



THE TREE

The International Small Group
and Tree Planting Program

CLEAN AIR
ACTION
CORPORATION

TIST NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 2023



Kichen garden practiced by group of farmers in Kiyanga Cluster



CS managing a nusery bed at home so as to increase seedlings of small groups.



Cluster meeting sambye Village in Kiryandongo



Digging holes for conservation farming in Kabale in Kamuganguzi cluster

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.

ADDRESS:

*TIST Uganda.
 Bushenyi Town, Liberation Road - Kitokye Lane
 P.O. Box 232, Bushenyi,
 Uganda, East Africa. Tel: 0772 058 868 / 0773 716960 / 0772360429 / 0783910878
 Website: www.tist.org, info@i4ei.org*

IN THIS ISSUE:

- FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS.
- THE MOST COMMON METHODS FOR PRE-TREATMENT.
- PROCEDURE.
- SEED BED PREPARATION.

Contents

This newsletter has been translated into different languages;

English.....1
 Runyankole.....2
 Kiswahili.....3
 Luganda.....4
 Luo.....5
 Ateso.....6



SMALL GROUP FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Question: How do farmers who harvest their trees impact farmers who maintain them? The farmer who cuts down trees harms the other farmers and the TIST program as a whole, as this reduces the tonnes of carbon in the inventory, so less sales, and considering the Small Group had received advance payments, this means the other farmers will have money deducted on sharing profit. The program credibility is lost as carbon tonnes bought by clients will no longer be there to be shown, this harms the TIST program's image more.

2. Question: Will those who harvest and replant get to share in the profits? Yes, it is important to replace the lost carbon tonnes and get even more from that grove area. However, the Best Practice is to keep the grove alive for a full 30 years, to maximize benefits to everybody.

3. Question: At what point do farmers with small trees begin to share in the profits? The farmers with small trees begin to share profits as soon as their trees are big enough and quantified. Profits are sale of carbon, less advanced money and cost of the Small Group services. Farmers share profits based on how much carbon is in their trees.

4. Question: If farmers received Profit Share last year, are they receiving Profit Share this year? The profits are shared each and every year that we are profitable. Each year, the Profit Share is from that year's profits.

5. Question: If a farmer's trees are destroyed by landslide/fires/disease, are the rest of the farmers groves impacted for carbon payment? What if they replant? Yes, the carbon payment is impacted, as it will reduce the number of trees and in essence, the number of carbon tonnes. To replant more trees is the Best Practice, to get back the number of trees and carbon tonnes.

6. Question: What is the profit sharing? How is it calculated? Sale of carbon tonnes - cost of the program = profit. So, 70% of the profit goes to farmers, and 30% of the profit goes to Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC). CAAC finances TIST, expansion to new areas, and helps in "Packaging" of carbon. Better said: Revenue – expenses = profits.

7. Question: How do farmers qualify for the Profit Share? Farmers plant trees and have them quantified to qualify for Profit Share. Once we make profit, the farmers get 70% of the profit and CAAC gets 30% of the profit. Farmers continue to qualify each year, if they keep their trees alive for 30 years.

8. Question: How can a Small Group calculate what their share is? Please read your voucher for information on how many tonnes you have, the amount per tonne, and the total prepayments made to your Small Group. As a Small Group, they discuss between themselves how to share their profit, this in itself helps the farmers make their own decision in the spirit of the Small Group organization.

9. Question: Why is the Profit Share important to TIST? Profit is money made by farmers. This helps in paying off many bills like school fees, food, clothing, etc., Thus, it is very important to farmers. Profit Share is important to Clean Air Action Corporation because it helps the program to expand to more farmers.

10. Question: If a farmer harvests, can they still receive Profit Sharing? If not, why? No, as profits are made by sale of carbon tonnes, so if trees are harvested, no sale is done on carbon tonnes, so no profit. Harvesting hurts the farmers who remain in the program.

11. Question: Who gets the remaining 30% of the profits? CAAC. This attracts people to invest in TIST, helps to pay for the costs in developing TIST, helps pay

for costs of packaging the carbon, expansion, office expenses, employee's salaries and reimbursements, and many more costs.

12. Question: Does each Small Group receive the same amount for Profit Share? No. The amount of Profit Share depends on the amount of carbon tonnes sequestered from the Small Group's trees.

13. Question: How often does the Profit Share occur? The Profit Share will be received each and every year that we are profitable.

14. Question: If part of a grove is destroyed by natural causes, does the rest qualify? Yes

15. Question: When a grove exists but hasn't been updated, can it affect the Profit Share? When it is updated are the tonnes lost in the meantime? Yes. Small Groups which have not been updated in the last 18 months will not receive the Profit Share. When the grove is quantified, all of the accrued tonnes are captured and eligible for payment.

16. Question: For farmers with less than 1,000 trees they ask us why they are not paid. What can we tell them? Farmers with less than 1,000 trees need to plant more trees for them to qualify for prepayments. The GHG contract says that farmers will plant 1,000 trees in the first year of joining TIST and 5,000 trees in the first five years.

17. Question: Can we give tonnage information by grove instead of group? No. TIST works with Small Groups and not individuals by grove.

18. Question: Will carbon/Profit Share continue for 30 years? Yes. As long as the trees are kept alive and TIST has profits to share.

19. Question: How much carbon can a tree sequester? How much is this worth? A tree can sequester more than one tonne of carbon. Trees should be kept alive for 30 years to maximize this carbon. Carbon prices depend on the global carbon markets. TIST has sold tonnes from between \$3-10 US, before expenses.

THE MOST COMMON METHODS FOR PRE-TREATMENT ARE:

(a) Soaking seeds in hot water until the seeds look swollen. This is used for seeds of trees such as calliandra, most acacias, tamari, leucaena and albizia. Procedure: boil water and pour it over seeds in a container. Allow to cool and leave the seed in the water until the seeds look swollen.

(b) Soaking seed in cold/cool water. This method is recommended for seeds that have soft seed coats such as sesbania, tephrosia, dalbergia species, gmelina, Gliricidia, sesbania and Acacia augustissima, etc.

The time for soaking varies between 12-48 hours, depending on the tree species.

Procedure:

- Soak the seeds in cold water until it is two times its volume
- Remove all floating seeds



RUNYAKORE

• Sow the remaining seeds at the bottom in containers in the nursery, or direct sow directly in the field after

(c) Cracking the seed shell method. This method is used for tree species with a hard coat like melia (mukau), podo, croton megalocarpus, etc. The cracking is done to allow water penetration for easy germination. Cracking is done using a sharp knife, a stone, or a cracking machine.

(d) Nicking - cut slightly the seed at one tip to allow water to penetrate (Ref to the Tree Seed Toolkit for farmers). Seeds such as Croton megalocarpus, Neem, Cassia spp. and Kei apple can be sown directly into the container. Fine and light seeds such as Eucalyptus and Casuarina are sown in transplant beds and later pricked out into containers. It is important that fine seed is mixed with sand and uniformly broadcast on the seedbed to avoid overcrowding that can lead to damping off.

Do not sow the seed too deep in the soil; the depth of holes should depend on the size of the seeds (usually 5 mm to 1 cm). Sowing too deep is likely to prolong seed germination period, or seeds may rot. Put a seed in each hole; gently cover with soil equal to the size of the seed itself. Water the pots.

Make a light shade with grass (netting material) to cover the pots or the seed bed after sowing.

Water the sown seeds twice a day, early in the morning before 9.00am and in the evening after 4.00pm. If this is not possible, then water in the evening only, since most of the water at this time is taken-up by the plant since there is very little evaporation.

Seed bed preparation:

Nursery beds can be arranged in different ways. Potted seedlings can be raised on a flat bed, or can be set into a sunken bed, which is a basin like excavation of about 1m by 1m and about 10cm deep. Such a structure holds seedlings together and helps to conserve water in dry areas. Raised beds are used for establishing bare-rooted seedlings; as the sides of the bed can be broken down to reveal the roots of plants, ready for transplanting. Staking slats of wood into the ground in a square or rectangle, with sides of about 1m and then filling this structure with soil (mixed with sand if possible) makes a raised bed. Alternatively, the sides can be made from bricks or the like. It is normal to germinate small seeds such as e.g. blue gum (eucalyptus), sesbania or cypress in such seedbeds, to allow them to germinate before transferring small seedlings to pots or planting them directly.

EBIBUZO EBIRIKUKIRA KUBUZIBWA ZA GURUUPU ENKYE

1.Ekibuuzo: Abahingi b'emiti abarikugitema nibaasisira bata abo abariku-gireebrera? Omuhingi arikutema emiti naasisira aba abarikugireeberera hamwe na TIST okutwarira hamwe ahabwokucendeeza taani za kaboni, okuguza kukye, abahingi aba guruu batunga akasiimo kakye kandi amagoba nigaija kusharwaho aha kubagana. TIST neija kunaga obwesigwa ahakuba obwingi bwa kaboni abuyayorekire bwasharwaho kandi kishaiisha ekishushani kya TIST.

2.Ekibuuzo: Abarikutema emiti bakabyara endiijo nibabagana aha magoba? Eego, nikirungi kugaruzaho kaboni eyasisikaire omu misiri yaabo. Kwonka nikirungi kurinda emiti ekahisya emya 30 kwenda kukanyisa amagoba.

3.Ekibuuzo: Abahingi ab'emiti mikye nibatandika kutunga amagoba ryari? Ni obu emiti yaabo yaakura ekahanguha reeru ekabarwa. Amagoba nigaruga omukuguza orwoya waihaho sente ezirikuba zihairwe abahingi nobuheereza bwa za guruupu enkye. Abahingi nibabagana amagoba kurugirira obwingi bwa kaboni eyaaruga omu miti yaabo.

4.Ekibuuzo: Abahingi baatunga amagoba omwaka aguhwaire, n'ogu nibagatunga? Amagoba nibagatunga buri mwaka kurigirira ahakumugurize orwoya.

5.Ekibuuzo: Emiti y'omuhingi kuyaakusiishwa omuag, omuriro nari endwara, nikisiisira kita omurushuburo rwa kaboni, kandi kiyaakubyara endiijo? Ego orushuburo rwa kaboni nirukwawaho ahakuba emiti neeba yaacendeera hamwe na taani z'orwoya. Okubyara endiijo miti nenkora nungi kugaruzaho emiti na taani za kaboni ezisisikaire.

6.Ekibuuzo: Okubagana amagoba nikuuha, kandi nikibarwa kita? Oku nookwata sente ezaaruga omuguza kaboni zaoona waihaho sente ezikore-sibwe omu puroguramu zoon naahasigara amagoba. Reeru ebicweka 70 ahari 100, nigaza omubahingi reeru ebicweka 30 ahari 100 nigaza omu CAAC. Ekitongore kya CAAC nikiha sente aba TIST omumyanya emisya nomukusibagye orwoya.

7.Ekibuuzo: Ekirikureetera omuhingi yaahika okubagana amagoba? Abahingi nibahinga emiti ekura reeru bagibara, baguza kaboni reeru babagana amagoba. Reeru abahingi batunga ebicweka 70 ahari 100 kandi CAAC etunga obucweka 30 bwamagoba buri mwaka obwe abahingi bagumya emiti kurenga emyaka 30 na.

8.Ekibuuzo: Guruupu neebara eta amagoba gaayo? Shoma vookya ya guruupu yaawe y'okushashuriraho orebe taani za kaboni ezimwine, sente za buir taani na sente za guruupu yanyu. Buri guruupu neeshutama etensa okubarabagane amagoba gaabo omumutima gwa guruupu murungi boona hamwe.

9.Ekibuuzo: Ahabwenki okubagana amagoba nikirungi omu TIST? Amagoba ni sente ezikozirwe abahingi nekyomuhendo kuzimanya bakehamu



kushashura fiizi ebyokurya, ebijwaro n'ebindi kandi aba CAAC nikihwera kushashura egi enkora egi kujanjaara omubicweka ebindi.

10.Ekibuuzo: Omuhingi yaatema emiti ye naatunga amagoba nari? Ngaaha. Amagoba nigaruga omukuguza orwoya kuruga omumiti. Yaaba ataine miti naaba ataine eki agurize kandi eki nikisisira abahingi abandi omu guruupu.

11.Ekibuuzo: Orikutuunga obucweka 30% obwasigara. Nibitarwa aba CAAC abarikusiga sente omu TIST, kugitunguura, omukusiba kaboni kuhanguha, sente za ofiisi, empeera yabakozi n'endiyo nshashura.

12.Ekibuuzo: Buri guruupu netunga amagoba garikwingana? Ngaha. Obwingi bwamagoba niburuga omu bwingi bwemiti ebazirwe na kaboni erikurugamu.

13.Ekibuuzo: Amagoba nigatungwa buri mwanya ki? Amagoba nigatungwa buri mwaka ogukozirwemu amagoba.

14.Ekibuuzo: Omusiri gw'omuhingi omwe gwateerwa ebihikirizi, abandi nibatunga amagoba? Eego.

15.Ekibuuzo: Omusiri gwaba guriho kwonka gutarimubihandiko bishwimirwe niguteganya amagoba, kandi gwashwimirwa kaboni erikurugamu neereeta amagoba? Eego. Guruupu yoona ei emisiri yaabo etashwimirwe omu meezi 18 agabuba gahingwire, terikutunga magoba. Kurikubarwa, taani zoona nizireetwa hamwe etyo eza omu zibarikushashura.

16.Ekibuuzo: Abahingi abatarikuhisya miti 1000, nibatunga akasiimo? Abahingi abarikuhisya miti 1000 tibarikutunga magoba. Endagaano ya GHG neegira ngu abahingi nibabyara 1000 omumwaka gwokubanza baba bagiire omu TIST, reeru bagira emiti 5000 omu mwaka etaano erikukurataho.

17.Ekibuuzo: Amakuru ga taani eitusharwire nitugaha burimuhingi nari omu guruupu? Ngaaha. Nimugaheereza guruupu. TIST neekorera omu za guruupu etari omuhingi buhingi.

18.Ekibuuzo: Amagoba kuruga omu kaboni nigagumaho kuhisya emyaka 30? Eego. Kasita emiti egumaho eyemereire kandi TIST eguma einemu omukono.

19.Ekibuuzo: Omuti gumwe nigurugamu kaboni erikwingana ki, kandi neegura ki? Omuti gumwe nigurugwamu taani emwe ya kaboni, kwonka emiti eshemereire kukura ekahisya emyaka 30 yaaza kurugamu kaboni ehikire. Sente za kaboni nizirugirira ahakatare akensi yoona. TIST egurize taani ahagati ya doora 3-10 ezamerica etakahireho ebi eteiremu.

EGI N'EMWE AHA MIRINGO Y'OKUTEBEKANISA ENSIGO

a) Zitumbikye omu maize garikwosya, zibe nkezahaga. Omu nimwe hari ensigo eza Calliandra, Acacia, Tamari, Leucaena na Albizia.

Entwaza: Teeka amaizi gatabure ogashukye omukikwato, tegyereza gahororombe, tamu ensigo ozitumbikye zishushe nkezaahaga.

b)Tumbika ensigo omumaizi mabisi garikufuka ahabwensigo eziine ebishushu byorobi nka Sesbalia, Dalbergia, species, gmelina, Gliricidia na Acacia augustissima nezindi.

Obwire bwokutumbika nahagati y'eshaahs 12-48 kurugirira ahansigo

Entwaza

-Tumbika ensigo omu maize mabisi oreebe ngu zaanywa

-Ensigo eziraaze ahamutwe gwamaizi oziihemu

-Ensigo ezaaguma ahansi obe nizo wabyara omu nasare nari omu musiri.

c)Okubarura ensigo ekishushu: Eki kiri omunsigo nak Melia, Podo, Croton megalocarps nezindi. Ekuzibarura nikureetera amaizi gataaha omunsigo omunda zikakura gye. Nookoresa omusyo, eibaare nari ekyoma.

d)Okushara ahakicweka kimwe ky'ensigo. Reetu amaizi gakataahamu (Juriza Tree seed toolkit for farmers). Eki nikikorwa ahansigo nka crotonum egalocarpus, neem, cassia SPP nezindi.

-Zishare ozite omumukyebe. Nizikorwa ahansigo zoorobi nka karitunsina casuarinas. Nikirungi ensigo wazijwanza nomushenyi otakaziteire omu beedi kwenda ngu zitakwatana zikafa.

-Ensigo ezi otazibyara ahansi okuzimu. Oburaingwa bw'ekiina bube nibwingana 5mm-1cm. okuzisiga hare okuzimu nikizireetera zaaturaho kumera obundi zifa. Buri nsigo gite yonka kandi ijuzaho eitaka ririkwingana noburaingwa gw'ensigo. Shukyerereraho amaizi ahamutwe. Sangiraho nebinyansi ahamutwe gwabeedi waaheza kusiga shukyera omukasheshe nomwabazyo nari omumwazyo gwonka.

-Okutebekanisa akasiri k'ensigo nari beedi: Nookatebekanisa omumiringo mingi: ensigo ezomubupapura noozita ahaterine kandi hatungukire nari beedi ekozire nk'ebaafu, mita 1 ahari 1 reeru ahansi cm 10. Amaizi nigagumamu omu kyanda.

-Obusiri obutungwire niburungi ahansigo ezitarikureeta mizi nari yombekyesa amatofari. Eki nikikorwa omunsigo nka blue guru (karitunsi, sesbania, cypress) nikizihwera kukuragye otakazitweire kuzibyara omu musiri omuhango.



KISWAHILI

VIKUNDI NDOGO MARA NYINGI - VINA UULIZA MASWALI.

1. Swalii: Jinsi gani yenye wa mkulima ambae kusha vuuna mtii yao, wanashirikia wa mkulima ambae kusha jedumisha?

Mkulima mwenye anakata chini mtii, ana madharia (umiza) wa mkulima wengine na Mpango ya TIST kwa ujumla, na hii ina punguza matanni ya kaboni katika Hesabu na nyayo ya kuuza, na kuzingatia kundi ndogo alikuwa kusha pokea malipo ya kuendeleza, hii ina manisha wale wa mkulima wengine wata punguziwa fedha zao kuusu kuushirikiana faida.

Uaminifu wa Mpango itaa potea kama ma tanni za kaboni zime nunuliwa na wateja, nahazita kuapo tenna zakuonesha, hii ina madharia (umiza) Sanna picha ya Mpango za TIST.

2. Swalii: Awoo wa mkulima wenye wanna vuuna na kupandaikiza, wanna Pata kuushirikiana kwa faida? Ndio, ni Cha muhimu Sanna kurudishiamu ma tanni za kaboni zilie potezwa na kupata Sanna mingi kutoka kwa shamba za eneo hio.

Lakini, mazoezi Bora ni kulinda mashamba kama ziko hai, kwa mudha wa miaka thalasinini (30yrs), kwa kuongezea faida kwa kila mtu.

3. Swalii: kwa hatua gani kwenye wa mkulima wenye mtii kidogo, wanna azia kuushirikiana faida? wa mkulima wenye mtii kidogo wanna anzaa kushiriki faida zao kama mtii zao zina kua kubwa na kuesabika na kupimwa, faida ni uuzaji ya kaboni, chini ya fedha ya kuendeleza na gharama za huduma ya kundi ndogo.

Wa mkulima wanna shirikiana faida zao kulingana jinsi idadi ya kaboni yenye ikoo kwa mtii zao.

4. Swalii: kama wa mkulima wali pokea shirika yao ya faida Yao mwaka iliopita, tenna wata pokea faida ya shirika tenna mwaka huu? Ma faida zina gawanna mara moja na kwa kila mwaka ndie tunna faidika kila mwaka, faida ya shirika ina tokaa kwa faida ya mwaka hio tuu.

5. Swalii: kama mtii za wa mkulima zime haribiwa na njee ya maji au motto au magongwa, sasa wa mkulima wenye kushabakia na mashamba zao wanna shikiliwa malipo ya kaboni? Alafu kama wamee panda mara nyingi, ndio malipo ya kaboni ina shikiliwa, kama vile ita punguza idadi ya mtii na kiini, ya idadi ya ma tanni ya kaboni, kwa kupanda idadi ya mtii na ma tanni ya kaboni.

6. Swalii: Kuushirikiana faida ndie nini? na ina esabikaje?

Kuuza kwa ma tanni za kaboni -gharama ya Mpango=faida, 50,70% ya faida inaenda kwa wa mkulima na 30% ya faida ina enda kwa hatua ya shirika kuusu hewa safi (CAAC).

CAAC ina wekaa fedha kwa TIST, na upanuzi kwa eneo mpya, na ina saidia kwa kuweka kaboni kwa mfuko. Alisema Bora: Gharama ya mapato=faida.

7. Swalii: Jinsi ambae wa mkulima wanna kuhitimika kwa kupata shirika ya faida? Wa mkulima wanna panda mtii na zinna esabika na kupimwa ndie wahitimike kwa shirika ya faida.

Mara moja tukifanya faida, wa mkulima wanna pata 70% ya faida na CAAC ina pata 30% ya faida.

Wa mkulima wanaendelea kwa kuhitimika kila mwaka, kama wakilinda mtii zao kua hai muudha wa miaka thalasinini (30yrs).

8. Swalii: Jinsi gani kundi ndogo ina weza kuesabu shirika ya faida yao?

Tofadhali soma karatasi ya vocha kuusu habari mingii ya ma tanni ambae munao, kiasi ya kila tanni, na jumla ya malipo ya kwanza ilie fanyika kwa kundi ndogo yako.

Kama kundi ndogo, wanna jadhiliana kati yao wenye wee jinsi ya ku shirikiana faida zao, hii binafusi ina saidia wa mkulima kufanya mahamuzi yao peke katika Roho ya kuushirikiana kwa kundi ndogo.

9. Swalii: Kwanini kuushirikiana faida nia muhimu kwa TIST?

Faida ni fedha ilie fanyiwa na wa mkulima. Hii ina saidia kwa kulipa miswada mingii sasa, fedha za shule, chakula, mavazi, na zingine kwahivyo nia muhimu Sanna kwa wa mkulima.

Kushiriki faida nia muhimu kwa hatua ya shirika kuusu hewa safi (CAAC) kwajili ina saidia kupanua Mpango kufikia wa mkulima wengii.

10. Swalii: kama mkulima akivunna, anaweza kubaki kama anapokea faida ya shirika? Kama hapanna, Kwanini? Hapanna, kama faida zina fanyiwa na kuuza

ma tanni ya kaboni, sasa kama mtii zime vuniwa, hakuna huuzaji inafanyika kwa ma tanni za kaboni, kwa hivyo hakuna faida.

Kuvuna ina humiza wa mkulima ambae wanna bakia ndani ya Mpango ya TIST.

11. Swalii: Nani ndie anaa pata 30% mwenye ina bakia kwa faida? CAAC. hii ina kuvutia watu kuwekeza ndani ya Mpango ya TIST zina saidia kwa kulipa gharama ya kueka kaboni kwa mifuko, upanuzi, gharama ya offisi mshahara ya wafanyakazi na malipo (kulipa), na gharama zingine nyingi.

12. Swalii: ina wezekana? Vikundi ndogo kupokea, kiasi ya faida sawa na zingine? Apanaa. Kiasi ya shirika ya faida hutegemea juu ya kiasi ya ma tanni ya kaboni ilie nyonyewe kutoka kwa mtii kwa mtii za vikundi ndogo.

13. Swalii: Jinsi gani ndie kupokea shirika ya faida, itaa pokaewa Mara na kila mwaka yenye tuna Faith.

Jinsi mara ngapi ndie shere ya kuushirikiana faida? Faida ya shirika itaa zaidi kupokeleo mara naara kila mwaka

14. Swalii: kama sehemu moja ya shamba ime haribiwa. na sababu ya asili, sasa sehemu zingine zina weza kuhitimishwa? Ndio.

15. Swalii: Kama shamba ime kuepo lakini easabiwe na isambazwe kwa mutandao, ina weza kuathiri shirika ya faida? Kama ime esabika na kusambazwa ma tanni zinae potelea kwa wakati mufupi? ndie vikundi ndogo vyenye vijija esabiwa na ku sambazwa kwa mutandao kwa wakati wa miezi kumi nanane (18month) ilie pita azitaweza kupokea shirika ya faida, kama shamba ime uathirishwa, zote ma tanni zilie shikwa na kufinwya zita hakikishwa kwa malipo.

16. Swalii: Kwa wa mkulima wenye mtii chini ya elefu moja (1000) wanna tuuliza Kwanini tujja pata malipo? Sasa tuambie nini? wa mkulima wenye mtii chini ya elefu moja (1000), wanna hitajika kupanda mtii kwa wingii ndie wa ehitimiewe kwa malipo ya kwanza. mkataba wa GHG ina sema yakwanba wa mkulima wata panda mtii elefu moja (1000) katika mwaka wa kwanza wa kujiungana kwa TIST na mtii elefu tano (5,000) katika miaka tano ya kwanza.

17. Swalii: Sisi tuna weza kupeana habari ya kipeke, kupitia kwa shambani baadhi ya vikundi? Hapanna, TIST ina fanya kazi pamoja na vikundi ndogo na sio kwa mtu na binafusi na shamba zakee.

18. Swalii: Kuushirikiana ya faida/kuuza kaboni, itaa endelea paka kwa miaka (30yrs) thalasinini? ndio Bora ma mtii zikilindwa kama hai na TIST inao faida ya kushiriki.

19. Swalii: Jinsi idadi ngapi ya kaboni yenye ina wezwa kunyonyewa kutoka kwa mtii? na hii nayo thamani ya nini?

Mtii na weza kunyonyewamu zaidi juu ya tanni moja ya kaboni, mtii lazima ziliindwe kama ni hai (muzima) kwa muuda wa miaka (30yrs) thalasinini kwa kuongezea hii kaboni.

Bei ya kaboni ina lingana na soko ya kimataifa ya kaboni.

TIST ime uzaa ma tanni kati ya \$3-10 us, kabila gharama.

MA NJIA ZAIDI NA ZAKAWAIDA KUUSU MATIBABU YA KWANZA NII?.

(a) Kuloweka Mbegu - kwa maji moto paka Mbegu ifanane sasa ime vimba, hii ina tumikiwa kwa Mbegu ya mtii kama calliandra, zaidi aacias, tamarin (ukwaju), leucaena na albizia.

Utaratibu: uchemshe maji na umwage juu Mbegu katika chombo, uruhusu ilie baaridi na uwache Mbegu katika maji mpaka Mbegu zionekane, kama kusha vimba.

(b) kuloweka Mbegu - katika baaridi /kwa maji baaridi Hii njia ime pendwa kwajili ya Mbegu zenye zinayo ngozi laini kama sasa sesbania, tephrosia, Aina ya dalbergia, gmelina, gliricidia na acacia ougustissima na zingine.

Wakati wa kuloweka Mbegu Katika maji ina lingana kati ya mashamba 12-48. kutegemea kwa Aina za mtii.

Utaratibu:



Weka Mbegu Katika maji mpaka ikue mara mbili ya kiasi ya maji.

Towaa Mbegu yote yenye ina onekana juu ya maji.

Panda Mbegu mwenye kushabakia kwa chombo kwa kitanda ya kitalu au panda moja kwa moja Mbegu kwa shamba baadhaye.

(c) Njia ya kupasua ngozi ya Mbegu.

Njia hii ina tumikiwa kwa Aina za mtii ya ngozi ngumu, sasa melia (mukau), podi, croton, megaloarpus na zingine nyingi.

Kupasua ina fanyika kuruhusu maji kupenya kwa rahisi kwajili ya kuata (kumea).

Kupasua ina fanyika, Kwa kutumia kisuu mkali, jiwe au mashine ya kupasua.

(d) Kuongeze- kata kidogo kwa mudomo ya Mbegu ndie uruhusu maji kupenya ndani ya Mbegu (kya mufano kwa Mbegu ya mtii pia kwa chombo kya wa mkulima).

Mbegu sasa croton, megaloarpus, Neem, cassia spp na kei apple ina wezekana kwa kupandikizwa kwa chombo.

Mbegu laini na nzuri sasa mikaratusi na casuari na Zina pandwa kwa kitalu yenye kupandikizwa na baadhaye uchomoa njia katika chombo.

Nia muhimu ya kwamba Mbegu nzuri ichanganywe pamoja na muchanga na kwa utaratibu itandazwe kwa kitalu kya Mbegu, kwa kujiadhari kufinyiliwa kwa wingi yenye ina letea kumwagiwa.

Usipande Mbegu ndani sanna kwa udongo, undani wa shimu italingana uku-bwa wa Mbegu (kawaida 5mm kwa 1Cm) kupanda zaidi kwa undani Sanna Sanna nia kurefusha kumeawa ya Mbegu na Sumi zao, au Mbegu zina weza kukosa kumea.

Weka Mbegu ndani ya kila shimu, kwa upole finika shimu na udongo sawa sawa na ukubwa ya Mbegu yenyewe mwagilia vigea.

Fanya kivuli na majani (kifaa kyamitego) kwa kufinika vigea au kitanda kya Mbegu baadhaye ay kupanda.

Mwagilia Mbegu zilie pandwa, mara mbili kila siku, mapema kwa asubuhi kabila saha 9:00am za asubuhi na ujioni baadhaye ya 4:00pm kama hii ija wezekana, sasa tenna mwagilia pia ujioni peke, vile maji mingi zaidi kwa wakati hii ina pelekwa na kimea, vile sasaa kunapo uvukizi kidogo.

Maandalizi ya kitanda ya kitalu ya Mbegu: Vitanda vya kitalu ina weza kupangiwa kwa njia mbalimbali. miche ya sufuria zina weza kukulia kwa kitanda ya kitalu yatenga au ina weza kuiweka kwa kitanda ya asuakea, yenye ni besheni kama kuchimba hurefu ya 1m kwa 1m na fikia 10cm undani.

Muundo kama hio ina shikilia muhe pamoja na kusaidia kwa kuhifadhi maji katika eneo kavu.

Vitanda vya kitalu ilio hamuswa Zina tumikiwa kwa kuimarisha muhe za mzizi inje, kama upande ya kitanda ina weza kuvungika chini kufumbua mzizi ya vimea, yenye nitayari kwa kupandikiza.

Kuhataria mtooo mbao katika ya ardhi kwa muaba au jus mstatili, na kwa upande pande 1m na tenna kujaza hii muundo na udongo (kama ime changanywa na muchanga ikiwezekana).

Ina fanya kitanda ya kitalu ilie hamushwa mengine upande Zina wezwa kufanyiwa kutoka kwa matafari au na zingine kama hizo.

Nia kawaida kumeasha muhe ndogo sasa ya mufuno blue gum (mikaratusi), sesbania au cyprass katika kitanda ya kitalu hingine, kuhirusia kuuhsa kabla kuhamisha muhe ndogo kwa sufuria au kuzipanda moja kwa moja.

EBIBUZO EBISINGA OKUBUZIBWA MU BUBIINA BWA TIST OBUTONO

1. Abalimi abakungula / abasala emitti gyabwe mu TIST bakosa batya abo abakuuma emitti gyabwe bulungi nga tebasanyiiza wo?

Abo abagyawo emitti gyabwe bakosa abalimi banabwe mu kabiina kabwe ne TIST yona okutwalizamu, olwokuba nti kino kikendeza kubungi bwa kaboni mu telekero, ensasula nekendela, ekitegeza nti abalimi abamu bagya kufuna sente zabwe nga zikendezebwa, okusingira dala abo abafuna kusente emabegak.

2. Abo abatema emitti gyabwe bwe badamu okusimba bagabana ku sente z'amagoba? Ye, kikulunyo okudamu okusimba nga ozawo obungi bwa kaboni obwakendera, naye enkola enungi kwe kulekawo enimiro yo nga tetemedwa okumala emyaka 30 bwedu mukufuna emigasoo emirungi eri buli omu mukibiina.

3. Di abalimi abalina emitti emitono lwe batandika okugabana kumagoba (profit share)? Abalimi abemitti emitono batandika okugabana kumagoba nga emitti gikuze bulungi nga jitandise okugaziwa, era nga gibalidwa. Amagoba gano, kwe kutunda kwo'mukka guno omubii ne mirimu ekibiina gyebikola, abalimi bagabana okusinzira ku bungi bwomukka emitti gyegiba giridde.

4. Ekibiina bwekiba nga kyafuna ku magoba gano omwaka oguwede, bagya kugabana ne mumwaka guno? Okugabana kwa magoba kuno kukolebwa buli mwaka.

5. Emitti gyo'mulimi bwegiba nga gyonedwa kibuyaga, okubulunguka kwetaka, omuliro, oba endwadde zenjawulo, enimiro zabalimi abalala nazo zikosebwa bwe kituka mu kusasulwa? Era watya nga bazemu nebasimba? Ye kisoboka, bona bamemba ne nimiro zabwe bakosebwa, kubanga obuzito / obungi bwa tani mu kaboni bukendezebwa. Naye okudamu okusimba yenkola enungi, okusobola okuzawo zi tani zebaafirwa.

6. Okugabana amagoba (profit sharing) kye ki? Era ba gabana batya? Kwe kutunda kwa kaboni oba omukka ogwo omubi awo ne bagyako ensansanya awo nolyoka ofuna amagoba 70% zamagoba ne zida eri abalimi, 30% zama-goba ne zisigala eri ekitongole kya CAAC ekilabirira TIST, okusasula abakozi ne mirimu gya pologulamu emilala.

7. Bisanyizo ki omulimi byalina okubanabyo okusobola okufuna kumagoba ago? Abalimi balina okusimba emitti ne babanagyo, emitti bwegibalidwa, omukka bwe gutundibwa, awo omulimi nafuna 70% CAAC nefuna 30% ku-magoba kino kikolebwa buli mwaka bwe baleka emitti gyabwe nga wegiri.

8. Akabiina akatono ka TIST kabala katya amagoba gako? Musome bulungi zi vokya zamwe, okuli zitani zemulina ne sente zabuli tani no mugatte wona, sente zemwafunako nga emitti tezinakula bulungi, awo ekibiina kyamwe kiryoke kisalewo bwe kirina okugabana mu sente eri buli memba.

9. Lwaki amagoba gano makulu nyo eri TIST? Amagoba sente ezikolebwa abalimi, sente zino ziyamba mu kusasula ebisale bye'somero, emele awakka,



okugula ku ngoye, nebilala kyova gaba amakulu nyo eri abalimi mu TIST era makulu eri ekitongole kya CAAC kubanga sente ziyamba mu kugaziya pologulamu nga tugenda mubitundu ebilala gyetutabaddde.

10. Omulimi bwa sanyawo emitti gye, asigala afuna kumagoba gano? Nedda amagoba tugafuna nga tani za kaboni, omukka gutundidwa, okutema emitti kukosa abo abasigade nga bakumye emitti gyabwe mu kibiina.

11. Ani afuna 30% eziba zisigadewo? CAAC ye zisigaza, neziyamba mu kukulankulanya TIST, okusasulao esansanya nga banonya akatale ka kaboni, okubezawo ebyetagisa nga offisi, okusasula abakozi ne bilala.

12. Obubiina bwona bufuna sente zezimu? Nedda, kisinzira ku zitani eziba zikoledwa emitti gyabuli kibiina (obungi, obugazi, nekika kyemitti egiba gisimbidwa, nemyaka gyagyo bwe bungi bwa sente za magoba.

13. Amagoba gasasulwa oluvanyuma lwabuli di? Sente zamagoba sifunibwa buli mwaka.

14. Ekitundu ekimu kunimiro mwekiba nga kikosebwa ebigwa tebilaze, ekisigade kikirizibwa? Ye kikirizibwa.

15. Enimiro bweba nga weri naye nga tedibwangamu kubalibwa, ekosebwa mu kufuna amagoba? Enimiro nga tebalidwa emyezi 18 emabega ekibiina tekigya kufuna sente naye bwedamu ne longosebwa awo byona bibalibwa sente ne zibalibwa bulungi nezifunibwa.

16. Abalimi abalina emitti egitawera 1000 babuza lwaki tebasasulwa? Tubagambe tutya? Abalimi abalina emitti emitono egitawela 1000 betaga okusimba emitti okwongelako okusobola okufuna sente nga emitti teginakula, endagano egamba nti abalimi banasimbanga emitti 1000 mu mwaka ogusoka nga bayiingide TIST era emitti egiwera 5000 mumyaka etano egisoka mu kabiina kabwe akatono.

17. Tufuna ebikwata ku tani titya era meka ezikola buli nimiro oba akabiina kona awamu? Kiri nti TIST ekolera mu bubuina bwayo obutono era siki-nomu munimiro ye olwekyo tufuna bikwata ku kabina si nimiro.

18. Amagoba gano gaja kweyongera mu myaka 30? Ye emitti bwe giba nga gikumidwa nga milamu era nga TIST elina kyegabanya abalimi.

19. Omutti ogumu gukola / gulya kaboni yenkana etya obungi? Era muvamu sente meka? Omutti ogumu gulya tani emu no kusingawo, emitti girina okukumibwa okumala emyaka 30 okufuna obulungi bwa tani eziwera. Omuwendo gwa sente, omuwendon gwa sente buli tani kisinzira ku katale kensi yona, era TIST etunze tani wakati wa dola 10 ez America nga tojjeko nsasanya.

ENKOLA ENUNGI EY'OKUJANJABA ENSIGO NGA TENASIMBIBWA

(a) Nyika ensigo mu mazzi agabuguma okutusa bwelabika nga ezimbye. Kino kikolebwa ensigo nga Calliandra, oba omugasiya, enkonje, lusena n'omugavu,

Emitendera, tokosa amazzi olyoke ogayiwe mu nsigo, zileke ziwole era ensigo zilekemu okutuka nga olaba zizimbye.

(b) Okunyika ensigo mu mazzi amawolu / agabugumamuko, enkola eno ekozesebwa ku nsigo ezirina akakuta akawerere nga sesbania, ffene ne milala. Kuzino okunyika kumala esawa 12 – 48 nga ziri mu mazzi, kisinzira ku kika kye'nsigo.

Emitendera

(a) Nyika ensigo mu mazzi ago aganyogoga era nga gasingako obungi emirundi ebiri ensigo wezikomye mukintu mwozitade.

(b) Gyako ensigo ezo zona ezize wagulu ezo zoka ezisigade wansi zoba oteka mu mesezzo (nursery bed) oba buterevu woyagala omutti gubere.

(c) Okwatisa ensigo nga enkola endala eno ekozesebwa ku nsigo ezikaluba enyo ekikutta nga lira, podo,

okwatisa kukolebwa okusoboseza amazzi okuyiingira ensigo obulungi elyoke emere amangu, okozesa akaso akoggi, eginja oba ekyuma.

(d) Kona ensigo nga wegendereza kumabali wagulu gulu, enkola eno osobola okujisanga mu katabo akayitibwa (tree seed toolkit for farmers)

emitti nga nimu tree, gasiya osobola okujiteka buterevu mu kavera oba woyagala omutti gubere, ensigo enyagunyagu nga kalitusi, zino omala kuziteka mu bedi (emesezo) era kiba kirungi nga ensigo ezo omala zigattawamu n'omusenyu.

Toteka nsigo wansi nyo wettaka era obuwanvu bwe kinya businzira ku bunene bw'ensigo (5mm – 1cm) bwogiteka wansi enyo egya kulwawo okumera oba esobola okuvunda era tewerabira kuyuwirira mazzi mu kinya, sako oba bikako nobusubi obutonotono bwoba otade ensigoyo mu kavera teka wagulu ekasikirize. Fukirira emirundi ebiri buli lunaku, bwoba tosobode kale fukirira buli lwagulo.

Emesezo y'ensigo: Ekolebwa mu ngeri ezenjawulo, eyo mubuvera nga ogiwanjise wagulu wa katanda, oba wansi wotemye ettaka mu bugazi bwa 1m – 10cm okuka wansi, enkola eno ekwata endokwa awamu ne tereka amazzi.

Enkola yo kuteka wagulu ekozesebwa olwe mirandira obuta kutuka kutuka nga girudewo okusimbulizibwa.



LAPENY MA KI PENYO KI DUL MA TINO

1. La peny Lupur mono ma gin kayo onyo gin tongo yen mono gin kelo alokaloka I kom jo ma gin gwoko yadi nining. Lupur ma gin tongo yen gin kelo awano I kom lupur yen ki yub pa TIST ma calo madit kato weng man dong dwoko piny rwom pa yamo ma owang woko lupur yadi gin nongo cul mukwongo ma pudi, man tyen loke ni lupur mukene cente me cul ma meg gi dong no ki ngolo woko I kit me leno mugoba. Yub man weko yamo ma owang rweny woko ikit me peke onyo tonnes ma nongo customer kelo me awila no en bene pe ki bi nyute, man wano yub pa TIST kit ma nongo nen kwede.

2. La peny Jo mono ma gin tongo yen gi ci lacen gi pito yadi gi mono gi nongo mugoba ma ki leyo ni. Adaa kakare piretek me pito yen cen ma nongo ki tongo woko kadi bedi rwom me pek pa yamo ma owang no odok piny ci nongo bene ki I poto yen ma dwong. Kadi bedi meno tic ma pire tek me gwoko poto yadi makwo pi mwaki ma room 30 no wek dano weng onong mugoba.

3. La peny Awene manongo lupur ma gin tye ki yadi matino gin cako leno mugoba. Lupur ma yadi gi tino gin cako leno mugoba ka dong ki cako kwano yadi gi no yadi dong dongo. Mugoba obedo adwogi pa cato yamo ma owang, cente ma dul nongo onyo ma nok ki cente ma nongo dul ma tino otiyo kwede ma no lube ki wel adi ma nongo yadi gi okelo pi yamo ma owang I kom yadi gi.

4. La peny Ka la pur onongomugoba ma ki leyo I mwaka ma okato ni bene gin nongo git ye ka nongo leno mugoba bene imwaka ni, poko mugoba mwaka ki mwaka ma nongo wan weng wa nongo mugoba I mwaka weng poko mugoba me mwaka meno bedo me mwaka meno.

5. La peny Ka ngom ma moll, mac, two ki ikine mukene ma pol obalo poti yen pa lapur me cul me yamo ma owang, kadong gig u pito me leno ka wange kong adaa ka kare cul me yamo ma owang pirated kelo adwogi pa cul me yamo ma owang. Ma calo dwoko wel yadi weko wel yamo ma owany kip eke dok piny. Me pito yadi ma pol meno tic ma ber tutwal dwoko wel yamo ma owang mede malo ma ber.

6. La peny Poko mugoba en aye ngo. Dong mono ki timo cura ne nining. Wel cato yamo ma owang bino mugobaci 70% pa mugoba ceto bot lupur, ki dong 30% pa mugoba ceto bot clean air corporation CAAC. CAAC gin aye miyo lim ki dul me TIST, nyagi I kabedo ma nyen ki ma pol konyo I bono boc me yamo ma owang lupur gin mede ki gwoko yadi gi ma ber mwaka ki mwaka weng makwo pi mwaki 30

7. La peny Lupur mono gin pore me poko mugo nining. Lupur gin pito yadi ci gin bedo ki kare me kwano gi ci dong gin bedo ki kare me poko mugoba ikin gi. Ka wa nongo mugoba, lupur nongo pacent 70% pa mugoba ci dong CAAC nongo

pacen 30% pa mugoba. Lapur medeki nongo ne mwaka ki mwaka ka yadi tye kwo pi mwaki 30.

8. La peny Dul matino timo cura me poko mugoba I kin gi nining adada kwan karatac me cul onyo vocher pi ngec me pek ki kero pa yamo ma owang ma itye kwede, ki tonne acel acel ki wel cul ma ki culu kidul acel acel matino gin nwako i kin li kit me poko mugoba ikin gi man konyo dul pa lupur matino me nwako lok ikin gin dul matino.

9. La peny Pingo mugoba pire tek bot TIST. Mugoba en aye cente ma lupur nongo man konyo me culu cul ma pol macalo kwan, cam, ruk, ki ikine mapol. Man pire tek bot lupur poko mugoba pire tek bot clean Air Corporation konyo yub me ceto bot lupur ma pol no kitero yub man bot gi.

10. La peny Ka lupur gu kayo yadi gi, gin room nongo poko mugoba. Ka ku ci pi ngo. Ku macalo mugoba ki nongo ki cato yamo ma owang ci ka yadi dong ki tongo no dong bene cat bene peke nuweng I kom yamo ma owang ci bene no mugoba peke tongo yadi turu cwiny lapur ma nongo pud tye I yub man.

11. La peny Anga ma nongo pacen 30% me mugoba odongi. CAAC. Man lwongo dano me tiyo cente ikom TIST, konyo me culu cente ma nongo ki tiyo kwede me gedo ki yubu TIST ki dongo ne, konyo me culu cente ma nongo ki tiyo kwede me bono boc me yamo ma owang, cente mogo manogo ki tiyo kwede, acara me tic ki cente ma nongo ki tiyo kwede I office, culu lutic ki cul mogo ma pol ataa.

12. La peny Mono dull acel acel ma tino gin nongo mugoba ma nongo ki poko ni. Pee. Well ma ki poko me yamo ma owang ki nongo ki I dul matino ma nongo aa ki ikom yadi ma meg gi.

13. La peny Man dong poko mugoba time ikine me kare ma rom mene. Poko mugoba ki nongo I mwaka ki mwaka weng ma nogo tye ki mugoba.

14. La peny Ka dong kit me piny obalo poto yen weko bene I bedo ki kare me nongo en mugoba ma ki poko ni. Kakare.

15. La peny Ka nongo poto yen tye gire ento lok kome pe dok ki coyolok ma kwako kome ma nyen, room mono balo kit me poko mugoba. Gin ma nyen maki tiko coyo ne en aye toones onyo pek pa yamo ma owang onyo kero pa pek pa yamo ma owang ma orwenyo pi kare meno. Adaa dul matino ma nongo ki nongo lok kom gi I kine me dwe 18 gin bi nongo poko mugoba. Ka dong poto gi ki kwano, ma no kinongo ni wel yamo ma owangi ki room culu ne.

16. La peny Lupur ma gin tye ki yadi ma pe kato 1,000 gin peny wa ni pi



ngo pe ki culu gin wan dong wa room waci gi ni ngo mono. Lupur ma gin tye ki yadi ma pe kato 1,000 mite ni omyero gu pit yadi mapol wek gu bed ki kero me nongo cul. Winye a GHG Waco ni lupur gi bi pio yadi 1,000 me donyo I TIST ci dong gin bi pito yadi 5,000 I kine me mwaki abic ma okwongo.

17.La peny Waromo mino ngec ma kwako kom wel me pek pa yamo ma owang pa ngat acel acel pi dul matino. Kulu TIST tiyo ki dul ma tino ni me ka tic ki ngak acel acel onyo poti yen acel acel.

18.La peny Poko mugoba ikin lumemba me dul ma tino mede mono kadi wa ingee mwaki 30. Twere ke keni ka yadi ki gwoko gi maber dok mako ci TIS no git ye ki poko mugoba.

19.La peny Wel pek pa yamo ma rom mene ma nongo yat acel acel matye kwede. Ki dong ki room culu ne cilling adi. Yat acel acel room nongo pek pa yamo ma owang ma room tonne acel me yamo ma owang. Dong yadi meno omyero ki gwok gi ma kwo pi mwaki 30 wek wel yamo maowang omede malo. Wel yamo ma owang lube kit ma welcuk me wilobo tye no ka wot kwede. TIST ocato tonnes ikine dola 10 I cente me America, ma nongo cente pud peya ki tiyo kwede.

YOO MA POL KARE MA KI LUBU MA PUD PIYA KI PITO KODI

a)Kodi omyero ki bid I pii ma no dong nen ni okot. Man ki tiyo kede I kom kodi mogo macalo callindra,pol kodi me acacia weng, tamari onyo cwa, leuceana ki dong albizia. Yoo me aluba pii pii manongo ki lyeto ci ionyo I kodi I weko kwe ci iweko kodi I pii kunu wang ma dong kodi ni nen dong calo okwot maber.

b)Bido kodi I pi ma okwee onyo pii ma ngic. Yoo man ki tyo kede ikom kodi ma poke tye mayom macalo sesbania, delbasia, gmelina, gliricidia, sesbania ki acacia augustissima ki dong ma pol ataa.

Cawa Me Bido Kodi Tye Pat Pa Ikin Me Cawa 12 Mi Oo Wa Cawa 48 Lube Ki Kwai Kodi Yadi Ne Bene.

Yoo Me Aluba.

- Bid kodi I pii ma ngic ma nongo rwom me pii tye tyen aryo
- Kwany kodi ma opyee mot I wii pii ni.
- Ci dong I coo onyo I pit en kodi ma dong opyee mot I tee pii ni I potu ma tidi me nursery onyo bene iromo pito ne atir I potu madit mikicelo dong I yoo ngee bido ne I pii.

c) tyero pok kodi mateki. Yoo man ki tiyo kwede ikom kwai kodi ma pot gi tek ma calo mila onyo ki lwongo ni mukau, podo, croton, megalocarpus ki I kine mukene ma pol ataa. Tyero poke weko pii donyo I kodi weko twii pa kodi bedo yot tutwal, tyero ne ni ki room tic ki pala ma bit, lakidi, onyo macine ma tyero jami.

D) ngolo kodi . kodi ki ngolo ma nok ki I doge wek no pi odnoy I nig kodi labol pa kodi ma en aye kodi tookit pi lupur. Kodi ma calo croton megalocarpus, neem, cassia ssp ki keiapple ki room cone I koc atir . yom dok yot ma calo kodi karatuc ki casuariners ki room pito ne ipoto matidi onyo nursery bed ka dong kiromo kwanyo ne ci ki pito I koc man piretek ki kodi ma pwot ki mayom ki room rubu ne kweyo ci dong cono ne I potu matidi wek opng pa kodi obed peke weko balokodi bedo ki bano ne woko.

Pe I pit kodi I bur ma tut I ngom lube ki size pa kodi tutwale 5mm me oo I 1cm. pito kodi I bur matut galo twir pa kodi weko twir inge nino malac onyo be kodi room topo woko ket kodi acel acel I bur acel acel, ci bene I um mot dok maber ki ngom ma rom ki size kome, ong pii I kom kodi meno.

Yub tibo ma nok I ka wii kodi ma ii pito ni no kun I tiyo ki lum, jami ma obedo calo net me umo jami ma ipito ki kodi ni I nge pito ne.

Ci dong ony pii I kodi ma I pito ni ki ryo I nino idiko ma nongo cawa adek me odiko ki dong otyeno inge cawa apaa me otyeno man pire pe tek tutwal, ci pii otyeno keken ka I yoyo pii I cawa man pyeni duny pa pii no pekek.

Yubu Nursery Bed

Nursery bed ki yubu iyoo ma pol, ma ki keto I agulu, kodi man ki room yubu ne I ngom ma opire ma ber, onyo I ngom ma gole ma nok, ma bedo calo basin golo bur maromo 1m ki 1m ki ikine me cm 10 matut. Kit jami ma kumeno konyo me gwoko pii pi kare malac I kabedo ma otwoo weko kodi como lwitete maber, macalo but nursery bed obale no lwit yadi dongtye atera me akoba I potu madit. Tweno gin ma miyo kero ki kodi I ngom ma nogo squre onyo rectangle. Ki twake me 1m ki pongu nget bur meno ki ngom ma ki rubu ki kweyo ka I nen twere weko no ka pito kodi bedo ma ber. Dok bene bute ki room gengo ne ki matifali onyo gin ma cel ki matifali. Ka pito kodi ma calo meno room weko kodi ma tino twii kwai kodi ni aye ble gum, karatuc, sesbania onyo crypus I kapito kodi wek gu twir marom akoba calo kodi matino I agulu me pito kodi onyo pito kodi atir I potu atir.



AINGISETA NU IDILA AINGITNGIT IKAMANARA KEDE IGURUUPUN LU DIDIK

1.Aingiset: Eipone bani iduporoto akoriok lu ejeparete ikec kito ngon lu mam ejepito ikec kito ? Akorion ngon lo ejepari ike kito itipipili ngon lo mam ejeparit ike kito ka aimusung ainapeta da nuka TIST keere, kwape eraar ibore yen itidisiari itaanin ngon lu ekwam loka carbon lo ejai toma aigadis ka nu agwelario. Apolokec edisiar ekwam lo ebeit agwelar , adumun ebe edaunit eguruupu adumun ataco ace ka nu acapanar ikito , aplookec eraun atubonor ikapun lu itaanin ka nu alemaros ka ne ja akoriok nggun lu mam etubitos ikec ikito . Ebuni ekior lo eprogram amunar narai emameun bobo ekwam lo ebeit agwelar koinakini lu agwelak ekwam wok alemar amuno ka ne ija ooni. Emunaari na eprogram loka TIST kere

2. Aingiset : Biai, epote ngul da lu opotu kojepasi ikec kito kosodikinete bobo airaikin aimor ikapun lu ameda lu epote ka luce? Eebo, erai ibore yen epol noi aanyun ebe inyagakini itunganan itaanin ngon luka ekwam loka carbon lo obu icancanun ido da adepar nen. Konye bodo nu ejokuka ngesi ayuwar ka aidar ikito ngon ka nu ikaru 30, tetere ngin tunganan kere emori ameda kodoco.

3.Aingiset : ketyautu bo ikito bai egeunata akoriok lu edisiak ikito adumunun ikapun lu ekwam? Egeunete akoriok lu edisiak ikec kito ainyam ikapun lu ekwam bon ebe apolokoto ikec kito ido adol aimario . Ameda elomuni kotoma osirigin lu egwelarere ekabon , kolemaritete ngon lu lem edumununei atukot kede da ngon lu ijaanakinere atukona . Emorete akoriok ameda na kotupitete etyai lo ekwam loka carbon lo ejai toma okito kec

4. Aingiset: Arai edumunites akoriok ikapun lu ameda naka kabon okaru je , biai edumunete bobo kesi okaru lo? Ameda na erai na emorio ka ngon karu kere lo igwelara ooni ekwam kasodikinete adumun ameda . Ka ngon karu kere erai ameda na emorio na elomunit kokaru ka ngon

5. Aingiset: Arai kemudiaros ikito ka koriok oipone edio kere arai bon at akolong aara , ebulone aara, akim ecweya ikito, adeka ekamu ikito, biai idupori na akoriok luce da kowai lo adumun ikapun lu ameda ? Dobo arai kiraikisi bobo akoriok ikito ice ? Eebo imusungun etace loka ikapun, narai itidisiari na enaba lo ikito kede ka cut etyai lo itaanin luka ekabon lo ejai. Aburokin airaikin ikito erai ibore yen ejok noi .ka nu ainyakakin enaba lo ikito ka itaanin nu ekabon lo abu icancanun

6. Aingiset : Inyobo ber ebakai aimor ameda ? Eipone bani imarere ameda ? Ikapun lu egwelarere ekabon kolema ikapun lu itwasamai erionget ka nu aitotol ainapeta , kodumuni ijo ameda. Aso kotoma ameda ka ngin 70% elosi ne jaasi akoriok ido 30% elosi ne jai erionget loka Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC). CAAC ngesi erionget lo igangit ainapeta nuka TIST , aanyun ebe enyanyar TIST adoketai toma aiboisio nu itetiak. Do bobo ngesi emoi esokoni ka agwelario naka ekabon . kotoma apatan : apiyai nu egwelaritere ekabon -igaraman = ameda

7.Aingiset: Eipone bani eraunotor akoriok itunga lu ibusakinit aimor ameda? Erai akoriok aira ikito kosodikinete emarak ikito aimarar ikec kito ka nu kesi arauun lu ibusakinit aimor ameda . Ne idumunia ooni Ameda eyangarete akoriok 70% koyangari CAAC 30% na ameda. Iyatakinete akoriok adumunun apiyai nu ka ngon karu arai kepedosi aidar ikec ikito adaun ikaru 30.

8.Aingiset : Eipone bani epedoro atukot na didi ajenun etyai lo ekabon lo enyamitos ikec kito ka ikapun kec? Kilipit eesi aisiom akus voca ejok ka nu eesi ajenun ebe itaanin bo lu ekwam idi ijaatatar eesi, etyai lo Kagin taani, ka

ikapun kere lu lem adumu eguruupu kus ageun . eesi kwape atukot kesi ijenete eipone lo ikotototor aitiak ikus kapun. Ingarakini na eesi kwape atukot acamanar kotoma apatan .

9.Aingiset: Inyobo eraar aimor ameda ibore yen epol noi kotoma TIST ? ameda ngesi ikapun lu iswamaunete akoriok . Ingarakinete ikapun lu kesi aswam iboro lu ipu noi kwape nat aitac esomero lo iduwe, agwela inyamat igoen ka ice da. Ka nu angun epol ameda noi ka ne ja akoriok . Eraasi apiyai nu nu epol aswam noi ka ne jai Clean Air Action Corporation narai ingarakinitos ka nu anyanyar ainapeta kitoni aiboisio ace .

10.Aingiset: Arai ejepa akorion ikito ke, biai ngesi edumuni bobo ikapun lu ekabon? Mam . Do arai mam, ka nu inyo? Mam ngesi edumui ikapun lu ekabon narai edumunos ikapun lu akaulo na agwelario naka itaanin luka ekabon. Aso arai ejeparitai ikito apolokec mam ibore ebeit agwelar ido da emamei ameda. Ajepero na ikito itipipili akoriok ice lu esalakinitos toma oprogram.

11.Aingiset: Ngai bo edumuni 30% nu ameda na esalit? CAAC. Ibore yen ngesi isupuni itunga ice aipikakin ikec ikapun toma TIST , ka nu aingarakin aitotol ainapeta nuka apol kotoma TIST, ingarakinete ka nu amoote esokoni loka ekabon, anyanyaro naka TIST, igaraman luko oyapesi , eropit lo eswamak ka igaraman da ice kere .

12.Aingiset: Biaibo, iguruupun kere edumunete ikapun nu erianasi arai ejaun atiaktiak ameda na ? Mam . ikapun lu edumuni ngin guruupu kere etupitai etyai lo ekabon lo enyamitos ikito lu imwebai ka lu ejaasi oguruupu ngon

13.Aingiset: Irwan bo mwasai edumunata akoriok ikapun lu? Ikapun lu ameda lu ebeit adumunun ka ngon karu kere ne iswamaunor ameda

14.Aingiset: Arai ketwakata ikito ice kotoma misiri komam ejeparitete, biai, ikito idis lu esalete ecamunio aimar? Eebo.

15.Aingiset : Arai ejai emisiri ediopet kotoma oguruupu lo mam imararitai ike kito adepari ekaru ediopet , biai na idupori ataco na ikapun toma oguruupu ngon? Arai imarar ikito ngon , biai itaanin lu ekabon kec emameunos ka nu apak ka ne euriaana? Eebo. Iguruupun lu didik lu mam imarar ikec kito adaun akaulo na ilapio 18 mam epote adumun ikapun . Ne imararere ikito kere kotoma oguruupu kotoma apak , apolokec itaanin kere nu ekabon imarunitai.

16. Aingiset: Akoriok nu ikidioko ikec kito koraasi 1000 kwap eminasi aingitngit ebe ka nu inyo mam etacere kesi . Inyobo ipedori ooni alimokin kesi ? Akoriok ngon lu ikidioko ikec kito kwap na 1000 , ibusakinit kesi aiyatakin aira ikito ice tetere kesi da epedorete aimedaun ko kapu kalu . Ebalapopula na acamanar kidding akoriok kede CAAC ebe epote akoriok aira ikito 1000 toma okaru lo sodit lo elomarata kesi TIST ido ikito 5000 kotoma okaru 5 lu sodit

17. Aingiset: Biai , ipedori ayinakin ngin tunganan etyai lo itaanin lu



ekabon kotoma okito ke ? Mam, iswamai TIST kede iguruupun mere itunga idiopediopen ngesi eyinakinere kotoma oguruupu

18.Aingiset: Biai ikapun lu ameda lu ebeit ainyikokin abunenen kitoni aitodol ikaru 30? Eebo. Ebeit kesi ainyikokinit abunenen bon ebe idaritos eesi ikus ikito kojarete ido eroko TIST iswamai ameda

19.Aingiset: Ekabon bo lo etya bai epedori ekitoi amatar ? ido kodoli bo ikapun idi ? epedori ekitoi ediopet ajaut kede ekabon lo edepari etaani ediopet . Ekot aidar ikito lu adaun ikaru 30 ka adepar tetere epedorete adumun ekabon lo epol noi. Ityaisinei lu ekabon elomuni kotoma otyai lo ejai osokooni lo akwap kere lo ekwam . Agwela TIST itaanin ke lu ekwam kidding na isirigin \$3-10 luka Amerika koroko elemara igaraman

IPONESIO NU IDILASI LU IMUKEERE ICOK EROKO IRAA

a)Aitabaun icok kotoma akipi nu amwakak kitoni ne ebutuunata. Eraasi nu lu ipedori ooni aitwasam ko coka lu ikito kwape nat egasia, epeduru, etekwa ka ice da . Eipone lo iswamaere: Idor akipi nu amwakak kosodi abukokin toma ocoka abagubagu ace . Kocamak kojokoto ido kojalak icok ngun kakipi kitoni ne ebutuunata icok ngun .

b)Aitabaun icok kotoma akipi nu elilim . Eraasi nu lu itwasamao kede icok ngun lu enonok emukule kec

Apak na edauni aitabao na icok kalu epedori araut kidding na isawan 12-24, kotupitete abila na ekitoi.

Nutupitono :

- Kitabau icok kotoma akipi nu elilim , kilikoritos akip icok
- Kolemana icok ngun kere lu ilemosi kokuju
- Kiraanak icok ngun lu idau ijo aitabaun toma aboisit ngin na ikapakinit ijo ka nu aipepe ikito, arai bon at ayangar misiri cut.

c) Abwanga abulukuk na gogongon ko cokat. Erai lo eipone lo ebeit aitwasam ka cut kede ikito ngun lu ejaasi kede icok lu egogong emukule kwape nat ekungur elira ,emalaina ka ice da . Ebwangaro emukule ke ngon ka nu acamakin akipi alomar toma ocokat ngon kede apatanu kopatanada ngesi alomun. Ipedori ijo abwanga abulukuk ke ngin kitwasamai ekileng lo ekwana , engarot arai bon at amasini na ebwanganari.

d) Ayetor – Erai ijo atubor ne dit kokuju na ecokit ka ngon tetere ecamakin akipi alomar toma . icok kwape nat enim tri ka apple, erasi lu ipedori ijo arasakin airaikin komam kitabaete . icok lu didik ko benen kwape nat ekalituusi ka eluwa erasi lu eweikinio ber kwap dodo konye kelomutu , korutununete ka nu aipikanikin kesi toma apots. Erai ibore yen epol noi ijo aanyun ebe imorikikini ijo icok lu kede asinge tetere epatana aiwe komam etukokinos

Mam iweikini icok ngun ne idul do arapar kede alupok lu ipu ; aidules na aipanya duc ekot koupasi kede esaiz lo ecokat kacut (5mm kitoni 1cm) Arapar ecokat kede alupok nu ipu eyinakini ecokat mam elomuni katipet

arai bon at abosiar. Korapana icok ngun lu iraikini ijo kede alupok adis nu erianasi kede ecokat lo ipikakinit ijo kosodi alomakin aicokicokenen.

Kipikak etolim lo ebenen kede anya ka nu ijo arapar apots ngun ne idauna ijo aweikin ikinyom

Icokicok icoka ngun lu iraik ijo iruan aarei apaarit , tupuruc sek eroko isawan iuni edolo kede bobo ebong edepasi isawan itomon . Arai mam nu epedoros eraun ijo aicokicok ebong bon narai ejaun alilim kwere na ingarakini irasait aitwasamar akipi ngun kere nara emamei amwanis

Aitemonokinio na aiboisit na ipepeere ikito : ipedori ooni aitemonokin aiboisio nu koiponesio ka nu egelegela . ipedori ooni aipikakin icok toma apots kasodikinete aiteerikin toma aiboisit na erian, arai mam abokar aipany do aiteerikin apots ngun toma . korai aipany na mam idul noi konye kosedeny, , korai aidules ke 1m kede 10cm. Aipany na ingarakini atukunit ikito lu nepepe ido da bobo kidarite akipi kede alilim kotoma aiboisio nu ewokitos.



Seed collection in Pacilo cluster as a way of increasing indigenous seedlings and trees



First Cluster Meeting in Alito Cluster in Lira held by Alex Oile

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