



tarehe 17 mwezi wa 10, 2009
katika Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Maadhimisho ya Siku ya Kimataifa ya Kutokomeza Umaskini Uliokithiri

World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty

on October 17th, 2009
in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty

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prepared and celebrated by

many people living in difficult conditions in poor neighbourhoods of Dar es Salaam and its surroundings and those who share their struggle against extreme poverty.

They were supported by :

Maandalizi yalifanywa na kuadhimishwa na

watu wengi wanaoishi katika mazingira magumu katika vitongoji maskini vya Dar es Salaam na sehemu zinazozunguka jiji la Dar es Salaam, na wale wanaochangia bidii zao dhidi ya umaskini uliokithiri.

Wakisaidiwa na :

Tasao	Muungano wa wanafunzi Tanzania kwa ajili ya kuwasaidia Yatima Tanzanian Student Aid for Orphans
G-Fcome	Muungano wa wavuvi wanaohifadhi wanyama na mazingira ya baharini kutoka Ferry Association of Fishermen for conservation of marine environment
Chakuku	Chama Cha Kujitegemea na Kujiendeleza
Tunapenda	Muungano wa washonaji walemavu kutoka Mbagala Association of handicapped people from Mbagala
TGGA	Muungano wa viongozi wasichana Tanzania kutoka Tabata Tanzania Girl Guides Association from Tabata
KM Group	Kikundi cha Kazi na Maendeleo kutoka Soko la Samaki-Ferry Firewood and Charcoal Sellers of the Fishmarket
ATD Dunia ya Nne ATD Fourth World	kutoka Tegeta, Boko, Kunduchi, Tandale, Soko la Samaki - Ferry, Mwananyamala, nk. from Tegeta, Boko, Kunduchi, Tandale, the Fishmarket, Mwananyamala, etc.
Na wengine and others	

Takriban watu 300 walikusanyika wakati wa mchana Siku ya Oktoka 17 katika Kijiji cha Makumbusho Kijitonyama, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania ili kuadhimisha Siku ya Kimataifa ya Kutokomeza Umaskini Uliokithiri.

Mwaka huu siku hii iliunganishwa sambamba na sherehe ya Miaka 20 ya ukumbusho wa makubaliano ya haki za mtoto. Mada kuu ilikuwa ni njia ya kwenye elimu na usajili wa cheti cha kuzaliwa.

Bango lililoandaliwa na watoto wa Tandale katika Maktaba ya Mtaa.



On October 17th 2009, nearly 300 people gathered during one afternoon at Makumbusho Village Museum in Kijitonyama, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to celebrate the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty.

In this year of the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the main subject was the access to education and birth registration.

Banner made by the children of Tandale street library saying :

October 17th, 2009

Let's work together in order to ensure that education be a reality for every child.

A group from the Tanzanian Girl Guides Association came to do activities with the children during the celebration. Thanks to them !

Kikundi cha Muungano wa viongozi wasichana Tanzania walikuja kufanya shughuli na watoto wakati wa maadhimisho, shukrani kwao!



On the following pages you will find the main messages and testimonies that made up the day.

Kurasa zinazofuata utakuta ujumbe mkuu na shuhuda ambazo zilifanya siku ikamilike.

Utambulisho wa Siku

Tunakusanyika kama wanavyofanya maelfu ya watu sehemu mbalimbali duniani ili kuadhimisha siku hii ya tarehe 17 ambayo ni siku ya kimataifa ya kukomesha umaskini uliokithiri. Siku hii kwa mara ya kwanza iliaadhimishwa mwaka 1987 kupitia ujumbe huu wa rufaa hii iliyochongewa kwenye jiwe lililopo katika uwanja wa haki za binadamu na fadhila katika mji wa Paris nchini Ufaransa. Kama unavyoweza kuona mabango yetu mawili yanavyoelezea :

„Popote pale wanaume na wanawake wanapohukumiwa kuishi katika umaskini uliokithiri haki za binadamu zimevurugwa. Kuungana pamoja ili kuhakikisha kwamba hizi haki zinaheshimiwa ni jukumu letu sote.“

Maadhimisho haya kwa mara ya kwanza yaliadhimishwa na ATD Dunia ya Nne. Na tangu mwaka 1992 tarehe 17 Oktoba imetambuliwa rasmi na shirika la umoja wa mataifa na kuchapishwa katika taarifa ya katibu mkuu wa umoja wa mataifa kwa maneno haya :

Siku ya kimataifa ya kukomesha umaskini uliokithiri *„ilitolewa taarifa ya kukubali juhudi na bidii za watu wanaoishi katika umaskini, ni nafasi kwao na wanapaswa kusikilizwa na wakati wa kutambua kuwa watu maskini wanakuwa katika mstari wa mbele kupambana katika mapambano dhidi ya umaskini. Ushiriki wa watu maskini wenyewe inakuwa ndiyo kitovu cha maadhimisho ya siku hii tangu hapo mwanzoni kabisa.“*

Presentation of the day

We are gathered today with hundreds of thousand of people throughout the world in order to celebrate October 17th as the **World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty**. This day was first celebrated in 1987 around the appeal engraved in stone on the Plaza of Human Rights and Liberties in Paris (France), which you can see on our two banners :

"Wherever men and women are condemned to live in extreme poverty, human rights are violated. To come together to ensure that these rights be respected is our solemn duty."

This 1st celebration was at the initiative of ATD Fourth World International Movement. Since 1992, October 17th is recognised by United Nations Organisation and is defined in a Report of the UN Secretary-General by these words :

The World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty *"represents an opportunity to acknowledge the efforts and struggles of people living in poverty, a chance for them to make their concerns heard and a moment to recognise that poor people are in the forefront in the fight against poverty. The participation of the poor themselves has been at the centre of the International Day celebrations since its very beginning."*



Our world is mobilising efforts to emerge from its current crises. The governments of the 20 wealthiest countries are trying to develop a new framework for financial exchanges. Businesses are becoming aware of their social responsibility.

The individuals and families who live in social exclusion and extreme poverty are too rarely included in thinking about these issues. However, they are the ones who pay the highest price for these crises.



Dunia yetu inahamasisha kutokana na juhudi zinazozuka tokea katika kuporomoka kwake kwa uchumi. Serikali za nchi 20 tajiri zinajaribu kuboresha mifumo mipya ya kubadilishana fedha. Biashara inatambulika kama ni jukumu la ushirikiano wao.

Watu binafsi na familia zinazoishi katika jamii iliyotengwa pamoja na zilizo katika umaskini uliokithiri huwa ni mara chache sana kuhusishwa katika mambo kama haya, hata hivyo, ndiyo wale wanaolipa gharama kubwa zaidi kwenye janga hili la kuporomoka kwa uchumi duniani.

Juhudi ambazo wanazifanya na utu wao unaheshimiwa, sio kuchukuliwa kwenye hesabu : wanafikiriwa. Pale jamii zetu zenyewe zinapokataa haya mawazo ya watu na maarifa, ambayo yangeweza kuchangia kujenga dunia ambayo itaheshemu zaidi haki za binadamu. Kwa kweli, ubia na watu waliokuwa katika ugumu zaidi ni jambo la haki, na sio tu msaada na ukarimu.

Kwa hiyo lazima kila Oktoba 17 huadhimishwa kila sehemu duniani. Hutengenezwa sehemu ya uhalisia pale watu kutoka matabaka mbalimbali kuweza kukusanyika pamoja katika kuheshimu tofauti zao mbalimbali ili kuunganisha jitihada, kujifunza kutoka kwa wenyewe kwa wenyewe na kujenga amani.

Kwa sababu mwaka huu, tunaunganisha siku hii na sherehe ya miaka 20 ya ukumbusho wa makubaliano ya haki za mtoto. Maadhimisho ya Oktoba 17, 2009 ni nukta ya mkutano huu wa shida za watoto wanaoishi katika ufukara na kutimiza mahitaji katika haki za watoto katika ubia nao.

Maadhimisho ya mwaka huu mambo tuliyoyapa umuhimu ni kuzisalimisha haki za mtoto, hasa haki ya kupata elimu ya msingi, haki ya maendeleo, haki ya kulindwa kutokana na matumizi mabaya na unyanyasaji na haki ya kushiriki katika familia, utamaduni na maisha ya kijamii, kushirikishwa kwa mtoto ina maana kwamba wana haki ya kuelewa maoni yao na hayo maoni yasikilizwe na kutiliwa maanani yanopofaa. Kupitia shuhuda, nyimbo, maskini, tamthilia, nk.

Leo wengi wetu tutaonyesha jinsi gani wako tayari kujumika katika kupigania haki za watoto wao kwa haki za watoto wote.

The efforts that they make to have their dignity respected are not taken into account; they are disregarded. Our societies thereby deny themselves of these people's thinking and knowledge, which would contribute to building a world that is more respectful of human rights. Indeed, the partnership with the most disadvantaged people is a matter of justice and dignity, not assistance and generosity.

Each October 17th celebration around the world must therefore create an original space where people from different backgrounds can gather together in respect for their diversity, join efforts, learn from one another and build peace.

This year, because of the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 2009 celebration of October 17th focuses on the troubles of children living in poverty, and the need to fulfil children's rights in partnership with them.

This year's celebration highlights the importance of securing children's rights, in particular the right to primary education, the right to full development, the right to protection from abuse and exploitation and the right to participation in family, cultural and social life. Participation also means that children have the right to express their opinions and have these opinions heard and taken into account when appropriate.

Today, through testimonies, songs, poems, drama, etc. a lot of us will show how they are already involved in this fight for the rights of their children, for the rights of all the children.



Kutowapatia watoto vyeti vya kuzaliwa, tunawaweka nje ya jamii.

By not getting our children's birth certificate, we disadvantage them.

Kikundi chetu cha akina mama wa Tandale tumegundua kwamba wazazi wengi wanakabiliwa na matatizo ya kutokuwa na vyeti vya kuzaliwa kwa watoto wetu.

Mama mmoja alisema kwamba alikuwa nacho cheti cha kuzaliwa cha mtoto wake lakini alikipoteza alipohama. Mwengine akaelezea kwamba mwaka uliopita yeye alianza taratibu za kupata cheti cha kuzaliwa cha mtoto wake. Kisha aliacha : siku mbili zilizopita alirudi Magomeni na sasa amekipata. Pia inamlazimu kufanya hivyo kwa msichana wake mdogo, lakini yeye hana hata tangazo (baada ya kujifungua, aliondoka hospitali na kadi ya kliniki tu, na aliombwa kurudi siku iliofata kwa ajili ya tangazo, lakini kwa sababu kadhaa hakuweza).

Kuna sababu tofauti, lakini matokeo ni sawa : tunakosa vyeti vya kuzaliwa vya watoto wetu na hili ni tatizo iwapo mvulana au msichana amefikia umri wa kwenda shule. Mara nyingi mwalimu anamkubali mtoto bila kuwa na cheti cha kuzaliwa katika darasa lake kama tukotayari kumpa fedha kadhaa, 5 000 au 20 000 Shilingi kwa mfano : na ndiyo maana baadhi yetu tulifikiria kwamba vyeti vya kuzaliwa siyo lazima, lakini halafu inatubidi tulipe tena kila mwaka kwa sababu watoto wetu hawajasajiliwa kisheria.

Kwa kuongezea kutokuwa na cheti cha kuzaliwa siyo tu tatizo kwa watoto, pia ni tatizo watakapokuwa watu wazima. Mama mmoja anatusimulia kwamba mpwa wake hakuweza kupata kazi ya upolisi kwa sababu hakuwa nacho cheti chake cha kuzaliwa : alipoelewa kwamba watoto wake wangeweza kuhitaji vyeti vya

In our women's group at Tandale, we discovered that we were many parents faced with the problem of not having a birth certificate for one or more of our children.

One mother said that she obtained the birth certificate of her child, but she lost it when she moved.

Another explains that last year she began the process to get her child's birth certificate and then she stopped : two days ago she returned to Magomeni and now she has got it. She now needs to do the same for her younger daughter, but she has not even got the announcement. (after the birth, she left hospital with only the clinic card and was asked to come back the next day for the announcement, but for some reason she didn't).

The causes are different, but the result is the same : we miss the birth certificate of our child and it is a problem when he or she is of school going age. Usually the teacher accepts the child without a birth certificate in his class if we are able to give him some money, 5.000 or 20.000 Tsh for example : that is why some of us thought that the birth certificate is not really necessary. But then, we have to pay again every year because our child is not officially registered.

Moreover, the lack of birth certificate is not only a problem for the children, but it also becomes a problem in adulthood. One mother tells us that her nephew could not get a job in the police because he had not got his birth certificate : when she understood that her children would also have need of their birth certificates after finishing school, she started the process for getting them. Finally we realised that by not obtaining our children's birth certificates, we disadvantage them by not giving them all the chances for their future.

One of the ATD friends who is present here today said last week that being registered is the Right of the Child, but the Rights of the Child are first of all in the hands of the parents !

It is our responsibility to our children and as well to other children we know, because some parents are not aware of this responsibility they have. We thought that we could go to every house in order to meet every family and to explain the issue and to help them if necessary. And if the people say that they don't have enough money ? It is true we have very little money in our neighbourhood, but we must remember that when there is a celebration or a funeral we find the money. Let's try to change our minds and understand that our children's future is as important as celebrations and funerals. When we'll have succeeded in registering all the children of the neighbourhood, we should organise a birth certificate celebration !



kuzaliwa pia wanapomaliza shule alianza taratibu za kupata vyeti. Mwisho tuligundua kwamba kutowapatia watoto vyeti vya kuzaliwa, tunawaweka nje ya jamii, hatuwapi nafasi zote kwa ajili ya maisha yao ya baadaye.

Mmoja wa marafiki wa ATD ambaye yuko nasi leo alisema wiki iliopita kwamba kusajiliwa ni haki ya kila mtoto, lakini kwanza kabla ya yote haki ya mtoto ipo mikononi mwa wazazi.

Ni jukumu letu kwa watoto wetu na pia kwa watoto wengine tunaowafahamu, kwa sababu wazazi kadhaa hawafahamu juu ya jukumu hili walilionalo. Tulifikiri kwamba tungeliweza kwenda katika kila nyumba ili kukutana na kila familia na ili kuwaeleza kuhusu taarifa na kuwasaidia kama ni lazima. Na kama watu wanasema kwamba hawana fedha za kutosha ? Ni kweli tuna hela kidogo katika kitongoji chetu, lakini lazima tukumbuke kwamba iwapo kuna maadhimisho au msiba tunapata fedha. Ebu tujaribu kubadili mawazo yetu na tufahamu kwamba maisha ya baadaye kwa watoto wetu yana umuhimu sawa kama sherehe na msiba. Iwapo tutafanikiwa katika kuwasajili watoto wetu wote katika kitongoji chetu, lazima tuandae siku ya kusherehekea vyeti vya kuzaliva !

Si vema kumkatisha tamaa mtoto kujifunza kwa ajili ya ufukara wa familia yake.

It is not fair to discourage a child from learning only because its family is poor.

Katika kikundi cha wanawake Tandale tulijadili kuhusu suala la hela katika shule ya msingi. Shule ya msingi ni bure kimaneno, lakini badala yake tunalipia mambo mengi. Hivi karibuni mwalimu alituambia baadhi yetu : "Hamjui kwamba siku hizi shuleni kila kitu kinafanya kazi kwa pesa ?"

Katika mkutano wetu wa kwanza mama mmoja alisema : "Jana mtoto wangu ambaye yuko darasa la 4 alirudishwa nyumbani kwa sababu sikuweza kumpa fedha ya mtihani." Hivyo wawili kati yetu tuliamua kwenda shuleni pamoja na huyo mama ili tukutane na mwalimu. Ni rahisi kwenda pamoja badala ya kwenda peke yake ! Ilifanywa hivyo na iliwezekana kuzungumza na mwalimu na alikubali mtoto kuwa siku ya pili afanye mtihani, atakama hana fedha.

Mama mwingine alituambia hakuwa na fedha yoyote alipotaka kuwaandikisha watoto wake shule : "Shule ya kwanza aliombwa Shilingi 10.000 kwa kila mtoto, na shule ya pili Shilingi 5.000. Alidanganya na alisema kwamba hawa watoto walikuwa wapwaze na kwamba mama yao amefariki. Kisha mwalimu aliwakubalia bure kama yatima, lakini sasa wanalazimika kumwita mama yao 'shangazi' pale mama yao anapokuja shule.

Mkutano wetu wa pili, mmoja kati yetu alielezea kwamba hakuwa na fedha ya kutosha kununua viatu kwa watoto wake wawili. Mwaka uliopita, shule iliwapa viatu, lakini sasa hivi viatu ni vidogo sana. Alisema : "Jana mmoja kati ya watoto

In a women's group of Tandale, we discussed the question of money at school. Primary school is in theory free, but in fact we have to pay for a lot of things. A teacher recently told some of us : "Don't you know that today everything works with money at school ?"

In our 1st meeting one mother said : "Yesterday my child who is in Standard 4 was sent back home because I could not give him money for a test exam". So two of us decided to go to the school with this mother in order to meet the teacher : it's easier to go together than to go alone ! It was done and it was possible to speak with the teacher and he agreed to accept the child for the next day's exam, even without money.

Another mother told us that she didn't have any money when she wanted to register her children at school : the 1st school asked her for Tsh 10.000 per child and the 2nd one for Tsh 5.000. So she lied and said that these children were her nephews and that their mother was dead. Then the teachers accepted them for free as orphans, but now they have to call their own mother "auntie" when she comes to the school.

In our 2nd meeting, one of us explained that she has not enough money to buy shoes for her two children. Last year, the school gave them shoes, but now



these shoes are too small. She said : "Yesterday one of my children went to school with slippers and the teacher got very angry. He threatened to burn the child's slippers. So the child ran away and came back home". She added : "Every day I encourage my children to go to school, but the teacher breaks their courage". A grand-mother who was in our meeting said that she stopped going to school in Standard 6 because she was ashamed about her lack of shoes... We think that maybe we might go together to school in order to speak with the teacher about this question of shoes.

It is not fair to discourage a child from learning only because its family is poor.

wangu alikwenda shule na ndala na mwalimu alikasirika sana. Alimfukuza mtoto na alizichoma moto ndala zake na mtoto alikimbia na alirudi nyumbani. Aliogezea : "Kila siku watoto wangu ninawapa moyo waende shule, lakini mwalimu anawakatisha tamaa". Bibi mmoja alikuwa kwenye mkutano wetu alisema kuwa yenye aliacha kwenda shule akiwa darasa la 6 kwa sababu alikuwa anaona aibu kutokana na viatu vyake tunafikiri kwamba twende pamoja shuleni ili tuzungumze na mwalimu kuhusu swala la viatu.

Siyo vizuri kumvunja moyo mtoto kisa familia yake ni maskini.

Ili tuwape watoto wetu elimu bora, tusimamie kwa pamoja.

**In order to give our children a good education,
we need to be together.**

Ninatokea Tandale na ni sehemu ya mwanachama katika chama cha wanawake ambao hupeana mawazo na uzoefu kuhusu elimu kwa watoto wetu. Sote tulikubaliana kuwa watoto wetu wawe na tabia njema nyumbani vilevile nje ya nyumba.

Mama mmoja alisema : "Wakati watoto wangu wanapokuwa mitaani karibu na nyumbani na wasipokuwa na tabia njema sawasawa, ni jambo la kawaida kwa wazazi wengine kuwakanya na kuzungumza na watoto au na mimi mwenyewe. Nakubaliana na maamuzi yanayotoka kwenye kitongoji, lakini sio jambo rahisi."

Tunajaribu kuelewa kwa nini mara nyingi ni vigumu kuonyesha mshikamano linapokuja suala la elimu kwa watoto wetu. Tulifikiri tunahitaji kujuana vyema sisi kwa sisi kisha tuweze kusaidiana wenyewe kwa wenyewe.

Mama mwingine alituambia kwamba anaona watoto wake wanaangalia picha za ngono katika maduka ya watu wazima katika kitongoji chake. Kama tunataka kufanya hili jambo lisiwe la kawaida kulisitisha, hatuna budi tuchukue hatua kwa pamoja.

Ili tuwape watoto wetu elimu bora, tusimamie kwa pamoja.

I'm coming from Tandale and I am part of the women's group that shared ideas and experiences about the education of our children. We all agreed that they have to behave well at home and also outside the house.

A mother said : "When my children are in the streets around my home and don't behave correctly, it's normal that other parents feel concerned and intervene, by speaking with the child or with myself. I have to accept these remarks coming from a neighbour, but it's not so easy".

We tried to understand why it is often so difficult to show solidarity when it comes to the education of our children. We thought we needed to know one another better in order to trust one another.

Another mother told us that sometimes she sees children watching X-movies in shops for adults in her neighbourhood. If we want to make this abnormal situation stop, we have to take action together.

In order to give our children a good education, we have to stand up together.



Lazima tuone watoto wote ni jukumu letu kuwalea.

We should feel responsible for all the children.

Sisi ni kikundi cha wamama watano tunaishi Tegeta. Wiki iliyopita tulijikusanya ili kuandaa ushuhuda kwa siku ya leo unaohusiana na mafanikio na ugumu tunaokumbana nao kwenye elimu ya watoto wetu.

Baadhi yetu tunafuraha sana na tunajivunia kwa sababu watoto wetu wanakwenda shule siku zote na wanawasikiliza wazazi wao sana. Ingawaje, si sawa kwa familia zote. Mama mmoja alisema: “Mtoto wangu wa kike hanisikilizi mimi. Haendi shule mara kwa mara kwa sababu hupendelea kukaa nyumbani pamoja na binamu yake ambaye hajasajiliwa shuleni.”

Mama mwingine alituelezea kwamba mtoto wake wa kike ilibidi asajiliwe shuleni mwaka jana lakini hakuweza kufanya hivyo kwa sababu hakuwa na cheti chake cha kuzaliwa. Ni mwaka sasa amekuwa akijaribu kupata hiki cheti lakini bado hajafanikiwa. Kisha mmoja kati yetu alisema kwamba yeye ana tatizo sawa na huyo mama. Anasema yeye lazima apate vyeti vya kuzaliwa kwa watoto wake wawili. Tunafikiri kwamba kwa hakika wa mama wengine katika kitongoji chetu wana tatizo kama hili.

Pia tulizungumzia kuhusu mahitaji ya fedha kwa kuwapeleka watoto wetu shule. Shule ni bure lakini mara nyingi tunatoa fedha. Kwa mfano mmoja kati yetu alisema kwamba kila Ijumaa anatoa shilingi 500 kwa kila mtoto wake kwa kulipia masomo ya ziada. Akina mama wengi wana wasiwasi kuhusu watoto wao wanapokuwa njiani kuelekea shule kwa sababu hawajui kama wanakwenda moja kwa moja shule au

We are a group of five mothers living in Tegeta. Last week we gathered in order to prepare a testimony for today about the successes and the difficulties we have with the education of our children.

Some of us are very happy and proud because our children go to school regularly and listen to their parents very well. However, it is not the same in all the families. One mother said : "My daughter doesn't listen to me. More and more often she doesn't go to school because she prefers to stay at home with her cousin who isn't registered at school."

Another mother explained that her daughter would have had to be registered at school last year, but she could not do it because she didn't have her birth certificate. For one year she has been trying to get this certificate, but she has not yet succeeded. Then one of us said that she has the same problem in not having obtained a birth certificate for her two children. We think that probably other mothers of our neighbourhood are in the same situation.

We also spoke about the question of money needed for the school. School is free, but we regularly have to give money. For example, one of us said that every Friday, she has to give 500 Tsh for each of her children for paying the extra lessons.

Several mothers worry about their children when they are on the way to school, because they never know if they go directly to school or run away. We would like



that all the parents of the neighbourhood feel concerned by all the children and not only by theirs.

However some people don't like that other parents intervene because of the bad behaviour of their child : they feel criticised and judged. We need to get to know one another better so that we can build trust and accept remarks of others about our children. We should feel responsible for all the children.

wanaishia njiani.

Tungelipenda kwamba wazazi wote wa kitongoji hiki wawafikirie watoto wote na siyo tu kwa watoto wao. Ingawaje baadhi ya watu hawataki kwamba wazazi wengine kuwaonya watoto wao kwa sababu wanatabia mbaya : wanahisi wanasingiziwa. Tunahitaji kujuana vyema wenyewe kwa wenyewe hivyo tunaweza tukajenga uaminifu na kukubali ushauri wa wazazi wengine kuhusu watoto wetu. Lazima tuone watoto wote ni jukumu letu kuwalea.

KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE

TO FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY, IT'S OUR RESPONSIBILITY

1. Tunaanza na salamu kwa wahusika kunena,
Amina yake sehemu, TUNAPENDA tunanena,
Wapendwa twawasalimu, kwa moyo bila hiyana,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
 2. Mungu wetu baba yetu, kwadhati twakushukuru
Yakuwa mazito kwetu kamwe hatutakufuru,
Yakinyoka mambo yetu, tutakuwa na uhuru,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
 3. Tunakaa kufikiri, pande zote kuangaza,
Ni mengi yanakithiri, yale yanayotukwaza
Nasi pasipo kujali, daima hujiliwaza,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
 4. Haki zetu za msingi, daima zinapotea,
Tuna familia nyingi, zazidi kudidimia,
Kuna mafisadi wengi, maovu wachekelea,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
 5. Kwa pamoja tuungane, kutetea haki zetu,
Wanawake wanaume, hili ni jukumu letu,
Sisi sote tujitume, kuulinda utu wetu,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
 6. Binadamu wote sawa, tajiri na maskini,
Maskini waonewa, wanyanyaswa duniani,
Tajiri waheshimiwa, maisha yao si dun,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
 7. Ndugu zetu twawaomba, tuache kata tamaa,
Umaskini si simba, mkaita balaa.,
Tuungane kwa uvumbu, hili jambo kukataa,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
1. To begin with greetings, by saying
Amen of its part, we love to say
We salute our beloved, with all our heart.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.
 2. Our God, our Father, we thank you dearly,
Even if it's hard to us, we can never give up,
If our things go straight, we can be free.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.
 3. We keep thinking, by looking everywhere,
Many things affect us, those which disgust us,
And without fear, we always cheer ourselves.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.
 4. Our basic rights are always violated,
We have many families continuing to suffer.
There are many corrupt people who enjoy evil deeds.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.
 5. We must join together to defend our rights,
Men and women, this is our responsibility,
We must work hard, to defend our dignity.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.
 6. All people are equal, both the poor and the rich.
Poor people are isolated and discriminated in this world.
Rich people are respected, their lives are not worse.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.
 7. We beg our fellow human being, not to lose hope,
Poverty is not a lion, dangerous or a disaster,
We must join our forces against poverty.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.



8. To fight against poverty is everyone's task,
To beg on the road, we can't dare to try.
We must build hope, by doing anything possible.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.
9. God the Greatest of every thing in the world,
We beg you Father to bless Tanzania,
Protect us against this legacy, feed us with faith.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.
10. To conclude with, time is not in our hands,
And we must not waste it, cause it can lead into disaster.
We must find measures to fight for our life.
To fight against poverty, it's our responsibility.

Written in Swahili by Phebiness

Translated into English by Issa (from TASAQ)

8. Kupinga umaskini, jukumu la kila mtu,
Kuomba barabarani, kamwe tusijethubutu,
Tujijengee imani, tunaweza kila kitu,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
9. Mwenyezi mungu muumba, vitu vyote vya dunia,
Mola wetu twakuomba, ibariki Tanzania,
Tuepushe kasumba, sote utujaze nia,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.
10. Tamati kaditamati, muda wetu umekwisha,
Tusipoteze wakati, madhara kusababisha,
Tutafute harakati kupambana na maisha,
KUPINGA UMASKINI, NI JUKUMU LETU SOTE.

Mtunzi

Phebiness Peter Mwailenge



Rafiki yetu Mudi akitoa burudani kwa marafiki waliohudhuria maadhimisho ya siku ya kutokomeza umaskini uliokithiri.

Our friend Mudi transmits his enthusiasm to the audience through a song.



A theatre group linked to Tasao shows in a drama the difficulties to access primary school as expressed in the recent document "Going to school"

Kikundi cha kuigiza kutoka Tasao wakifanya igizo kuhusu ugumu wa kumuandikisha mtoto shule ya msingi wakielezea kama jinsi tulivyoelezea katika kijitabu chetu kidogo cha "Nenda Shule".

Ni kweli inawezekana kumsaidia mtu bila kumpa fedha.

It's really possible to help somebody without giving him money.

Ninatokea Tegeta ambako ninaishi na kufanya kazi. Mimi ni mvunja mawe. Maisha yangu ni magumu lakini wanao nizunguka mimi mara nyingi naona watu ambao ni maskini zaidi yangu najaribu kuwasaidia. Kwa mfano, naifahamu familia moja ambayo mume ni mlemavu wa macho na mara kwa mara ninawatembelea : wamekuwa kama ndugu zangu. Hii familia ina nyumba yenye vyumba viwili, kimoja wanakaa wenyewe na kingine wamempangisha mzee mmoja. Siku moja huyu mzee ghafla alifariki. Kwa vile huyu mzee hakuwa na ndugu hapa Dar es Salaam na wale wazee hawakuwa na mtu wa karibu wakuwasaidia hivyo walituma mtu nikaja kuitwa kwa hiyo hawakuweza kufanya maandalizi ya mazishi kwa huyu mzee. Na waliniomba mimi kuwasaidia hivyo niliwatafuta watu kadhaa ili kuandaa kaburi na kila kitu ambacho kilikuwa lazima kwa ajili ya mazishi. Wakati mwingine urafiki una nguvu zaidi ya familia.

Naweza kukupa mfano mwingine. Siku moja, mmoja kati ya wavunja mawe katika machimbo yetu alikuwa amelewa na alipata ajali. Kisha alitoweka na kila mmoja alikuwa na wasiwasi kuhusu yeye. Baadhi yetu tuliambia kwenda nyumbani kwake baada ya kufika kule ilitubidi tuvunje mlango wake tulimkuta akiwa amedhofika sana. Tulimpeleka hospitali na binti mmoja akajitolea bure kumpikia chakula kipindi chote cha ugonjwa. Baadhi yetu hatukuweza kutoa mchango wa pesa, lakini tuliweza kuwepo na kushiriki na kutoa mshikamano wetu.

Pia naweza nikatoa ushuhuda kwa kijana ambaye ni jirani. Alizungumza na mimi kuhusu George ambaye ni rafiki mwenye maisha magumu zaidi yake mwenyewe. George hana wazazi :

I'm coming from Tegeta where I live and work. I am a stone-breaker. My life is difficult, but around me, I often see people who are poorer than me and I try to help them. For example, I know a family in which the man is blind, and I regularly visit them : they are for me almost as relatives. They have two rooms : one in which they live and another one they rented to an old man. One day, the old man died. They were unable to manage the funeral for this old man and they asked me for help. So I found some other people to help prepare the grave and everything that is necessary for a funeral. Sometimes friendship is stronger than family.

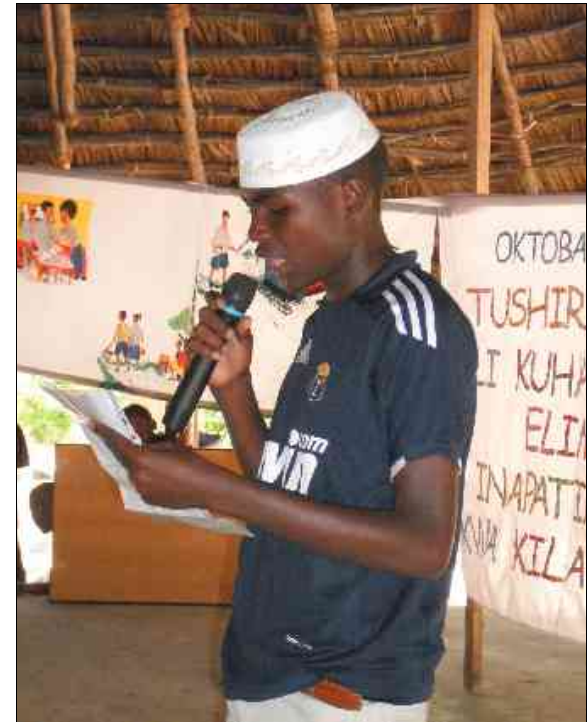
I can tell of another example. One day, one of the stone-breakers of our quarry was drunk and had an accident. He disappeared and everybody worried about him. Some of us went to his home and had to break down his door where we found him totally exhausted. We brought him to hospital and a lady committed to cook for him free of charge. Some of us could not contribute financially, but were able to offer him their presence and friendship.

I can also bear witness to a young neighbour. He spoke with me about Georges, a friend who has a much harder life than himself. Georges has no longer his parents : he lives with his grand mother and takes care of her. Georges likes studying and he thinks that it is a way of changing his future.



My young neighbour tries to help him so he can continue to go to school. Now Georges is in Form 1 and his aunt supports him too.

I believe it is very important to help one another, because life is tough for everyone of us. It is really possible to help somebody without giving him money. It is a question of dignity and humanity : we all are human beings and we should not refuse to walk together.



anaishi na bibi yake na pia anamuhudumia. George anapenda kusoma na anafikiri kwamba ni njia moja wapo ya kubadilisha maisha yake ya baadaye. Kijana ambaye ni jirani yangu anajaribu kumsaidia George ili aweze kuendelea kwenda shule. Hivi sasa George yupo kidato cha kwanza na shangazi yake pia anamsaidia.

Naamini ni muhimu kusaidiana sisi kwa sisi kwa sababu maisha ni magumu kwa kila mmoja wetu. Ni kweli inawezekana kumsaidia mtu bila kumpa fedha, ni suala la kuzingatia utu, hadhi na ubinadamu : sote sisi ni binadamu na hatuwezi kukataa kutembea pamoja.

Naweza kutumia muda wangu na nguvu zangu kutoa msaada kwa wengine.

I can be useful... I can give my time and my strength.

Jina langu ni Bibi Agnes. Mjukuu wangu Agnes ana umri wa miaka 12, analelewa na bibi yake tangu alipokuwa ana umri wa miezi 18. Mtoto wangu wa Kiume ni mlemavu na mama yake Agnes ni kama amechanganyikiwa kidogo, na ndiyo maana mimi na Agnes tunaishi pamoja. Agnes aliumwa kwa muda mrefu na hivyo hakuweza kwenda shule. Baada ya hapo akapitiliza umri wa kuanza darasa la kwanza alikuwa hajui kitu chochote kuhusu mpango wa Memkwa ambao upo maalum kwa watoto wenye umri mkubwa kuanza darasa la kwanza.

Nafikiri ni muhimu kumruhusu kila mtoto kwenda shule na kujifunza kwa sababu leo ni vigumu sana kupata kazi hata ya kibarua kama hauna elimu, na kama hujui kusoma na kuandika. Pamoja na haya yote bado sijakata tamaa na nitajitahidi kufanya kila litakalowezekana ili mjukuu wangu arudi shule.

Maisha yetu yalikuwa magumu na bado yanaendelea kuwa magumu. Tumeishi kanisani kwa kipindi cha miezi 9 tulikaribishwa na Padre. Tumekuwa tukisaidiwa na padre pamoja na waumini wanaokuja kusali. Baadaye kanisa lilitusaidia kwa kutupangishia chumba na sasa tunaishi katika maisha ya kawaida. Lakini mpaka hivi sasa mjukuu wangu hasomi hivyo najaribu kutafuta njia ya kumuwezesha aanze shule ya Memkwa.

Mimi ni sehemu ya wanakikundi cha kijamii ya waumini

My grand-daughter Agnes is 12 years old and I have taken care of her since she was 18 months old. My son is handicapped and Agnes' mother is a little bit confused, that is why Agnes and I live together. Agnes was ill for a long time and could not go to school. Then she was too old to start again in Standard 1 and I didn't know anything about the Memkwa program that exists especially for those who are too old for joining their class.

I think that it is very important to allow every child to go to school and to learn, because today it's very difficult to get a job without being educated and without knowing how to read and write. However, I never lost hope and I made all the effort I was able to send my grand-daughter back to school.

Our life was, and still is, very tough. For nine months we lived in a church, welcomed by the priest. We were helped by the church so that we would get a room and now we have a normal life. My grand-daughter goes regularly to school and I'm part of the community of my church. With this community or even alone, I frequently go to the Kigogo Centre, to help them wash the clothes and do everything I can do.

I don't want to stay without doing anything whilst I can be useful. I don't need to have money to be able to help other people. I can give my time and my strength.



kanisani. Pamoja na kuwa na maisha magumu, nikiwa na wanakikundi wenzangu au hata peke yangu, mara kwa mara huenda Kigogo katika kituo cha kulelea watoto yatima na wazee wasiyojiweza. Naenda huko kutoa msaada wa kufua nguo za watoto yatima na kuwaogeha wazee wasiyojiweza na kufanya kitu chochote ninachoweza katika hali ya kujitolea.

Ingawaje nina maisha magumu, lakini sioni sababu ya kutojia kwa wengine kweli sina fedha, lakini nguvu ninazo. Hivyo natumia nguvu zangu kuwasaidia wengine ambao wana maisha magumu zaidi yangu. Sihitaji kuwa na fedha tu ili kuwasaidia wengine, naweza kutumia muda wangu na nguvu zangu kutoa msaada kwa wengine.

Najaribu kuwasaidia watu ninaokutana nao kuwashauri jinsi ya kujitunza wao wenyewe.

I try to help the people I meet to take care of themselves.

Jina langu ni Andrew. Hapo mwanzo nilikuwa mvunja mawe katika machimbo ya kokoto na sasa ni muendesha pikipiki za kubeba abiria Boko. Katika kitongoji changu kuna watu wengi wana maisha magumu. Baadhi yao hutumia madawa ya kulevya ili wasahau ugumu wa maisha yao. Sikuwahi kutumia madawa lakini najua matatizo kupitia marafiki na kupitia kaka yangu. Ninajisikia uchungu sana kwa hawa watu wote walioathirika kwa kutumia vitu vinavyoathiri afya zao na maisha yao ya baadaye. Kwa muda mrefu nilifanya kazi na taasisi inayopambana dhidi ya maambukizi ya Ukimwi. Sasa najaribu kuwasaidia watu nakutananao kuwashauri jinsi ya kujitunza wao wenyewe. Kila mmoja wetu anaweza kumsaidia mtu mwengine kuwa na tabia njema, kuwa karibu naye na kumfahamisha ni jinsi gani anacheza maisha yake.

Nafikiri ni muhimu kuwasaidia vijana wa kike na pia kuepuka mimba za utotoni. Kwa mfano, siku moja nilikuwa karibu na shule ya sekondari na nilimwona mtu mzima anampa mwanafunzi muhogo. Kama kumshukuru yule mwanafunzi alimpa yule baba namba ya simu. Nilikwenda kumwona ili ni mfahamishe kwani halikuwa jambo zuri kuwa na yule mwanaume yule msichana hakujua. Hivyo hakukubaliana na ushauri wangu, anasema kwamba wewe si kaka yangu.

Siku nyingine, nilipatwa na wasiwasi kwa rafiki ambaye alikuwa anakaribia nusu ajumuike na kikundi kidogo cha vijana wenye tabia mbaya sana. Nilimfahamisha yule kijana jinsi gani ni hatari

My name is Andrew. Before I was a stone-breaker at the quarry and now I am a pikipiki-driver at Boko. In my neighbourhood there are many people who have a very tough life. Some of them use drugs in order to forget the difficulties of their life. I never used drugs but I know the problem through friends and through my brother. I feel very concerned by all these people who do bad things affecting their health and their future. For a long time I worked with an association fighting the spread of HIV/AIDS. Now I try to help the people I meet to take care of themselves. Everyone of us can help somebody else to change their behaviour, by being close to him and explaining how he is playing with his future.

I think that it is important to help the young girls and to prevent early pregnancies as well. For example, one day I was close to a primary school and I saw a man giving a student some kasava. As to thank him, she gave him her telephone number. I went to see her in order to explain why it was not a good thing to be with a man she didn't know. She didn't accept my advice, saying that I was not her brother.

Another time, I worried for a friend who was developing too close a relationship with a group of young people with very bad habits. I explained to him how dangerous it was for him to be too



closely linked with them. He refused to listen to me, and within a few months he stopped working and began using drugs.

It's difficult to help people by just giving advice, but sometimes it works ; so I continue.



ilikuwa ni kujaribu kumuepusha kuwa na uhusiano zaidi na wale vijana. Hakunisikiliza na miezi michache baadaye aliacha kufanya kazi na kuanza kutumia dawa za kulevya.

Ni vigumu sana kuwasaidia watu kwa kuwapa ushauri tu, lakini wakati mwingine inafanya kazi : hivyo naendelea.

Shule za msingi zinapaswa kutilia mkazo masomo ya kawaidi tu na sio tuisheni.

The normal way to study should be the school and not the extra lessons.

Mimi ni mvuvi mdogo na ni sehemu ya G-Fcome ambayo ni taasisi ya wavuvi kwa ajili ya kutunza na kulinda mazingira ya baharini. Mvuvi mwingine nilijadili nae kuhusu ugumu kwa watoto wetu kuwaandikisha shule. Tunatilia maanani sana kuhusiana na swala la elimu kwa sababu tunafikiri kuwa siku hizi hakuna mtu anaeweza kuishi bila ya kuwa na elimu. Na ndiyo maana wazazi wote lazima wawapeleke watoto wao shule.

Sisi sote hatukupata matatizo yoyote katika kuandikisha watoto wetu shule. Ingawa nililipa shilingi 15 000 kwa ajili ya mchango wa majengo, madawati, ulinzi nk. Najaribu kuwapa moyo watoto wangu hasa kwa kuangalia madaftari yao, na baba mwingine alisema hivyo hivyo. Ingawaje, ninawasaidia watoto wangu ili waweze kufanya vizuri. Sina matumaini kama wanaweza kuendelea na elimu ya sekondari. Walimu hawako makini katika ufundishaji. Wanaandika ubaoni tu na hawatumii muda mwingi kuwaelekeza wanafunzi na hawaulizi kama wameelewa au la. Badala yake wanawaomba waje na hela ya masomo ya ziada. Katika masomo ya ziada wanakuwa makini katika ufundishaji kwa sababu wanapata hela. Hivyo ninalipia masomo ya ziada lakini ni vigumu kuweza kukidhi matumizi.

Baba mwingine alisema kuwa yeye mwenyewe pia hulipia masomo ya ziada lakini sio kila mzazi ambaye anauwezo wa kulipia masomo ya ziada.

I am a small fisherman and I am part of G-Fcome, an association of fishermen for conservation of marine environment. Another fisherman and I discussed the difficulties we have with the schooling of our children. We feel very concerned by the question of education because we think that nowadays nobody can live without being educated and that is why all parents should send their children to school.

Neither of us had any problems registering our children at school, although I had to pay 15 000 Tsh for the building, the desks, the security, etc. I try to encourage my children by checking their exercise books, and the other father said the same. However, even if I support my children so that they succeed, I feel hopeless about the possibility of them going to secondary school. The teachers don't teach seriously. They only write notes and request money for extra lessons. During the extra lessons they teach very well because they get money ! So I pay tuition, but it's very difficult to manage all the expenses.

The other father said that he also pays tuition but not every parent is able to do so.



He added : "In my mother's village, the teacher asked for money from every child because extra lessons were compulsory. If a child could not come with money, it was beaten. All the parents discussed and agreed about going to school in order to speak with the teacher. They explained to him that the normal way for the children to study was at the school and not the extra lessons and that they would not pay any more. The teacher had to accept because all the parents were united.

Aliongezea kusema "Katika kijiji cha Mbande ambako mama yake anaishi kuna mwalimu mmoja aliomba hela ya tuisheni kwa watoto wote kwa sababu mwalimu analazimisha masomo ya ziada. Iwapo watoto wengine hawawezi kuja na pesa wanachapwa. Wazazi wote walijadiliana na kukubaliana kwenda shule kwa pamoja ili kukutana na mwalimu mkuu. Kwa hiyo walimfahamisha kwamba hawana uwezo wa kulipia masomo ya ziada na badala yake aendelee kuwafundisha masomo ya kawaidi tu. Kwa kuwa hawana uwezo wa kulipia masomo ya ziada."

Watumie muda wao kukaa chini na watoto wao wawasikilize.

Take time to sit down with your child, listen to him.

Nazungumza kwa niaba ya wafanyakazi na wadau wanaojifunza kusoma na kuandika. Miezi sita iliyopita, sikuweza kusoma na kuandika kama walivyo watu wengine wengi tu wanao fanya kazi katika soko la samaki ambao wapo katika hali hii. Leo hii ninajivunia kusoma ushuhudu huu mbele yenu kipindi cha miezi 6, mara 2 kwa wiki, tumekuwa tukikutana na mwalimu na kujifunza si jambo rahisi kwa sababu ni kitu cha ziada kwenye kazi zetu, huku tukiendelea kulisha familia zetu. Ni muhimu kusaidiana wenyewe kwa wenyewe, lakini kwamba baadhi yetu wameacha na ni matumaini yetu watajiunga tena baadaye.

Wiki hii tulikutana na kutafakari kuhusu vikwazo tunavyo kumbana navyo katika kipindi cha kuwapeleka watoto wetu shule, kila mmoja wetu ana mtoto na wengine hadi wajukuu. Labda ni kwa sababu hatukwenda shule au tuliacha shule tunadhani tuna kila sababu ya kufanya ili watoto wetu wafanye vizuri shuleni. Wengi wetu tunapeana juhudi tunazozifanya kutokana na ugumu wa hili swala.

Bwana mmoja alisema hakupata ugumu mwingi kuwaandikisha watoto wake shule ingawa alilipa pesa kwa ajili ya vitu vingi. Kama vile madawati, ulinzi, majengo... Aliongezea kusema : "Baadhi ya watu husema, kwamba elimu ya msingi ni bure, lakini si kweli." Kuhakikisha watoto wake wanafanya vizuri, analipa masomo ya ziada kila siku yaani tuisheni wanapo ruhuswa kwenda nyumbani kama wanavyo fanya wazazi wengi. Alisema : "Nafikiri ni muhimu sana kuangalia kazi za watoto ili kuwapa moyo. Kutokana na kazi yangu ninatoka nyumbani asubuhi sana na nachelewa kurudi nyumbani hivyo mke wangu ni msaada mkubwa kwa watoto. Wazazi wasiwe wakali sana kwenye elimu ya watoto wao, sio

I speak on behalf of a Fishmarket workers' group who are learning how to read and write. Six months ago, I was unable to read or write, as is the case with many other Fishmarket workers. Today I'm proud to read this testimony in front of you. For six months, twice a week, we have met with a teacher and learnt. It is difficult because it is in addition to our job, and we have to continue to feed our families. We try to support one each other, but despite that, some of us dropped out. We hope they will be able to start again.

This week we met to reflect upon the difficulties we have in sending our children to school. Each of us has children and some even grand-children. Maybe because we didn't go to school or failed, we feel very concerned that our children be successful at school. Several of us shared what they are doing and the difficulties they encounter.

One father said that he didn't have too many difficulties to register his children at primary school, even though he had to pay for a lot of things : desks, security, building... He added : "Some say that primary education is free, but it isn't true". To ensure that his children succeed, he pays for extra lessons every day when his children come back from school, as many parents are doing. He said : "I think that it is very important to check the children's work in order to encourage them. Because of my job I leave my home very early and I come back very late, so my wife is the biggest support for the children. Parents should not be too strict in the education of their children in not criticising them, but rather follow up on their work and to be co-operative with the teacher.



It is important also that the parents take time to explain to their children what they didn't understand, or if they are unable to do so, ask a neighbour or a young person."

Another father told us what he did to enable his two children and his two grand-children to go to school. It was a big challenge with his first-born because the teacher affirmed that the class was full. He had to pay a lot of money but was happy to have succeeded to register him. Until Standard 3, his first child studied very well, but in Standard 4 he disliked going to school and preferred to play all day. The father said : "I was very angry because I worked very hard for him and he didn't understand how essential it was for his future that he study. I asked my eldest brother for advice and tried a lot of things : I took him to the village, I put him in a garage for training, I registered him in an Islamic school... Nothing worked. I was desperate. I began to hate my son, thinking that he was not my son. Then I wondered what he wanted, what he would really like to do... I asked him, I listened to him, we talked... He told me that he wanted to become a fisherman, like me. Now, after being a fisherman for 4 years, he wants to go to a training centre and he is ready to pay himself but he needs my help. If I see he is serious, I'll help him. I'd like to give advice to other parents : take time to sit down with your child, to listen to him. It is not good only to punish and to beat.

kuacha badala yake kuwafatilia katika kazi zao na kutoa ushirikiano kwa walimu. Pia ni muhimu kwamba wazazi wachukue muda kuwaelekeza watoto wao kwa yale wasiyoyafahamu au yale wasiyoyaweza kuyafanya mwombe jirani yako au kijana."

Mzazi mwingine alituambia kwamba watoto wake wawili wanakwenda shule.

Mtoto wake wa kwanza ilikuwa mtihani mkubwa sana kwa sababu mwalimu aliniambia kuwa nafasi zimejaa. Ingawaje nililipa pesa nyingi lakini nilifurahi kumwandikisha mtoto wangu darasa la Kwanza. Kuanzia darasa la Kwanza mpaka darasa la Tatu mwishoni alikuwa anafanya vizuri sana. Alipofika darasa la Nne alianza utoro na alianza kutofanya vizuri na kutopenda shule alipendelea michezo kutwa mzima. Yule baba alisema "Nilikasirika sana kwa sababu nilitumia nguvu zangu nyingi na pesa nyingi kwake na hakutaka kuelewa umuhimu wa kujifunza kwa maisha yake ya baadaye. Nilimwomba ushauri kaka yangu mkubwa, nilijaribu kila kitu : nilimpeleka kijijini, nilimpeleka gereji, kujifunza ufundi, nilimwandikisha katika shule ya mchanganyiko ya kiislamu na ya kawaida. Lakini hakuna lililofanikiwa. Nilikerwa sana. Nikaanza kumchukia mtoto wangu. Nilimkana mwanangu mwenyewe, na kusema si mwanangu. Kisha nilistaajabu kile alichokitaka ; "kitu gani hasa alikuwa anakitaka afanye..." nilimwuliza, nilimsikiliza yeye analotaka. Nilipomwuliza alidai anataka awe mvuvi kama mimi lakini kufikia hivi sasa kisha niomba kiasi cha mara 3 kwamba anataka asome, baada ya kuwa mvuvi katika kipindi cha miaka 4. Anataka kwenda katika chuo cha ufundi na yuko tayari kujilipia ada mwenyewe lakini anahitaji msaada wangu. Kama nitamuona yuko makini, nitamsaidia. Ningependa kutoa ushauri kwa wazazi wengine : Watumie muda wao kukaa chini na watoto wao wawasikilize adhabu ya kuwachapa tu si nzuri na badala yake mtoto huwa sugu zaidi.



Haki za Mtoto

Walikuwa wasomaji 12 na sura 12 wakijaribu kwenda sambamba na picha 12 za onyesho linaloelezea kuhusu haki nyingi za mtoto. Walizungumzia kuhusu :

- elimu
- maisha ya kifamilia
- usajili wa mtoto
- michezo
- ushiriki
- maji na usafi
- maziwa ya mama pekee
- kinga
- malaria
- ulinzi
- kuzuia virusi vya ukimwi
- afya ya mama na mtoto mchanga

The Rights of the Child

12 readers read 12 texts corresponding to the 12 pictures of the exhibition to illustrate many of the Rights of the Child. They talked about :

- education
- family life
- birth registration
- play
- participation
- water and sanitation
- exclusive breastfeeding
- immunization
- malaria
- child protection
- HIV prevention
- maternal and newborn health



Ujumbe kutoka kwa Katibu mkuu wa Umoja wa Mataifa, Bw. Ban Ki-moon (baadhi)

Message of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon (extracts)

Oktoba 17 kama mnavyojua inaungwa mkono na Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa. Bw. Javier Perez de Cuellar na Bw. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Makatibu Wakuu wastaafu wa Umoja wa Mataifa awamu 2 zilizopita ni sehemu ya Kamati ya Kimataifa ya Oktoba 17, ambaye ndiye mwenye jukumu zima la kutangaza duniani kote kuhusiana na siku hii ya Kimataifa.

Mwaka huu ni kama ilivyokuwa kila mwaka, Bw. Ban Ki-moon, ni Katibu Mkuu wa Umoja wa Mataifa ambaye anafikisha ujumbe katika jamii ya Kimataifa kwa kupitia fursa hii ya siku ya leo. Alianza kutoa ujumbe wake kwa maneno ya nguvu:

“Tunagundua leo kuwa ushujaa wa kila siku na michango ya wale wanaoishi katika ufukara.”

Hii ina maanisha kwamba Katibu Mkuu wa umoja wa Mataifa anatangazia umma kwamba mapambano yenu ya kila siku sio kama hayana manufaa, kupitia ugumu wa maisha yenu mnachangia kutokomeza umaskini uliokithiri. Mwaka huu ambao tunaadhimisha haki ya mtoto, aliongezea:

“Tugundue kuwa kuwekeza katika watoto na kuendeleza haki zao ni moja kati ya njia ya uhakika ya kumaliza umaskini. Hatakama dunia yetu ya sayari, ndiyo msingi wao watoto bado wanahitaji kuwa katika mstari. Mamilioni ya watoto wanaendelea kunyimwa elimu, wengi wao wakiwa katika hatari ya kutoendelea na shule. Huu ukweli ni maalum kwa wasichana.”

As you know, the celebration of October 17th is encouraged by the United Nations Organisation. Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, two former UN Secretaries-General are part of the International Committee for October 17th, which is in charge to promote this day around the world.

This year as every year, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the actual UN Secretary-General addresses a message to the international community at the occasion of this day. He starts his message by these very strong words :

"Today we recognise the daily struggles and contributions of those living in poverty."

This means that the UN Secretary General declares publicly that your daily fight is not useless, through your hard life you contribute to overcome extreme poverty.

In this year in which we celebrate the Rights of the Child, he adds :

"We recognise that investing in children and securing their rights is one of the surest ways to ending poverty. Despite our world of plenty, children's basic needs are still being sidelined. Millions of children continue to be deprived of an education, with many more at risk of dropping out of school. This is particularly true for girl children."



So we are in the right direction when we put all our energy into supporting our children so that they will have a better future, especially through the best possible education.

Insisting on the importance of "investing in key areas such as primary education", Mr. Ban Ki-moon ends his message saying :

"We can ensure that every man, woman and child has the opportunity to make the most of their potential".

Hivyo tupo katika njia mzuri tutakapo elekeza nguvu zetu zote katika kuwasaidia watoto wetu ili wawe na maisha bora hapo baadaye, hasa kupitia uwezekano wa elimu bora.

Kusisitiza kwenye umuhimu wa "kuwekeza kwenye sehemu zenye ufumbuzi kama vile elimu ya msingi". Bw. Ban Ki-moon anamaliza ujumbe wake akisema:

"Tunaweza kuhakikisha kuwa kila mwanaume, mwanamke na mtoto ana fursa ya kufanya yao kwa ubora wenye kuwezekana."

Hitimisho

Sasa tumefikia mwisho wa haya maadhimisho.

Siku hii tuliandaa wote kwa pamoja na siku hii ilifanywa kutokana na uzoefu wetu, shuhuda zetu, mawazo yetu na maisha yetu. Kila mmoja wetu aliwezakuona ni jinsi gani kila mtu alikuwa na umuhimu kuwasaidia watoto wetu wenyewe, lakini pia kuwasaidia watoto wote.

Katika shuhuda nyingi tumesikia kwamba wazazi walikusanyika. Wazazi hawa walifahamu kwamba kwa pamoja wanakuwa na nguvu, wanaweza kusaidiana wao kwa wao ili kuboresha elimu ya watoto wao kuwapa moyo zaidi mbele ya ugumu wa maisha.

Leo kama mnavojua watu wana kusanyika katika maeneo mbalimbali. Mnazi Mmoja muungano wa kufikia malengo ya Milenia ambao tuliadhimisha nao mwakajana wamekusanyika. Katika maeneo tofauti Tanzania, Njombe, Dodoma na Moshi kwa mfano na zaidi ya nchi 100 duniani kote watu wanakusanyika toka matabaka mbalimbali kuadhimisha siku hii ya kimataifa ya kutokomeza umaskini uliokithiri. Baadhi ya wadau tulibadilishana taarifa hizi siku za mwisho kuhusu maandalizi ya maadhimisho katika nchi zao. Sasa tungelipenda tupashane pamoja nanyi kutokana na jinsi walivyotuambia.

Mjini Ouagadougou nchini Burkina faso, watu kama hamsini walitafakari hizi wiki za mwisho kuhusiana na haki za mtoto

Conclusion

Now we are at the end of this celebration.

Together we prepared this day - from our experiences, our testimonies, our ideas, our lives. We could see how important it is for each one of us to not only support our own children, but also to support the children in our communities.

In many testimonies we heard that parents gathered together and understood that together they are stronger. Together they can help one another in order to better educate the children, and to encourage one another in difficult times.

Today, as you know, people are gathering in many places. On Mnazi Mmoja, the coalition for the Millennium goals, with whom we celebrated last year, has a gathering. In different places in Tanzania, in Njombe, Dodoma and Moshi for example, and in more than 100 countries around the world, people coming from many different backgrounds are celebrating the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty. In the past few days we have shared with some of them about the preparation of the celebration in their country. We would now like to share with you what they told us.

At Ouagadougou, in Burkina Faso, about fifty people reflected on the rights of the child and especially the right to education, as we did as well.

They said :

"We are looking for how to do so that all the children are children for tomorrow (...)

For us, going to school is an essential thing. When a child goes to school, we incite him to work well, we go and meet the teacher. But school is not the only way to succeed. School and family give two complementary cultures and contribute to shape the child.

At school, he gets knowledge. With the parents, he learns how he will have to live when his parents will be no longer alive."

As we said today as well, they think that we need to be in unity to assume this responsibility of education. They said : "Alone, nobody can educate a child. The neighbours and the neighbourhood are as the school, they educate the child." They added : "We cannot educate a child with muscles, but with the intelligence. The child plays where he didn't cry yesterday. (...) One doesn't grow a child for himself, but for the world."

Do you remember Françoise et Dominique ? As you know, they left Tanzania last year to join the ATD team at Dublin, in Ireland. Over there also, they celebrate October 17th and they speak about the rights of the child. Today, a mother has said : "If a family is going through difficulties with their young ones, they don't need the finger pointed at them. They need the community around them."

In order to go away with a lot of courage in our hearts, I would like to offer you these words from our friends from Burkina Faso : "We know an old and blind mama. When her children were young, it was sometimes difficult to find something to eat. And if a child is hungry, he cannot play, he cannot grow. (...) She told them «when you'll be older, you'll understand better. Today, you see, we have got only very little.» During the day, she brought some small stones, and when her children came back home, she taught them how to calculate with these stones."

hasa haki ya kupata elimu ya msingi, kama tulivyofanya sisi hapa TZ. Walisema:

“Tunatafuta jinsi ya kufanya ili kwamba watoto wote wanakuwa watoto wa kesho. (...) Kwetu, kwenda shule ni lazima. Watoto wanapokwenda shule, tunachochea wafanyekazi vizuri na tunakwenda kukutana na mwalimu. Lakini shule sio njia pekee ya mafanikio. Shule na familia zote huimiza utamaduni huchangia kumpa muelekeo mtoto.

Shuleni, anapata maarifa. Kwa wazazi, anajifunza jinsi ya atakavyoishi wakati wazazi wake watakapokuwa hawako hai”

Kama tulivyokuwa tumesema, wanafikiri kwamba tunahitaji kuwa pamoja ili kusadiki jukumu la elimu. Walisema: “Bila ushirikiano haiwezekani kumuelimisha mtoto. Majirani na kitongoji ni kama shule, wanaelimisha mtoto.” Waliongezea kusema. “Hatuwezi kumuelimisha mtoto kwa msuli, bali kwa kutumia akili. Mtoto hucheza mahali ambapo hajawahi kulia. (...) Mtu hamlei mtoto kwa ajiliyake mweyewe, bali kwa dunia.”

Bilashaka mnamkumbuka Françoise na Dominic? Kama mnavyojua, waliondoka Tanzania mwakajana kuungana na timu ya Dublin katika nchi ya Ireland. Huko pia huadhimisha Okt 17 na wanazungumzia kuhusu haki ya mtoto. Leo, mama amesema: “Kama familia inapitia maisha magumu na vijana wao wadogo, hawatahitaji kunyooshewa kidole. Wanahitaji jamii inayowazunguka.”

Ili kuondoka hapa na ushujaa mwingi katika mioyo yetu, ningependa niwazawadie maneno haya kutoka kwa marafiki wa Bukina Faso. “Tunamjua mama mmoja mlemavu wa macho. Wakati watotowake wikiwa vijana, wakati mwingine ilikuwa ni vigumu kupata kitu cha kula. Kama mtoto ananja, hawezi kucheza, hawezi kukua. (...) Aliwaambia watoto wake, ‘mtakapokuwa wakubwa mtaelewa zaidi. Leo mnaona, tumepata kidogo tu.’ Kipindi cha mchana, alikuwa anapeleka vipande kadhaa vya mawe, na watoto wake waliporudi nyumbani, aliwafundisha jinsi ya kuhesabu kwa kutumia haya mawe.”