



TIST HABARI MOTOMOTO SEPTEMBER 2024

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In this newsletter, we are going to have two articles;

(i) Seeds Storage & Pre-Treatment

(ii) Encouraging God-Centered Small Groups

(I) Seeds Storage & Pre-Treatment

When storing seeds

Make sure that if you are transporting fruit from the site of seed collections that you keep them dry, shaded and well-ventilated so that the seeds inside the fruit do not spoil.

Transport your fruit and seeds in woven sacks or baskets. Do not transport them in plastic bags or tins, which have no ventilation, and can cause the moisture to collect and spoil the items.

Make sure you have sorted the good quality seed first and that the seed is clean and dry before being stored. Dry seed rustles and cracks when you shake it. Most seeds need to have been dried in the sun for 2-3 days before they are ready.

Store your seeds in a dry, shaded place. Use storage material such as cloth sacks or clay pots to reduce the chances of mold. Use airtight containers or jars for high-value seeds, filling your containers completely to reduce air space.

If you do not have enough seed to fill your containers, fill the gaps with material such as charcoal, rice husks, or crumpled newspaper. These will absorb air moisture.

Use wooden pallets or poles to make sure the seed containers do not touch the ground (this can make them more susceptible to changes in temperature, damp, pests etc.). If you are using sacks or bags, you can hang them.

Obtain advice from your nearby Small Groups and local extension workers to ask if you need to use a pesticide or fungicide to protect your particular seeds from pests. For example, neem oil or leaves, gliricidia leaves and soap may offer some protection.

Remember to check your seeds regularly to ensure they are not being damaged.

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Obtain local information on how long your seeds can be stored for. This is dependent on the species. Many species, if stored properly, can be kept for a year or more.

You can experiment at different time periods to check the germination rate of your seeds. Pick a small sample of seeds (for example, 100), record the number of seeds chosen, sow them and count how many germinate. If you do this every month, for example, you will be able to see when the seed quality is starting to deteriorate. Share your findings with your Cluster.

The cooler the storage environment, the longer your seeds can be stored. Ensure the seeds are not exposed to light. If the storage area is too humid, the seeds will spoil more quickly.

Note there is one category of seed called 'recalcitrant seed'. These seeds ideally need to be sown straight away after collection and extraction because they require high moisture content. If they are wrapped in damp cloths they can be stored for a few days up to a week. A recalcitrant seed dies once it is dry. Tree species that are examples of recalcitrant seeds include: jackfruit, neem and cacao

Finally, when you are transporting your seeds to the nursery, remember to keep them dry and covered.

What Kind of Pre-Treatment Might be Needed?

Sow some seeds and see how long they take to germinate. If they take longer than one week, consider pre-treatment. If you are not sure which of the following advice is best, do an experiment and try different pretreatment techniques and share your findings with your Cluster leader to share the best practices.

If the seeds have a very small or thin coat, often no treatment will be needed; e.g. Croton megalocarpus, Neem, and Cassia species can be sown directly into a pot.

If you have collected fruit, you can soak the fruit for 1-2 days, then get a wire mesh and squeeze the fruit against it to release the seed, using water to wash away the fruit pulp; e.g. for Java plum, Trichilia emetic, Neem and Tamarind.

Some fruit just needs the outer layer removed by rubbing together; e.g. Tectona grandis (teak) and Palm. Some fruits have seeds that need to be pounded. After soaking the fruit for 1-2 days, pound the fruit with a mortar and pestle; e.g. White cedar.

Some pods need to dry for 3-5 days (in the semi-shade) and then be threshed to extract the seed; e.g. Acacia species, Sesbania sesban, (River bean) Leucana, Grevillea robusta, Casuarinas species and Scented pod acacia

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Seeds that have thick coats will need some form of pre-treatment. Some need to have their seed coat cracked with a hammer, or a stone, after drying for 3-5 days to allow water to enter the seed for germination. Seeds should be planted immediately after cracking. Species that may need cracking include Melia (mukau), Podo species and Delonixregia. For small, hard seeds place them in a jar lined with sand paper and shake hard, enough to scratch the surface.

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Some seeds just require a small cut in the seed coat to help water infiltrate (nicking).

Do not cut the part that was attached to the pod or capsule as this part contains the baby plant.

Some seeds respond well to soaking in hot water; e.g. most Acacias, Tamarind and Luciana. Put the seeds in a container, boil the water and pour it over the seeds. Allow the water to cool and remove the seeds from the water after they look swollen.

Some seeds can be soaked in cold water for 12-24 hours; e.g. Dalbergia species and Gmelina, Gliricidia and Acacia. Put the seeds in a container and add the cold water (roughly double the volume of the seeds). Remove any seeds that are floating.

All seeds, once pre-treated, need to be planted straight away.

(II) Encouraging God-Centered Small Groups

Servant Leadership

"So Jesus called them and said to them, 'You know that among the Gentiles those whom they recognize as their ruler's lord it over them and their great ones are tyrants over them. But it is not so among you; but whoever wishes to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wishes to be first among you must be slave of all (Mark 10:42-44)"

(3) A servant leader listens in love– Every leader needs to learn how to listen. “Christian listening” is more than listening to just the words someone is saying. It is listening to understand what that person is saying, why he is saying it, and being open to discern what God wants to say through that person as a member of the Body of Christ.

“Love is patient; love is kind, love is not envious or boastful or arrogant or rude. It does not insist on its own way; it is not irritable or resentful; it does not rejoice in wrongdoing, but rejoices in the truth. It bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things (I Cor. 13:4-7)”

Best Practices

- Don't debate! Acknowledge even the most outrageous statement with: “That's an interesting view. Does anyone else have any thoughts on that?” Throw it back to the Group so others may contribute.

- Use active listening, particularly when things get tense or the person speaking is too emphatic. (Active listening involves summarizing a point, incorporating it, and reflecting it back to the Group—“Are you saying . . .?”) Keep giving it back to the Group.
- Look for God's gifts being revealed. If we take seriously our job of building each other up in love, then we have a unique opportunity in Small Groups to help people recognize their gifts.
- Look for needs and concerns, hurts, or bigger issues that can be the focus of prayer.

(4) A servant leader is accepting– A servant leader brings an attitude of openness, humility, and expectation for what God will do in the small group. He or she attempts to see how new statements, new material, or new people can be incorporated. Remember, the Holy Spirit is the true Teacher and Guide of the group. The Spirit may be unfolding a truth or new direction for the group.

“Do not judge, so that you may not be judged (Matt. 7:1)”

“Accept him whose faith is weak, without passing judgment on disputable matters (Rom. 14:1)”

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Best Practices

- Accept people and statements without criticism or judgment.
- Acknowledge and demonstrate respect for the person with whom you may not agree.
- Watch for Group members to minister to each other.

(5) A servant leader is open and honest- One of the best ways to help members of a Small Group feel safe is for the leader to be open, honest and vulnerable. When the leader is open, others gain the courage to be vulnerable and talk about things that really matter to them.

Best Practices

- When you speak, remember to share about something personal —not about content.
- When the Group gets “stuck” at a surface level, it’s time for the servant leader to open up and share deeply about a relevant personal struggle or issue.
- The leader’s humility will resonate with participants and stimulate their own deeper sharing.

Co-leader

"Two are better than one, because they have a good return for their work: if one falls down, his friend can help him up. But pity the man who falls and has no one to help him up!" (Eccl 4:9-10).

Every leader does better with someone to depend on for help when needed. A co-leader serves as an advisor and encourager to the leader. The co-leader serves the leader by keeping time, helping when needed, and praying silently for the group throughout the meeting.

Two different people should lead and co-lead at each meeting. Decide at the end of each meeting who will be the leader and co-leader when the group meets again, or have a roster for the weeks ahead.

Best Practices

- When keeping time, communicate with the leader regularly.
- If time has become a problem; ask for the group’s help to get back on track.
- If someone is absent, have the leader ask for a co-leader at the beginning of the session.

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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 SILVESTER MTONDO** from Kinonko village, Kakonko district. He is a Farmer from Mshikamano Group) with TIST number 2023TZ95. He joined TIST in the year 2021.

Silvester serves three (3) Kanyonza, Nyabibuye, and Kakonko town Clusters. 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; 0684566799 or 0747009024



Photo : Silvester Mtondo, a Cluster Servant from Kakonko district.



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Katika jarida hili, tutakuwa na makala mbili:

- (i) Namna ya Kuhifadhi Mbegu na Matibabu ya Awali
- (ii) Kuhimiza Vikundi Vidogo Vinavyomzingatia Mungu

(I) Namna ya Kuhifadhi Mbegu na Matibabu ya Awali

Unapohifadhi Mbegu;

- Hakikisha unasafirisha matunda kwenda sehemu ya kuhifadhia mbegu ambayo utayakausha, kwenye kivuli na hewa safi kufanya mbegu iliyopo kwenye matunda zisioze. (zisiharibike)
- Safirisha matunda na mbegu kwenye magunia au vikapu, usisafirishie kwenye mifuko ya Rambo au madebe ambayo hayaingizi hewa, na kufanya mrundikano wa hewa (unyevu) na kuharibu mbegu.
- Hakikisha unachagua mbegu bora kwanza zisafishe na zikauke kabla ya kuhifadhi. Mbegu zikikauka sana magamba yake hupasuka na kuweka nyufa unapozitikisa. Mbegu nyingi huhitaji kukaushwa kwenye jua kwa siku 2 -3 kabla ya kuwa tayari.
- Hifadhi mbegu zako mahali pakavu, penye kivuli. Tumia vifaa vya kuhifadhia kama vile magunia(mifuko) ya nguo au vyungu vya udongo ili kupunguza uwezekano wa mbegu kupata ukungu. Tumia vyombo visiyopitisha hewa kuhifadhi mbegu bora, jaza vyombo vyako kabisa ili hewa isiingie.

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Ikiwa huna mbegu ya kutosha kujaza vyombo vyako, basi jaza sehemu iliyobaki kwa kutumia vitu kama vile mkaa, pumba za mchele, au gazeti lililokunjwa. Ukifanya hivi hewa haitapita kabisa.

Tumia vipande vya mbao au nguzo ili kuweka vyombo vya mbegu kuhakikisha havigusi chini. (Vikigusa chini inaweza kusababisha mbegu kuathiriwa na mabadiliko ya halijoto, unyevunyevu, wadudu n.k) Ikiwa unatumia magunia au mifuko, unaweza kuning'iniza

Pata ushauri kutoka kwenye Vikundi Vidogo au wahudumu wa ugani walio karibu nawe ili kuuliza kama unahitaji kutumia dawa ya kuua wadudu au dawa kuvu ili kulinda mbegu zako kutokana na wadudu. Kwa mfano, mafuta au majani ya mwarobaini, majani ya grisidia na sabuni vinaweza kutumika kama dawa ya kulinda mbegu zako.

Kumbuka kuangalia mbegu zako mara kwa mara ili kuhakikisha kuwa haziharibiki.

Pata taarifa zaidi kuhusu muda gani mbegu zako zinaweza kuhifadhiwa. Hii inategemea aina ya mbegu. Aina nyingi, ikiwa zimehifadhiwa vizuri, zinaweza kuhifadhiwa kwa mwaka mmoja au zaidi.

Unaweza kufanya majaribio kwa nyakati tofauti ili kuangalia kiwango cha kuota kwa mbegu zako. Chukua kiasi kidogo cha mbegu (kwa mfano punje 100), andika idadi ya punje zilizochaguliwa, zipande na uhесabu ngapi zinazoota. Ikiwa utafanya hivi kila mwezi, utaweza kuona wakati ambao ubora wa mbegu unaanza kuzorota. Shirikisha matokeo ya majaribio yako kwenye klasta yako

Mazingira ya kuhifadhi mbegu yakiwa katika hali ya ubaridi, ndivyo mbegu zako zinavyoweza kuhifadhiwa kwa muda mrefu. Hakikisha mbegu hazipati mwanga wa moja kwa moja. Kama eneo la kuhifadhiwa mbegu lina unyevu kupita kiasi mbegu zitaharibika haraka zaidi.

Kumbuka kuna aina za mbegu zinaitwa (recalcitrants) ambazo zinahitaji kupandwa mara moja baada ya kukusanywa na kuchimbwa (hazihitaji kukaushwa au kukauka) kwa sababu zinahitaji unyevu mwingi. Ikiwa zimefungwa kwenye vitambaa vyenye unyevunyevu zinaweza kuhifadhiwa kwa siku chache hadi wiki. Mbegu za aina hii hufa mara zinapokauka. Aina za miti ambazo ni mifano ya mbegu hizi ni pamoja na: Fenesi(jackfruit), mwarobani na Kakao (cacao).

Mwisho, unaposafirisha mbegu zako kwenda kwenye kitalu, hakikisha zinakuwa kavu na zimefunikwa.

Ni aina gani ya matibabu ya awali yanayoweza kuhitajika?

Panda baadhi ya mbegu na uone zinachukua muda gani kuota. Ikiwa itachukua zaidi ya wiki moja, zingatia matibabu ya awali. Ikiwa huna uhakika ni ushauri gani ulio bora kati ya ufuatao, fanya majaribio na utumie mbinu tofauti za matibabu na umshirikishe matokeo kiongozi wa Kikundi chako ili kushirikisha mbinu bora.

Ikiwa mbegu zina gamba dogo au jembamba sana, mara nyingi hakuna haja ya matibabu; mfano Misenefu/mitiki nyeupe, (Miarobaini) na Mijohoro zinaweza kupandwa moja kwa moja kwenye kopo au kiriba.

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Kama umekusanya matunda, unaweza kuyaloweka kwa siku 1-2, kisha tumia waya mesh (waya wenye matundu matundu) kukandamiza ili kutoa mbegu. Unaweza pia kutumia maji kwa kuosha maganda ili kutoa mbegu, miti kama Mizambarau, Miti Maji/Midodoma, mwarobaini na Mkwaju

Baadhi ya matunda yanahitaji kuondolewa ganda la nje kwa kuzisugua mbegu pamoja mfano teak/Mitiki na Mitende. Baadhi ya matunda yana mbegu zinazohitaji kupondwapondwa, unahitaji kuloweka mbegu kwa siku 1-2 kisha ponda ponda matunda kwa kutumia mchi; matunda haya ni kama Mimelea na Mushomo/muamalula.

Maganda mengine yanahitaji kukauka kwa muda wa siku 3-5 (kwenye kivuli) na kisha yapaluliwe ili kutoa mbegu; mfano Aina za Leucana (Lusina), aina ya Acacia (Miti miba kama mikungugu, michongoma, mizungu, miluma/migunga), (Mgrivelia) na aina ya mvinje

Mbegu zilizo na ganda nene zitahitaji aina fulani ya matibabu ya awali. Baadhi ya mbegu hizo zinahitaji kupasuliwa kwa nyundo, au jiwe, baada ya kukausha kwa siku 3-5 ili kuruhusu maji kuingia kwenye mbegu kwa ajili ya kuota. Mbegu zinapaswa kupandwa mara baada ya kupasuka. Aina ya mbegu zinazohitaji kupasuliwa ni pamoja na Mikangazi, aina za Podo na misenefu. Kwa mbegu ndogo na ngumu ziweke kwenye jagi lenye karatasi na mchanga kisha tikisa kwa nguvu, uwe makini usikwaruze uso wako.

Baadhi ya mbegu zinahitaji kukatwa kidogo kwenye ganda ili kusaidia maji kupenya

Usikate sehemu ambayo imeshikanishwa kwenye ganda kwani sehemu hii ina kiini cha mbegu.

Mbegu nyingine huota vizuri zikilowekwa kwenye maji ya moto; kwa mfano Acacias(miwato), Mkwaju (Tamarind) na Lusina(Leucaena). Weka mbegu kwenye chombo, chemsha maji na uyamimine juu ya mbegu. Ruhusu maji yapoe na uondoe mbegu kwenye maji baada ya mbegu kuvimba

Mbegu zingine zinaweza kulowekwa kwenye maji ya baridi kwa masaa 12-24; kwa mfano mtiki mweupe, Mpingo, Mgrisidya na miwato. Weka mbegu kwenye chombo na weka maji ya baridi (mara mbili ya kiasi cha mbegu). Ondoa mbegu zote zinazoelea.

Mbegu zote, zikishatibiwa, zinahitaji kupandwa mara moja.

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(II) Kuhimiza Vikundi Vidogo Vinavyomzingatia Mungu

Uongozi wa kiutumishi

"Basi Yesu akawaita, akawaambia, Mwajua ya kuwa wale wanaowahesabiwa kuwa wakuu wa Mataifa huwatawala kwa nguvu, na wakubwa wao huwatumikisha. Lakini haitakuwa hivyo kwenu; bali mtu anayetaka kuwa mkubwa kwenu atakuwa mtumishi wenu, na mtu anayetaka kuwa wa kwanza wenu, atakuwa mtumwa wa wote. (Marko 10:42-44)"

Kiongozi mtumishi anakubali- Kiongozi mtumishi huleta mtazamo wa uwazi, unyenyekevu, na matarajio ya kile ambacho Mungu atafanya kwenye Kikundi. Anajaribu kuona jinsi kauli mpya, nyenzo mpya, au watu wapya wanavyoweza kuunganishwa. Kumbuka, Roho Mtakatifu ndiye Mwalimu na Kiongozi wa kweli wa Kikundi. Roho anaweza kufumua ukweli au mwelekeo mpya kwa Kikundi.

"Msihukumu, msije mkahukumiwa ninyi. (Mt. 7:1)" "Yeye aliye dhaifu wa imani, mkaribisheni, walakini msimhukumu mawazo yake. (Rum. 14:1)"

Mbinu Bora

Kuwakubali watu na kauli zao bila kukosolewa wala kuwahukumu.

Kukiri na kuonyesha heshima kwa mtu ambaye huwezi kukubaliana naye.

Angalia wana Kikundi chako namna wanavyohudumiana.

Kiongozi mtumishi ni muwazi na mwaminifu- Mojawapo ya njia bora za kuwasaidia Kikundi Kidogo wajisikie wako salama ni kwa kiongozi kuwa muwazi na mwaminifu. Kiongozi akiwa wazi, wengine hupata ujasiri wa kuzungumza juu ya mambo ambayo ni muhimu kwao.

Mbinu Bora

Unapopata nafasi ya kuzungumza, unaweza kuwashirikisha wanaKikundi kuhusu jambo lako binafsi

Wana Kikundi wanapokuwa wamejadili jambo bila kupata majibu ndipo kiongozi anaweza kuzungumza ili kutatua hilo jambo kama ni la binafsi au la jumuiya

Unyenyekevu wa kiongozi utafanya wanaKikundi kuonyesha ushiriki wao zaidi.

IV. Kiongozi Mwenza

"Afadhali kuwa wawili mmoja, maana watapata ijara njema kwa kazi yao. Kwa maana wakianguka, mmoja wao atanwinua mwenzake; lakini ole wake aliye peke yake aangukapo, wala hana mwingine wa kumwinua!" (Mhubiri 4:9-10).

Kila kiongozi hufanya vyema akiwa na mtu wa kumsaidia inapohitajika. Kiongozi mwenza hutumika kama mshauri na mtia moyo. Kiongozi mwenza hutumikia uongozi kwa kutunza muda, kumsaidia Kiongozi inapohitajika, na kuombea Kikundi kimya kimya wakati wote wa mkutano.

Watu wawili tofauti wanapaswa kuongoza na kuongoza pamoja kwenye kila mkutano.

Mbinu Bora

Unapotunza muda, wasiliana na mwezeshaji mara kwa mara.

Kama muda umekuwa tatizo; omba msaada kwa kikundi ili kurudi kwenye makubaliano.

Ikiwa mwezeshaji Mwenza hayupo, inabidi Mwezeshaji aombe mtu wa kushika nafasi ya Mwezeshaji mwenza mwanzoni mwa kipindi.

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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 SILVESTER MTONDO** kutoka kijiji cha Kinonko wilaya ya Kakonko. Ni Mkulima kutoka Kikundi cha Mshikamano chenye namba ya TIST 2023TZ95. Alijiunga na TIST mwaka 2021.

Silvester anatumikia Klasta tatu (3): Kanyonza, Nyabibuye na Kakonko mjini. 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 0684566799 au 0747009024



Picha 3: Mtumishi wa Klasta Silvester Mtondo Kutoka wilaya ya Kakonko