



THE TREE

The International Small Group
and Tree Planting Program

CLEAN AIR
ACTION
CORPORATION

TIST NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 2025



Burere cluster meeting where members received and signed voucher 2.



Cluster meeting held in Parubanga cluster in Amuru where farmers received and signed voucher 2 for payment



Farmers After Cluster meeting held in Kadungulu in Soroti



Cluster meeting held in Kasese and demonstrating Kujengana

The TREE is a monthly newsletter Published by **TIST** Uganda, a project area of **The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program**.

MISSION STATEMENT:

TIST Uganda is a community initiative dedicated to empowering small groups of subsistence farmers to combat the devastating effects of deforestation, poverty and drought.

OBJECTIVE STATEMENT:

Combining sustainable development with carbon sequestration, TIST supports the reforestation efforts of over 79,200 subsistence farmers. Sales of carbon credits generate participant income while TIST today also addresses Agriculture, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Fuel Wood challenges.

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CONGRATULATIONS UP ON KEEP- ING UP THE GOOD WORK WITH TIST

In the spirit of partnership, the farmers, the Cluster Servants, and the TIST Leadership are all happy to announce that through your hard work and patience, we are glad to bring good news about payments for your Small Groups.

As you know, we have had lots of work to correct many mistakes in our Small Group data that have developed over the last 20 years. Fixing these mistakes is important for getting your results verified, your carbon credits sold, and your accurate payments made. To get your data correct, here are some issues that have shown up. Working together you and we can fix them!

We have identified some issues which you can help fix with the help of your cluster servant.

Leadership have trained CL to work hand in hand with CS to help Small Groups review the information and complete it. When the Complete information is entered into the website, it will be checked and then the Small Group will be paid.

If your Small Group has no issues and data is accurate, you will receive a voucher and payment will be instant on submission of the signed voucher to the payment team.

Please ask any questions you may have at the next Cluster meeting, and help get your TIST information correct on the TIST website!

TIST Leadership

HOW TO INCREASE TREE SURVIVAL RATES IN THE FIRST YEAR

The first year of a tree's life is when it is most vulnerable, and decides whether it will grow strong or wither away. For farmers in the TIST program, it's not just about planting more - it's about planting with purpose, care, and knowledge, to ensure your trees don't just survive, but thrive. Below are a few guidelines to consider:

1. Plant at the right time

The best time to plant is at the start of the rainy season - not before, not too late. Early rain gives roots time to grow deep before the dry months come.

Late planting = weak roots = dead trees.

2. Dig deep, plant right

Don't dig shallow holes. A good hole should be at least 45 cm deep and wide. Break the soil well, mix in compost, and plant your seedling straight and firm. Roots should be fully covered, but the stem base must stay above the soil.

3. Water them wisely

In dry periods, water your young trees at least twice a week. But don't flood them - slow and deep watering helps roots go deeper.

Shallow watering = shallow roots = weak trees.

4. Guard them against enemies

Goats, cows, termites, and careless people are common killers of young trees. Protect with strong local fences (e.g. dry sticks or thorny branches), and smear ash or chilli water to chase away insects.

5. Weed, but don't disturb



Clear weeds every 2 - 3 weeks, but be gentle. Don't disturb the roots when weeding. Use a small hoe or your hands to avoid harming the baby tree.

6. Prune - train them early

Remove dead or broken branches early. Train the tree to grow straight by pruning side branches from the lower trunk - but not too many at once.

7. Start with fewer, grow big later

Start small - plant only what you can manage well at a time. It's better to have 100 trees surviving than 500 dying. Grow your skills first, then scale up and expand your forest.

As a TIST farmer, remember: "You are not just planting trees; you are planting tomorrow." Care for each young tree, and you'll be proud of the forest you raise.

By Noel Mwebaze - Cluster Servant- Kasese

VETIVER SYSTEMS: A SIMPLE CLIMATE-SMART SOLUTION.

Soil erosion and water runoff are two of the biggest threats facing farmers today. Across hillsides, riverbanks, and plains, these problems wash away fertile soil, lower yields, and make communities more vulnerable to climate change.

One low-cost, practical solution is proving to be effective: the Vetiver System.

Why Vetiver?

Vetiver has deep roots and grows into thick hedges that work like natural barriers. On slopes, it slows runoff, holds back soil, and helps more water soak into the ground.

Climate-Smart Benefits.

Farmers are proving that vetiver not only saves land but also builds resilience. Its deep roots enrich soils, reduce erosion, and support healthier crops. Vetiver protects slopes, improves water retention, limits sediment flow into rivers and wetlands, and helps conserve soil carbon—making it a powerful tool against land degradation and climate change.

How to Plant Vetiver.

Getting the best results depends on planting it right:

1. Follow the contour lines of the slope.
2. Space slips 10–15 cm apart within a row, and keep rows a few meters apart depending on steepness.
3. Use healthy slips with roots, plant them upright, cover with soil, and press firmly.
4. Maintain with light care: Trim leaves occasionally to encourage thicker growth.

Once established, vetiver needs very little attention—yet it keeps working season after season.

A Smart Choice for Farmers.

The Vetiver System is more than soil conservation—it's an investment in long-term resilience. It helps farmers adapt to climate change, and boosts productivity in a sustainable way.

Simple, affordable, and eco-friendly: Vetiver is one of the easiest steps communities can take toward climate-smart agriculture. Whether on hillsides, plains, or riverbanks, it offers farmers a proven path to protecting their land and securing their future.



RUNYAKORE

NITUBATABAARUTSYA OMURIMO MURUNGI GUMUKOZIRE NA TIST

Ahabw'omutima gw'okukwatanisa omubahingi, abaheereza ba za guruupu n'abeembezi ba TIST twinw amakuru marungi ngu ahabw'enkwatanisa nungi n'okukora n'amaani, akasiimo ka guruupu zanyu kaizire.

Nkokumurikukimanya, ku twabaire nitukora enshobe nyingi ezabaire ziri omu bihandiiko bya za guruupu zanyu omu myaka 20, kandi okuzigorora nikikuru tukaihamu amakuru agahikire, tukaguza orwoya oruhikire, reeru mukashashurwa. Okutunga ebihandiiko ebihikire iwe naitwe, ebi nibyo bintu ebitushemereire kukora:

Obwebembezi baakorera hamwe omukutendeka na abaheereza ba guruupu zempagarakureeba ngu amakuru n'ebihandiiko byataahibwe omu mikura yakanyabwengye ya TIST, byashwijumwa, reeru za guruupu zaatunga akasiimo kaazo.

Baashanga guruupu eine ebihandiiko bitereire, akasiimo kayo nikaija kugiheebwa ahonaaho kura-bira omu tiimu erikushashura.

Waaba oine ekibuuzo kyona okibuurize omurukiiko rwa guruupu reeru bakigarukemu aha mikura ya kanyabwengye

Nebya TIST. HOW.....???????

Abahingi mutabyarira emiti faa, baitu mureebe ngu mwagibyarira ekigyendererwa. Omu mwaka gw'okubanza nibwe omuti gurikuba nigwetenga kukura gye. Mbweni abahingi mutabyarira ekibaro, baitu ekigyendererwa. Okufayo n'obumanyi kwenda ngu emiti yanyu ekure gye. Mugyenderere ebi:

1) Mubyare emiti enjura zaatandika, baitu kutari enyima nari ahagati yaazo. Eki nikireetera

emizi yaahama omwitaka, reeru emizi nari emiti ebura kufa.

2) Mutimbe ebiina biraingwa. Ekiina kiraingwa kishsmeire kuba centimita 45 oburabwemi kandi ogihaatiire. Shweka emizi gye reeru empimbi egume ahaiguru y'eitaka.

3) Gishukyerere gye. Omu bwire bw'omushana, reeba ngu waitirira emiti yaawe kabiri omwizooba. Kwonka otarenzya amaizi.

4) Rinda gye emiti yaawe. Amatungo, enyamaishwa n'abantu ababi nibashiisha emiti. Reeba ngu waagizitirira ogirinde gye

5) Gyomberere gye kandi otagihutaza: yomberera omusiri yaawe sabiti 2 nari 3 orikukoresa akafuka kakye nari engaro. Reeba ngu tiwaagihutaza

6) Gisharire kara ekiri mito: Ihamu kare ebitaagi ebifiire nari ebihendekire. Gisharire gye ebitaagi eby'ahansi baitu bitari bingi kwenda ngu ekure etereire.

7) Tandika n'emiti mikye reere obware mingi handi-hakye: Byara emiti mikye ei orikubaasa kureeberera. Nikirungi kugira emiti 100 eyemereire baitu etari 500 efiire.

Nk'omuhingi wa TIST manya ngu torikubya-ra miti kyonka baitu kubyara emiti ahabwa nyetsya.

Nebya Noel Mwebaze- Cluster servant Kasese.

Okukoresa ekinyansi kya Vetiver kurinda embeera y'obwire

Enkora y'okubyara vetiver nigwe mubazi.

Ahanki vetiver? Ekinyansi eki kiine emizi miraingwa erikutanga amaizi butagyenda kandi



LUGANDA

kigabiika omwitaka.

Amagoba garimu: Abahingi nibagira ngu vetiver terikurinda eitaka kwonka baitu n'okurihamya gye rikaguma. Emizi yaayo neekwata eitaka, etangira eitaka butatwarwa maizi namunonga aha nshozi reeru orwezo ruguma omwitaka. N'enkora erikurinda eitaka butacukuuka.

Oku orikubyara vetiver.

- 1) Byara ahanshozi erikurwetroora
- 2) Reka cetimita 10 kuza 15 ahagati y'enyiriri kurugiriira aha buraingwa bw'orushazi.
- 3) Gibyare ekiine emizi misya, kandi eyemereire, sangira n'eitaka orikugiigatira omwitaka
- 4) Gireebereere gye, gisharire gye kwenda ngu ekwatane.

Waagireeberera gye, vetiver terikwenda bureeberenzi bwingi kandi neekora buri siizoni. N'ekihingwa ekirikurinda obuhangwa obutwire bwona. Abahingi mukijwahukire murinde eitaka ryanyu, embeera y'obwire n'okugira amasharuura marungi.

ENDS

**TUKUYOZAAYOZA OKUSIGALA
NGA OKOLA EMILIMU EMILUNGI
NE TIST**

Mu mwoyo gw'omukago, abalimi, abawee-reza b'ebibiina bya TIST, n'obukulembeze bwa TIST bonna basanyufu okulangirira nti okuyita mu kukola ennyo n'obugumiikiriza, tuli basanyufu okuleeta amawulire amalungi ku nsasula y'ebibiina ebitono.

Nga bw'omanyi, tubadde n'emirimu mingi okutereeza ensobi nnyingi mu data yaffe ey'ebibiina ebitono ekulaakulanye mu myaka 20 egiyise. Okutereeza ensobi zino kikulu nnyo mu kukakasa ebivuddemu byo, carbon credits zo zitundibwa, n'okusasula kwo okutuufu. Okufuna data yo entuufu, wano waliwo ensonga eziraga. Okukolera awamu gwwe era tusobola okuzitereeza!

Tuzudde ensonga ezimu z'osobola okuyamba okutereeza ng'oyambibwako omuweereza wo ow'ekibiina ekinene (cluster servant).

Obukulembeze butendese abakulembeze be'ebibiina (CL) okukolera awamu ne ba CS okuyamba ebibiina ebitono okwetegereza ebifa ku bibiina byamwe no'kubitereza. Amawulire amajjuvu bwe ganaaba gayingiziddwa mu sisitimu, bijja kukeberegwa olwo ekibiina ekitono kijakusasulwa.

Singa ekibiina kyo ekitono tekiba na nsonga era nga data ntuufu, ojja kufuna bbaluwa era okusasula kujja kuba kwa mangu ku kuwaayo bbaluwa eriko omukono eri ttiimu y'okusasula.

Nsaba obuuze ekibuuzo kyonna ky'oyinza okuba nakyo mu lukiiko lw'ekibiina ekinene olwobulimwezi oluddako, era oyambe



okufuna amawulire go aga TIST amatuufu ku mukutu gwa TIST!

Bya bukulembeze bwa TIST.

ENGERI Y'OKWONGERAMU OBUNGI
BWEMITTI EGISIMBIBWA NEGITAFANA NGAMITTO MU MWAKA OGUSOOKA.

Omwaka ogusooka ogw'obulamu bw'omuti gwe gusinga okubeera mu bulabe, era n'esalawo oba gunaakula nga gunywevu oba okukala. Ku balimi mu nteekateeka ya TIST, si kusimba kwokka kwokka - kikwata ku kusimba n'ekigendererwa, okufaayo, n'okumanya, okukakasa nti emiti gyo tegikoma ku kuwangaala, wabula gikulaakulana. Wansi waliwo ebiragiro ebitonotono by'olina okulowoozaako:

1. Sima ekinyakyo mu kiseera ekituufu .

Ekiseera ekisinga obulungi okusimba kiri ku ntandikwa ya sizoni y'enkuba - si nga sizoni tenatuka, si kikeerezi nnyo. Enkuba etonnya nga bukyali ewa emirandira obudde okukula nga jikawansi ng'emyezi egy'ekyeya teginnatuuka.

Okulwawo okusimba = emirandira eminafu = emiti emifu.

2. Sima wansi, simba bulungi .

Tosima binnya bifunda. Ekinnya ekirungi kirina okuba nga kiweza sentimita 45 mu buziba n'obugazi. Ettaka litematema bulungi, tabulamu nnakavundira, era simba endokwa yo ng'egoloddwa era ng'enywevu. Emirandira girina okubikwa mu bujjuvu, naye enduli ye'ndokwa elina okusigala waggulu w'ettaka.

3. Zifukirire mu ngeri enungi ey'amagezi.

Mu biseera eby'o nga teri nkuba, fukirira emitti gyo emito waakiri emirundi ebiri mu wiiki. Naye tozibooga - okufukirira empola empola kiyamba emirandira okugenda okukka wansi bulungi.

Okufukirira okutali kungi = emirandira egitali miwanvu = emitti eminafu.

4. gizimbe ko ngo gyetoloza ogiwonya obulabe bwona.

Embuzi, ente, enkuyege, n'abantu abatali balungi batera okutta emitti emito. giKuume n'ebikomera eby'amaanyi eby'omu kitundu (nga. emitti emikalu oba amatabi ag'amag-gwa), n'okusiimuula evvu oba amazzi ga kamulali, okugoba ebiwuka.

5. Koola emitti, naye totaataaganya .

Koola enimiroyo buli luvannyuma lwa wiiki 2 - 3, naye beera mwegendererevu. Totaataaganya mirandira nga okoola. Kozesa akakumbi akatono oba emikono gyo okwewala okukola obulabe ku mitti egikyali emito.

6. Okusalila –emitti gitendeke nga bukyali .

Ggyako amatabi agafudde oba agamenyese nga bukyali. Tendeka omutti okukula butereevu ng'osala amatabi g'ebali okuva mu kikolo ekya wansi - naye si nyingi nnyo omulundi gumu.

7. Tandika n'okukula okutono, okukula okunene oluvannyuma .

Tandika mpolampola – Simba ekyo kyokka ky'osobola okuddukanya obulungi omulundi gumu. Kirungi okuba n'emitti 100 egiwangaala okusinga 500 nga gifa. Sooka omanye obukugu bwo, olwo omale ogaziye enimiroyo.



Ng'omulimi wa TIST, jjukira nti: "Tomala gasimba mitti; olimukusimba enkya." Weegendereze buli mutti omuto, era ojja kwenyimiriza kunimiroyo gy'okuza.

bya Noel Mwebaze - Omuweereza w'ekibii-na ekinene -eKasese .

Enkola za Vetiver: eky'okugonjoola ekizibu ky'embeera y'obudde eky'enjawulo.

Okukulugguka kw'ettaka n'amazzi agakulukuta bye bimu ku bisinga okutiisa abalimi ennaku zino. Emitala w'ensozi, ku lubalama lw'omugga, n'ebiwonvu, ebizibu bino binaaza ettaka eggimu, amakungula agakenddedde, n'okufuula ebitundu okubeera mu bulabe bw'enkyukakyuka y'obudde.

Ekimu ku bikozezebwa eby'omuwendo omutono, eby'omugaso kwe kulaga nti bikola bulungi: enkola ya vetiver.

Lwaki Vetiver?

Vetiver erina ebikoola ebiwanvu era ekula n'efuuka ebikomera ebinene ebikola ng'ebiziyiza eby'obutonde. Ku lusozi, kikendeeza ku mazzi agakulukuta, kiziyiza ettaka, era kiyamba amazzi amangi okunnyika mu ttaka.

Emigaso gy'embeera y'obudde.

Abalimi bakakasa nti Vetiver takoma ku kutaasa ttaka wabula era azimba obugumu. Ebikoola byakyo ebiwanvu bigaggawaza ettaka, bikendeeza ku kukulugguka kw'ettaka, era biwagira ebirime ebiramu.

Vetiver ekuuma emisinde, erongoosa amazzi, ekoma ku nsenke mu migga n'entobazizi, era eyamba okukuuma kaboni w'ettaka —ekifuula ekintu eky'amaanyi ku kusaanyizibwawo kw'ettaka n'enkyukakyuka y'obud-

de.

Engeri y'okusimbamu vetiver.

Okufuna ebisinga obulungi kisinziira ku kugisimba bulungi:

1. Goberera enkula ye ttaka.
2. Wa amabanga 10 – 15cm , ova ku lini okuda kundala
3. Simba endokwa zemitti gyo bulungi nga obiika emilandira mulungi era no'gumiza bulungi ettaka ku mitti gyo
4. Kuuma n'okulabirira ekitangaala: Ebikoola bisalire bulungi , emitti giliryoke gikule burungi okukula okunene.

Vetiver bw'amala okuteekebwawo, yeetaaga okufaayo okutono ennyo —naye ekuuma sizoni y'okukola ku sizoni.

Okusalawo okulungi eri abalimi.

Enkola ya vetiver esinga okukuuma ettaka —kino kyabuwangazi mu kugumira embeera okumala ebbanga eddene. Kiyamba abalimi okumanyiira enkyukakyuka y'obudde, era kyongerera ku mutindo kumitti gyaffe ngeri yeletamu obuwangazi.

Mu njogera ennyangu, esobokwa okukozesebwa omuntu yeena , ya bbeeyi, era eyamba obutonde: Vetiver y'emu ku mitendera egyangu ebitundu bye bisobola okuyita mubulimi era eyamba mukutereza embeera y'obudde. Ka kibeere kunsozi, ebiwonvu oba ku lubalama lw'omugga, kiwa abalimi ekkubo erikakasibwa okukuuma ettaka lyabwe n'okukuuma ebiseera byabwe eby'omu maaso.

KISWAHILI

Hongera juu ya kuweka kazi nzuri na TIST

Kwa roho ya ushirikiano, wakulima, watumishi wa kikundi, na uongozi wa TIST wote wanafurahi kutangaza kwamba kupitia kazi yako ngumu na uvumilivu, tunafurahi kuleta habari njema kuhusu malipo kwa ajili yako Small Groups.

Kama unavyojua, tumekuwa na kazi nyingi za kurekebisha makosa mengi katika data yetu ndogo ya kikundi ambayo imeendeleamiaka 20 iliyopita. Kurekebisha haya Makosa ni muhimu kwa kupata matokeo yako kuthibitishwa, mikopo yako ya kaboni kuuzwa, na malipo yako sahihi yaliyofanywa. Ili kupata data yako sahihi, hapani masuala ambayo yameonyesha. Kufanya kazi pamoja na tunaweza kuzibadilisha!

Tuna IDENTIFIED masuala ambayo unaweza kusaidia kurekebisha kwa msaada wa clusters servant.

Uongozi umejifunza CL kufanya kazi kwa mkono na CS kusaidia makundi madogo kuchunguza habari na kukamilisha Wakati taarifa kamili imeingia kwenye tovuti hiyo, itazingatiwa na kisha kikundi kidogo kitalipwa.

Ikiwa kundi lako lisilo na masuala na data ni sahihi, utapokea vocha na malipo itakuwa papo hapo juu ya kuwasilisha vocha iliyosainiwa kwenye timu ya malipo.

Tafadhali kuuliza maswali yoyote ambayo unaweza kuwa na mkutano wa pili wa nguzo, na usaidie kupata maelezo yako ya TIST sahihi kwenye tovuti ya TIST!

Uongozi wa TIST

JINSI YA KUONGEZA VIWANGO VYA MAISHA YA MTI KATIKA MWAKA WA KWANZA

Mwaka wa kwanza wa maisha ya mti ni wakati

wa hatari zaidi, na huamua kama itakua imara au kuota. Kwa wakulima katika mpango wa TIST, sio tu kuhusu kupanda zaidi - ni juu ya kupanda kwa madhumuni, huduma, na ujuzi, ili kuhakikisha miti yako haipo tu kuishi, lakini kustawi. Chini ni miongozo machache ya kuzingatia:

1. Panda kwa wakati unaofaa

Wakati mzuri wa kupanda ni mwanzo wa msimu wa mvua - sio kabla, sio kuchelewa. Mvua ya mapema hutoa muda wa mizizi kukua kirefu kabla ya miezi kavu kuja.

Kupanda marehemu = mizizi dhaifu = miti ya wafu.

2. Piga kirefu, mmea wa kulia

Usimba mashimo duni. Shimo nzuri inapaswa kuwa angalau 45 cm kina na pana. Kuvunja udongo vizuri, kuchanganya mbolea, na kupanda mbegu yako sawa na imara. Mizizi inapaswa kufunikwa kikamilifu, lakini msingi wa shina lazima uwe juu ya udongo.

3. Kuwaacha kwa busara

Katika vipindi vya kavu, maji miti yako ndogo angalau mara mbili kwa wiki. Lakini usiwe na mafuriko - kumwagilia polepole na kina husaidia mizizi kwenda zaidi.

Kumwagilia duni = mizizi duni = miti dhaifu.

4. Walinde dhidi ya maadui

Mbuzi, ng'ombe, muda mrefu, na watu wasiojali ni wauaji wa kawaida wa miti machache. Kulinda kwa ua wa ndani (k.m. vijiti vya kavu au matawi ya miiba), na maji ya majivu au maji ya chilli ili kufukuza wadudu.

5. Weed, lakini usisumbue

Futa magugu kila wiki 2 - 3, lakini uwe mpole. Usisumbue mizizi wakati wa kupalilia. Tumia hoe



ndogo au mikono yako ili kuepuka kuumiza mti wa mtoto.

6. Panda -Kuwafundisha mapema

Ondoa matawi yaliyokufa au yaliyovunjika mape-ma. Treni mti kukua moja kwa moja na matawi ya upande wa kunyogoa kutoka shina ya chini - lakini sio mara nyingi.

7. Anza na wachache, kukua kubwa baadaye

Anza ndogo - mmea tu kile unachoweza kusima-mia vizuri kwa wakati mmoja. Ni bora kuwa na miti 100 inayoishi kuliko kufa 500. Kukuza ujuzi wako kwanza, kisha ueneze na kupanua msitu wako.

Kama mkulima wa TIST, kumbuka: "Wewe sio tu kupanda miti, unapanda kesho." Jihadharini kila mti mdogo, na utajivunia msitu unaoinua.

Na Noel Mwebaze - Mtumishi wa Cluster-Kasese

Mifumo ya VETIVER: Suluhisho rahisi la hali ya hewa-smart.

Uharibifu wa udongo na maji ya maji ni vitisho vi-wili vikubwa vinavyowakabili wakulima leo. Katika milima, mto wa mto, na mabonde, matatizo haya huosha udongo wenye rutuba, mavuno ya chini, na kufanya jamii iwe hatari zaidi ya mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa.

Suluhisho moja la gharama nafuu linaonyesha kuwa na ufanisi: mfumo wa vetiver.

Kwa nini vetiver?

VETIVER ina mizizi ya kina na inakua ndani ya uazito ambao hufanya kazi kama vikwazo vya asili. Juu ya mteremko, inapunguza kasi, ina udongo wa nyuma, na husaidia maji zaidi kuingia chini.

Faida za hali ya hewa-smart.

Wakulima wanaonyesha kwamba vetiver sio tu inaokoa ardhi lakini pia hujenga ustahimilivu.

Mizizi yake ya kina kuimarisha udongo, kupunguza mmomonyoko wa mmomonyoko, na kusaidia mazao ya afya. VETIVER inalinda mteremko, inaboresha uhifadhi wa maji, mipaka ya mipaka ya mtiririko ndani ya mito na misitu, na husaidia kuhifadhi kaboni ya udongo na kuifanya chombo chenye nguvu dhidi ya uharibifu wa ardhi na mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa.

Jinsi ya kupanda Vetiver.

Kupata matokeo bora hutegemea kupanda kwa haki:

1. Fuata mstari wa mteremko wa mteremko.
2. Space Slips 10-15 cm mbali ndani ya mstari, na kuweka safu mita chache mbali kulingana na mwinuko.
3. Tumia vifungo vya afya na mizizi, uwapatie sawa, funika na udongo, na waandishi wa habari kwa nguvu.
4. Kudumisha kwa huduma ya mwanga: trim majani mara kwa mara ili kuhimiza ukuaji mkubwa.

Mara baada ya kuanzishwa, VETIVER inahitaji tahadhari kidogo-bado inaendelea msimu wa kazi baada ya msimu.

Uchaguzi mzuri kwa wakulima.

Mfumo wa VETIVER ni zaidi ya uhifadhi wa udongo-ni uwekezaji katika ustahimilivu wa muda mrefu. Inasaidia wakulima kukabiliana na mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa, na kuongeza tija kwa njia endelevu.

Rahisi, nafuu, na eco-friendly: VETIVER ni moja ya hatua rahisi jamii inaweza kuchukua kuelekea kilimo-smart kilimo. Ikiwa kwenye vilima, mabonde, au mto, hutoa wakulima njia ya kuthibitishwa ya kulinda ardhi yao na kupata maisha yao ya baadaye.



ATESO

**EYALAMA NOI AISINYIKOIKINIT
ASWAM NA JOKAN KEDE TIST**

Toma ojautene lo eidicane kidding akoriok, ejaana-kinak aibungena ka engarenok luko TIST kere iyal-
amasi aliomor ebe toma aswam kus ka agogong
ka atitingu , kilakara ayaun iyemuto lu ajokak lu
ikamanara kede etace lo apiyai nu ameda naka
2024 ka nu atukona kus nudidik.

Kwape ijenatar eesi ebe kijaikin kede aswam nae
pol ka nu aitetenanar nu ibucanara ko kau kotoma
atukona wok nudidik nu iswamauna ageun ikaru
20 kokau. Aitemokin aibucanareta nu erai ibore
yen epol noi ka nu aitogogong ejautene lo atukot
kus, etyai lo ekus kwam loka kabon lo agwelar ka
aiyai da kere nu idumutu eesi kotoma otace . Ka
nu aitetenanar akiro nu ikamanar kede atukot kus,
akiro nu ebeit aitetenanar kesi nuta arai ki pedo
aswam kede eesi ka nu aitemokin kesi

Kiingicu akirosine nu ipedorete eesi aingarakin ka
nu aitemokin kede ejaanakink aibugena kus .

Adau eingarenone aituutor engarenok luka ai-
bungena ka nu aswam nepepe kede ejaanakin-
ak aibungena ka nu aingarakin atukona nu didik
airereor akec kiro kede angetanakin .Arai kenge-
takin aitoloma akiro ngun kere toma olago, ejaun
airereor , ido arai ecaete epedori do kwana atukot
adumun etace ke .

Engarenone

**EIPONE LO IKEUNET ARERENGU NA ITAJA-
RET EKITOI TOMA OKARU LO SODIT**

Ekaru lo sodit lo epolouna ekitoi erai lo mam ekitoi
epatana apolo ido nen ngesi itoduni arai ebuni eki-
toi aijar araibo mam . Ka nu akoriok nu ejaasi toma
ainapeta nuka TIST , mam erai aira ikito aira konye
erai aira kede alosikinet ka aijen, tetere ikito ngun
erasi lu epedorete aijar ikar lu ipu . Nu etupakinitos
kokwap kesi nu ibusakinit aswam

1.Kira ekitoi toma apak na ibecokina

Apak na ibecokina ka nu aira ekitoi ngesi ageunet
na idoon , mere eroko edou egeuna aitep ido mere
bobo aiyitoki . Edou lo sodit eyinakini alias nu ekitoi
aidup ejok eroko akolong kecauna . Ara ikito kokau
= alias nu enonok = atwakere na ikito.

2.Kobok aipany kidul ido kira jokan

Mam iboki aipany na sedeny . Aipany na jokan
ibusakinit korai ikubiitin 45cm alalau kede aidules.
Kobok alupot jokan , inyalak kede ebolia ido kiraik
ekon kitoi korioro ido kogogong, ekotalias nu ekitoi
korapara ejok kede alupok kitoni kwap na atorom
ke

3.aicokicok kesi jokan

Toma apakio nu akolong , kicokicok ikon kito lu
didik irawan arei toma osabiiti , konye mam ibuki
akipi nu ipu noi kitoni aigaun kwap na ikito . akipi
nu ibuki ijo motmot eyinakinete ekitoi aidir ake lias
kwap noi . Akipi nu ikidioko = alias nu enonok =
ikito da lu enonok.

4.koyuwa kesi ka neja lu asurup

Akinei, akituk, atitipu ka itunga lu ijaliyalaka kesi lu
etapit aiyar ikito . Kipikak aigalisit airimun ikito ngun
tetere eyuwara . kitwasam iboro kwape nat Akito
nu ewokitos karaibo ikukwa ido kobwat ekuron
arai bon at emulalu ka nu airengiar ikur ka iboro lu
eporete

5.Aicap ekitoi jokan

Kocapana edowan kangin sabiitin 2-3, konye ekot
aicap motmot siri kitapas alias kec , kitwasam
emeleku lo didi arai bon at akan arutono inya
kosiep kec

6.Alemanar atenieik ka aituutor ekitoi eroko edit

Kolemana atenieik nu etwakito karai bon at nu



ebilibila sek , kituuto ekitoi apol korioro koipone lo alemanar atenieik lu arokok kotoma atorom ke konye komam erai alemar nu ipu adiope alemaret

7.Kogeu ber ka nu ikidioko, ido kopolor koingaren

Kogeu motmot ber kede lu ikidioko lu ipedori ijo aidar kotoma apak ka ngin . Edolit ajaut kede ikito 100 kongaleete ido kopoloete ejok itya 500 lu mam engaleete ido kotwakete. Komisiik ber eipone lo aidar ikito jokan kongaleete tetere konye inyanyari aira nu ipu.

Kwape akorion loka TIST kiyitu nae be mam ijo iwuta aira ikito atitai , iwuta ijo aira ingaren kon. Ki-dar ngin kitoi jokan tetere eraun ekibira lo ajokan .

Ewadikan: Noel Mwebaze – Ejaanakinan Aibunget – Kasese

AINAPETA NUKA VETIVER: EIPONE LO EPATANNA KA NU AYUWAR EKUSE LO IKWAMIN

Ailotanaro na alupok kede akipi aleliantar eraasi iboro iyarei lu itukurianitos akoriok lolo.Kotoma oukona , aririna lu icorin ka aiboisio nu epesiara erasi nu atiokisio nu ilotanarete alupok nu pusuk, ibore yen eyinakini aiboisio araut nu ilwaruna kotoma okuse lo ikwamin

Eipone ediope lo epatanar aitikitik ekuse lo ikwamin ngesi ainapeta nuka vetiver

Kanubo inyo eraar vetiver ?

Erai vetiver ibore yen edupi ake lias kidiriara noi ido epolor araun lo edukuk ibore yen esubi bala aigalisit. Kotoma aiboisio nu eraasi akalele itidisiari ka asiyap allele na akipi , iido itikokini alupok ngun nu ekotosi aleliar kede aingarakin akipi nu ipu alomar toma alupok .

Ajokisio nu eyauni ekuse lo ajokan

Ecamunitos akoriok ebe erai vetiver ibore yen

itojokari alupok ido da eyauni angirikinit. Akie lias nu idulok iyatakinete alupok apusukuk , itidisiari ailotanaro naka alupok ido eyinakini iraan araut lu engaleete . erai vetiver ibore yen eyuwari akalele, eyuwari aidaruno na akipi kotoma alupok , itidisiari erit aleliar toma ocorin ka isama ,r araut ibore yen epol ameda koipone lo ayuwar alupok ka ekuse lo ikwamin .

Eipone lo irais vetiver

Ka nu ijo adumun nu ejokak kama ke , ekot ijo aira ngesi jokan

1.Aitup ikokoron koipone lo ejaar akalele

2.Ailaanakin ngesi ikukiitn 10-15cm kotoma okokoro, ido mam ekoto ikokoron ngun kidunyanara noi kotupitete eipone lo ejaar aserengete

3.Kitwasam atubununeta nu engaleete kitoni akec lias da kere , kiraik kesi korapa kede alupok jokan

4.Aidarit kesi koyuwara: Amiet aikeb kesi tetere tetere eraunos nu isikitos epoloete

Kedau aicat mam vetiver ipuda aidario nae po konye erai ibore yen eyuwari alupok ikaru kede ikaru

Asekunet na jokan ka nu akoriok

Ainapeta nuka vetiver eraasi nu eyuwarete alupok , ingarakini alupok araut nu engirikinitos adaun awojau . Ingarakini akoriok kowai lo ekuse lo ikwamin lo aronon ka aikeun edumune lo ikorion ka ne ja akoriok .

Era lo epatana aiswamaun ido kodit etyai .Erai ibore yen epatana akoriok aitwasam ka nu ayuwara ejautene lo ekuse lo ikwamin ka akoru. Kacut kotoma oukona , aririna lu icorin ka aiboisio nu epesiara.

LUO

PWOYO PWOC PI GWOKO TIC MABER KI TIST

I cwiny me tic kacel, lupur, latic ma gitye i kin dul, ki lutela ma malo ducu cwinygi yom me tito ni ki i tic matek ki diyo cwiny, cwinywa yom me kelo lok maber ikom cul pi gurup matino tino ni.

kit ma ingeyo kwede, wabedo ki tic mapol me yubo bal mapol i ngecwa matino tino ma odongo i mwaka 20 mukato anged.

yubo bal magi pire tek me nongo adwogi ma kimoko, lim me carbon ma kicato, ki cul matir ma kimiyo.

me nongo ngec ma tye kakare, man aye jami mogo ma kinyuto.

tic kacel kwedi dok watwero yubogi!

Wa nongo peko mogo ma itwero konyo me yubo ki kony pa latic me Dul ma tino.

tela tye ki pwony ma kipwonyo me tic kacel ki cs me konyo gurup matino me neno ngec ki cobo.

ka ngec ducu kiketo i kabledowa me Intanet, ci kibiketo i tic ci gurup matidi meno kibiculo.

ka gurup matidi pe tye ki peko mo dok ngec tye kakare, ci ibinongo cente me culo cente dok cul bibedo ka bino oyotoyot ka kimiyo waraga ma kiketo cinggi iye bot gurup me cul.

Tim ber ipeny lapeny mo keken ma itwero bedo kwede i kare me rwate, ki konyo me nongo ngec ni maber i karatac me wilobo!

Kit me tela pa TIST

KIT ME MEDO WEL KWO PA YAT I MWAKA ME ACEL

mwaka me acel me kwo pa yat aye ka tye ki kero madwong, dok moko ka ce bidongo matek nyo pe.

pi lupur ma gitye i yub me pwony, pe obedo pi pito cam mapol keken - ento obedo pito ki yub, gwok, ki ngec, me neno ni yadi pe kwo keken, ento dongo.

jo ma tye piny kany tye ki cik mogo ma myero itam iye:

1. Pit Yadi i kare ma opore

kare maber me pito cam tye i acakki me kare me kot - pe ma peya, pe kare malac.

kot ma pud peya orumu piny miyo kare me dongo ma peya dwe me yweyo oromo.

yat ma tye ka dongo = yat ma tye ki yat ma goro = yat ma dong oto woko.

2. Kwiny Bur Matut, Pit Yat Ma Ber

Pe ikwiny bur ma tere cok. bur maber myero obed ma romo 45 cm ma tye matut dok ma tye ka dongo.

poko ngom maber, rub i kom kom, ki ipit nyig ni maber ki ma ocung matek.

yat myero kiumo ducu, ento guti me yat myero obed i wi ngom.

3. Onyo Pii Gi Maber

i kare me ngwec, pii i kom yadi matino ma itye kwede tyen aryo i cabit acel acel.

ento pe i pong gi - mot mot dok matut konyo rwom me dongo.

pii ma pii pii iye = yadi ma goro.

4. Gwokogi ki i kom lumone .

winyo, dyang, winyo, ki ma pe giparo pi dano aye dano ma pol kare gineko yadi matino.

gwoko ki cel matek me kabedo (e.g. yat ma otwo nyo yat ma tye ki yat ma tye ki yat), ki ngweco ki yat nyo pii ma tye ki chili me ryemo woko winyo.

5. doo, ento pe ibed ka balo

nen i nge cabit 2 - cabit 3, ento bed mot.

pe ibed ki par i kom yat ma kitiyo kwede me keto yat.

tic ki bongo matidi nyo cingi me gwokke ki keto peko i kom yat pa latin.



6. Lwe jangi - pwonyo gi con

kwanyo yat ma oto nyo ma otur woko con.

pwonyo yat me dongo atir kun yat ma tye i dul ma tye
i dul ma tye piny ki i dul ma tye piny - ento pe mapol
tutwal i kare acel.

7. cako ki jami manok, dongo lacen .

cako jami matino - cet gin ma itwero tic kwede maber i
kare acel.

bedo ber ka itye ki yadi 100 ma tye ka kwo ki i to ma romo 500.

dongo diro ma itye kwede mukwongo, ci idongo dok
imed rwom me kwo.

macalo lapur ma tye ki twero, wi opo ni: pe itye ka pito
yadi keken; in itye ka pito diki.

gwoko yat matidi acel acel, dok ibibedo ki pwoc pi lum
ma ipito.

A ki bot Noel Mwebaze- Latice me dul ma tino i kasese

YUB PA LATIM BAL: YUB MA YOT ME KELO ALO-
KALOKA I KOM PINY.

Pii ma mol ki i ngom ki ngwec pa pii obedo gin ma kelo
Iworo madit i kom lupur i kare ni.

i kin got, i dog kulu, ki i dye tim, peko magi gi lwoko
woko ngom ma tye ki yat, cam ma tye piny, dok weko
lwak bedo ki kero me kelo alokaloka me piny.

Acel ma tye ki wel ma piny, ma tiyo tye ma nyuto ni
tiyo maber: yub me gwoko jami.

Pi ngo gin ma ki lwongo ni vetiver?

lapur tye ki yat ma dongo dok dongo me doko yat ma-
pek ma tiyo calo yat ma gengo.

i kom got, en weko yamo ngwec mot, gwoko ngom
cen, dok konyo me ngwec i ngom.

Adwogi Maber Pi Kit Ma Piny Tye Kwede.

Lupur tye ka nyutu ni lanek pe gwoko ngom keken

ento bene gero kero me cung matek.

rwom me dongo lobo ma tye i iye ma tye ki dongo,
dwoko piny rwom me dongo, ki konyo cam ma tye ki
yotkom.

lee ma gwoko lee gwoko lum, weko gwoko pii, gengo
pii ma mol i kulu ki i kulu, dok konyo gwoko yamo ma
tye i ngom —ma weko bedo gin ma tiyo ki jami tic ma
tiyo ki jami tic ma tiyo ki jami tic ma tiyo ki jami tic ma
tiyo ki jami tic ma tiyo ki jami tic ma tiyo ki jami tic ma
kelo alokaloka i ngom.

Kit me pito gin ma gengo mol pa ngom.

Nongo adwogi maber loyo cung i kom pito maber:

1. Lubo dul ma tye ki rwom me rwom ma malo.

2. Dul ma tye ki 10-15 cm ma tye i kin dul, dok gwoko
rwom me ngwec ma nok ma lubbe ki kero me ngwec.

3. Tic ki slip me yotkom ki yat, ipur ma tye atir, iumo ki ngom, dok i dii matek.

4. Gwoko ki gwok ma yot: yub weko kare ki kare me cuko cwiny donqo matek.

ka dong kimoko, ngat ma tye ki twero me keto bal i
kome mito kony manok adada —ento gwoko kare me
tic i nge kare me mwaka.

Tam me ryeko pi lupur.

yub me gwoko kom tye ma kato gwoko ngom —en
obedo keto cente i yub me gwoko kwo pi kare malac.

konyo lupur me loko kit ma piny tye kwede, dok weko
tic bedo maber i yo ma twero bedo maber.

ma yot, ma welgi yot, dok ma pe balo kwo pa dano:
ngat ma loyo lok kom kwo pa dano obedo acel i kin
jami ma yot ma lwak twero timo i kom pur ma tye ki
ryeko me piny.

kadi bed ni tye i wi got, i wi got, nyo i dog kulu, miyo
bot lupur yo ma kimoko me gwoko ngomgi ki gwoko
Anyimgi.

LHUKONZO

MUKULIKEYO HABW'ERIKOLHA NDEKE NE TIST

Omomulimu owerikorongana, abalimi, aba CS, n'obulemi obwa TIST abosi batsemire erirangirira bathi erilhaba omwobuyikambi nerighumisirizya thutsemire eribaletera amakuru oko mithuhire ye syagurupu syenyu.

Ngoko munasi, thwabirithunga emibiri minene eyerikokothya esyansobi omo syagurupu. Eriko-kothyasyo nikiyikulhu omwikebera ebi mukakolha, nerighulya embeho, neribathuha erihikire. Erithunga ebihambire okwa gurupu yenyu ebihikire, hane ebyabirikanganibwa.

Thwamakoronganira haghuma thwanganabikokoty.

Obulemi bwa TIST babirisomesya aba CL erikolha haghuma naba CS eriathikya esyagurupu eriminyerera nerihindanya ebihambire okwa syagurupu syabo. Egurupu yaghu yamabya siyiwithe butsubu, mukethunga e voucher kandi mukethuhibwa mwabirisubulya e voucher eyisulirye ndeke.

Mubulaye ebibulyo ebyosi byosi ebyomwangabya muwithe okondeko eyikasubako, mwanawathikya omwihindanya ebihambire oko gurupu yenyu.

Obulemi bwa TIST

NG'OKUWANGANAKANYA ERIBYAHOLY'EMITHI OMUMWAKA WOKUBANZA.

Omwaka wokubanza ow'omuthi omubuyingo bwagho akanza erilorerera ndeke ndeke. Oko balimi aba TIST, kyitholere erihera emithi n'ekyighenderwa, endolerera n'amenge erilengesya ndi emithi yikendisya kulha ndeke.

Ebyerighenderako:

1. Erihera okwa buthuku obuhikire

Ghuhere okwitsuka eryesizoni yembulha. Embulha yokubanzabanza yikawathikaya emirihya erikulha ndeke obuthuku bw'omwesi isibulibwahika.

2. Thakulha ekyuna kyiri, ghuhere omuthi inyanimene ndeke.

Isiwathakulha ekyuna kyikuh. Ekyuna ekyuwene kyitholere ikyabya 45cm erisuba eyighuru

3. Fuhirira ndeke.

Omobuthuku bomwesi, fuhirira emirundi 2 omwa wiiki.

4. Linda omuthi waghu okwa banyanzigwa.

Ebisoro, esyangubebe n'abandu byanganatsandya emithi waghu emirere. Ghulindeyo ndeke.

5. Ghusekere, beithu ghureke eritharabanizya.

Sekerera omuthi obuli wiiki 2 kutsi 3. Kolesaya eyisuka enyike kutsi ebyalha habw'eri thendithema omuthi waghu omulere

6. Kolera omuthi waghu okwabuthuku.

Kehaya emithahe oko muthi waghu habw'erikulha ryandek.

7. Ghutsuke n'emithi mike, wanahera minene ahanyuma.

Tandika n'emithi mike eyowanganathoka erilorerera ndeke. Emithi 100 eyinimukulha ndeke yikasingha 500 eyinimuma.

Ng'omulimi wa TIST, ghutholere eriolerera ndeke obuli muthi, ghukendisya tsema habw'omusithu waghu.

Nibya Noel Mwebaze- Cluster Servant, Kasese.



EMIKOLESIRYE Y'EVETIVER: OMUBERE
OWUWENE OWAKARWANISYA EMBINDUKA
Y'OBUTHUKU.

Erisenda ly'omuthaka n'emithibitho y'amaghetse nibighuma oko bikasumbugha abalimi.

Omo merukha, emisike y'esanyusi, n'omwabisanga, ebisibu ebi bikasendaya omuthaka ow'omubogha, ibyakehya emighulurire, kandi ibyaletaho embinduka y'obuthuku.

Ekyangakolebwa lyerikolesya emibere ey'evetiver.

Habwaki vetiver?

E vetiver yiwithe emirihya miri mire, kandi yikakulha yinahambine ndeke ekyikatsunga erisenda.

Amaghoba omwirwanisya embinduka y'obuthuku.

Abalimi babiriminyerera ndi e vetiver siyirilinda omuthaka kyisa beithu neriletaho erithendithwika. Emirihya yayo yikuwanaya omuthaka, iyakehya erisenda ly'omuthaka, ekyikawanaya erikulha ndeke ly'ebirimwa.

E vetiver yikalinda obwandara, iyakanya eringira ly'amaghetse omomuthaka, iyakehya erisenda l'ekyamani omwirinda omuthaka n'omwirwanisya embinduka y'obuthuku.

Ngoko wangahera e vetiver.

Erikukolhera ndeke rikalhwira oko miherere mibuya:

1. Ghukwame emikuru eyokubuthambi buthambi kobundhara.

2. Ughe omwanya owa 10 - 15 cm omolayini, kandi ghupange esyalayini oko syamita sirebe.

3. Ghukolesaye esiwithe emirihya eyiwene, ghusirehe isinimene, ghusiswiweko n'omuthaka, n'erisitsundira omomuthaka.

4. Ghurolerere syo erighend'embere.

Yamabirihamba, e vetiver siyirithasanzya erilhabirirayo kutsibu - beithu yikabya yinimukolha ndeke obuli sizoni.

Obubuya obwa e vetiver oko balimi.

- yikaletaho erithendithwika erighunza obuthuku bunene. Yikalheka abalimi ibaghenda ghenda n'embinduka y'obuthuku, kandi iyakanya emighulurire.

Ekyolobire, ekyanganathokekana, kandi ekyuwene oko kyipindi. E vetiver ni kyighuma ekyabandu abosi banganathoka erikulha omo bulime bubuya.

Omubithwa, omwabisanga kutsi oko misike y'esanyusi ahosi yikakolha ndeke omwilinda omuthaka.



Members after cluster meeting in Anyara
-Amuria District



Mughete Cluster meeting issuing and signing
vouchers in Kasese

FOR TIST general inquires about TIST expansion, Payments, Trainings, small group formation and registration, and Tree Planting call: