Soak the seeds in some water for a minimum of 6 hours before planting them. This speeds up germination and means that more will survive. When you plant the maize seeds, plant 4 seeds in the soil across the hole. Cover them with 2.5cm of rich soil and manure mixture. After planting, the soil in the hole should be about 2.5cm below the surface of the field. It should never be more than this. Clods should always be broken up so the soil makes good contact with the seed

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 2.5 cm of the rich soil and manure mixture. With a space at the top of the hole, water will be harvested and get to the plant when the rains come. The rains will not just run off the land taking the goodness from the soil with it. If there is a slope, put the extra soil on the downhill side of the hole to collect the water.

Weed around the holes regularly. You can use the holes next year and each year there will be fewer and fewer weeds.

### **THE TIST VALUES**

To begin, we want to remind you about the TIST Values. They are the foundation and heart of the TIST Program. Without them, the program and the work that all of us do will not thrive. This will help all the TIST participants have a better understanding of: Who we are, How we do things *that other people can see*; What we do and What we Create. This is how we can contribute to the well-being of our families and our communities and to sustainability the TIST program;

#### **Who We Are?**

- 1) We are honest.
- 2) We are accurate.
- 3) We are transparent
- 4) We are servants to each other.
- 5) We are mutually accountable to each other

### **Tunafanyaje mambo na watu wengine wanaona,**

1. Sisi tuafanya kazi kwa kujitolea
2. Tunafanya kazi peke yetu ndani ya vikundi vidogo
3. Tunaendeleza na kutumia mbinu bora
4. Tunatumia akili na nguvu/juhudi zetu

### **NINI TUNAFANYA**

1. Tunapanda aina za miti itakayokaa kwa muda mrefu
2. Tunatafuta njia za kuboresha afya zetu
3. Tunatumia kilimo hai cha kutunza mashamba
4. Tunafanya miradi mbalimbali na biashara mbalimbali
5. Tunauza hewa taka

### **TUNAUNDA NINI**

Hii ni tofauti kwa yale tunayofanya, wakati sisi tukikosa hizo kanuni tunaishi kwa njia ya kufanya biashara/miradi, tunaunda vitu ambavyo hatukuwa navyo hapo awali Hivyo ni:-

1. **Tunaunda kazi za pamoja** – kwa njia hiyo tunafanya vitu mbalimbali, mwishoni tunapenda kufanya kama kundi
2. **Tunaunda uwezo** – Tumeunda makubaliano yenye nguvu na mfumo huu imara
3. **Tunaunda kufurahia** – Tukiona matokeo ya kukamilisha mambo makubwa tunafurahi
4. **Tunaunda matokeo makubwa** – Matokeo makubwa katika upandaji miti, matokeo makubwa katika kilimo hai na matokeo makubwa katika miradi mingine na biashara tunazofanya
5. Tunaunda gharama ndogo za kiutawala, lakini tunafanikisha mambo makubwa. Kama kuna vitu ambavyo hauelewi kuhusu Kanuni za TIST, tafadhari uliza ili uweze kuhudumia vizuri.

### **How We Do Things *that other people can see***

- 1) We are volunteers.
- 2) We do the work ourselves in small groups
- 3) We develop and use best practices
- 4) We use our head and hands.

### **What We Do**

- 1) We plant a variety of trees for the long-term.
- 2) We find ways to improve our health.
- 3) We practice Conservation Farming.
- 4) We do other projects and businesses.
- 5) We sell carbon credits.

### **What We Create.**

This is different from what we do. When we have these values and as we live and do business the way on projects, we create something that was not there before. These include;

1. We create Team Work—by doing things this way, we end up working like a team.
2. We create Capacity—we create organization, strength, and a system that is strong.
3. We create Enjoyment—we see results, we accomplish big things that we enjoy
4. We create Big Results—Big results in planting trees. Big results in Conservation farming and from other projects and business that we do.
5. We create Low Administrative costs, yet we achieve big results. If there are things that are confusing or that you do not understand about the TIST Values, please ask questions so we can serve you better.