



TIST HABARI MOTO MOTO

Tel. +255784-537720/+255717-062960/+255782-250947 , P.O.BOX 6049
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TIST - FIRST IN THE WORLD!

We are happy to share with all small group members in Tanzania that TIST is the first program in the world to be awarded the dual award of VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) and CCB (Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard). This is very good news for us all. You may have heard that six TIST members from Tanzania went to Kenya to celebrate this important success.

While in Kenya we met Ben, Vannesa and more than 800 small group members from Kenya and Uganda. They all sent their greetings to you. Ben and Vannesa, in particular are encouraged by your efforts and hope that with this good news more efforts will be put into planting more trees and continue to keep TIST values that has brought us this far.



Members of TIST small groups at Bumila Cluster Meeting

Mradi wa Tist wa kwanza Duniani

Tungependa kuwaarifu wana vikundi wote kuwa mradi wetu umekuwa wa kwanza Duniani kupata tuzo mbili kwa mpigo (VCS na CCB) za kuwa ni mradi unaozingatia uwazi na maendeleo endelevu. Hii ni habari njema kwetu wote.

Pengine wengine mmesikia kuwa baadhi yetu kutoka hapa Tanzania tulienda huko Kenya kusherehekea hizo tuzo. Huko tulikutana na Ben na Vannesa na wenavikundi zaidi ya 800 kutoka Kenya na Uganda kusherehekea mafanikio haya. Wote wali tuma salamu hasa Ben na Vannesa na walitiwa moyo sana na juhudi zenu na wanatarajia kuwa habari hii njema itawaongeza ari zaidi ya kupanda miti na kuendelea kutunza kanuni za mradi.



Wanavikundi wa Tist Bumila wakiwa katika kikao cha Klasta.

What does this mean for us?

This award will now allow Tanzania to expand the program by recruiting as many small groups as possible and plant trees as many trees as possible. As you all know, we have just established clusters in your areas. Use those clusters to encourage one another, recruit new groups, acquire land and establish tree nurseries for the coming season.

This award will have no meaning if we do not plant trees and continue to keep TIST values!

STARVATION IS A DISEASE AND IT KILLS

Starvation is a disease caused by a lack of food. No human being can survive without food for a certain period of time or they 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 many, but the most important ones are:

- Drought
- Floods
- Failure of society to cultivate due to various reasons, for example, sickness, war etc.
- Poor farming practices.

We can do little to control natural calamities. Let us concentrate on what we can control - poor farming practices. The Dodoma region is among the semi-arid regions of Tanzania. Rainfall is uncertain and unevenly distributed and 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 practice does not take into account the limited amount of rainfall. Crops are planted in very shallow holes and germination is poor. Those seeds that have germinated die within a short period of time. Also many farmers' still use local planting material- seeds, which take longer to mature regardless of the limited soil moisture.

Tuzo hii inamaana gain?

Kwetu tuzo hii ina maana kuwa sasa tunaweza kuunda vikundi vingi kadri tuwezavyo na kupanda miti kadri tuwezavyo. Na kama mjuavyo tumeanzisha klasta katika maeneo yenu. Tunawatia moyo kuendelea kutumia clasta hizi ili KUUNDA VIKUNDI VIPYA, KUTAFUTA MAENEO MAPYA YA KUPANDA MITI, KUANZISHA VITARU VYA MITI NA KUWA TAYARI KUPANDA MITI MIPYA MINGI MSIMU HUU.

Tuzo hizi zitakuwa hazina maana yoyote kama hatuta endelea kupanda miti na kutunza kanuni za mradi

NJAA NI UGONJWA NA UNAU

Njaa ni ugonjwa unaotokana na ukosefu wa chakula. HAKUNA binadamu anayeweza kuishi endapo, hatapata chakula kwa kipindi Fulani. Kipindi hicho kikipita bila ya kupata chakula hufa. Ukiacha kufa, madhara mengine madhara mengine yatokanayo na upungufu, na sio ukosefu wa chakula ni utapiamlo, madhara haya yanatokea kwa jamii nzima. Watu wazima wanakua dhaifu na hawawezi kufanya kazi itakiwavyo Na pia kwa watoto, hupata madhara malimbali, Je njaa inatokana na nini? Zipo sababu nyingi ambazo zinaweza kuleta njaa katika jamii, chache ya sababu hizo ni:

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

Tunaweza kidogo sana kuzuia hali halisi ya uharibufu, katika sababu hizo hapo juu, kwa hiyo kwa sasa hatutaweza kuzungumzia kuhusu sababu zote hizo, Hebu tuzungumzie sababu ya mwisho kuhusu kilimo duni. Mkoa wa Dodoma ni miongoni mwa sehemu zinazojulikana kuwa ni nusu jangwa, 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 na katika aina hii ya kilimo nyasi na mabaki ya mazao hulimwa, hokusanywa na kama haitoshi huchomwa moto. Shamba huachwa peupe.

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

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 Conservation Farming, which is encouraged by TIST. Among the drought resistant varieties of crops there are PATO for sorghum and TMVI for maize.

TRY THESE TECHNOLOGIES and you will not regret NJIA BORA in farming.

PREPARATION OF NURSERY SITE

Select a site for the nursery and required seeds now. Prepare a seed bed of 1 meter by 3 meters and fill it with fertile soil; 3 parts of top soil from forest areas, 2 parts of sand and 1 part of manure.

Plant the seeds in the seedbed. Some people prefer to grow the seedlings in polythene tubes rather than directly in the seedbed. Using old plastic bags that have been thrown away work well. Also, old maize sacks can be cut up and re-used, sealing them into a tube shape by using a hot ember. Fill polythene tubes or plastic bags with fertile soil as described above. Plant the seeds in the polythene bags – remember to cut off the end of the bag so that it is a tube. It is important for the roots of the seedling not to be confined by the bottom of the plastic bag. Arrange the polythene tubes or plastic bags in rows. Water the seeds in the tubes or bags regularly to make sure they have enough water to grow strong.

Management of the Tree Nursery

- ❖ Fence off the nursery to protect your seedlings from livestock,
- ❖ Check the germination of the seed.
- ❖ Re-seed where there has been no germination.
- ❖ Check for the presence of pest and diseases. Spray natural and native insecticides whenever required (such as the bitter water made from boiling miarobaini leaves).
- ❖ Shift the seedlings in the tubes and bags once a week so the taproot doesn't grow into the ground. This keeps the taproot strong for when you plant the seedling.
- ❖ Cut any overgrown roots.
- ❖ Water the seeds in the tubes and bags regularly.
- ❖ Create your nursery in a shaded area so that the seedlings are protected from the sun.

tunazopanda hzina uwezo wa kustahimili ukame. Mbegu za asili zinachukua muda mrefu kabla ya kuchanua na kuweka mbegu. Njia mojawapo ya kupunguza njaa au ukosefu wa chakulakatika Mkoa wa Dodoma ni kwa kutumia njia bora za kitaalamu za kurutubisha ardhi na kupanda mazao yanayovumilia ukame.

Nia bora za kurutubisha ardhi inahusisha hasa udongo na uvunaji wa maji Njia mojawapo ya kitaalamu inayoshauriwa na TIST ni kilimo Hai na mazao yanayovumilia ukame ni PATO kwa aina za mitama na TMV1 kwa aina za mahindi.

Ndugu Mkulima jaribu NJIA HIZI na utaona uzuri wa kutumia njia bora katika kilimo chako.

KUANDAA SEHEMU YA KITALU

Mahali pa kuweka kitalu Chagua mahali pa kuweka kitalu sasa. Andaa jaruba la mbegu la mita 1 kwa 3 na jaza udongo wenye rutuba, sehemu tatu za udongo wa juu kutoka msituni, sehemu mbili za udongo wa kichanga na sehemu 1 ya mbolea. Chagua au andaa mbegu zinazotakiwa sasa, Panda mbegu kwenye jaruba, baadhi ya watu hupenda kuotesha miche yao kwenye viriba kuliko moja kwa moja kwenye vitalu, kutumia vifuko vya Rambo ambavyo tayari vimekwisha tumika na kutupwa husaidia pia, pia mifuko ya mahindi iliyokwishatumika inaweza kukatwa na kushonwa kwa kutumia moto katika umbo la kiriba jaza viriba udongo wenye rutuba, sehemu 3 za udongo wa juu kutoka msituni, sehemu 2 za udongo wa kichanga na sehemu 1 ya mbolea. Panda mbegu kwenye kirib kumbuka kukata chini ya kiriba, ni muhimu kwa ajili ya mizizi ya miche kutokuzuiwa na kiriba kama kimefungwa Panga viriba kwenye msitari. Mwangilia mbegu zilizopo kwenye kiriba kuhakikisha kuwa mimea inapata maji ya kutosha na kuwa yenye afya.

Utunzaji wa miche katika kitalu

- ❖ Weka wigo kuzunguka kitalu chako ili kuziua uharibifu wa miche yako kutokana na mifugo.
- ❖ Hakikisha kuwa mbegu zinaota kwenye viriba
- ❖ Pandikiza mbegu tena kwa kile kiriba ambacho mbegu yake haijaota
- ❖ Hakikisha kuwa hakuna wadudu na magonjwa ya mimea kwenye miche yako nyunyizia dawa za asili au hata za kisasa, mara tu itakiwapokama vile maji machungu yaliyochemshwa na majani ya miarobaini
- ❖ Hamisha miche kwenye viribaya mara moja kwa wiki ili mizizi mkuu usiingie ardhini. Hii itasababisha mizizi mkuu kuwa na nguvu wakati wa upandaji wa miche
- ❖ Kata mizizi yoyote inayokuwa kwenye miche yako
- ❖ Mwangilia mbegu zilizopo kwenye viriba mara kwa mara
- ❖ Weka kitalu sehemu yenye kivuli ilikuikinga miche na jua.

THE TIST VALUES

TIST Values 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 sustain 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.

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 this 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 – by planting trees, 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.

REQUIREMENTS 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 in all areas of your lives.
- Attend the closest Cluster to your small group each month.

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.

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

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

MAMBO UNAYOTAKIWA KUFANYA ILI KUWA KWENYE MRADI WA TIST

- Kuwa na angalau miti 1000 ya kikundi kila mwaka
- Kila mwanakikundi awe na ekari moja ya kilimo hai.
- Kujaza mikatabab 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.
- Kuhudhuria Klasta/Kituo kilichokaribu na kikundi chako kila mwezi