



TIST HABARI MOTOMOTO NOVEMBER 2024

www.tist.org. Email: info@tist.org Tel. +255784-537720



Photo 1: A Kiema Group in Kibondo moving seedlings from the nursery for planting in their farms. November 2024

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

(I) TIST's 25 Years

(II) It is Time for Planting More Trees

(I) TIST's first 25 Years

This year, we are celebrating **TIST's first 25 years** since it was officially started. In December of 1999, 77 people gathered for a seminar in Mpwapwa, Tanzania. The TIST family has grown from those 77 people to more than 250,000 farmers in four countries - Uganda, Kenya, and India as well. Tanzania started 40 Small Groups and now there are over 40,000 in TIST. From those first seedlings the farmers planted, there are now over 27 million trees alive and growing

Among those 77 farmers were Sylvester Rambo and Julia Magolo. Sylvester remembers that during the first seminar farmers discussed the idea of working in Small Groups of 6 - 12 members. There was emphasis on rotational leadership and training on public health issues such as HIV/AIDS and malaria. After the seminar, Sylvester formed a Small Group called Agape and started planting trees. Through being in a TIST Small Group, members made new friends, and Sylvester was appointed to serve as a quantifier, counting the trees planted by the Small Groups. That gave him wages to build a house.

Rotational leadership provided Julia Magolo the opportunity to lead in her community. She recounts learning during training that rotating leadership works differently from the permanent leadership of a chairman or boss, and how that gives a chance for all members to lead. They discussed the value of trees giving benefits such as fruit, nuts, shade, wind break, and preventing soil erosion.

They also discussed the idea of the carbon business, which was very new to everyone. Julia trained other members in her church and formed a Small Group called Kongoni, which planted more than 200 trees around the church compound. She then encouraged other farmers to form Small Groups and plant trees. Julia, her family, and her neighbors have benefited from fruits, shade, fresh air, and food security.

Apart from the participants from the seminar; also other members from Neema and Umoja Yeriko Groups from Kisokwe Mpwapwa; tells us the benefits of trees they have in their home and farms;

As farmers in TIST, they do plant trees for themselves and for their children. They have benefited from fruits, trees act as a wind break, shed, fresh air and firewood from the fallen branches of trees. Among others as their trees grow old enough for carbon credit they get medicine from the leaves and barks. It's good to plant many trees season over season and replacing the one which dies due to unavoidable circumstances for more benefits.

TIST HABARI MOTO MOTO

TIST Program in Tanzania apart from the 6 districts which the Program is we have also continued to expand the project by introducing it to new areas: Njombe Region (Njombe TC, Njombe DC and Makambako), Iringa Region (Iringa Municipal and Kilolo), Kigoma region (Kasulu district).

Among of the visions of the United Republic of Tanzania is to expand the scope of carbon business and it has already established a National Carbon Business Guide to be used by investors, institutions and individuals who are interested in doing this business in this country for the benefit of the Nation and for future generations. Thus, TIST farmers will be connected and directly benefited by selling carbon from their trees.



Photo 2: *Sylvester Rambo has been a TIST Farmer for 25 years*



Photo 3: *Julia Magolo TIST Farmer*



Photo 4: *Trees planted in the beginning of TIST. This picture was taken in 2005*



Photo 5: *The same Grove with the member of the TIST. This picture was taken 15th Nov. 2024*

(2) It is Time for Planting More Trees

TIST farmers for the regions where the rains have started raining it is time to plant trees move seedlings from our nurseries to our farms. Each Group should make sure to plant many trees. TIST program will be sustainable if every Farmer plants trees in abundance every year. We have to make sure that we plant trees considering the dimensions of each type of tree, the benefits of trees and try to plant different types of trees in the grove.

Farmers need to prepare seedlings for transplanting (Hardening Off). Now that the rains have come, seedlings need to be planted out. It is important this rainy season to make sure that seedlings will be ready to be moved from the nursery and planted in the field.

Seedlings first need to be prepared for the harsher conditions of the field. If seedlings have been properly looked after in a nursery, they may have received more water and shade than they will have once they have been planted. Gradually reduce the watering and expose the seedlings to full sunlight to make this transition successful.

Characteristics of good seedlings

- As a general guide (remember different species have different characteristics) good seedling for planting out have the following characteristics:
- The shoot should be twice the length

- The stem should be strong and woody.
- The seedlings should have many thin roots in addition to the main roots.

Many seedlings will achieve these characteristics two months after germinating.

Transplanting

- Transport the seedlings in an upright position.
- Mark out a circle with a diameter of 30cm in the field.
- Remove the topsoil and place in a pile.
- Remove the next soil layer to a depth of 30cm and place in a separate pile.
- Put in a 5cm layer of grass (dry grass in rainy season, fresh grass in dry season, called mulching). Some groups add manure as well.
- Remove the seedling from the polythene bag. Do not break the earth-balls around the roots.
- Place the seedling in the hole.
- Replace the topsoil first, then the second soil layer.
- Some groups do not fill the hole completely, but leave a gap of a few cm. This helps the rainwater enter the hole and infiltrate the soil. This can be especially helpful in dry areas.
- Any remaining soil can be placed in a mound on the downhill side of the seedling. This will help trap any rainwater and divert it into the hole.

- Water the seedling. Also remember that to give your seedlings the best chance of survival; you should plant them 3m - 4m apart. If you plant them closer together then the seedlings will not get all the water and soil nutrients they need because there is much competition. They will become weak and may die, so follow the Best Practice of a spacing of 2.5 - 3m.

The Rains Have Come - Time to Plant Many More Trees



Photo 6: Mango Nursery Tree, ready for planting to the farm



Photo 7: Kiema Group from Kibondo transporting seedlings to the farm. November 2024

TIST HABARI MOTO MOTO

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 KENNETH NDOGWE** from Nghambi village **Mpwapwa** district. He joined TIST in the year 2021. He is a Farmer from Juhudi Group, TIST number 1999TZ34.

Kenneth serves Kibaigwa, Kibaigwa and Nghambi Clusters. Experienced in quantification (tree counting), recruitment of new Small Groups, data entry into Pendragon and Conservation Farming. He also supervises Cluster Meetings and 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:



Photo 8: Keneth Ndogwe a Cluster Servant from Mpwapwa District



TIST HABARI MOTOMOTO NOVEMBA 2024

www.tist.org. Email: info@tist.org Tel. +255784-537720



Picha 1: Kikundi cha Kiema Kibondo wakihamisha miche kutoka kwenye kitalu kwenda shambani Nov. 2024

Katika jarida hili, tutakuwa na makala mbili:

- (i) Miaka 25 ya TIST
- (ii) **Sasa ni wakati wa kupanda miti zaidi**

(I) Miaka 25 ya TIST

Mwaka huu, tunasherehekea miaka 25 ya kwanza ya TIST tangu ilipoanzishwa rasmi. Mnamo Desemba 1999, watu 77 walihudhuria semina iliyofanyika LITI Mpwapwa. Familia ya TIST imeongezeka kutoka watu hao 77 hadi kufikia zaidi ya Wakulima 250,000 katika nchi nne - Uganda, Kenya, na India. Tanzania ilianzisha Vikundi Vidogo 40 na hadi sasa kuna zaidi ya Vikundi 40,000 vya TIST. Kutokana na ari ya Wakulima waanzilishi wa TIST waliendelea kupanda miti ambapo hadi sasa kuna zaidi ya miti milioni 27 iliyo hai na inayokua kwa nchi zote nne.

Miongoni mwa wakulima hao 77 walikuwepo Sylvester Rambo na Julia Magolo. Sylvester anakumbuka kwamba wakati wa semina ya kwanza wakulima walijadili wazo la kufanya kazi katika Vikundi Vidogo kuanzia wanachama 6 - 12. Kulikuwa na msisitizo katika Uongozi wa Mzunguko na mafunzo kuhusu masuala ya afya ya umma kama vile VVU/UKIMWI na malaria.

Baada ya semina hiyo, Sylvester aliunda Kikundi Kidogo kilichoitwa Agape na kuanza kupanda miti. Kupitia kuwa katika Kikundi Kidogo cha TIST, wanachama walipata marafiki wapya, na Sylvester aliteuliwa kuhudumu kama mkadiriaji (quantifier), akihesabu miti iliyopandwa na Vikundi Vidogo. Kazi hii ilimpa ujira uliomuwezesha kujenga nyumba.

Uongozi wa mzunguko ulimpa Julia Magolo fursa ya kuongoza kwenye jamii yake. Anasimulia kuwa wakati wa mafunzo kwamba uongozi wa kupokezana unafanya kazi tofauti na uongozi wa kudumu wa mwenyekiti au bosi, Uongozi wa Mzunguko unatoa nafasi kwa wanachama wote kuongoza. Pia Walijadili kuhusu thamani ya miti kutoa faida kama vile matunda, karanga, kivuli, kuzuia upepo, na kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo.

Mjadala mwingine ulihusu wazo la biashara ya kaboni, ingawa lilikuwa jipya sana kwa watu wote. Baada ya semina hiyo Julia alitoa mafunzo kwa waumini wengine kanisani na kuunda Kikundi Kidogo kilichoitwa Amani ambapo walipanda miti zaidi ya 200 kuzunguka eneo la kanisa pia alihimiza wakulima wengine kuunda Vikundi Vidogo na kupanda miti. Julia, familia yake, na majirani zake wamefaidika kutokana na matunda, kivuli, hewa safi, na usalama wa chakula

Mbali na washiriki wa semina; pia wanachama wengine kutoka Vikundi vya Neema na Umoja Yeriko kutoka Kisokwe Mpwapwa wanaeleza faida za kuwa wakulima wa TIST;

Kama wakulima wa TIST, wanapanda miti kwa faida yao wenyewe na kwa faida ya watoto wao. Miti waliyopanda inawapatia faida nyingi kama vile matunda, madawa, Kivuli, hewa safi na kuni kutoka kwenye matawi ya miti yaliyoanguka. Ni vyema kupanda miti mingi msimu baada ya msimu na kuziba nafasi ya ile inayokufa kutokana na hali zisizoweza kuepukika ili kuendelea kupata faida nyingi za miti.

TIST HABARI MOTO MOTO

Mbali na Wilaya 6 ambazo Mpango wa TIST unatekelezwa hapa Tanzania pia tumeendelea kupanua Mpango huu kwa kuutambulisha katika maeneo mengine mapya: Mkoa wa Njombe (Njombe Mji, Njombe Vijijini na Makambako), Mkoa wa Iringa (Manispaa ya Iringa na Kilolo), mkoa wa Kigoma (wilaya ya Kasulu).

Moja ya maono ya Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ni kupanua wigo kwenye biashara hewa ukaa na tayari imeweka mwongozo wa Kitaifa wa Biashara ya Hewa Ukaa utakaotumiwa na wawekezaji, taasisi na watu binafsi wenye nia kufanya biashara hii hapa nchini kwa manufaa ya Taifa na kwa vizazi vijavyo. Hivyo basi wakulima wa TIST wataunganishwa na kunufaika moja kwa moja kwa kutafutiwa masoko ili kuuza kaboni waliyovuna kutokana na miti waliyoipanda



Picha 2: Sylvester Rambo amekuwa Mkulima wa TIST kwa miaka 25



Picha 3: Julia Magolo, Mkulima wa TIST



Picha 4: Miti iliyopandwa TIST ilipoanza. Hii picha ilipigwa mwaka 2005



Picha 5: Wakulima wa TIST wakiwa kwenye miti ile ile iliyopandwa tangu kuanza kwa TIST. Picha hii imepigwa tarehe 15 Nov. 2024

(II) Sasa ni wakati wa kupanda miti zaidi

Wakulima wa TIST kwa mikoa ambayo mvua zimeanza kunyesha ni wakati wa kupanda miti kuhamisha miche kutoka kwenye vitalu vyetu kupeleka kwenye mashamba yetu. Kila Kikundi kihakikishe kinapanda miti mingi. Mpango wa TIST utakuwa endelevu ikiwa kila Mkulima atapanda miti kwa wingi kila mwaka. Tunapaswa kuhakikisha kwamba tunapanda miti kwa kuzingatia vipimo vya kila aina ya mti, faida za miti na kujaribu kupanda aina mbalimbali za miti katika shamba.

Wakulima tunatakiwa kuandaa miche kwa ajili ya kupandikiza. Kwa kuwa mvua zimeanza miche inahitaji kupandwa shambani. Ni muhimu msimu huu wa mvua kuhakikisha kwamba miche inakuwa tayari kuhamishwa kutoka kwenye kitalu na kupandwa shambani.

Kwanza miche inahitaji kutayarishwa kwa ajili ya kukabiliana na hali ngumu zaidi ya shambani. Ikiwa miche imetunzwa ipasavyo kwenye kitalu, inaweza kuwa imepata maji na kivuli zaidi kuliko itakavyokuwa ikipandwa. Punguza kumwagilia hatua kwa hatua na anza kuweka miche kwenye mwanga wa jua ili kufanikisha mabadiliko haya ya mpito.

Tabia za miche mizuri

Miche mingi itafikia sifa hizi miezi miwili baada ya kuota.

- Kama mwongozo wa jumla (kumbuka aina mbalimbali za miche zina sifa tofautitofauti) miche mizuri ya kupandwa ina sifa zifuatazo:
- Chipukizi liwe mara mbili ya urefu wa mizizi au kiriba.

- Shina la mche liwe imara.
- Miche iwe na mizizi mingi myembamba pamoja na mizizi mikuu.

Kupandikiza

- Safirisha miche katika mkao uliowima.
- Weka alama kwenye mduara wenye kipenyo cha sentimita 30 shambani.
- Ondoa udongo wa juu na uweke kwenye rundo.
- Ondoa safu inayofuata ya udongo kwa kina cha cm 30 na uweke kwenye rundo tofauti.
- Weka safu ya cm 5 ya nyasi (nyasi kavu msimu wa mvua, nyasi mbichi wakati wa kiangazi, inayoitwa matandazo). Vikundi vingine huongeza samadi pia.
- Ondoa mche kwenye kiriba. Usikunje kiriba ili kuondoa mche, kata kwa kutumia kisu au mkasi.
- Weka mche kwenye shimo.
- Rudishia udongo wa juu kwanza, kisha safu ya pili ya udongo.
- Vikundi vingine havijazi shimo kabisa, lakini huacha nafasi ya sentimita chache. Hii husaidia maji ya mvua kuingia kwenye shimo na kuingia kwenye udongo. Hii inaweza kusaidia hasa katika maeneo ya ukame.

TIST HABARI MOTO MOTO

- Udongo wowote uliobaki unaweza kuwekwa kwenye tuta upande wa mteremko wa miche. Hii itasaidia kukinga maji yoyote ya mvua na kuyaelekeza kwenye shimo lenye mti.
- Mwagilia miche. Pia kumbuka kwamba ili kuipa miche yako nafasi nzuri zaidi ya kuishi, unapaswa kuipanda kwa umbali wa m3 - 4. Ukipanda kwa ukaribu basi miche haitapata maji na rutuba yote ya udongo inayohitaji kwa sababu kutakuwa na ushindani mkubwa. Itakuwa dhaifu na inaweza kufa, kwa hivyo fuata Mbinu Bora ya umbali wa m 2.5 - 3.



Photo 6: Miche ya Maembe iko tayari kwa kupandwa shambani

Msimu wa Mvua Umefika – Ni Wakati wa Kupanda Miti Mingi Zaidi!



Picha 7: Miche ikiwa tayari kwa kupandwa

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 KENNETH NDOGWE** kutoka kijiji cha Nghambi Mpwapwa Mkulima kutoka Kikundi cha Juhudi TIST number 1999TZ34, alijiunga na TIST 2021.

Kenneth anahudumia Klasta tatu (3) Kibaigwa, Kongwa mjini, na Nghambi ya Kitahana. Ana Uzoefu wa kuhesabu miti (Quantification) na kuingiza takwimu kwenye Pendragon. Kuendesha vikao vya Klasta. 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 0787987377



Picha 8: Kenneth Ndogwe,
Mtumishi wa Klasta wilaya ya
Mpwapwa