



# THE TREE

The International Small Group  
and Tree Planting Program

CLEAN AIR  
**ACTION**  
CORPORATION

TIST NEWSLETTER MARCH 2021



Maintaining Social Distance after CS meeting in Kabale



CS meeting in SW Uganda as they prepare to start Cluster meetings in April 2021



Tech support meeting for CS in Soroti



Verifying seedlings for transplanting in NU expansion area in Gulu

**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 25,000 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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### ENGLISH

#### TIST PROMOTE AGRO FORESTRY

Since TIST started in Uganda in the year 2003, it has improved lives of Small Group members.

This has been done through planting a variety of tree species.

Among those tree species, TIST also promotes the growth of agroforestry trees.

Agroforestry trees are those trees that can be planted within the crop gardens.

These trees can also be planted along the crop garden boundaries. When planted in crop gardens, they can be useful in the following ways.

- Agroforestry trees are used as wind breakers. When these trees are planted along crop boundaries, they will prevent wind from destroying the crops.
- Agroforestry trees can help to stop soil erosion. Their roots bind the soil in place so that it is not washed away by running water or strong wind.
- They also help to add nutrients within the soil. When these agroforestry trees shed off their leaves and the leaves add nutrients in the soil and improve crop in the soil and improve crop production.
- Agroforestry trees also act as land boundaries. When planted along the boundaries they can help to settle land conflicts.

- Since agroforestry trees include some fruit trees such as mangoes, oranges, and guavas, they can help to improve the farmer's income when sold in market.
- These agroforestry fruit also help to improve the people's nutrition, most especially young children. They also prevent the spread of diseases.
- Agroforestry trees also help to sequester carbon from the atmosphere, as one of the TIST goals to create a good environment. Agroforestry trees, when planted within crop gardens and well-spaced, grow big and help to remove bad air within the atmosphere, i.e., the bigger the tree the more carbon it takes in.
- They are important especially for farmers who may not have big land to plant big plantations. A case in point is Kigezi region where farmers have small plots of land. So, I encourage our TIST farmers to embrace agroforestry.

**Caleb Kayabuki: Cluster Savant, Kabale District**

#### BOUNDARY PLANTING

This is the form of tree planting done along the boundaries. This kind of tree planting is very good. In fact, it prevents very many things. For instance:

1. Boundary planting prevents the owner from land encroachers. With the help of boundary



- planting, it is very hard to steal your land.
2. Trees planted along the boundary can act as shade for domestic animals especially on farm.
  3. More to that, this type of plantation can ease the work of fencing, like those who wish to make the farm for domestic animals, can use these trees grown in his or her boundary as fence polls.
  4. Trees grown in boundary can also control soil erosion.
  5. In addition, people who have a small piece of land and wish to plant trees can as well practice boundary planting. I conclude by saying that everyone can plant trees whether you have small piece of land, or big land, by practicing boundary planting.

*By Akatukunda Nancy*

### **WHAT SHOULD A GOOD CLUSTER LOOK LIKE?**

- \* Small Groups come together to form a big group or Cluster and doing this, more other groups will be formed, and members will share common interest and big work is done.
- \* A good Cluster should have 30-50 groups.
- \* Should have all leaders.
- \* Should carry out meetings every month.
- \* Should have demonstration gardens.
- \* Should have Conservation Farming (CF) knowledge.

- \* Should have proper records.
- \* Should have proper accountability records.
- \* Should have TIST Values knowledge.
- \* Should have nursery beds.
- \* Should have rotational leadership.

*By Caleb Turyamureba-Rukungiri*

### **SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**

Is a process of conserving environment of natural resources.

It involves use of indigenous and technical skills and knowledge. It involves pest and soil control, improve in farm and manure making.

#### **Compost manure**

Is manure made from crop vegetation, kitchen left over and decompose before applied in garden.

#### **Material use in compost manure making**

Top soil, water, wood, ash, leaves and animal matter (i.e., dung, urine).

#### **Choosing a site for compost making**

Site should be near garden. Site should be located in area free from breeding pests and diseases. An area with no water collection point. The pits/holes should be dry under shade/under a tree.

Practice it for good yield.

*Rev. Ekesit Robert*



**RUNYAKORE**

**TIST NETUNGUURA EKUBYARA EMITI  
OMU MISIRI**

TIST etungwire emibeereho ya guruupu enkye kwiha etandika omu Uganda 2003.

Eki kibaireho kurabira okubyara emiti y'ebika bingi okubyara emiti omumisiri hamwe n'omunyatano yaayo kihwereire omumigaho nk'egi;

- Kihwereire omukutangira omuyaga obutaikarira eitaka.
- Neyongyera orwezo omumisiri ahanyima yamababi kuragarika gakora orwezo.
- Nekora nkorusharasharo obutaretaho omuhondano omunyatano.
- Waabyara emiti y'ebijuma nk'amapeera, emiyembe nemicungwa, nibiguzibwa omukatara, bireetaho entasya.
- Emiti egi eine ekiriisa namunonga omubaana kandi etangira omujaanjaara kwendwara.
- Emiti egi yaabyarwa gye, ekahanguha, neerugwamu orwoya kandi ruguzibwa harugamu entastya.
- Nimirungi ahari abahingi abataine mataka mahango.
- Ekyokureberho ni ekyanga kya Kigezi ahibiine amataka makye.

**Nebya Caleb Kayabuki: Cluster Servant,  
Kabale District.**

**OKUBYARA EMITI OMUSHARO**

Okubyara emiti omunsharasharo kwine emigasho mingi

- Kigumire kwibw eitaka ryamukama waaryo.
- Emiti egi neereetaho ekibunda namunonga aha matungo.
- Emiti yamurusharasharo neekora nkenzizi nari orugo erikukora nkorugo rwamatungo.
- Emiti egi neetangira eitaka obutatwarwa omutunga.
- Abantu abaine amataka agafunzire nibabaasa kubyara emiti yekika eki.

**Nebya Akatukunda Nancy.**

**GURUUPU YEMPAGARA ENUNGI  
NEESHUSHA ETA?**

Za guruupu enkye kuzirikweeterana, zikora guruupu empango nari ezempagara. Guruupu ezi ziine ebigyendererwa bimwe, kandi zikora umurimo muhango.

- Guruupu zempagara niziba ziine ba memba 30-50
- Niziba ziine ebebembezi boon
- Nizibugana haihi buri kwezi
- Nizigira emisiri y'ekyokureberaho
- Nizigira okumanya ahakuhingira



okurinda eitaka

- Nizigira ebihandiiko by'enkiiko
- Nizigyendera aha ntwaza ya TIST
- Nizigira kandi zibeendeeka emiti
- Abeembezi nibaihihana

**Nebya Caleb Turyamureba – Rukungiri**

### OKURINDA EBYOBUHANGWA

Okuhinga nokuriisa orikurinda ebyobuhangwa kandi orikukoresa amagyezi genzaarwa obwe orkurinda obukooko nokurinda eitaka nokukora kasasiro.

### Okukora kasasiro

Egi ni kasasiro erikuruga omu mwata nari ebimera, ebirikuruga omukiyungu nari omumbuga ekarundanwa, ekijunda okagita omu musiri.

### Ebirikukoresibwa kukora kasasiro

Eitaka erikwiragura, amaizi, ebiti, eiju ryakashenda, amababi nebindi ebirikuruga omumatungo nk'enkari nari amasha.

### Okuronda omwanya gwokutaho kasasiro

Omwanya gwa kasasiro gushemereire kuba guri haihi nomusiri hare nobukooko nair endwara zebimera, ahu amaizi gatarikutarema, kandi hashemereire kuba hoomire.

Gigyezeho ninungi ahabwamasharuura.

**Nebya Rev. Ekesit Robert**

### TIST ILO PURU CAMM KI YAT MALO

Nicake ma TIST ocake kwede I Uganda I mwaka 2003, Otyeko medo dong keru pa lupur I dul matino. Man otime pi pito kwayi yadi mapatpat kacel ki pito cam.

Man twere pien yadi mukene cam pite iter-gi. Yadi magi bene gitwero pito-gi bene dwoko kero pa yamo piny weko pe balo cam.

Yadi ka gigpito I nget poto cam gwoko mol pa ngom pi kalele. Gin bene medo moc ngom, ka poti ma poto piny-ni otop

Yadi ma gipito I wang ngom juku lara ngom, pien nyuto wan apoki maber.

Yadi ma gicamo nyig-gi medo lim I cing lupur ka gucato nyig-gi-ni

Yadi ma gicamo nyo ig-gi konyo me acama I paco, tutwake, pi lutino.

Pito yadi ki cam konyo lweny I kom two.

Yadi magi kwanyo carbondioxide ki I yamo, miyo konyo me lwoko yamo wek obed maleng.

Man miyo acuku cwiny dano ducu me dongo I pur me pito yadi ki cam lawang acel.

**Man Caleb Kayabuki, lakwan yen me Kabale District aye ocoyo**

### PITO YAT I WANG NGOM.

Man obedo pito yat I wang acoo, kit pito yat man konyo I yoo mapol:-

Juko dano pe donyo I ngom

Gengo kwalo ngom

Yadi magi twero bedo calo tipo bot lee apita.

Itwero tic ki yadi magi me ka-ka tic ki cel me cello ngom. Pito yat man gengo mol pa ngom.

Pito yat I wang ngom pe mito ngom madit, pi man jo ma ngom-gi dit onyo tidi weng twero pito-ne

**Man Atukunda Nancy aye ocoyo**



## ATESA

### DUL MADIT MABER OMYERO ONEN NINING?

Dul matino gi-joke kacel me kelo dul madit, miyo ginywako tam ki tic kacel

- Dul madit omyero obed ki dul matino 30-50
- Omyero obed ki lutela-ne ducu.
- Omyero obed i kacoke dwe ki dwe
- Omyero obed ki poto me pwonye
- Omyero obed ki ngec me pur magwoko moc ngom
- Omyero ogwok kit yoo me tic-ce
- Omyero obed ki jami ma pi-gi tego pa TIST (TIST values)
- Omyero obed ki ka pito kodi
- Omyero obed ki lutela ma gileyo tela aleya

*Man Caleb Turyamureba me Rukungiri aye ocoyo*

### PUR MA GWOKO DANO DOK KELO LIM I CING DANO

Man obedo pur me gwoko kabedo ma orumu-wa. Gitiyo kwede ki ngec mapaco ki ma ginongo ki woko, gitiyo kwede i yoo me gwoko doo ki anyai. Tic ki cet dyang ki oboke ma otop me medo moc ngom. Gitiyo bene ki yugi ma aa ki iot tedo ma giweko top.

Ngom ma iwiye, pii, lung jami, buru, pot yat cet ki lac lee.

Omyero iyer ka yubu moc ngom man obed cok ki poto ma ibi tero iye-ni, omyero obed kama two ki anyai Pe iye.

Bur-ne myero obed ma otwo dok iter tipo, ka itiyu kwede inongo cam ma cek mabup.

*Man Rev Ekesit Robert aye ocoyo.*

### ISINYIKOIKINIT TIST AKORU KEDE AIRA IKITO

Ageun na ageara TIST ko Uganda ko karu lo 2003, ejulaki ejautene lo aijar kotoma omwebai lu ejaasi atukona ludidik.

Isomauna nu koipone lo aira ikito lu egelegela

Kotoma abilasia nu ikito nu iraitai, isinyikoikinit TIST airayo na ikito lu ecamakinitos ikorion apol kokwap kec.

Epedorete ikito lu airayo da toma okoruon lu amisirin nu iraitai inyamat toma kec. Arai kiraikin da toma amisirin nu ejaasi ikorion toma epedorete araut nu ameda koipone ka lota:-

- Eraasi ikito lu nu itikitikete ekwam lo ekusi. Arai kiraikin ikito lu toma oikoru lo amisiri ingarakini aitikitik ekwam lo epedori amunamuna iraan
- Ingarakinete ikito lu kotoma aitikitik ailotanar naka alupok. Ingarakinete ataagoro kec aridakinit

alupok tetere mam akipi arai ekwam ilotanari kesi

- Ingarakinete ikito lu aitojokar ejautene lo alupok . Ne eraraunototor akwii kotoma okito ka lu, ebosiarete kotoma alupok kiyatakinete aiboliaikit toma alupok na da itojokaari edumune lo iraan
- Iswamaete ikito lu kwape ejenunet lo ikoru on . Arai kiraikin ikito lu toma oikoru ingarakinete aitidisiar ingungeta lu alupok
- Kwape imoriaritotor ikito lu ikito lu araito da kwape nat imiebeko, emucuga, emapera ka ice da ingarakinete aitojokar edumune lo akoriok kowai lo apiyai arai kegwelar
- Ingarakinete ikito lu araito aitojokar enyame kotoma otunga kanoi noi kotoma odwe .



Itijeete araito adekasinei kotoma awate wok

- Ingarakinitos ikito lu ainyam ekwam ngon lo aronon loka carbon kotoma okwam kwape idiope bore yen erai aitapoet kotoma TIST aitojokar ekuse. Ikito lu kirainikin toma amisirin wok kotoma ailainikina na edolit , epoloros ejok noi kosoikinete aitunga ejok na da ingarakini kesi ainyam ekwam ngon lo aronon . Ne eburoror ekitoi nen emasia ekwam da lo epol.

- Eraasi lu ikito lu epol ameda noi ka cut ne ejaasi akoriok ngon lu emametotor alupok lu ipu ka nu apukor imisirin nu tiok nu ikito. Kwape nat itunga lu ejaasi ari naka Kigezi ne ejaatatar akoriok kede alupok nu ikidioko .Aso esinyikoikinit engo akoriok wok luka TIST akoru ikito.

**Ewadikan : Ejaanakinan Aibunget odistrikta loka Kabale**

## AIRA TOMA OKORUON

Erai na airayo na ikito toma okoruon . Airayo na ikito na erai na ejok noi . Ingarakini da aitikitik iboro lu ipu noi kwape nat:

1. Ingarakini airayo na ikito kotoma okoruon aisukunyarit ngon lu ekotosi ailom toma alupok ka nuce . Etiono noi ituan arodiar akon lupok.
2. Ikito lu iraitai toma oikor eraasi etolim lo euriakata ibaren noinoi kotoma aiboisit na ipisitere ibaren
3. Ikito lu irayo toma oikor lu ingarakinete aigaleun aiboisit , kwape nat ngon lu ipudasi aipit ibaren epedorete aitwasam ikito lu kwape ipirin lu igaleunitos aiboisit
4. Ikito lu iraitai toma oikoru ingarakinete da aitikitik ailotanaro na alupok
5. Aiyatakin da itunga ngon lu ejaatar alupok

nu ikidioko epedorete aira ikito toma oikoruon . Angetakini engo abala ebe ngin tunganan kere epedori aira ikito , arai ijaatatar ijo alupok nu ikidioko arai nu ipu koipone lo aira ikito oikoru.

**Ewadikan : Atukunda Nancy**

## EIPONE BANI EBEITOR AIBUNGET NA-JOKAN AJAUT

- Imorikikinos atukona nu didik aisomaun atukot na epol na enyaritai aibunget, kotoma aswam nu iyatakinos atukona ace nudidik adukuno ne da emoriata imwebai aomisio kaswam da nu epolok .
- Aibunget na ajokan ibusakinit ajaut kede atukona nu didik 30- 50
- Kojaatar engarenok kere
- Aitolot aurianeta kangon lap
- Kojaatatar amisirin nu itetemoret
- Kojatatar acoa naka akor na tinen kwana
- Kojaatatar aiwadikaeta nu aibunget
- Kojaatatar isulai lu abeit
- Kojenete nu tupitono kotoma TIST
- Kojaatatar aiboisio nu ipepeet ikito
- Kisirimete eingarenone

**Ewadikan : Caleb Turyamureba Rukungiri**

## AKORU NA ITEKOORO

Ngesi akoru na eyuarit isuban lu Edeke

Imoriarit na aitwasam iboro lu ijaatatar ooni kede acoa na etatai ka aijen . Imoriarit aitikitik ikur kede adekasinei kotoma alupok ka asinyikoikinit na aiswamauno na ebolia lo itwasama

Ebolia





## KISWAHILI

Erai yen ibore yen isomaunitai kede iraan, agasia na epieunono kopibiro ka aoret ido aipikakin toma misiri

Iboro lu itwasama kotoma oisomae lo ebolia

Alupok, akipi, akito, ekuron, akwii ka aoret arai ekulam

Asekun aiboisit na iswamaere ebolia

Ekot aiboisit koyapiete kede amisiri . Ekot korai aiboisit na engaleete ake lupok komamei adeka kede ikur kotoma .Komam erai aiboisit na ibwau-nunei akipi. Ekot abokikin aipany na ebolia tom otolim kwap na ekitoi korai aipany na eonit

Kiswamainene nu ka nu esake lo ajokan

Ewadikan: Rev. Ekeesit Robert

## TIST INA KUKUZA KILIMO YA MISITU

Tangu TIST ilianza nchini Uganda mnamo 2003, imeboresha maisha ya washiriki wa Vikundi Vidogo.

Hii imefanywa kupitia kupanda aina ya mti mbali mbali.

Miongoni mwa aina hizo za mti, TIST pia inakuza ukuaji wa mti ya kilimo misitu.

mti ya kilimo mseto ni ile miti ambayo inaweza kupandwa ndani ya bustani za mazao.

Mti hii pia inaweza kupandwa kando ya mipaka ya bustani ya mazao. Wakati wa kupandwa katika bustani za mazao, zinaweza kuwa na faida kwa njia zifuatazo.

Miti ya kilimo cha misitu hutumiwa kama vipuri vya upepo. miti hii inapopandwa kando ya mipaka ya mazao, itazuia upepo usiharibu mazao.

Mti ya kilimo cha misitu inaweza kusaidia kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo. Mizizi yao hufunga ardhi mahali ili isioshe na maji ya bomba au upepo mkali.

Pia husaidia kuongeza virutubisho ndani ya udongo. wakati mti hii ya kilimo cha miti ikitoa majani na majani huongeza virutubishi kwenye mchanga na kuboresha mazao kwenye mchanga na kuboresha uzalishaji wa mazao.

Miti ya kilimo cha misitu pia hufanya kama mipaka ya ardhi. Wakati wa kupandwa kando ya mipaka wanaweza kusaidia kumaliza mizozo ya ardhi.

kwa kuwa miti ya kilimo mseto inajumuisha miti ya matunda kama vile maembe, machungwa, na guavas, zinaweza kusaidia kuboresha mapato ya mkulima wakati unauzwa sokoni.

Matunda haya ya kilimo cha mseto pia husaidia kuboresha lishe ya watu, haswa watoto wadogo. Pia huzuia kuenea kwa magonjwa.



miti ya kilimo ya misitu pia husaidia kutenganisha kaboni kutoka anga, kama moja ya malengo ya TIST kuunda mazingira mazuri. mti ya kilimo cha misitu, ikipandwa ndani ya bustani za mazao na imepanuliwa vizuri, hukua kubwa na kusaidia kuondoa hewa mbaya ndani ya anga, i.e.

Ni muhimu hasa kwa wakulima ambao wanaweza kuwa hawana ardhi kubwa ya kupanda mashamba makubwa. mfano ni mkoa wa Kigezi ambapo wakulima wana viwanja vidogo. Kwa hivyo, ninahimiza wakulima wetu wa TIST kukumbatia kilimo cha mseto.

**Caleb Kayabuki: Cluster Savant, Wilaya ya Kabale**

### **KUPANDA MIPAKA**

Hii ndio aina ya upandaji miti uliofanywa kando ya mipaka. aina hii ya upandaji miti ni nzuri sana. Kwa kweli, inazuia vitu vingi sana. Kwa mfano:

Upandaji wa mipaka huzuia mmiliki kutoka kwa wavamizi wa ardhi. Kwa msaada wa upandaji wa mipaka, ni ngumu sana kuiba ardhi yako.

mti iliyopandwa kando ya mpaka inaweza kuwa kama kivuli kwa wanyama wa kufugwa haswa kwenye shamba.

Zaidi ya hayo, aina hii ya shamba inaweza kupunguza kazi ya uzio, kama wale wanaotaka kutengeneza shamba kwa wanyama wa nyumbani, wanaweza kutumia miti hii iliyopandwa katika mpaka wake kama kura za uzio.

miti iliyopandwa mpakani pia inaweza kudhibiti mmomonyoko wa udongo.

Kwa kuongezea, watu ambao wana kipande kidogo cha ardhi na wanaotaka kupanda miti wanaweza pia kufanya mazoezi ya kupanda mipaka. ninahitimisha kwa kusema kwamba kila mtu anaweza kupanda miti ikiwa una shamba ndogo, au ardhi kubwa, kwa kufanya mazoezi ya kupanda mipaka.

**Na Akatukunda Nancy**

### **NGUZO NZURI INAPASWA KUONEKANA VIPI?**

- \* Vikundi vidogo vinakusanyika pamoja kuunda kikundi kikubwa au nguzo na wa kifanya hivi, vikundi vingine zaidi vitaundwa, na washiriki watashirikiana ya kawaida na kazi kubwa inafanywa.
- \* Nguzo nzuri inapaswa kuwa na vikundi 30-50.
- \* Inapaswa kuwa na viongozi wote.
- \* Inapaswa kutekeleza mikutano kila mwezi.
- \* Inapaswa kuwa na bustani za maandamano.
- \* Inapaswa kuwa na maarifa ya Kilimo cha Uhifadhi (CF).
- \* Inapaswa kuwa na rekodi sahihi.
- \* Inapaswa kuwa na rekodi sahihi za uwajibikaji.
- \* Inapaswa kuwa na maarifa ya Maadini ya TIST.
- \* Inapaswa kuwa na vitanda vya kitalu.
- \* Inapaswa kuwa na uongozi wa mzunguko.

**Na Caleb Turyamureba- wa wilaya-Rukungiri**

### **KILIMO ENDELEU**

Ni mchakato wa kuhifadhi mazingira ya maliasili.

Inajumuisha utumiaji wa ujuzi wa asili na kiufundi na maarifa, Inajumuisha wadudu na udhibiti wa udongo, kuboresha katika utengenezaji wa shamba na mbolea.

### **Mbolea ya mbolea**

ni samadi iliyotengenezwa kwa mimea ya mimea, jikoni iliyobaki na kuoza kabla ya kupakwa kwenye bustani.

Matumizi ya nyenzo katika kutengeneza mbolea ya mbolea

Udongo wa juu, maji, mbao, majivu, majani na vitu



vya wanyama (yaani, mavi, mkojo).

Kuchagua tovuti ya kutengeneza mbolea

Tovuti inapaswa kuwa karibu na bustani. tovuti inapaswa iwe kwa enep katika lisilo na wadudu wa magonjwa na magonjwa. Eneo lisilo na mahali pa kukusanya maji. Mashimo / mashimo yanapaswa kukauka chini ya kivuli / chini ya mti.

Jizoeshe kwa mavuno mazuri.

Mchungaji. Ekesit Robert



Nursery bed established by volunteer trainers in NU expansion in Lira District





FOR TIST general inquires about TIST expansion, Payments, Trainings, small group formation and registration, and Tree Planting call: **0785 - 322715 (TIST Answer Desk)**

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