



TIST HABARI MOTOMOTO OCTOBER 2024

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Photo 1: A Nursery of Avocado, Acacia, and Agropokos Trees, Bukiriro village, Kigoma region, October 2024

In this newsletter, we are going to have one article and Best Practices from two Small Groups;

- (i) Nursery Care
- (ii) Best Practices from TUINUANE Small Group
- (iii) Best Practices from TUNAWEZA Small Group
- (iv) TIST Best Practice

(I) Nursery Care

Pest control

Organisms like fungi, bacteria, viruses, nematodes and insects (e.g. ants, termites, aphids) can damage seedlings. A common nursery disease is called damping off and is caused by fungi. It causes seeds to rot before germination, roots to decay before the shoot appears and the shoot to become thin and collapse.

The typical symptoms are:

- The thinning and death of the stem at ground level
- The subsequent wilting and falling over of the seedling
- The leaves turn yellow
- The seedling eventually dies

Control damping off by:

- Changing seedbed soil every 1-2 years. Loosening the soil also helps
- Immediately removing affected seedlings and burning them
- Avoiding excessive watering
- Ensuring good drainage
- Providing better aeration
- Weeding effectively and on time
- The soil should not be overly fertile
- The proper ratios of the soil should be followed
- Reduce nitrogen content by applying less manure

- There should be enough spacing between seedlings to avoid overcrowding
- Make sure that the nursery is clean at all times to avoid encouraging pests
- Diseases can also be managed by the proper use of chemicals and insecticides. It is best to use natural insecticides as chemical ones can be expensive and may damage the environment e.g. application of ash

Root pruning.

Move the seedlings around once a week so that the taproots do not sink into the ground and need to be cut. A healthy taproot helps the trees get water after transplanting. When the seedlings are growing in the pots after 3-4 months (depending on species and climate) their roots start to grow out of the bottom of the pots. These roots should be cut every 1-2 months with knives. Note that care must be taken when lifting the pots so as not to damage the young roots.

Watering, Weeding and Shading.

Sprinklers should be attached to the watering cans so as not to cause soil erosion. You can also use a pierced tin. Avoid too much or too little watering, roughly 20 litres for 1000 seedlings. Too much water can weaken the seedlings and attract pests and fungus. One sign of overwatering is a thin film of algae or green moss on the soil surface

Water every morning and evening when possible. Sandy soils will need more watering than clay soils. Direct the water to the soil, not to the leaves. Water slowly to ensure it penetrates the soil.

Weeding is necessary as the weeds increase competition for light, soil water and nutrients. Some seeds require shading - make sure simple shades are constructed. During the rainy season, cover the seedlings using dry grasses or hay. Seedlings should be moved away from under trees so water does not drip onto the seedlings and cause damage. Fence off the nursery to protect from cattle and playing children. Let the seedlings grow to about 30 cm before transplanting. Remove the shade during this time. Be careful not to damage roots when weeding. Do not leave the weeding too late.

(II) Best Practices from TUINUANE Small Group from Bukirilo Village TIST No 2023 TZ 81

This group started in 2021 with a total of 7 members, 2 women, 5 men.

Goal of the Group

Raising seedlings and planting trees to adapt to the climate and earn income.

Group Activities

This group is engaged in raising seedlings and transplanting trees in the fields and each group member works on his own fields

Best Practices we Use to Make Group Activities Successful

- i) We prepare quality seeds
- ii) We prepare a safe area for- raising the seeds
- iii) We prepare tools related to seeds raising
- iv) After getting pre payment from TIST we were encouraged to increase the number of nurseries and increasing the number of trees for each member of our group including expand our farms.
- v) We ensure the cleanliness of our nurseries as well as controlling pests by using ash.

Information from the Farmers

The group members after getting pre payments from TIST have aimed to increase the farms for planting trees.

1 Ally Nkwaje has aimed to plant 1200 seedlings on a one-acre farm, phone no. 0763528954.

2 Andason Ndumiwe has aimed to plant 1,000 seedlings on a one-acre farm as well as planting seeds direct to the farm that were not raised in order to use a low budget and get big results in the coming season. Phone number 0757488437

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Implementation of Activities in Farms

- This group for the 2024/2025 season aims to plant 11,000 seedlings.
- Ensuring that each group member's farm is clean.
- To continue with our meetings as usual for motivating farmers to find the best seeds that is suitable in our environment and compatible with the climate of the area.

(III) Best Practices from TUNAWEZA Small Group from Bukirilo Village with TIST Number 2023TZ8

Short History

Our group was established in 2021 with a total of 14 group members; 10 women, 4 men. This group is also engaged in the work of growing tree nurseries and planting trees.

Works done by Our Group

- Preparing the best tree seeds
- Preparing tree nurseries for planting trees when the season arrives
- Preparing farms for Conservation Farming (CF)
- Kujengana

Best Practices we Use

- We have used the pre payment given to us by the TIST to expand the tree nurseries so that we have enough trees for planting in the rainy season.
- We have used fertile soil to have better seedlings.
- We have cleaned the planting area so that it is not attacked by bacteria.
- We did the weeding to the nurseries so that they are in a clean condition to enable the seedlings grow in time
- We have used ash in the planting area to kill bacteria by mixing it with compost.
- We plant seeds directly in the farms that have not been raised
- We implement the TIST Values; Low Budget Big Results!

Information from Farmers

LENATUS DIDIYE Group member - 0762290728, used his pre payments that he received from TIST by expanding his farm ten (10) acres for planting trees this season 2024/2025.

Group member FESTUS WILLIAM - 0762419950 has Prepared 1.5 acre farm for planting 1800 trees in 2024/2025 rain Season

Implementation of Agricultural Activities on Farms.

This TUNAWEZA group has planned to plant about twenty thousand (20,000) tree seedlings

Participation of Farmers How to Get the Best Seeds

We, TUNAWEZA group when we need to find the best seeds that are resistant to the environment and the weather, we use the group meeting as way to motivate each other to find seeds wherever they are available

TIST Best Practice

Please refer July HMM on the article about “**The TIST Best Practice of Preparing Raised Seedbeds**” Seedbed produces a healthy root system and the seedling has higher chances to establish faster in the field. It also eliminates the need for labour to do root pruning. Also weed control under the raised beds is easier, and the raised beds have excellent drainage, so roots are less likely to be damaged by heavy rain. We are encouraged to try raised beds, and share our results with our Cluster members and other TIST Farmers!



*Photo 2: Avocado Nursery Tree
Bukiro village, Kigoma region, October
2024*



*Photo 3: Raised Seedbed, TIST Best
Practice*

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TIST Values

As TIST Family we have our Values which most of TIST Small Groups know and practice. We always reflect on these Values and to ensure that we all are truly living by them. The success of TIST is based on the integrity and effort of individual members within TIST. What we can achieve depends on each of us following these Values;

- (i) *We are Honest*
- (ii) *We are Accurate*
- (iii) *We are Transparent*
- (iv) *We are Servants to each other*
- (v) *We are Mutually Accountable to Each Other and*
- (vi) *We create Low Budget/ cost, yet we achieve Big Results.*

INTRODUCTION OF CLUSTER SERVANT

In the pictures is a **Cluster Servant JOSLINI KAZIHISE** from **Kibondo** district. She is a Farmer from Kitahana village.

Joslini serves Kitahana Cluster. Experienced in quantification (tree counting), recruitment of new Small Groups, data entry into Pendragon and Conservation Farming. Also he provides TIST seminars to the Small Groups across the whole TIST Program in Tanzania.

If you have any questions, or you need help on how to join the TIST Program, you may contact him through;

0759332291



Photo 4: Joslini Kazihise a Cluster Servant from Kibondo District

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Picha 1: Kitalu cha miti ya Parachichi, Akeshia, na Mitikumuka, Bukiriro Kigoma. Oktoba

24

Katika jarida hili, tutakuwa na makala moja na Mbinu Bora kutoka Vikundi Vidogo vya TUNAWENZA NA TUINUANE:

- (i) **Utunzaji wa Kitalu**
- (ii) **Mbinu Bora kutoka Kikundi cha TUINUANE**
- (iii) **Mbinu Bora kutoka Kikundi cha TUNAWENZA**
- (iv) **Mbinu Bora ya TIST**

Utunzaji wa kitalu

Udhibiti wa wadudu.

Viumbe kama vile fangasi, bakteria, virusi na wadudu (k.m. mchwa, vidukari) wanaweza kuharibu miche. Mara nyingi kitalu hushambuliwa na ugonjwa unaoitwa damping off (ugonjwa wa kuoza mbegu, mizizi na shina) na husababishwa na fangasi. Husababisha mbegu kuoza kabla ya kuota, mizizi kuoza kabla ya chipukizi kuonekana na chipukizi kuwa jembamba na kuanguka.

Dalili zake ni:

- Shina kuwa jembamba na kufa hasa sehemu ya chini ya shina
- Mche kunyauka na kuanguka
- Majani yanageuka na kuwa na rangi ya manjano
- Mche hatimaye hufa

Namna ya Kudhibiti ugonjwa wa kuoza:

- Kubadilisha udongo wa mbegu kila baada ya miaka 1-2. kutifulia udongo pia husaidia
- Ondoa mara moja miche iliyoathiriwa na kuichoma
- Epuka kumwagilia kupita kiasi
- Kuhakikisha mifereji ya maji iko vizuri
- Kuruhusu mzunguko mzuri wa hewa
- Kuhakikisha palizi inafanyika kwa ufanisi na kwa wakati
- Udongo haupaswi kuwa na rutuba kupita kiasi

- Uwiano sahihi wa udongo unapaswa kufuatwa
- Punguza kiwango cha nitrojeni kwa kuweka mbolea kidogo
- Kuwe na nafasi ya kutosha kati ya miche ili kuepuka msongamano
- Hakikisha kuwa kitalu kiko safi wakati wote ili kuepuka wadudu waharibifu
- Pia magonjwa yanaweza kudhibitiwa kwa kuwa na matumizi sahihi ya kemikali na viatilifu. Ni vyema kutumia viatilifu vya asili kama majivu kwani vya kemikali vinaweza kuwa ghali na vinaweza kuharibu mazingira.

Kupogoa mizizi.

Sogeza miche mara moja kwa wiki ili mizizi isizame ardhini na kama inahitaji kukatwa. Mizizi wenye afya husaidia miti kupata maji baada ya kupandikiza.

Wakati miche inakua kwenye makopo au viriba baada ya miezi 3-4 (kulingana na aina na hali ya hewa) mizizi yake huanza kukua kutokeza chini ya kopo au kiriba. Mizizi hii inapaswa kukatwa kwa kisu kila baada ya miezi 1-2 Kumbuka kwamba umakini unahitajika sana hasa wakati wa kuinua kopo ili usiharibu mizizi michanga.

Kumwagilia, Kupalilia na kuweka Kivuli.

Vinyunyiziaji kwa ajili ya kumwagilia vinapaswa kuunganishwa kwenye makopo ya kumwagilia ili kusisababisha mmomonyoko wa udongo. Unaweza pia kutumia ~~batikopo~~ lilitobolewa. Epuka kumwagilia sana au kidogo sana, unaweza kutumia wastani wa lita 20 kwa miche 1000.

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Maji mengi yanaweza kudhoofisha miche na kuvutia wadudu na fangasi. Dalili ya kuwa umemwagilia kupita kiasi utaona kama ukungu mwembamba au mwani ya kijani juu ya udongo. Mwangilia kila asubuhi na jioni inapowezekana. Udongo wa kichanga utahitaji kumwagilia zaidi kuliko udongo wa mfinyanzi. Elekeza maji kwenye udongo na sio kwenye majani. Mwangilia taratibu ili kuhakikisha maji yanapenya kwenye udongo.

Palizi ni muhimu kwani magugu huongeza ushindani wa mwanga, maji ya kwenye udongo na virutubisho. Mbegu zingine zinahitaji kivuli - hakikisha vivuli rahisi vinatengenezwa. Wakati wa mvua, funika miche kwa kutumia nyasi kavu au majani. Miche iondolewe chini ya miti ili maji yasadondoke kwenye miche na kusababisha uharibifu. Zuia kitalu kwa kuweka wigo ili kuzuia ng'ombe na watoto wanaocheza. Acha miche ikue hadi cm 30 kabla ya kupandikiza. Unaweza kuondoa kivuli wakati huu. Kuwa mwangalifu usiharibu mizizi wakati wa kupalilia. Usichelewe kufanya palizi.

(II) Mbinu Bora kutoka Kikundi cha TUINUANE TIST NO. 2023 TZ 81

Kikundi hiki kilianza mwaka 2021 kikiwa na jumla ya wanachama 7 wanawake 2, wanaume 5

Lengo la kikundi

Ni kusiha miti na kupanda miti ili kukabiliana na hali ya tabia nchi na kujipatia kipato

Kazi za Kikundi

Kikundi hiki kinajishughulisha na kusiha mbegu za miti na kupandikiza miti kwenye mashamba na kila mwanakikundi anashughulikia mashamba yake binafsi.

Mbinu Bora tunazotumia ili kufanikisha shughuli za Kikundi

- i. Kuandaa mbegu bora
- ii. Kuandaa eneo salama kwa ajili ya kusiha mbegu
- iii. Kuandaa zana zinazohusika na usihaji
- iv. Baada ya kupata fedha kutoka TIST tumehamasika zaidi kuongeza vitalu pamoja na idadi ya miti ya kupanda kwa kila mwanakikundi ikiwa ni pamoja na kupanua mashamba.
- v. Kuhakikisha usafi wa vitalu pamoja na kudhibiti wadudu waharibifu kwa kutumia majivu.

Taarifa za Wakulima

Wanakikundi baada ya kupata pesa za malipo ya awali kutoka TIST wamelenga kuongeza mashamba kwa kupanda miti.

1 Ally Nkwaje amelenga kupanda miche 1200 kwenye shamba la ekari moja simu NO. 0763528954.

2 Andason Ndumiwe amelenga kupanda miche 1,000 kwenye shamba la ekari moja pamoja na kupanda mbegu ambazo hazikuoteshwa ili kutumia bajeti ndogo na kupata matokeo makubwa msimu unaokuja. Namba ya simu 0757488437

Utekelezaji wa Shughuli Mashambani

- Kikundi hiki kwa msimu wa 2024/2025 kinalenga kupanda miche 11,000.
- Kuhakikisha mashamba ya kila mwanakikundi yanakuwa safi.
- Kukaa vikao vya kuhamasisha na namna ya kupata mbegu inayofaa katika mazingira yetu na inayoendana na hali ya hewa va eneo husika.

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(III)Mbinu Bora kutoka Kikundi cha TUNAWEZA Kilichopo kijiji cha Bukirilo-chenye TIST namba 2023TZ8

Historia Fupi

Kikundi chetu cha Tunaweza kilianzishwa mwaka 2021 kikiwa na jumla ya wanakikundi 14; wanawake 10, wanaume 4. Pia kikundi hiki kinajishughulisha na kazi uoteshaji wa vitalu vya miti pamoja na upandaji wa miti.

Kazi Zinazofanywa na Kikundi Chetu

- Kuandaa mbegu bora za miti
- Kuandaa vitalu vya miti kwa ajili ya kupanda miti msimu unapofika
- Kuandaa mashamba kwa ajili ya Kilimo Hai
- Kujengana

Mbinu Bora tunazotumia

- Tumetumia pesa ya malipo ya awali tuliyopewa na TIST kupanua vitalu vya miti ili tuwe na miti ya kutosha kwa ajili ya kupanda msimu wa mvua.
- Tumetumia udongo wenye rutuba ili kuwa na miche bora.
- Tumesafisha sehemu ya kuotesha miche ili isishambuliwe na wadudu.
- Tumepalilia vitalu ili viwe katika hali ya usafi ili miche ikue kwa wakati
- Tumeweka majivu sehemu ya kuoteshea miche ili kuua bakteria kwa kuchanganyia kwenye mbolea ya mboji.

- Tunapanda mbegu ambazo hazijaoteshwa moja kwa moja mashambani
- Tunatekeleza Maadili ya TIST; Bajeti Ndogo Matokeo Makubwa!

Taarifa za Wakulima

Mwanakikundi LENATUS DIDIYE - 0762290728 yeye baada ya kupata pesa ya TIST amesafisha mashamba yake vizuri na pia ameandaa shamba lenya ukubwa wa ekari kumi (10) kwa ajili ya kupanda miti msimu huu wa 2024 /2025.

Mwanakikundi FESTUS WILLIAM - 0762419950 yeye baada ya kupokea pesa ya malipo ya awali ya TIST ameandaa miche ya miti 1800 kwenye ekari 1.5 katika msimu wa 2024/2025.

Utekelezaji Shughuli za Kilimo kwenye Mashamba.

Kikundi hiki cha TUNAWEZA kimejipanga kupanda miche ya miti ipatayo elfu ishirini (20,000)

Ushiriki wa Wakulima Namna ya Kupata Mbegu Bora

Sisi wana kikundi cha TUNAWEZA tunapohitaji kupata mbegu bora na inayostahimili mazingira na hali ya hewa tunayotumia njia ya kukutana kwenye vikao ikiwa ni njia mojawapo ya kuhamasishana ili kutafuta na kupata mbegu popote inapokatikana

Mbinu Bora ya TIST

Tafadhali rejea toleo la HMM la mwezi Julai kwenye makala inayohusu “**Mbinu Bora ya TIST ya Kutayarisha Vichanja vya Mbegu**”

Vichanja hufanya mfumo wa mizizi kuwa wenye afya, na miche inakuwa na nafasi kubwa ya kustawi vizuri shambani. Pia huondoa usumbufu wa kupogoa mizizi, kazi ambayo mara nyingi husahaulika au hufanywa kwa kuchelewa, na kusababisha uharibifu mkubwa kwa mizizi. Udhibiti wa magugu chini ya vitalu vya juu pia ni rahisi na vinapitisha maji kwa urahisi, hivyo kuna uwezekano mdogo wa mizizi kuharibiwa na mvua kubwa. Tunashauriwa kujaribu kutumia vitalu vya vichanja na tushirikishe matokeo yetu kwa wana Klasta wenzetu.



Picha 2: Kitalu cha Parachichi kilichopo Bukirilo, Kigoma. 2024



Picha 3: Kitalu cha Kichanja, Mbinu Bora ya TIST

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MAADILI YA TIST

Kama Familia ya TIST tuna Maadili yetu ambayo wengi wa Wanavikundi Vidogo vya TIST wanayajua na kuyatekeleza. Daima tunatafakari juu ya Maadili haya na kuhakikisha kwamba sote tunaishi kulingana nayo. Mafanikio ya TIST yanatokana na uadilifu na juhudi za wanachama binafsi ndani ya TIST. Tunachoweza kufikia inategemea kila mmoja wetu kufuata Maadili haya;

- 1) Sisi ni Waaminifu
- 2) Sisi Tunatoa Taarifa Sahihi
- 3) Sisi ni Wawazi
- 4) Sisi Tunatumikiana
- 5) Sisi ni Wawajibikaji
- 6) Bajeti Ndogo, Matokeo Makubwa

UTAMBULISHO WA MTUMISHI WA KLASTA (CLUSTER SERVANT)

Katika picha ni **Mtumishi wa Klasta JOSLINI KAZIHISE** Mkulima kutoka wilaya ya Kibondo, kijiji cha Kitahana.

Joslini anahudumia Klasta ya Kitahana. Ana Uzoefu wa kuhesabu miti (Quantification) na kuingiza takwimu kwenye Pendragon. Anatoa mafunzo kwenye Vikundi na kwenye mikutano mbalimbali ya kijamii. Pia anaviunga Vikundi Vidogo Vidogo kwenye Mpango mzima wa TIST nchini Tanzania.

Ikiwa una maswali yoyote, au unahitaji usaidizi jinsi ya kujiunga na Mpango wa TIST, unaweza kuwasiliana naye kupitia 0759332291



*Picha 4: Joslini Kazihise,
Mtumishi wa Klasta wilaya ya
Kibondo*