

TIST-Tanzania



Members of Yatakamoyo Group

Uskate miti



Miti ni uhai



Utunze mazingira nayo
Nayo yakutenze
Tuipande Miti kwa wingi

Kikundi cha Yakamoyo

Kikundi chetu kilianza mwaka 2003 kikiwa na wanakikundi 7 kati yao wanaume 4 wanawake 3, mpaka sasa kikundi hiki kinaendelea vizuri na shughuli za upandaji miti, na kwa kiasi kikubwa tumejitahidi kuitunza miti yetu haiwezilishwa na mifugo au kuchoma moto maana kila wakati huwa tunafanyia usafi shamba letu. Jinsi tunavyofanya hivyo kila mwaka hata wafugaji wanaogopa kuingiza mifugo katika shamba.



Members of Yatakamoyo Group Tambi

Maendeleo na Malengo:-

Tunashirikiana vyema kwa pamoja kuhakikisha tunaitunza miti yetu isiharibiwe na wadudu kwa kupalilia shamba letu pindi tuonapo lina magugu, kwa kila mwaka tunajitahidi kupanda miti japokuwa siyo miti yote inayokuwa kulingana na hali ya hewa ya mvua kutokuwa zakutosha. Mwaka huu tumepanda miti 550 na iliyofanikiwa kumea ni miti 149 ambayo ipo hai na inaendelea vizuri, mpaka sasa kikundi chetu kina jumla ya miti 4284. Tunalo eneo lakutosha zaidi ya Ekari 10 kwa ajili ya kupanda miti mingi zaidi kwa miaka 5 ijayao, mwaka huu pia tunatarajia kupanda miti zaidi ya 1000.

Faida tulizopata:-

Faida tulizopata zaidi ni katika upande wa malipo ya vocher ambazo tunazipata kila baada ya miezi 3 kwa kila mwaka. Hizo zimekua zikitusaidia kwa mahitaji ya nyumbani hata

kusaidia watoto wetu kwa shule kwa kuwanunulia madaftari nk. Kwa upande wa kikundi chetu hatujawahi kuvuna hata miti tangu tumeanza mradi huu, bali tunafikilia kuongeza miti zaidi ili tuweze kupata malipo mengi zaidi hapo badae.

Tunashauri wanavikundi wote wa Tist wasiendelee kukata miti bali waongeze miti mingi zaidi haswa ukizingatia miti yote iliyopandwa katika Mradi wa Tist bado haijafikia umri komavu hadi kuvunwa.

Designed by Bernard mkufya

Yataka moyo Group

Our group started in 2003 with 7 (seven) members. The groups have 4 women and 3 men. Our group has been doing well and we are encouraged by our own efforts. One thing that we have particularly done well is protecting our trees from goats and cows, and from wild fires. We clear our plots and guard them, in this way even the cow keepers are afraid of taking their animals near it.



Wanachama wa kikundi cha Yatakamoyo Tambi

Activities that we are engaging as a group:

Tree planting. We now have 4284 quantified trees. This season we have planted 550 new trees and we wanted to plant more, but the rain was not reliable this season so now only 149 have survived. We have enough land to plant trees for the next 5 years and so far we already have 10 acres. This coming season we plan to plant 1000 new trees.

Benefits we have received since we started our group and joined TIST:

We have been receiving vouchers twice a year, with this money we have been able to meet our family needs such as buying medicine when we are sick, paying school fees and needs for our children who are at school. We also get firewood by doing sustainable pruning.

We encourage our fellow villagers to form groups and join TIST program. We also encourage our fellow TIST members to protect their trees and not cut them for charcoal or timber since these trees are for carbon sequestration.

Ukuzaji wa miche.

Kuandaa mchanganyiko wa udongo kwa ajili ya miche

Mchanganyiko wa udongo unaofaa kukuzia miche katika viriba ni:

- Samadi iliyooza
- Mchanga laini
- Udongo wa tabaka la juu la msituni (mboji)

Udongo mzuri ni ule utokao katika tabaka la juu katika msitu mnepe wa mlamani au kandokando ya mto. Huu usipopatikana udongo wa kawaida wa tabaka la juu katika kichaka au mboji itokanayo na marejea inaweza kutumika. Vitu vyote vitatu vinavyohusika vichekechwe kwanza ili kuondoa mabonge na mawe pamoja na takataka. Kisha vichanganywe katika uwiano wa 1:2:4 kwa ujazo. Kama mchanganyiko umekauka, unyunyuzie maji kidogo na kukorogwa sawasawa. Unaweza ukapandikiza miche yako moja kwa moja kwenye viriba au kwenye jaruba na baadaye kuhamishia kwenye viriba. Unapoandaa viriba, mchanganyiko yafaa uwe mwepesi lakini ushikamane kwa kiasi tu ili usichomoke wakati wa kuinua viriba. Makopo, mifuko ya nailoni, majani ya mgomba au mianzi (viriba vya kienyeji) vinaweza kutumika kutengeneza viriba kwa ajili ya miche. Viriba hivi vinatakiwa kuwa na kipenyo cha sm 6 (au viwe na upana wa wa sm 10 kwa sm 4) na kuwa na kimo cha sm 14. Viriba vinaweza kutengenezwa na manailoni (Malighafi) ya rangi ya nyeupe au nyeusi. Viriba vinatakiwa vijazwe na udongo ushindiliwe katika kila hatua. Viriba vikijazwa kwa mara moja nafasi ya hewa inatokea ndani.

Kupandikiza miche kwenye viriba

Kama tulipandikiza miche kwenye jaruba kwanza, wakati miche michanga imeanza kuota majani ya kwanza, ing'olewe kwenye kitalu ipandikizwe kwenye viriba kama ifuatavyo: kishimo kirefu zaidi kuliko mizizi ya miche kichimbwe kwa kijiti ili mizizi isijeikapandisha juu. Pia kishimo kiwe na upana wa kutosha, vinginevyo mizizi ya pembeni itashika ukingoni na kupinda juu wakati mche ukiingizwa wakati wa kupandikiza, miche ishikwe tu kwenye ghala zake za chakula (cotyledons) na sio kwenye shina Mizizi michanga inaweza kukatwa ikibidi ibakie sm 4 za urefu kila mche upandikizwe katika kila kiriba kwa kina kiregu kidogo kuzidi ilivyokuwa kwenye kitalu na udongo ushindiliwe vyema kandokando ya mizizi. Viriba visimamishwe wima ndani ya fremu (kuta za matofali au mawe pia zafaa) zilizotengenezwa kama zile za kitalu ili kuzuia visianguke au kuchomwa na jua kwenye upande wa ubavuni. Wakati mwingine mbegu hupandwa moja kwa moja katika viriba. Mbegu zinazofaa kwa njia hii ni zile ambazo ni kubwa na utoaji wake ni mkubwa (zaidi ya 80%). Kwa mfano **bridelia micrantha**

Growing Seedlings and preparing soil mix for seedlings:

The required mixed soil for the growth of seedlings in a seedbed and seedling bags contains:

- Manure
- Soft soil
- The top most soil from the forest

The better soil is that coming from the upper most soil from the heavy forest of the mountains or beside the river. If that is not available, the common soil of the upper surface of the earth in the bushes is fine to use. All three things need to be filtered first in order to remove any sand, stones and rubbish at the same time. Then they should be mixed in the ratio of 1:2:4 by volume. If the mixture is dried, then a little water may be applied and stirred effectively. You can either plant your seedlings directly into bags or first in a seedling bed and then into bags. When you are preparing bags, it is better for the mixture to be light but mixed well so that will not fall down while lifting the bags. Used containers, nylon bags and banana leaves or mianzi (a local bag) may be used to make seedling bags as well. These should have a diameter of 6 cm (or 10 cm x 4 cm wide) and have a depth of 14cm. The material may be black or white.

The bags need to be filled with the soil mix above. If the bags are filled at once then there will be more space inside.

How to transplant seedlings into bags

If you plant seedlings first in a seedling bed while the seedlings are still young and just producing their first leaves, remove them from the nursery bed and put in the bags as it is explained here: make a small hole in the bags which is longer than the length of roots of the seedlings. Use a thin stick to make the hole in order to prevent the roots moving upwards. The holes also need to be wide enough; otherwise the roots may bend upward when you put the seedling in the hole. The seedlings need to be held by the top leaves and not by its stem. It is possible to reduce the roots to 4 cm long. Each seedling needs to be transplanted deeper than the normal way it grew when it was in the seedbed. When the seedling is in the hole, fill in the hole around the roots.

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(mkarati), *Croton megalocarpus* (msenefu), *Tamarindus indica* (mkwaju), *Trichilia emetica* (mafura), *Khaya anthotheca* (mkangazi), *Azadirachata indica* (muarobaini), n.k. Mbegu moja au mbili ziwewe katikati ya kiriba kilichojazwaudongo na kisha kifunikwe na udongo wa aina ileile nayotumika kujazia kiriba kwa kina cha sm.1.

Kutunza miche katika bustani

Miche inapaswa kuwekwa kwenye kivuli, kwa kuweka kingo/kitu chochote kinachoweza kuikinga miche juu yao. Inafanywa hivi ili kwamba inapata mwanga, lakini sio kusongwa na jua. Kunyweshea kufanyike kwa chombo chenye matundu madogomadogo kila asubuhi na jioni. Kadiri muda wa kupanda shambani unapo karibia ,kivuli kiondolewe polepole aidha kwa kupunguza majani kwenye kibanda au kwa kuondoa kibanda kwa muda mrefu zaidi kila siku mpaka miche itakapo weza kustahimili jua la moja kw a moja. Upunguzaji wa kunyweshea, dhidi ya mahitaji ya miche vitumike ili kukomaza” Miche, tayali kwa kupanda shambani. Viriba visogezwe mara kwa mara ili mizizi inayojitokeza chini ikatike. Njia nyingine ni kuinua viriba na kukata mizizi inayojitokeza chini kwa kutumia kisu kikali. Viriba vinaweza kupaliliwa kwa kutumia kijiti chenye ncha kali au kutumia mkono. Wadudu wahalibifu wanaweza kuzuiliwa kwa kunyunyiziwa dawa ya Didmac (1% malathio) au Basudin 600C. kimo cha kawaida cha miche anayofaa kwa kupanda shambani ni kiasi cha sentimita 25- 30. Miche hiyo huchukua miezi minne hadi kumi kuikuzwa hadi siku ya kuipandikiza, kutegemeana na miti inayohusika.

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

Designed by Bernard mkufya

The bags need to be placed vertically in a prepared 'shed frame'. (You can also use bricks or stones to build the wall to protect the seedlings from the sun and to stop them falling over. Some times seeds are planted directly in the bags. Seeds that are suitable for this method are those which are big and can germinate easily (more than 80%). Like *bridelia micrantha* (mkarati), *Croton megalocarpus* (msenefu), *Tamarindus Indica* (Mkwaju), *Trichilia emetica* (mafura), *Khaya anthotheca* (mkangazi), *Azadirachata indica* (muarobaini), etc. One or two seeds are put at the middle of the bags filled with soil and covered by the soil in the bag to a depth of 1cm.

How to care for trees in the nursery

The seedlings should be put in the shade, by covering the frame over them. This is so they have some light, but are not scorched by the sun. They should be watered every morning and evening. As the time of transplanting approaches, the shade must be removed very slowly either by reducing the grass over the frame or removing the frame everyday for longer periods until the seedlings are able to cope with direct sunlight. The seedlings should also be watered less to prepare them for transplantation. The seedling bags should be removed often to remove the roots that will grow under the soil surface too deeply. The roots can be cut using a sharp knife. The bags can be weeded by using a sharp stick or by hand. Insect damage can be prevented by applying pesticides called Didmac (1% malathion) or Basudin 600C. The normal size of the seedlings ready to plant is about 25-30 cm. Seedlings take 4 to 10 months to reach this size depending on the species.

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.



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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
5. Tunauza hewa taka

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

Designed by Bernard mkufya

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 are planted directly in the bags. Seeds that are suitable for this method 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.

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 in all areas of your lives.

Attend the closest Cluster to your small group each month.