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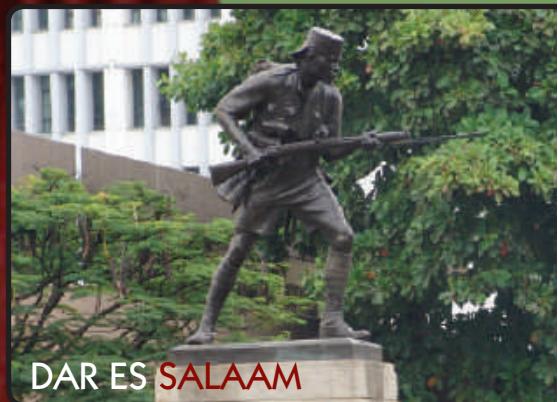


Kuwa
KINARA

Kiongozi bora
huyu hapa

MIMBA SHULENI
kulikoni?

Salama Jabir
ON FIRE!



DAR ES **SALAAM**



**Natamani ningekuwa
shulen i na kuhitimu kama
wenzangu**

EPUKA!

Mimba katika umri mdogo

Athari zinazosababishwa na mimba katika umri mdogo ni pamoja na: Kushindwa kuendelea na masomo, kuongezeka kwa hatar za maambukizi ya UKIMWI na magonjwa ya ngono, pamoja na uwezekano wa matatizo wakati wote wa ujauzito.

Timiza lengo lako kwa kusema hapana.

Tembelea kituo chochote cha Marie Stopes au kituo cha afya kilicho karibu naue kwa maelezo zaidi.



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Tanzania

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YALIYOMO CONTENTS

FROM THE EDITOR

ghfjkdsnkjfncngfjkdsm v jvkdsjfngfkjdzvfmndz
jbfnckjvbn bgfjkd bvf

Jamani, sio kwamba naanguka, nampima Hassan ubavu tu.

Haanguki mtu hapa! Niko fiti acrobatic guy!



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Dr. Minou Fuglesang
MANAGING EDITOR
Amabilis Batamula
ASSISTANT EDITOR
Hassan Bumbuli

COVER PHOTO
Sala Lewis

CONTRIBUTORS
Egbert Mtui
Agnes Kabigi
Idy Ligongo
Rachel Mkundai
Bahati Mdetele Nyembe
Zakaria Mwita
Majuka Olori
COMMUNITY MOBILISATION
Hamisi Mkoma
Constancia Mgimwa

DESIGN AND LAYOUT
Sarah Markes, Creative Eye
ADVERTISING
Agnes Kabigi
DISTRIBUTION
East African Movie's Ltd.
PRINTING
Jamana Printers Ltd.

FEMINA HIP
EDITORIAL OFFICE
5TH FLOOR, PATEL BUILDING
P.P. BOX 2065
DAR ES SALAAM, TZ
TEL: 022 2128265, 2126851/2
FAX: 022 2110842
info@feminahip.or.tz
www.chezasalama.com



Salama Jaber: MOTO

Anafahamika na mashabiki wake wengi kama Salama J. Petite, matata, jeuri, mcheshi, mtu wa aina yake na kadhalika. Amepachikwa tabia mbalimbali lakini pamoja na yote haya, mtu mwenyewe ni kinyume kabisa anavyoonekana! Ni mtu mwenye aibu sana, mkimya na makini, na mwenye upendo. Nywele zake za kahawia ni mvuto kwa mtazamaji. Rangi yake ya dhahabu, inamfanya kung'ara. Akiwa na urefu wa futi tano na nchi mbili, ni kivutio tosha wakati wote.

NA LYDIA IGARABUZA **PICHA NA** SALA LEWIS **NA** ALBAMU YA SALAMA

Kabla ya Salama J kuwa maarufu alikuwa akiishi maisha ya utulivu. Hivi sasa miaka sita akiwa katika taaluma ya habari, kumekuwa na mabadiliko machache. "Watu wengi wanani-jua. Napokea simu kutoka kwa watu nisio-wafahamu wakizungumzia kuhusu kazi yangu. Ni muhimu sana kwangu na ndiyo maana siku zote najaribu kufanya vizuri."

Akiwa na asili ya Zanzibar, Salama anatokea katika utamaduni ambao wasichana wamezoea na kuzingatia tabia ya huko hata kwa mavazi yao. Wakati mwagine huozwa wakiwa wadogo sana, na hawaruhuswi kunywa pombe au kwenda katika vilabu nya usiku. Kinyume na taratibu hizo, Salama anapende-lea kuishi kwa taratibu zake mwenyewe. Anapendelea kuвая kamptura na fulana. Anaishi kwa staili yake, anazungumza anavyopenda na kufurahi sana kiasi cha kusimama juu ya meza pale *Manchester United* inaposhinda!

Ingawa hakuishi Zanzibar kwa muda mrefu wakati wa ujana wake, Salama anasema mara nyingi si rahisi kuoamisha pande hizi mbili mara nyingi. Anaamini kwamba wengi wetu hupendelea kufanya mambo tofauti na inavyotak-iwa na mafundisho ya imani za kidini ama utamaduni. Ni muhimu kuwa jinsi tunavy-oishi, kusiwe kigezo cha kua-mua tabia zetu kwa imani zetu za kidini. "Mimi ni msichana wa Kiislamu niliyefundishwa na naelewa mafundisho yetu. Ninavyoonekana nje kunawenza kudanganya, lakini ndani mimi ni mtu tofauti." Ni miaka tisa tangu aondoke visiwani. Yuko na familia yake Dar es Salaam lakini anapanga kurejea Zanzibar na hata kuishi huko.

"Mimi ni sehemu ya kizazi kinachotaka kuwa sehemu ya maendeleo ya Unguja. Nakupenda huko na nataka kurejea kusaidia vijana wengine wenye vipaji kama wanamuziki AU watangazaji wa Televisheni na radio."

Kwa hakika, mchango wa Salama katika muziki unaoenekana. Mtazamo wake wa kudadisi vikali utengenezaji wa miziki ya aina ya Bon-go Flava umeibua hisia tofauti kumhusu yeze na muziki wenyewe. Wasanii anaowakosoa humwona kama mnoko lakini anapokutana nao, mara nyingi hunywea kutohana na misi-mamo wake wa kueleza wazi mambo. Anase-ma, "mwishowe wote huwa tunafurahi kwa

sababu wanajua kuwa mimi huwa ni sahihi mara nyingi hivyo wanaelewa, kama Juma Nature mara nyingi huniambia...we mmbaya wee wee lakini nakuaminia mwanangu. Kwa upande mwagine, Salama anakiri kwamba kazi yake pia hukosolewa na mara nyingi ana-pendelea ukosojili ulio makini. Ujumbe wake ni kwamba lazima tuwe wakweli. Lazima tutubutu kusema kwa sababu kwa kufanya hivyo tunawenza kuleta mabadiliko. Anasisita-za kuwa unawenza kuleta mabadiliko, mahala ulipo lakini lazima ufanyie kazi kila kitu."

Salama amekuwa akifanya kazi kwa juhudi kubwa. Anaendesha shoo kwenye redio ya Afrika Mashariki, kipindi cha wiki kwenye televisheni ya Afrika Mashariki, na ana-shiriki kwenye miradi mbalimbali ya buru-dani Afrika Mashariki na Kusini mwa Afrika. Sifa kama hii ni ya kipekee katika utaratibu unaotawaliwa na wanaume kwenye vyombo nya habari. Kwa mtazamo wake ni kwamba, "siba-guliwi, nafikiri kwa sababu wanani-ona mambo yangu ninayoyatoa ni kama moto. Wanavutwa zaidi na moto na kusahau kuwa mimi ni mwanamke (kicheko).

Ni miaka mitano sasa akiwa katika hii kazi, na anga ndiyo ukomo kwa Salama. Akiwa kijana, mwenye kipaji na mwenye matarajio makubwa, anataka mambo makubwa. Hata hivyo, hadhi yake ya umashuhuri na tabia ya kuthubutu mara nyingi hupingwa kwenye vyombo nya habari vinavyotegemea zaidi uvumi na uzushi katika kuendeleza biashara zake.

Mara nyingi, jina lake limetumiwa katika habari kubwa na kuuza magazeti. Staili yake ya maisha imekuwa ikiianikwa na kupondwa kwa taarifa zisizo sahihi. Mwenyewe anaona habari kama hizo ni jitihada za kuuza magazeti hayo. Anajua fika kuwa magazeti kama hayo ni maarufu kwenye jamii nyingi lakini anaona kujibu mapigo huzidisha kutolewa habari zaidi za kizushi. "Magazeti yanay-oandika habari kama hizo yanahitaji kuelewa uzito wa tatizo kwa jamii wanayoandikia habari hizo. Nina wazazi na familia inayo-niangalia na inawaumiza kusoma magazeti kama hayo au kusikia uvumi ambao si kweli. Familia yangu inajivunia kuwa na mimi. Ma-rafiki, mashabiki na wenzangu wananiunga mkono na hiyo ndiyo muhimu zaidi."

**Sibaguliwi
kazini. Nafikiri
kwa sababu kazi
yangu ni kama
moto,
wanavutwa zaidi
na moto na
kusahau kwamba
mimi ni
mwanamke.**



Kama Saba za Salama...

1. Swali: Nini maoni yako kuhusu mahusiano hasa mionganoni mwa vijana siku hizi?

Kuna kupumbazwa sana kimpenzi na vivu. Vijana wengi sasa hukimbilia kuoana, kuzaa watoto na kuanzisha familia. Hawachukui muda wa kujuana zaidi, kupanga na kurutubisha urafiki wao na hivyo ndoa zao hazidumu. Si kama iliyokuwa huko nyuma wakati wa wazazi wetu au mababu na mabibi zetu.

2. Swali: Unataka kuolewa au kuzaa mtoto ?

Tusubiri na tuone (kicheko). Lolote linaveza kutokea kama nilivyo kuwa sikutegemea - kwa miaka milioni moja - kwamba nitakuwa na baraka nilizonazo sasa. Hivyo tusubiri na tuone.

3. Swali: Watu gani unapendelea kuwa nao unapotoka kwa raha?

Watu wanaoweza kudensi. Mimi si mcheza dansi mzuri, lakini napenda kuketi nikiwaangalia!

4. Swali: Unafikiri watu wenyewe VVU wafungwe ger-ezani wanapoambukiza virusi kwa makusudi?

Sijui kama nina VVU. Lakini najua nafanya ngono salama. Sijui mtu mwenye VVU anajisikiae. Lakini nafikiri kama unaambiwa kuwa una VVU - huwezi kufikiri sawa sawa. Unapatwa na kivewe na hivyo mtu wa aina hiyo anaweza kufanya lolote bila kufikiria vizuri, hivyo kumfunga mtu wa aina hiyo si vizuri. Kinachotakiwa ni ushauri nasaha zaidi.

5. Swali: Unaamini kupima VVU kujua hali yako?

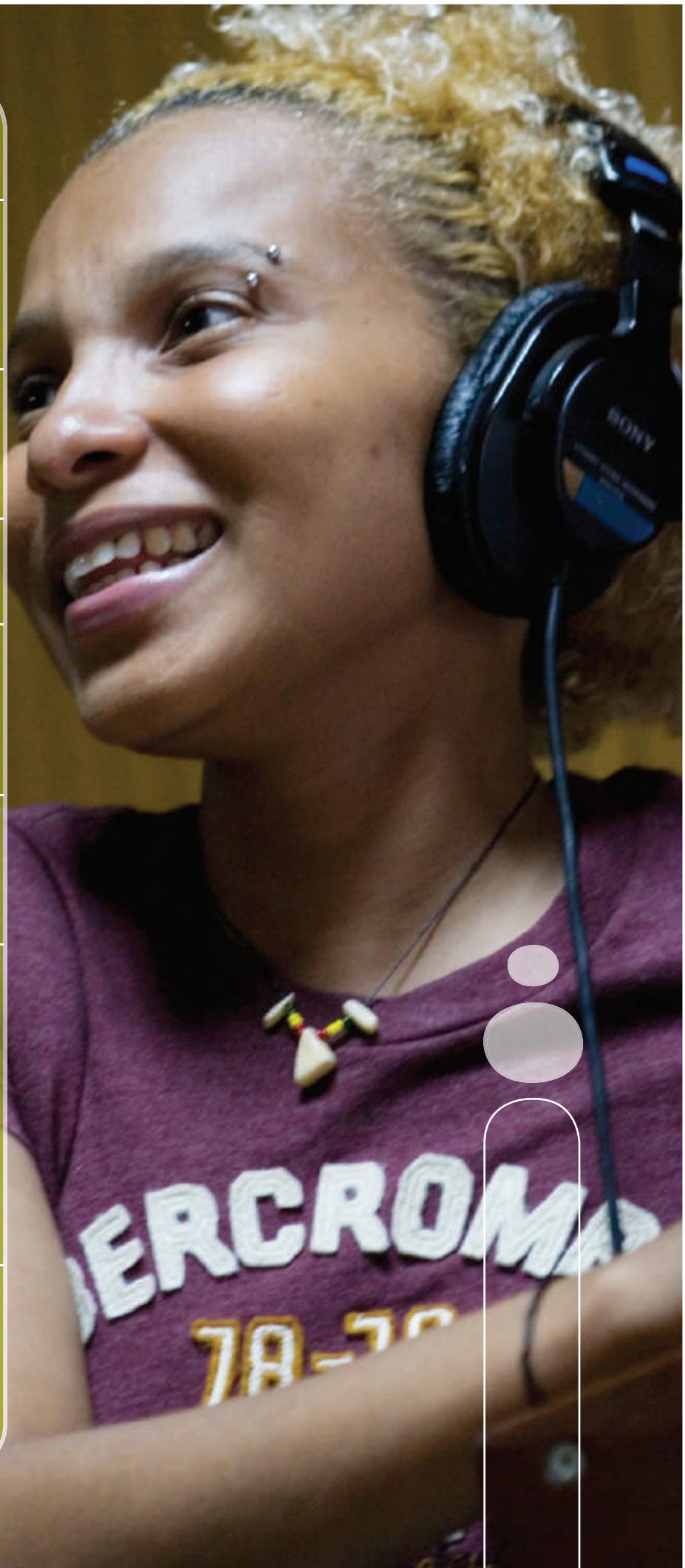
Ni jambo zuri kujua hali yako lakini ni wangapi mionganoni mwetu wana ujasiri wa kupokea matokeo mabaya? Kuna ubaguzi mwingu dhidi ya watu wenyewe VVU/UKIMWI na hii inasababisha hofu nyangi inapohusu kupima VVU.

6. Swali: Kwa nini Tanzania hakuna watu mashuhuri wanaojitokeza na kusema wanaishi na VVU ?

Najua kuwa watu mashuhuri wa Uganda na Afrika Kusini wamejitokeza na kusema wanaishi kwa matumaini na VVU. Lakini katika nchi hizi kumekuwa na uhamasishaji mwingu na mazungumzo ya wazi kuhusu VVU/UKIMWI na hiyo hajiaanza miaka mitatu iliyopita. Watu wanafahamu kuwa VVU/UKIMWI ni kama ugonjwa mwagine unaoweza kuishi nao kwa matumaini lakini hapa Tanzania bado inahitajika elimu zaidi, uhamasishaji na mazungumzo ya wazi ili kuondoa hofu dhidi ya watu wanaishi na VVU/UKIMWI. Kama hii ikifanyika, huenda watu wachache mashuhuri wanaweza kujitokeza. Lakini nawapongeza wote waliojitekeza kutangaza kuwa wanaishi kwa matumaini na VVU/UKIMWI. Mungu awabariki.

7. Swali: Unaamini katika usawa wa jinsia?

Najua kwamba kuna mazungumzo mengi ya usawa wa jinsia lakini katika mafundisho yangu ya kidini tumeambwa mwanaume na mwanamke hawavezi kuwa sawa na kama unavyofahamu ni muhimu kuheshimu mafundisho ya kidini lakini hii haina maana kwambla wanawake wakae tu kusubiri wanaume wafanye kila kitu. Maisha yetu yamebadilika. Tunahitaji kufanyakazi kwa kila kitu na ni inakuwa vizuri zaidi kwa wanaume na wanawake kuongeza juhudii.



SALAMA JABIR: ON FIRE!

BY LYDIA IGARABUZA PHOTOS SALA LEWIS AND SALAMA'S ALBUM

She is known by most of her followers as Salama J. Petite, crazy, rude, loud, funny, stylish and the list goes on. She has been labelled with many characters and personalities yet the persona behind this fiery lioness is contrary to what is on the front! She is shy, always calm and composed, decent, passionate catcher. Her gold complexion makes her shine. And just at five feet 2 inches her presence is always felt.

Before Salama J became a household name she lived a quiet life. Now six years in the media profession, there have been a few changes. "Many people know me. I get calls from people I don't know and they talk to me about my work. It means a lot to me and that's why I always try to do my best."

Originally from the Islands of Zanzibar, Salama hails from a culture where young girls are accustomed and required to dress and behave in a certain way. They are sometimes married off at an early age, not allowed to take alcohol or go to night clubs. Contrary to such practices, Salama prefers to live by her own rules. She prefers to wear shorts and Tee-shirts. She lives on her own, speaks her mind and always jumps on a table when Manchester United wins!

Although she did not spend much of her youth in Zanzibar, Salama argues that the dilemma to balance the two lives is often misinterpreted. She believes that many of us tend to do the opposite of what our religious beliefs or cultures teach us, but such a way of life should not determine our attitude towards our faith. "I am a Muslim girl who was taught and understands our teachings. My 'look' can be deceiving because from the inside, I am a different person". It's been nine years since she left the isles. Her family is with her in Dar but she plans to return to Zanzibar and even settle there. "I'm part of a generation that wants to be part of the developments in Unguja. I love the place and I would like to go back and give support to other talented youth."

Indeed, Salama's influence in the music industry is distinctive. Her critical approach towards the production and development of the Bongo Flava genre has erupted mixed views about her and the industry. The artists whom she criticizes see her as a mole yet when she meets them, their reaction is often silenced

by her consistent tell-it-as-it-is attitude. She says: "We always laugh at the end of the day because they know that I'm right most of the time so they understand, like Juma Nature always tells me ...we mmbaya wee wee lakini nakuaminia mwanangu.

Salama admits that her work is also criticized and she often welcomes constructive criticism, but insists that when the criticism is not constructive, it can lead to unnecessary tension. The message that she communicates is that we must be true to ourselves. We must have the guts to speak out because by so doing we can bring about change.

Salama works hard. She hosts a daily radio show on East Africa radio, a weekly TV show on East Africa Television and engages in numerous entertainment projects within East Africa and across southern Africa. Such a profile is unique in a setting where men have dominated but according to her "I don't face any discrimination because I think they like the fire that I spit. They concentrate on the fire and forget that I'm a woman (laughter).

Her name has made headlines and sold out papers. Her lifestyle has been exposed and thrashed by misleading, unfactual and often rude remarks about her. She sees such stunts as desperate efforts to sustain businesses and questions the credibility of those who report the stories. She is aware that such tabloids are prominent in many societies but a fight back strategy often triggers even more. "The newspapers that write such stories need to understand the damage they cause. I have parents and families who care about me and it hurts them to read such papers or hear such rumours. My family is proud of me. My friends, fans and colleagues are supportive and that is what matters most."

The Salama 7

1. What are your views on relationships especially among the young people of today?

There is a lot of infatuation and envy. It's materialistic. Many young adults now rush to get married, have kids and start a family. They don't take time to get to know more about each other, plan or nurture their friendship and therefore the marriages don't last.

2. Do you want to get married or to have a kid?

Let's wait and see (laughter). Anything can happen as I did not expect - in a million years – that I would have the blessings I have now.

3. What kind of company do you wish to have around you when you go out for fun?

People who can dance! I'm not a very good dancer so I just sit back and watch them!

4. Do you think that people who know that they are HIV positive should be imprisoned when they spread the virus on purpose?

I don't know if I'm HIV positive but I know that I practice safe sex. I don't know how a person with HIV feels. But I think that if you are told that you are HIV positive - you don't think straight. You go crazy and as such anyone can do anything without thinking straight so if you imprison such a person it is not good. What should be done is more counseling.

5. Do you believe in HIV testing to know your status?

It's a good thing to know your status but how many of us have the heart to take the news if results are bad? There is still a lot of discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS and this causes a lot of fear when it comes to HIV testing.

6. Why do you think that in Tanzania there aren't celebrities who are coming out publicly that they are living positively with HIV?

I know that there are celebrities in Uganda and South Africa who have come out publicly but in these countries there has been a lot of awareness and open talk about HIV/AIDS that did not start three years ago. People are aware that HIV/AIDS is just another disease and you can live positively with it, but in Tanzania, there is still more that is needed to break the fear against people living with HIV/AIDS. I praise everyone who has publicly announced that they are living positively with HIV/AIDS. Bravo, bravo, bravo. May God Bless them.

7. Q: Do you believe in gender equality and equity?"

I know that that there is a lot of talk about gender equality but in my religious teachings we were taught that man and woman can't be equal and as you know we must respect our religious teachings but this does not mean that women should just sit around and wait for the man to do everything. Our ways of life have changed. We need to work for everything and the more effort both man and woman puts in the better. ♦



WHAT'S UP FEMA Clubs



VIONJO KIDOOGO...

Oyaa mambo vipi washkaji! Bila shaka tupo pamoja. Kama kawaida mwezi Januari tulikuwa na Mkutano wa Kitaifa wa Vijana wa Femina HIP ambao ulifanyika kwenye hoteli ya Silver Sands jijini Dar es Salaam. Wanachama wa Fema Klab wakiwakilisha mikoa yote nchini pamoja na walimu wao walezi walihudhuria na kubadilishana mawazo juu ya masuala kadhaa ya kiFema-Fema. Tulijadili juu ya muundo wa Klabu za Fema shulenii na shughuli wanazozifanya ikiwa ni pamoja na kuangalia mikakati ya kuziendeleza na kuziboresha. Pia tulijadili juu ya changamoto zinazo zikabili klabu. Baadhi ya mambo yaliyojitezeza nia kama haya, na washkaji walichangia kwa lugha ya Kiswahili na umomoo, kama ilivyo utamaduni wa Fema.

Kwa nini uliamua kujiunga na Klab ya Fema ?

"I wanted to know more about youth, because Fema talks about youth, sexuality and relationships in general. I also wanted to meet my fellow youth to exchange ideas about a variety of things. I liked the entertainment from Femina HIP, the first time when I was still at Kibasila, they used to come and whenever they came, they entertained us through stage shows among others."

"I joined Fema Club because, I once got the magazine and after reading it, I realized that there are benefits because Fema talks about everything in life. I wanted to learn with others."

"Habari zinazochapishwa kwenye Fema zilikuwa zinatoa changamoto ya kufungua majadiliano makubwa shulenii juu ya ujinsia, mahusino, Ukimwi pamoja na programu nydingine, hivyo mawasiliano hayo yalituvutia kuanzisha Klab ya Fema shulenii kwetu."

Je, unafikiria kwa kuwa kwako kwenye klubu ya Fema ni kitu gani utafaidika ?

"Nimeweza kujiamenti, imeniwezesha kuwa na msimamo katika maamuzi yangu na ndoto zangu kwa sababu kama msichana nimejua what my goal is, na nini nifanye ili niweze ku-achieve my goals – kwa kuwa makini na kuepuka njia hatarishi na vishawishi. Hii ni faida kubwa kwangu."

"Fema Club has helped me a lot... I believe I am going to be a good mother who will bring up my children well. I won't be ashamed of talking to my children because I know everything about life and education on sexuality."

What kind of activities has your Club done in your school ?

"Among others, we talk to youth who are not in school e.g. visiting youth centres, we conduct debates on topics from Fema and invite experts to talk more about such things."

"Sisi tumekuwa tukifanya michezo ya kuigiza kwa kuchukua mifano kutoka katika majarida, tunacheza mbele ya wanafunzi wote na hata katika mikusanyiko ya kijamii kwa lengo la kuelimisha, lakini pia tuna mambo mengine ikiwemo utunzaji wa mazingira na majadiliano juu ya mada mbalimbali ndani na nje ya shule."

Saaafi!



Bangwe nao wamo bwana!

Washkaji wa Bangwe Fema Klab kutoka Shule ya Sekondari ya Bangwe ya huko Sengerema, Mwanza pamoja na kuwa klabu yao ni changa lakini mambo yao moto kweli kweli, wana malengo thabiti juu ya usomaji wa Fema, utunzaji wa mazingira, mapambano juu ya HIV na Ukimwi, unyanyapaa, dawa za kulevya na mambo mengine kemkem.

Duh washkaji wako juu, tuleteeni ripoti pia, au siyo?

Nawenge kwa kasi mpya

Hawa ni vijana kutoka Nawenge Fema Klab kutoka Shule ya Sekondari ya Nawenge ya huko Mahenge Morogoro, hapa walikuwa wanachana mistari ili kufikisha ujumbe kwa wanajamii wa shule yao na shule ya jirani ya Kwiro juu ya VVU na Ukimwi na Dawa za Kulevya, ilikuwa ni katika uzinduzi wa klabu hiyo mpya uliofanyika shulenii kwao na kushuhudiwa na Wanakwiro Fema klab ambaao ndiyo chachu ya kuanzishwa kwa klab ya Nawenge.

Washkaji wanaomba kuingia katika familia ya Fema, hapo vipi? Aah mbona mnabana? Mi naona poa! Karibuni sana.



Sumve wanagonga mlango

“Sisi ni wanafunzi wa Sumve High School kutoka Mantare Mwanza, tunabisha hodi ili kujiunga na timu ya Klabu za Fema, tumeandaa Klabu yenyewe wanachama 20, tunafanya mambo kadhaa ya kuelimisha vijana wenzetu na jamii inayotuzunguka juu ya afya ya uzazi, Ukimwi na mambo mengine kupitia muziki, michezo, maigizo, midahalo na majadiliano. Tumejipanga kwa ari mpya, nguvu mpya na kasi mpya.”

Jamani mmewasikia hawa Sumve? Sisi tunasema lango liko wazi karibu, tunasubiri kuona na kusikia mamboz toka Sumve.





SABASABA NYOTA 2007

Jarida la femina (sasa Fema) lilipoanzishwa mwaka 1999, viana wengi walituandikia barua kwa makundi, wakiomba kujua namna gani nao watajihusiha moja kwa moja na shughuli za Femina. Tuliwashauri wajiunge na kuwa katika vikundi malum vitakavyotumika kusoma pamoja, kujitolea, kufanya majadiliano na shughuli za kijamii. Hivyo Klab za Fema zikazaliwa rasmi kutokana na mawazo ya wasomaji wenyewe.

Mpaka sasa vikundi hivi hutumika kufikisha ujumbe wa Fema na kuhakikisha kuwa unatumwiwa ipasavyo.

Klab zote zina katiba, uongozi wa kuchaguliwa, malengo na shughuli zilizopangwa ili kufanikisha malengo hayo.

Wimbi la uundaji wa Klab linakua kwa kasi kubwa na mpaka sasa zimefikia klabu 450. hivyo Femina HIP iliamua kutoa zawadi ili kuzienzi juhudzi za Klab na kuzitia moyo ili zifanye vizuri zaidi.

Klabu Bora ni ipi?

- Ambayo inafanya shughuli na kutimiza malengo yake kama iliyopangwa.
- Inayofanya mawasiliano ya mara kwa mara na Femina HIP kuhusu shughuli zake na masuala mbalimbali ya vijana.
- Iliyoainisha vema mpango wake wa kazi na kuufuata.
- Inayojihusisha na shughuli mbalimbali za kusaidia jamii mfano utunzaji wa mazingira.

Kwa vigezo hivyo, zawadi ya Klab Bora ya mwaka 2007 imekwenda kwa Sabasaba Fema Klab, iliyoko Mtwara.

Hii ni moja ya Klab za zamani. Ilianzzishwa Mei 2002, na bado ina wanachama hai hadi leo. Klab hii imekuwa ikifanya shughuli mbalimbali za kijamii na imekuwa ikitumia maigizo na ngoma ili kufikisha ujumbe juu ya maambukizi ya VVU na magonjwa ya ngono pamoja na utunzaji wa mazingira n.k.

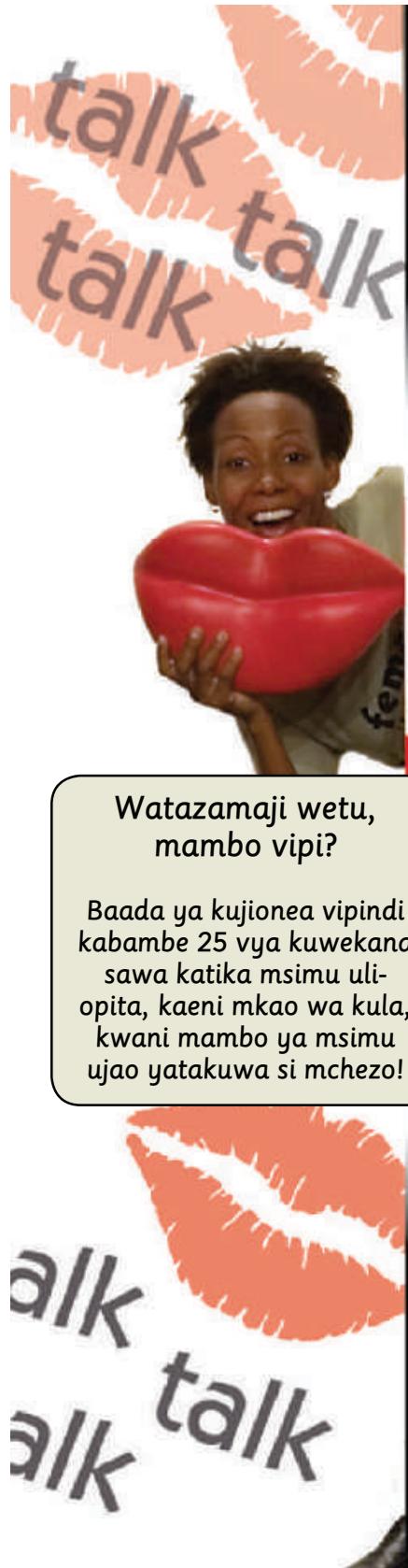
Klab hii pia ilianzisha ubao wa matangazo shulen kwa ajili ya shughuli mbalimbali za Fema Klab.



Si Sabasaba peke yao wamekuwa wakifanya vema, kuna Klab nyingine nyingi tunajua zinafanya vizuri sana. Vijana wameonesha kuwa wanaweza kuchukua madaraka mikononi mwao na kuwa msitari wa mbele katika kupambana na VVU. Sabasaba Klab wamepata zawadi kwa niaba ya vijana wote wanaojua kuwa jukumu la kupambana na Ukimwi na kujijengea mitindo bora ya maisha ni lao, na wanachukulia maanani.

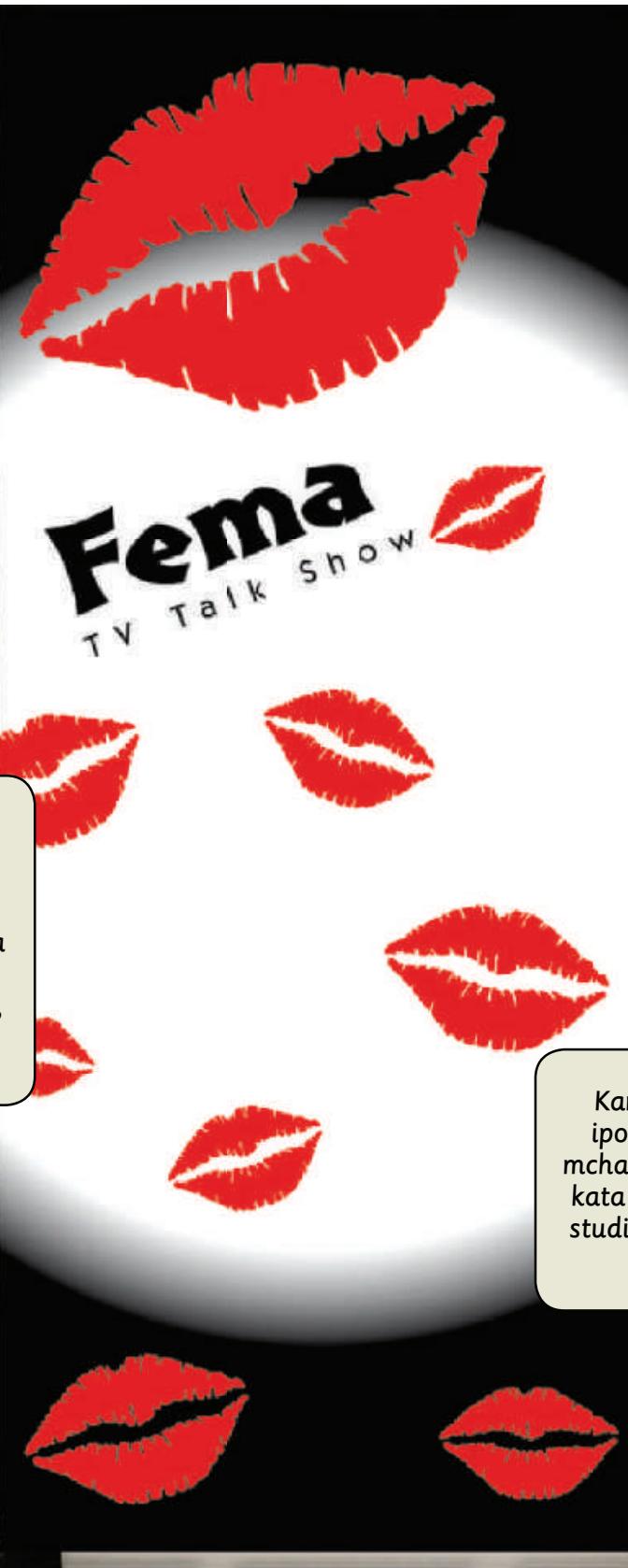
Big up Fema Klab zote. Sisi Sote ni washindi. Sisi sote ni viongozi wa maisha yetu.





Watazamaji wetu,
mambo vipi?

Baada ya kujionea vipindi
kabambe 25 vya kuwekana
sawa katika msimu uli-
opita, kaeni mkao wa kula,
kwani mambo ya msimu
ujao yatakuwa si mchezo!



Ebwana eeeh...
Usipime mtu wangu!
Tuko juu! Eeeh...kak-
wambia nani usiangalie
Fema TV Talk Show?

Kama mtuonavyo, timu yetu
ipo nyuma ya pazia ikiandaa
mchanganyiko wa vipindi vya ku-
kata na shoka. Tutajadili tukiwa
studio, mitaani na kona mbalim-
bali za Tanzania.

Usipitwe!
Endelea kufuatilia ratiba ya
vipindi vya Fema TV Talk Show katika runinga yako.
Bado kidooogo, msosi utaiva!

BARUA from you

Barua Bomba!

Mpendwa Mhariri, Mimi ni mmoja wa wafuatiliaji wa mambo yenu, jarida na katika kipindi chenu cha fema tv talk show. Kwa mwaka uliopita siyo siri mliegemea sana kwenye kutoa elimu, ila tazito ni kwamba mlishindwa kushirikisha baadhi ya wadau kutoka mitaani, sasa mimi naomba niwashauri kitu kimoja, jitahidini mwaka huu kushirikisha wadau zaidi hasa vijana ambaao wanajishughulisha na masuala ya uelimishaji mitaani. Pamoja na hiyo mimi ni mwanachuo wa Chuo cha Ualimu Marangu, hapa kwetu tunaandalifu kuwa walezi wa watoto huko tunakokwenda kuwafundisha. Sasa ninaomba mtupatue nafasi ya kujinga na Fema, ili tuweze kuelimishana sisi kama walimu watarajia.

ERICKY GUMBO, MARANGU, KILIMANJARO.

Ahsante kwa kuwa mfuatiliaji mzuri wa jarida na vipindi vyetu, maoni yako tutayafanya kazi ipasavyo, kuhusu suala la kujinga na fema hili halina kipingamizi, ila inabidi lianzie kwenu, mnaweza tu kuanzisha klab kama zilizopo kwenye shule za Sekondari – Mhariri.

Mpendwa Mhariri, Big up wanafemina wote! Mnasalimiwa sana na Wana-Fema kutoka Karagwe High School mkoani Kagera. Binafsi naikubali kazi yenu ya kutuelimisha vijana na tifa kwa ujumla, lakini nina jambo moja kuhusu ninyi na jarida lenu. Jarida hili ambalo linatoa mchango mkubwa wa kuelimisha juu ya mambo mbalimbali limekuwa likiishia mijini na kwenye NGO kubwakubwa wakati masuala mnayoyazungumzia yapo vijijini na mitaani ambako vijana wengi wanapatikana huko. Jarida hili linauzwa bei kubwa ambayo inakuwa vigumu kulinunua, hiyo basi na-waomba mjaribu kupanua mtandao wenu ili hata watu wa vijijini wawewe kulipata ikiwezekana wekeni mawakala katika ngazi za wilaya na tarafa. Mwisho kabisa nawasihi vijana kusoma na kuyafanya kazi yale yaliyomo ndani ya jarida hili ili kuokoa na kupanga maisha yetu.

RUTHGARD M. KANANI, KARAGWE HIGH SCHOOL, BOX 87, KARAGWE, KAGERA.

Safi sana, nasi tunawasalimu wanafema wa hapo Karagwe, tunashukuru kwa kuikubali kazi yetu, siyo rahisi kulifkisha jarida moja kwa moja kwa wasomaji kama hiyo, ndiyo maana yanakwendwa kwenye NGO na CBO ambazo zinafanya kazi moja kwa moja na vijana au na jamii. Tunao mawakala katika kila Mkoo ambaao ndiyo husambaza majarida yetu kwa wahusika, bei yetu ni ya

Ukurasa huu una kitu kipyä! Kitu hicho kitatoka kwenu wasomaji makini wa jarida hili. Tunakiita **Barua Bomba**, kwa umombo tutasema **Star Letter**. Hii itakuwa ni barua ambayo imeandikwa kwa ufupi lakini umakini mkubwa itazitoa nyngine knockout kwa kuzungumzia mambo kama vile mtizamo wa mwandishi juu ya mambo yaliyomo ndani ya jarida, ni nini kifanyike kuiboresha Fema, baada ya kusoma Fema mwandishi wa barua hiyo amefanya nini katika jithhada za kuisaka mitindo bora ya maisha, nk nk. Hiyo ni mifano tu. Jaribu, pengine ya kwako ndiyo itakuwa ya kwanza kukaa katika kikona hiki cha pekee, katika toleo lijalo.

kawaida ukilinganisha na gharama za uchapishaji na yaliyomo ndani ya jarida. Hata hiyo tutayafanya kazi maoni yako – Mhariri.

Mpendwa Mhariri, Kwanza kabisa nawapa Big up timu nzima ya Femina HIP pamoja na wawezeshaji wake kwa kufanikisha mukutano ambaao umeisha hivi karibuni. Napenda kutoa maoni yangu juu ya tazito la wanafunzi kupata mimba wakiwa shulenii, hii inaonesha kwamba kuna idadi kubwa ya vijana ambaao hawana elimu ya afya ya uzazi na ujinsia. Hiyo basi kutokana na hilo ninaona kwamba kwa sababu lengo lenu kuu ni kusadia vijana naomba muishauri Serikali kuititia Wizara ya Elimu na Mafunzo ya Ufundii ihakikishe kwamba elimu ya afya ya uzazi inatolewa shulenii kuanzia shule za msingi darasa la tano, na nyie kama Timu ya Femina nawaomba muwe mnaafika vijijini zaidi maana huko ndiko elimu bado haijawafikia. Kwa kweli mnatoa ujumbe muhimu sana hiyo kufika kwenu vijijini kutasaidia kufikisha ujumbe kwa vijana ili waweze kujitambua kuwa wana wajibu gani katika jamii.

KAJURUS STEPHEN, LOLIONDO, NGORONGORO.

Poa kabisa mshkaji wetu, maoni yako ni changamoto kwetu. Vlijini tunafika, ila mwanangu, viko vingi kwa hiyo tunajitahidi kufika kwanza kwa majarida na kisha kufuatilia baadae pale tunapoweza kufika uso kwa uso. – Mhariri.

Mpendwa Mhariri, Natoa shukrani zangu za dhati kwenu watayarishaji wa Jarida la Fema, ewbana majarida yenu yanaelimisha Si Mchezo! Mimi niliguswa sana na kazi zenu na kuona zina faida kubwa hiyo nikazungumza na wanafunzi wenzangu hapa Soni Day Sekondary na tukakubaliana kuanzisha Club ittwayo 2TAFF10 (tutafuteni) Fema Club. Maana yake ni kwamba Vijana tutafuteni elimu kwa nguvu zote na pia ninyi (Fema) siku moja mtutafute huko kwetu Lushoto. Kwakweli tunaomba muongeze bidii katika kazi zenu hizo kwani zina manufaa makubwa sana kwa vijana na taifa, hata kama ninyi hamyaoni, sisi tunayaona manufaa na tunathamini na kuhitaji sana elimu hii.

FABIAN PONSIAN IZUKENE, 2TAFF10 FEMA CLUB, SONI SEC SCHOOL, BOX 67, LUSHOTO, TANGA.

Ebwana hii imetulia, 2TAFF10 FEMA CLUB! Wala msi-jali washkaji, hongereni kwa kuanzisha Club hapo shulenii kwenu, kazeni uzi bwana si mnajua kuna shindano la Klabu bora kila mwaka? Haya jitafu10 fasta kabla ha2jawatafuta. – Mhariri.

WRITE TO US

Do you have comments, views or opinions about the magazine's content or anything else which you would like other readers to hear? Please send them to:

FEMA - Your letters
P.O. Box 2065
Dar es Salaam
E-mail:
femina-hip@raha.com



January

| | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
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| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

March

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April

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May

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June

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July

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August

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September

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| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

October

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November

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December

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| 31 | | | | | | |



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DAR ES
SALAAM

Bongo Da'Slaam

NA IDDI LIGONGO PICHA ZAKARIA MWITA

Wakati treni inapunguza mwendo ili kusimama, ikiwa ndio mwisho wa safari yetu ndeefu toka mkoani Kigoma tulikokuwa toleo lililopita, a.k.a Ally Kiba, namuona kijana amebeba vyuma chakavu huku akiimba “Boongo weee, Bongo Daresalaam, mtalialialialia”, natafakari kwa nini tulie na kwa nini iwe Bongo Dar es Salaam.

Kuloni Dar es Salaam, ama Bandari salama kama wengine wanavyopenda kuuita. Jiji hili lipo Mashariki mwa Tanzania, likiwa ndilo jiji kubwa kuliko yote nehini. Eneo lake ni dogo kuliko mkoaa mwagine wowote wa Tanzania, lina kilometra za eneo 1,393. Katika miaka ya 1800 na ushee lilikuwa likifahamika kwa jina la Mzizima ikimaanisha “Mji wa Afya”.

Dar es Salaam ni Jiji lenye pilika pilika za kumwaga, idadi ya wakazi wake ilikuwa watu 2,487,288 kwa mujibu wa sensa ya mwaka 2002. Hivi sasa inakadirisha kuwa imefikia zaidi ya watu milioni tatu. Hii ni sawa na asilimia 10 ya idadi ya watu wa Tanzania. Dar es Salaam pia ni moja ya majiji yanayokua kwa kasi kwa asilimia 4.39, likiwa nafasi ya tatu katika Afrika, nyuma ya Bamako, Mali na Lagos, Nigeria. Katika kipimo hicho cha ukuaji Dar es Salaam inashika nafasi ya tisa duniani. Jiji la kwanza ni Beihai nehini China,

(asilimia 10.58).

Kila siku mamia ya watu humiminika Dar es Salaam ili kujitafutia maisha bora. Wengi wa wakazi wake ni waajiriwa serikalini na katika mashirika ya umma na binafsi. Wapo pia wengi ambao wamejajiri katika sekta rasmi na isiyo rasmi. wakiwa wanajifanyia kazi binafsi kama vile biashara na wafanyakazi wa Serikali na mashirika binafsi.

Ingawa wengi huitizama Dar es Salaam kama mji mkuu wa Tanzania, ukweli ni kwamba hiyo ilikuwa zamani sana, hivi sasa huu ni mji mkubwa kuliko yote kibiashara, lakini makao makuu ya nchi ni Dodoma. Hata hiyo Serikali Kuu ipo Jijini Dar hata makazi ya mnene wa nchi yaani Ikuu yanapatikana hapa, makao makuu ya Wizara za Serikali, Mashirika mbalimbali ya Umma na Binafsi utayakuta pia. Jiji hili lina Wilaya tatu ambazo ni Kinondoni, Ilala na Temeke, na kila moja ina hadhi ya manispaa.

Uchumi na miundombinu

Dar es Salaam ni jiji muhimu sana kwa uchumi wa Tanzania. Vichoecho vingi vya uchumi vinapatikana. Viwanda vingi, usafirishaji wa Bidhaa mbalimbali ndani na nje ya Tanzania si jambo la kusumbua, kuwepo kwa bandari ya Dar es Salaam kama lango kuu kwa usafirishaji wa shehena mbalimbali zinazoingia na kutoka Tanzania kwa njia ya maji, Reli ya Uhuru na ya Kati, barabara nzuri zenye kiwango cha lami zinazoanzia jijini, Uwanja wa Ndege wa Kimataifa Julius Nyerere ambao unaunganisha jiji na sehemu mbalimbali duniani, vyote hivi kwa pamoa vinalifanya jiji hili kuwa muhimu kwa uchumi wa Tanzania na baadhi ya nchi jirani.





Huduma za Jamii

Upatikanaji wa huduma za kijamii unatofautiana kutokana na kipato cha mtu japo si jambo la kusumbua. Umeme ni wa kumwaga, shule mbalimbali za serikali na binafsi kuanzia ngazi ya chekechea mpaka chuo kikuu zinapatikana, karibu vyuo vikuu vyote vikubwa nchini vinapatikana vikiongozwa na chuo kikuu cha Dar es Salaam, Hospitali ya Taifa ya Muhimbili, za wilaya na binafsi zinalifanya jiji kuwa na uhakika wa huduma za afya.

Kutokana na ongezeko la watu kwa kasi kumesababisha baadhi ya huduma muhimu za jamii kutopatikana kwa uhakika kama maji safi, baadhi ya maeneo yamekuwa yakikumbwa na ukosefu wa maji kwa kipindi kirefu na wakazi wake kulazimia kutumia maji yanayo hatarisha afya zao. Mifumo ya maji taka imekuwa si mizuri hii imelisababishia jiji kukumbwa na magonjwa ya milipuko mara kwa mara kama vile kipindupindu.



Uhalifu

Kukosekana kwa ajira nako kumesababisha mengi kutokea, vijana wengi wa vijijini wanamini Dar es Salaam kuna maisha ili mradi "Bongo lako tu kuchemka", hili limesababisha kuwepo kwa uhalifu kama vile ukabaji, utapeli, uporaji, ujambazi, inaelezwa uhalifu unaoongoza jijini Dar ni ule wa majumbani unaofanya na vibaka unaochukuwa asilimia 43 ya uhalifu wote.

Ukishuka tu Kituo kikuu cha Mabasi cha Ubungo, Bandarini ama Uwanja wa Ndege wa Mwl J.K. Nyerere, lazima uwe macho na ubongo lazima uchemke, ukifanya mzaha tu unaingizwa mjini na matapeli walioaja kila upande wa jiji hili. Japo hayo yakiendelea Dar es Salaam inabaki kuwa ni bandari salama ukilinganisha na majiji mengine Barani Afrika kama vile Johannesburg Afrika ya Kusini ambapo kila dakika hutokea maujai ama ubakaji.



Usipotee

Ukiwa ndani ya Dar unaweza kutembelea vitongoji wanapo ishi watu wa kada mbalimbali. Kuna maeneo maarufu ambayo endapo hutotembelea hakika utakuwa hujafika Dar, mtaa wa Kongo maarufu kwa biashara za nguo, viatu, mapambo n.k. ambapo utakutana na wafanya biashara ndogodogo maarufu kama wamachinga, makutano ya mtaa wa Samora na Azikiwe kwenye Sanamu la Askari n.k.

Maeneo mengine ni kama Oysterbay na Masaki haya ni maeneo wanayoishi wanene na vigogo huko hukuti genge wala huwezi kununua nyanya kwa fungu, kila kitu ni jumla, Manzese ni sehemu ambayo ukipita na daladala hakikisha umevua hereni zako, saa yako umeificha na hata Ukipigwa simu yako ya mkononi usiipokee, huko utapata hata mguu wa kuku wa kukaanga, ni wewe tu.



Utajiri wa Dar

Dar es Salaam ni moja ya majiji yenyeye utajiri, ufukwe wa Kaskazini na Kusini ni vivutio tosha, makumbusho ya Taifa na Kijiji cha Makumbusho, uwanja wa michezo wa kisasa wenye hadhi ya Olimpiki, Majengo ya Kihistoria kama lili la Kanisa la Mtakatifu Joseph lililojengwa mwaka 1905, ukaribu na Bagamoyo ambaao ni mji wa kihistoria na usafiri wa kufika kote huko si tatizo ni mshiko wako tu, ukitaka kupanda daladala, taxi au bajaj hewallah.

Karibu makabila yote zaidi ya 120 ya Tanzania Bara na Visiwani yanapatikana Jijini hapa na watu kutoka mataifa mbalimbali. Wenyeji wa jiji hili ni Wazaramo japo wanazidi kuhamia katika maeneo yaliyo nje ya jiji au baadhi ya maeneo ya Mkoa wa Pwani unaoizunguka Dar.

Hili ndilo jiji la Dar es Salaam, ukiwemo cheza salama tena kwa step makinili ili usiliekie kama Profesa J anavyo imba Bongo Dar es Salaam, "aliyeuziwa cheni ya bandia katoa noti feki".





Kuzisaka mbegu za vipaji

Vipaji vya muziki hapa Tanzania vinachipua kila siku kama majani. Vingi viko ardhini bado kama mbegu zinazosubiri kuota, vikisubiri nafasi ya kutoka na kuonesha makeke yake. Vingine vimeonekana na kukua kuwa nyota kubwa, lakini vimepitia mengi magumu.

Niko na washkaji wawili tunazungumza juu ya muziki wa Bongo. Wanaguswa zaidi na wale ambao wana vipaji lakini hawana uwezo wa kuviedeleza.

Mmoja wao anasema, "muziki wetu unas-usua. Kila unapofikiria kukuza kipaji chako unagundua unahitaji fedha nyingi na sisi wasanii wa chini hatuna fedha za kujikuza."

Anaungwa mkono na rafiki yake, "hata mapromota wachache wa muziki tulio nao

wanafikiria kujinufisha wao kipesa kwanza, na kufikiria kuendeleza kipaji baadaye."

Nani anahusika?

Ni swali muhimu hilo! Linahusu mfumo unaohusu watu wengi wanamuziki watarajiwawenyewe, wanaotaka kuwasimamia, wataalamu wa maeneo kama uiimbaji, ala na masoko pamoja na watengeza sera.

Majaribio mengi yamefanywa kufanikisha suala hili. Makampuni ya kutafuta vipaji ya hapa nchini na ya kimataifa yamewahi kuendesha mashindano kujaribu kuwatambua na kuwasaidia wanamuziki nyota wanaochipukia. Sote tunakumbuka mashindano ya wasanii ya *Coca Cola Pop Stars* ambayo yaliliibua kundi la wanamuziki watatu la Wakilisha lililodumu kwa muda mfupi. Baa-daye shindano hilo likafatiwa na nyota wa *Pop Idol* lililoanzishwa na kampuni ya *Multi Choice* kwa lengo la kuwaendeleza

Hata mapromota wachache tulio nao wanajiangalia wao kwanza.

wasanii wa hapa nchini mpaka nje ya mipaka ya nchi.

Mashindano haya yote yaliikuwa ya kimataifa lakini hayakudumu kwa muda mrefu ili kufanikisha shabaha iliyokusududiwa. Pia yali-lenga zaidi kukuza biashara.

Kampuni nyingi za hapa nchini zipo katika jitihada kama hizo kwa muda mrefu lakini kwa kiasi kidogo. Music Crossroads, shindano la kimataifa linalohusisha muziki na elimu ya stadi za maisha imekuwa na tawi lake hapa nchini kwa miaka kadhaa, lakini uwepo wake hau-jafunika sana kama kudhihirisha umuhimu unaobebwa na shindano hilo, labda kwa sababu ya gharama zinazohusika na kuliwezesha kupanuka zaidi.

Baadaye ukaibuka mpango wa BSS – *Bongo Star Search*. Mpango huu ni mkubwa, wa kutafuta vipaji vya wasanii chipukizi.

Ulizinduliwa Dar es Salaam 2006 na kampuni ya *Benchmark Productions*. Wengi wanaona kuwa ni mpango unaodhamiria kweli kupata



NA EGBT MUI PICA BENCHMARK

vipaji vya muziki Tanzania. Haikuchukua muda kwa BSS kuwa kivutio kikubwa kuto-kana na burudani yake, na pia kutokana na jopo lake la majaji. Salama Jabir ambaye pia yupo kwenye ukurasa wa juu wa jarida hili ni mmoja wa majaji. Staili yake ya kuko-soa na kuchambua mambo huwavuta wengi kukturizama kipindi maalum cha BSS kinacho-rushwa kwenye luninga kila wiki.

“Nilishiriki katika *Bongo Star Search* mwaka jana. Ingawa sikufika fainali, nimefahamika na kupata ujuzi kutokana na kufundishwa muziki darasani wakati wa mi-chuano hiyo,” anasema Michael Chambe, mwanamuziki wa Hip Hop na mkazi wa Dar.

Ili kuyafanya mashindano hayo kuvutia zaidi, safari hii waendeshaji wa BSS waliyapelleka kwenye mikoa mbalimbali katika hatua za awali. Yalifanyika Arusha, Mbeya, Zanzibar Dodoma na Dar es Salaam kutoa nafasi zaidi kwa wasanii wa chini kuonesha vipaji vyao.

**BSS pia ni
nafasi nzuri
ya kuwapa
washiriki
elimu ya VVU/
Ukimwi... vijana
wamehamasika,
na wengine
wamepima.**

“Tulianzisha mashindao haya mjini Dar es Salaam mwaka jana lakini sasa tumetoa nafasi zaidi kwa nyota kutoka nje ya Jiji hili kantuonyesha wanachowenza kufanya. Matokeo ni kuwa na kundi lenye changamoto zaidi safari hii,” anasema Rita Paulsen, Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa *Benchmark Productions*.

Liecha ya kuonesha vipaji vyao wakati wa mi-chuano, washiriki wamepata nafasi ya kuktana na wasanii wenye uzoefu pamoja na wataalam wa fani tofauti kama vile uimbaaji na upigaji ala.

Inakuwaje?

Timu ya majaji huenda kwenye mikoa iliyoteuliwa kuendesha mashindano. Washindi wanaingia kwenye mashindano ya taifa. Hii ina maana wanasafriri kwenda Dar es Salaam ambako wanakaa kambini. Hapa ndipo maandalizi huanza. Hapa ndipo uwezo wao unapajaribiwa na wakati mwingine unajaribiwa na wote – majaji na mashabiki

wanaoangalia shoo za televisheni za kila wiki. Hapa ndipo huchekechwa mmoja baada ya mwininge kutohaka na kura za mashabiki. Wanaoshindwa wanatolewa. Mshindi hupewa zawadi kubwa ya mashindano na mkataba wa kurekodi. Washindi wanne wanaofuata wanapata zawadi mbalimbali na kundi la mwisho la watu 10 hufanya mradi pamoja. Ni mradi ghali unaoungwa mkono na wafadhalii mbalimbali

“Kama unavyoona kuna vipaji vya muziki Tanzania lakini tatizo ni jinsi ya kuvikuza na kuuza muziki kwa ajili ya kuzalisha kipato. Hivyo wakati wa msimu wa BSS tunatoa ujuzi kuhusu maeneo muhimu kwa wale wanaoingia katika 20 bora,” anasema Ritta na kuongeza; “Hii pia ni nafasi nzuri kuwapa washiriki elimu kuhusu VVU/Ukimwi, hivyo tunawaalika watalamu kuendesha warsha. Kuna washiriki wengi wamepima VVU kutohaka na kuhudhuria warsha hizo.” Mradi wa FHI Ujana unashirikiana na BSS kufanikisha warsha hizo, na kuwahimiza vijana kupima ili kuhakikisha kwamba si tu vipaji vinaibuliwa bali pia vinachipua vikiwa na afya na vikiwa salama. ♦

FINDING SEEDS OF TALENT

Music talents in Tanzania are sprouting like green grass. A lot of talents lie underground like seeds, unnoticed, waiting for an opportunity to surface to move and shake the nation with their wonderful abilities. Some have managed to break through and have quickly grown into undaunted attention catchers, but have often done so the hard way.

I am flanked by two young artists. We are discussing the current music situation in Tanzania. They are particularly concerned about the fate of those who have talent but have neither money to produce their songs nor the know-how to overcome that.

"Music in Bongo has no clear direction," says one of them, "whenever you think of promoting your talent you find that it needs a lot of money and we underground artists have no money to promote ourselves."

He is supported by his friend, "Even the few music promoters we have think about making money more than promoting the actual talent which comes second in priority."

Who is responsible?

That is an interesting question! It is about a system that involves different people – the aspirants themselves, those who wish to manage them, experts in areas of vocals, instruments and marketing as well as policy makers.

Several attempts to tap into this seed bank of talent have been experienced in Tanzania. Local and international talent search companies have staged competitions trying to identify and assist the young and untapped talent. We all remember the famous Coca Cola Pop Stars that gave birth to the however short lived trio of Wakilisha. Before that there was Pop Idol organised by cable TV company Multi Choice seeking to take local



BY EGBERT MTUI PHOTOS BENCHMARK PRODUCTIONS

artists beyond the Tanzanian borders. Both were very international but probably didn't last long enough to create the desired impact. They were also brand-oriented, rooted in business promotion.

A number of local companies have been engaged in similar endeavours for a long time albeit at a smaller scale. Music Crossroads, an international music competition which involves music and life skills workshops has a branch in Tanzania for over four years now, and the search continues, but its presence has not been felt as big as its importance, probably because of fat budgets involved in expanding such projects.

Then came BSS – Bongo Star Search. This is the biggest star search programme in Tanzania so far. It was launched in 2006 in the City of Dar es Salaam by a local company named Benchmark Productions. Many look at this initiative as truly dedicated to finding and cultivating music talents of Tanzania. It became an instant hit, partly due to its panel of judges. Salama Jaber, also on the cover of this issue of Fema, is one of the judges. Her open critique is among the many attractions the weekly BSS airing brings to TV viewers.

"I participated in Bongo Star Search last year. Although I did not go through to the finals I got exposure and some professional skills from the various music skills classes we were given," says Michael Chambe, a Dar based Hip Hopper. To make it more exciting, BSS organisers have this year taken the competition to different regions in preliminary phases. It was conducted in Arusha, Mbeya, Zanzibar Dodoma and Dar es Salaam to give more opportunity for aspiring artists in many more regions to expose their talents.

"We started this competition in Dar es Salaam last year but now we have given more opportunity for the stars from out of this city to show us what they can do. The result is clearly why we have a more challenging

group this time," says Rita Paulsen, the Managing Director of Benchmark Productions.

Apart from exposing their talents during the BSS, competitors get an opportunity to rub shoulders with experienced artists as well as experts in related professions like marketing. BSS also provides participants with classes in vocal exercises and instruments, among others.

How it works

A team of judges travels to selected regions to conduct competitions. Winners qualify for the national phase. That means they travel to Dar es Salaam where they are given residential camping. This is where the warm ups happen. This is where their might is tossed, tested and sometimes toasted by both the judges and fans watching the recorded show on TV weekly. This is when they get eliminated one by one through fan votes; the least popular leave the house. The eventual winner takes the grand prize and a record deal. Four runners up win various 'delicious' prizes, and the last group of ten get to do a project together. It is an expensive project that picks support from different sponsors.

BSS is also an excellent opportunity to equip participants with HIV/AIDS education.

"There are great music talents in Tanzania but the problem is how to promote them as well as market their music for income generation. So during BSS we try to impart skills in potential areas for those who qualify for the top twenty," says Rita.

She adds: "This is also an excellent opportunity to equip the participants with HIV/AIDS education, so we invite experts to run workshops. There are many participants who have tested for HIV as a result of attending the workshops." FHI Ujana project is in collaboration with BSS to facilitate the HIV/AIDS sessions and encourage young people to test, so not only revealing the seeds of talents but also seeing that they sprout healthy and safe. *

BONGO STAR SEARCH

ARTISTS RAISE THEIR VOICES AGAINST HIV/AIDS

The Second Bongo Star Search Competition on 2nd March 2008 used the talents and beautiful voices of its top contestants to communicate HIV prevention messages to young people across Tanzania. The top 10 artists each wrote and performed their own song as part of a special show devoted to raising awareness about HIV/AIDS in the country. Their songs were voted on by a panel of Bongo Star Search judges and an Ishi Campaign Ambassador. Viewers of the show from around the country also cast their votes for the best song.

The songs promoted abstinence, faithfulness, partner reduction, condom use, and voluntary counseling and testing. Through their music, the performers challenged Tanzanians to reduce high-risk sexual behaviors, gender inequality, stigma, and discrimination.

The three best songs were awarded on ITV during the final show of the Bongo Star Search Competition. The top three winners received cash awards and were named special Ishi Campaign Ambassadors. They will now be involved in youth HIV prevention projects at the community level.

The HIV/AIDS song competition was supported by Family Health International's UJANA project, Wanawake na Maendeleo Foundation, and the Tanzania Commission for AIDS, with funding from UNICEF and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief through the U.S. Agency for International Development. Much thanks is also owed to Benchmark Productions for making the competition possible.

"...wewe ni 'bonge' la channel!! Na kwa ujumbe wako makini ulioutoa kupitia wimbo huu mzuri umeokoa maelfu ya Watanzania wanaotazama kipindi hiki muda huu ..."

Rita Paulsen, mmoja wa majaji wa Bongo Star Search



STAY TUNED FOR THE NEXT ISSUE OF FEMA MAGAZINE
FOR A SPECIAL FEATURE ON THE WINNING *
BONGO STAR SEARCH HIV PREVENTION SONG!!!

NEWS BULLETIN

WHAT IS LOVE?

Love is wonderful.
Love is scary. Love
is confusing. Love
is everywhere.
What is love?

Love is...

- ♥ Responsibility
- ♥ Hard work
- ♥ Pleasure
- ♥ Commitment
- ♥ Friendship
- ♥ Caring
- ♥ Honesty
- ♥ Intimacy
- ♥ Trust
- ♥ Communication
- ♥ Respect
- ♥ Compromising
- ♥ Closeness
- ♥ Recognising differences
- ♥ Openness

Love is not...

- ⊗ Jealousy
- ⊗ Pain
- ⊗ Violence
- ⊗ Rape
- ⊗ Obsession
- ⊗ Being selfish
- ⊗ Cruelty
- ⊗ Proving yourself
- ⊗ Fear
- ⊗ Dependency
- ⊗ Intimidation
- ⊗ Manipulation

Mabepari wa Bongo nao!

Washkaji wa pale Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam, idara ya sanaa, hivi karibuni waliibuka na bonge la igizo linaloitwa Mabepari wa Bongo! Wewe unawajua hao? Ujumbe wa igizo hili umetulia ile mbaya kwani unatutaka vijana kuwa na uzalendo kwa nchi yetu na kuweka maslahi ya wengi mbele hasa pale tunapokuwa viongozi. Wale mlio bika katika mkutano wa Kitaifa wa Vijana wa HIP bila shaka hili la uzalendo na uadilifu mnalikumbuka. Katika igizo hilo kila bani ilipewa nafasi; maigizo, ngoma za asili na hata muziki wa kizazi kipyaa kama unavyoona katika picha. Haya basi tusiwe mabepari kwa wenzetu, kiongozi bora ni gule mwenze uzalendo na anayejali maslahi ya wengi, anayeheshimu watu, miiko na maadili ya dhamana aliyopewa.

Dawa za kuelvyta ni hari!

Dawa za kulevya zimeendelea kuharibu maisha ya vijana wengi sana hapa nchini na Duniani kote. Dawa hizi ni hatari sana kwa maisha yetu kwani zinaharibu nguvu-kazi ya Taifa.

Dawa za kulevya hutofautiana na zinaweza kuwekwa katika makundi matatu:

- Dawa zinazopunguza kasi ya ubongo na mwili kufanya kazi mfano, pombe na heroin
- Dawa zinazoongeza kasi ya ubongo na mwili kufanya kazi kama vile amphetamine, caffeine ili yomo kwenye kahawa na baadhi ya vinywaji baridi, na nicotine ili yomo kwenye sigara.
- Dawa zinazomfanya mtumiaji kuona maono au kutoa tafsiri zinazobadilika badilika zisizo na uhusiano wowote na mazingira ali yomo. Hali hii huitwa hallucination kwa kiinglish. Hizi ni kama vile bangi na aina fulani za uyoga.

Baadhi ya dawa zina athari sana kwa mtumiaji kuliko zingine lakini kwa ujumla zote zina madhara, ni vyema kuepuka matumizi ya aina yeyote ya dawa za kulevya. Kumbuka dawa pekee ya dawa hizi ni kutozishiriki kwa namna yoyote ile.



JOTO LA MTUKUDZI

Ziara fupi ya mwanamuziki nyota barani Afrika Oliver Mtukudzi kutoka Zimbabwe, imedhihirisha kuwa ili kuwafurahisha wapenzi wa muziki kunahitajika umahiri na jitihada za hali ya juu katika fani na si lazima kuвая mavazi ya nusu uchi wala kutumia lugha chafu jukwaani.

Onesho lake alilofanya hivi karibuni katika hoteli ya Movempick Dar es Salaam lilikonga nyoyo za mashabiki lukuki waliofika kwenye onyesho hilo lieha wengi kutolewa lugha ya msanii huyo. Ilikuwa ni somo kubwa kwa wasanii wa hapa nchini, jamaa alikuwa simple tu na wasanii wake wakiwa katika hali ya kawaida lakini shughuli yake ilitosha kuteka hisia za mashabili wa muziki hapa nchini.

"Naamini wasanii wetu watakuwa wamejifunza kitu kutoka kwa Mutukudzi," anasema Paul Ndunguru mmoja wa wasanii mahiri katika fani ya muziki na uchoraji hapa Tanzania.

tiGO boosts youth talents

The mobile phone service provider, tiGO, has vowed to help youth in developing their talents in different areas including arts and music. In doing that, the company has been sponsoring different activities in which youth have a potential to realise their talents. Recently, tiGO sponsored a fashion show comprising professional designers and young talented designers so as to help young people to prove their talents. The company is also a sponsor of the Bongo Star Search music contest. "We are sponsoring youth activities in order to allow young people to show their talents. There are a lot of talents in the young generation that go unnoticed because they lack facilitation. That denies these young people the opportunity for self-employment in the arts sector," says Kelvin Twissa, tiGO Marketing Manager. *Wasikaji, ingekuwa vipi kama wangekuwepo wengi zaidi wenye mtizamo huu?*



Kasheshe kona imerudi!

Haya! Haya! Mambo yetu yalee! Fikira yuko na kina shosti wanakatiza kijiweni. Hapo yupo yule kijana ambaye anamfuata fuata sana Fikira eti akimuona roho yake inaacha kudunda, sijajua mpaka leo kwa nini anakuwa hafi! Anasema bila Fikira hawezikuishi. Basi pale wanapopita wanasikia yule kaka akiwaambia wenzake kwamba juzi tu alipata nafasi ya dhahabu ya kuwa faragha na wakafanya mambo flani. Mashosti wanamwangalia Fikira kwa macho yenye maswali, anajua wanamshangaa. Yeye anajua kwamba aliyojasema mmendeaji yule si ya kweli, haijui faragha yoyote na kaka huyo. Hasira zinampanda, anatamani kutukana, kupigana, kukimbia na kulia kwa wakati huo huo mmoja. Ingekuwa wewe ungefanyaje?

MUZIKI na HB

Ni raha iliyoje
kusikia mikoani
nako mambo
ya studio
yananenepa!!



Heshima Kanda ya Ziwa

Studio mpya za MO Records za jijini Mwanza zimeanzisha mpango maalum kwa ajili ya kusaka na kuinua vipaji vya wasanii chipukizi katika maeneo mbalimbali ya Kanda ya Ziwa. Msemaji wa MO Records, Philbert Kabago anasema wameamua kufanya hivyo ili kuhakikisha heshima ya kanda hiyo katika muziki inarejea.

“Vijana wengi waliamua kuachana na

Tungo ya Wizi!

Baada ya kuwatungia mashairi wasanii wengi wa muziki hapa nchini, hatimaye gwiji la utunzi wa mashairi ya nyimbo na mbunifu wa sauti, Saleh Shariff Sherry, ametoa albamu yake inayokwenda kwa jina la Tungo ya Wizi! “Katika albamu hii yenye nyimbo nane nimezungumzia masuala kadhaa ikiwemo suala la Ukimwi,” anasema Sherry.

Sherry pia anatoa somo kwa waimbaji wa muziki wa kizazi kipyä kuacha kutumia maneno machafu. “Bongo Flava na Taarab wamekuwa wakiibuka na tungo zilizoja maneno machafu am-

bazo zinaleta maana potofu au zinachangia kupotosha maadili na utamaduni wa Mtanzania,” anasema. Anaishauri BASATA kuwa na kitengo cha ukaguzi wa mashairi ya wasanii wa Bongo Flava na Taarab ili kukomesha tungo zenye maneno machafu.

Sherry amemshirikisha msanii mahiri Rashid Mustafa a.k.a Spider na baadhi ya nyimbo ni *Rangi Isiyobadilika, Nguvu za Masikini, Internet Café, Naona Raha, Kampani Yangu na Tungo za Wizi iliyobeba jina la albam. Safi sana Sherry ingia kwenge gemu bwana, na hizi nyimbo zenye maneno machafu kweli zinaharibu maadili yetu.*



Matonya ataka kuwa tofauti

Mwimbaji nyota katika muziki wa kizazi kipyä Seif Shaaban a.k.a Matonya ameama kubadili style ya uimbaji wake ili kuepuka kufanana na wengine na kutoa nafasi zaidi kwa kipaji chake kukua.

Mwimbaji huyo ambaye ametoa wimbo wake mpya wa *Anitha* akimshirikisha mwimbaji mwingine nyota mwanadada Lady Jay Dee, ameonesha mabadiliko makubwa katika style yake. “Ninahitaji kuwa tofauti na wa kipekee,” anasema.

Katika siku za hivi karibuni wadau wa muziki wamekuwa na wakati mgumu k u - wato -

muziki kutokana na sababu mbalimbali ikiwemo kukosekana kwa studio za kisasa huku Kanda ya Ziwa. Hiyo ilifanya kanda idore kutoke na kuona kila wanapokuwa na wimbo lazima waende Dar es Salaam kurekodi. Sasa tuna studio ya kisasa na ya kipekee Afrika Mashariki, itasaidia kurejesha heshima. Pia tumelenga zaidi kusaka na kuendeleza vipaji vya vijana wa kanda hii,” anasema. *Haya masela, nafasi hiyo vipaji vitoke, fanya fasta.*

Msanii aliyeibuka kwa kasi hivi sasa Kassim anatamba na wimbo wa *Haiwezekani*, pamoja na Z'anto anayetamba na kibao cha *Mpenzi Kiziwi* wametupiwa lawama nyingi kwamba wanaiga uimbaji wa Matonya na MB Dogg. *Washkaji msilumbane, hatujui nani mkweli lakini mkali atajulikana tu! Matonya, safi hiyo, tafuta njia mpya udhuhurishe kuwa uko juu.*



SPORTS

Namna hii tutanyoa kweli?

Katika mashairi ya songi moja la kibongo bongo, jamaa aliuliza, "ingekuwa vipi kama bongo kungekuwa New York..." Nasemaje, ni vizuri sana kuota, kwa sababu ndoto nyingine zinatusaidia kufika pale ambako hatujawahi kufika. Kuna jamaa mwingine ambaye huamini kwamba kila mafanikio huanza kama ndoto, nakubaliana naye kwa kiasi fulani.

Ni bora kuota halafu ukasimulia ndoto zako watu wakazifanya usanifu na unajimu, kuliko kuongea mambo unayo-jua huyajui au ufahamu wako katika mambo hayo ni mdogo. Hivi unajua kuna Watanzania wengi ambaa inapofikia suala la michezo kila mmoja anakuwa mtaalam? Basi hapo utasikia stori kibao, 'kocha yule hafai bwana, timu gani ile kapanga?', 'timua uongozi huo, kila siku timu inashindwa...!' Ebo!

Inakuwa vipi kama ushabiki unaachiwa kuwa utaalalm? Usiseme sipati picha, picha ninayopata ni hii hapa; tunaon-gea sana, tunatenda kidogo, tunarudi pale pale tulipoanzia.

Kifupi ni kwamba, bila mikakati ya muda mrefu, ikikumbatiwa na uvumilivu wa kuruhusu mikakati hiyo ifanye kazi na utaalalm wa kueleweka, hatutapiga hizo hatua ambazo tunazitamani. Washkaji wote ambaa wana majina makubwa dumiani wana vitu hivyo. Mikakati ya vipindi tofauti ndio imewazalia matunda wanayojivuna nayo.

Tukiendekeza katabia ketu ka kuonea wivu shamba la jirani wakati tuna uvivu wa kulima letu, tutaendelea kulala njaa, kwa sababu jirani hana mpango wa kutugawia mavuno.

Tukikumbatia katabia ketu ka kujifanya kila mtu anajua wakati roho zetu zimejaa ushabiki tu, tutaendelea kunyolewa, kwa sababu ushabiki sio utaalalm.

Hatuna maandalizi, hatuna mkakati, kelele za nini? Bora mie niote, niote kwa sauti ili watu wasikie mawazo yangu, kuliko nisemeseme tu wakati mchango wangu uzito wa boyaa.



Kuwa kinara

NA AMABILIS BATAMULA PICTA HASSAN BUMBULI

Kajurus Stephen, 20, ni mwanafunzi wa sekondari mjini Moshi. Anatoka Ngorongoro, maeneo ya Wamaasai. Shulen, Kajurus ni mmoja wa wanafunzi waliochangamka na wenyeshauku ya kujifunza zaidi. Alijiunga na Klab ya Fema ya shule kwa sababu alitaka kujua zaidi kuhusu ujinsia na VVU. Sasa anasema amekuwa kiongozi na anataka kutoa anachokijua kwa wenzake.

Baada ya kuona shughuli za Klab ya shulen na jinsi ilivyosaidia wanachama wake kuwa na uelewa na umakini kuhusu VVU na Ukimwi na masuala mengine, Kajurus alikwenda na wazo hilo nyumbani kwao alipokwenda likizo. Aliwakusanya vijana kadhaa kwenye jumuia yao na kuwaeleza faida za kuwa na kikundi kama hicho.

"Mambo hayakuwa mazuri kijijini kwangu. Vijana walijihusisha na tabia hatarishi na hakuna kilichofanywa kuwasaidia kutambua walikuwa wanahatarisha maisha. Niliiwaambia kuwa kundi letu litakuwa la mfano kijijini. Tunahitaji kuchukua hatua kuhamisha vijana wengi kubadilika na wazee wetu waelewe kuwa tumepeania kubadilika na kuwa wazuri," anasema Kajurus.

Ingawa kundi la kijijini bado ni changa – na katika mwaka wake wa kwanza, Kajurus tayari ni shujaa. Ameleta kitu kipywa katika jumuia yake, na inaelekeanawabadi siyo tu vijana bali hata wazee, kwa kuwapatia ufahamu kuhusu VVU na Ukimwi na ujinsia.

"Tuna mpango wa kusajili kikundi hiki kama Klab ya Fema karibuni. Ninapenda kuhusika na mtandao huu nitakapomaliza shule," anasema Kajurus.

**"Nahimiza
shule zote za
Tanzania kuanzisha
Klab za Fema."**

Mama Sitta.

"N a w a p o n g e z a
waliozawadiwa kwa
utendaji mzuri mwaka
jana, wamekuwa mfano
mzuri," alisema Waziri huyo
kwa washindi wa tuzo za Femina HIP za
mwaka 2007 – Klab bora ya Fema, Mwalimu
Bora wa Fema na mabalazi wawili wa Femina
HIP. Kwa hakika, kuibuka kwa VVU/Ukimwi,

Klab za Fema ndani na nje ya shule zimekuwa vikundi vinavyovutia katika jamii. Katika mkutano wa hivi karibuni wa Vijana wa Femina HIP ambao uliwakutanisha wana-chama wa vilabu vya Fema kutoka sehemu mbalimbali nchini, tumejifunza kuwa makundi haya siyo tu yanatoa elimu ya rika, bali pia ni msingi ya wanachama wake kufanya mambo mengine kama vile kujitolea katika jumuiya zao, kuinua ufahamu wa masuala mbalimbali na kujifunza stadi za uongozi.

Katika hotuba yake ya ufunguzi wa mkutano huo wa vijana, aliyekuwa Waziri wa Elimu na Elimu ya Ufund, Margaret Sitta, alisema

anafahamu umuhimu wa vikundi kama hivyo vya vijana katika kuanzisha mababiliko, na kuhimiza shule zote za Tanzania kuanzisha Klab za Fema.

"N a w a p o n g e z a
waliozawadiwa kwa
utendaji mzuri mwaka

hali inayohitaji jitihada na uwajibikaji wa kibinafs na wa pamoja, mifano mizuri ya kuleta mababiliko lazima yatambuliwe.

Tunajua, VVU/Ukimwi unaathiri zaidi vijana. Lazima tutambue kusubiri wengine kutufanyia mambo ni wazi siyo njia nzuri ya kukabiliana na tatizo hili. Tunahitaji kuwa machampionsi wenye. Tunawahitaji watu kama Kajurus, wanaoweza kutoa mfano na ushawishi wa rika kwa wengine kubadilika kuwa wazuri. Tunahitaji kuchukua msimamo thabiti wa kukabiliana na matatizo na siyo kila wakati kusubiri kufanyiwa na Serikali.

Kama vijana tunaweza kuwa mstari wa mbele katika kuleta mababiliko katika jamii zetu, kwa sababu tunaishi katika mazingira hayo na tunaelewa nguvu na udhaifu wake. Kama msemo wa 'neema huanzia nyumbani' unavyodhiihishwa kwamba hatua lazima zichukuliwe – tuonyeshe njia, halafu mamlaka zinawenza kuona dhamira yetu. Lazima tufahamu na kuhakikisha na kutumia haki na wajibu wetu katika masuala ya ujinsia na VVU na Ukimwi.

Hapa ni baadhi ya haki za ujinsia za vijana, zihadilini kwenye makundi yenu na kuona jinsi zilivyo kwenye jumuia yenu. Mjadili mnachowezwa kufanya kuhakikisha haki hizi zinakuwa za manufaa katika jamii yenu.



Una haki ya kuchagua kwa umakini. Ni haki yako kutumia kinga dhidi ya ujauzito na kuheshimiwa na watumishi wa afya.

Una haki ya kupata elimu ya ujinsia. Unahitaji maelezo sahihi kuhusu ujinsia, ili uweze kufanya maamuzi sahihi.

Una haki ya kusubiri mpaka utapojisikia kuwa uko tayari kwa kujamiihana. Ni vizuri kujamiihana wakati ukiwa mkubwa na unajua ni nini unataka.

Una haki ya kuchagua kama unataka kujamiihana ama la, na kuchagua nani unataka kujamiihana naye. Usimwachie kila mtu kukuamulia.

Una haki ya kukaa bila kujamiihana. Kama mtu anakulazimisha kujamiihana, huo ni ubakaji.

Una haki ya kuwa na mwenza anayekuheshimu na kusikiliza maoni yako.

Una haki ya kuwa na furaha katika mahusiano.

Una haki ya kudai haki zako!



Zainab naye kinara

Zainab Mwendowaraha alikuwa mwanafunzi katika Shule ya Sekondari Mgeta ya Morogoro ambako yeye alikuwa Makamu Mwenyekiti wa Klab ya Fema. Baada ya kuhitimu kidato cha nne alirejea nyumbani kwao Mzinga mjini Morogoro na kuanzisha klab ya Fema nje ya shule, hii inaitwa Mzinga Fema Klab. Juhudi zake katika uelimishaji na mapambano dhidi ya VVU/Ukimwi na matumizi ya dawa za kuleya zimeonekana kwa wadau mbalimbali ikiwemo tume ya Kidhibiti Ukimwi hapo Morogoro.

Kutokana na juhudi hizo ameteuliwa na Tume ya Kuthibiti Ukimwi ya Mkoa kuwa Katibu wa Vijana katika kamati ya Kudhibiti Ukimwi Kata ya Mzinga ambapo atakuwa na jukumu la kuvasilisha mawazo na mapendekezo ya vijana juu ya mapmabano ya Ukimwi katika kamati hiyo, wakati huo akiwa amepewa jukumu la kutoa elimu katika vijiji kadhaa akiwa na Klab yake mpya ya Fema.

Pamoja na kuwa kinara lakini anajisikia ni mwenye majukumu mazito zaidi katika uongozi. "Lakini hainipi shida sana kwani nimejifunza mengi nikiwa kama mwana-chama na kiongozi wa Fema shulen'i kwetu, naamini kazi haitakuwa kubwa katika uongozi na hata katika masuala ya uelimishaji kwani yote nilishajifunza na kuyafanya kazi nikiwa Klab ya Fema shulen'i," anasema.

* kumbuka!

Wakati tuna haki hizi, ni muhimu kuelewa kuwa haki zinakwenda pamoja na wajibu.



BY AMABILIS BATAMULA PHOTOS HASSAN BUMBULI

BECOME A CHAMPION

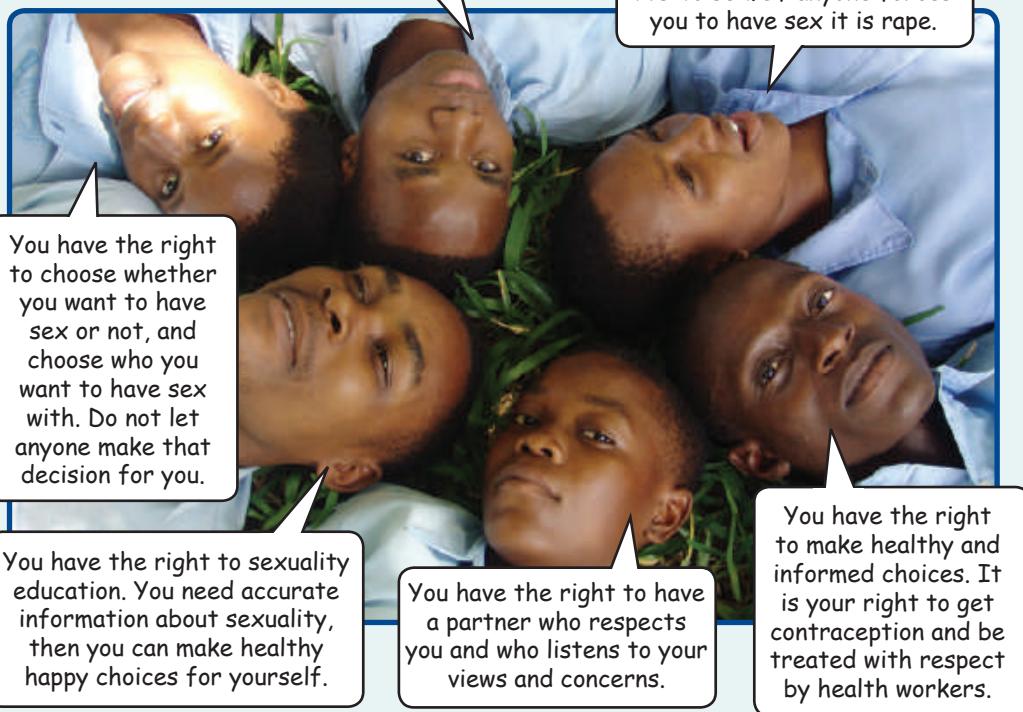
Kajurus Stephen, 20, is a high school student in Moshi. He comes from Ngorongoro, the land of the Maasai. At school, Kajurus is one of several switched-on students – very active and eager to learn more than what the school system can officially provide. He joined the school Fema Club because he wanted to learn more about sexuality and HIV. Now, he says, he has become a leader himself and is ready to share what he has learnt.

Having realised how functional the club was in school and how it helped its members to become informed, responsible and active young people when it comes to HIV/AIDS and many other youth issues, Kajurus took the idea back home when he went for holidays. He gathered several young people in his community and briefed them about the benefits of having such an organised group.

"Things were not good in my village. Young people were engaging in risky behaviour and there was nothing being done to help them realise what a dangerous lifestyle they were leading. I told them that our group would be an example in the village. We needed to do something that is youth initiated to encourage more young people to change and let our elders understand that we are determined to become better," says Kajurus.

Although the group in the village is still young – in its first year, Kajurus is already a hero. His has brought something new to his community, and it seems to be reshaping not only the youth but also the elders, bringing home knowledge on HIV/AIDS and sexuality.

"We have plans to register this group as a Fema Club soon. I would like to still be associated with this network when I complete school," says Kajurus.



You have a right to wait until you feel you are ready for sex. Sex is better when you are older and you know what you want.

You have the right to say NO to sex. If anyone forces you to have sex it is rape.

You have the right to choose whether you want to have sex or not, and choose who you want to have sex with. Do not let anyone make that decision for you.

You have the right to sexuality education. You need accurate information about sexuality, then you can make healthy happy choices for yourself.

You have the right to have a partner who respects you and who listens to your views and concerns.

You have the right to make healthy and informed choices. It is your right to get contraception and be treated with respect by health workers.

Fema Clubs in and out of schools have become influential groups in their communities. At the recent Femina HIP Youth Conference which brought together Fema Club members from across the country, we learnt that these groups provide not only peer education in their settings, but are also the basis for their members to do a lot of other things like voluntary work for their communities, awareness raising on various issues and learning leadership skills.

In her opening speech to the Youth Conference, the then Minister for Education and Vocational Training, Margaret Sitta, said she realises the potential of such youth groups in pioneering change, and encouraged all schools in Tanzania to establish Fema Clubs.

"I commend those who have been awarded for outstanding performance during last year, they have set a good example," said the Minister in reference to winners of the Femina HIP Awards for 2007 – Best Fema Club, Best Fema Teacher and two Femina HIP Ambassadors. Indeed, in the advent of HIV/AIDS, a situation that requires both personal and collective response, good examples that stimulate change in communities need to be recognised.

We know, HIV/AIDS is biting deep into our group - the young people. We should realise that waiting for others to do things for us

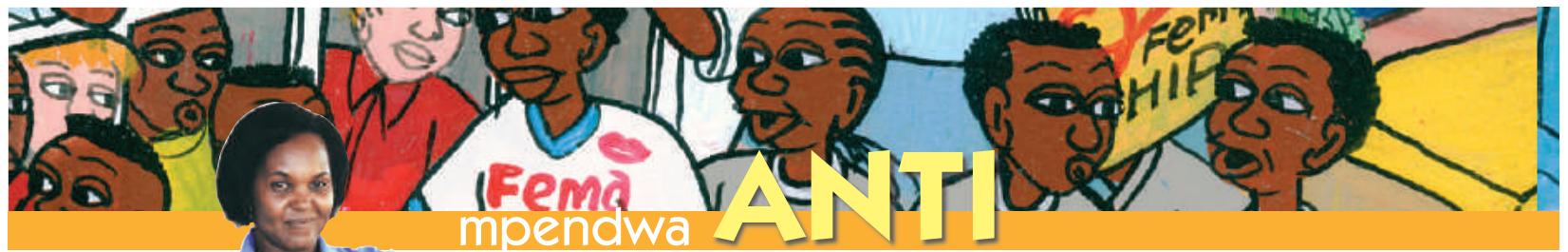
is not the best way to go about solving this problem. We need to become champions ourselves. We need people like Kajurus, who can provide peer examples and influence others to change for the better. We need to take active role in solving our problems and not always wait for the government to perform on our behalf.

As young people we can take a leading role in bringing positive change to our societies, because we live within these social settings and understand their weaknesses and strengths. The saying 'charity begins at home' reflects the kind of action that needs to take place – let's show the way, then the authorities can realise how serious we are. Let's understand and make use of our rights and responsibilities on issues of sexuality and HIV/AIDS.

In the picture are some of the sexual rights of the young people, discuss them in your groups and see how popular they are in your community. Discuss what you can do to ensure these rights become more effective in your community. ♦

* remember!

While we have these rights, we also need to understand that rights come with responsibilities.



TUANDIKIE!

Iwapo una tatizo lolote kuhusu mabadiliko ya mwili wako, afya yako, matatizo ya kifamilia, shule na hata marafiki tafadhalii tuma kwa Mpwendwa Anti:

FEMA HIP

P.O. Box 2065, Dar es Salaam
E-mail: femina-hip@raha.com

Mpendwa Anti Mimi ni kijana mwenye umri wa miaka 17, nimekuwa nikisumbuliwa na tatizo la kutoka harufu mbaya mwilini wakati wote. Tatizo hili limenianza miezi kadhaa na limekuwa likiendelea, nimejaribu kutumia dawa, sabuni na pafyum mbalimbali bila mafanikio. Je, Anti hili ni tatizo gani? Na nifanye nini ili liishe? Naomba ushauri wako tafadhalii.

IMEKUJA KWA EMAIL

Pole sana kwa tatizo hilo ni kweli linakera sana na linawapata wengi siyo weve peke yako, ni vizuri ulivyojaribu kutumia dawa na usafi wa mwili wa mara kwa mara, ningekushauri umuone daktari wa magonjwa ya ngozi kwa ushauri zaidi, lakini usiache kuendelea kuoga maji na sabuni, pia usisahau kuvalaa nguo za pamba na usirudie nguo bila kuifua.



Mpendwa Anti Mimi msichana, tatizo langu ni kwamba nina marafiki wawili ambao wamekuwa wanikinshawishi niwe na uhusiano wa kimpenzi na mwanafunzi mwenzetu hapa shulenii. Nimejitätidi kukwepa lakini naona ushawishi unazidi na inafikia wakati wanatishia hata kuukata urafiki wetu. Je, Aunt nifanyeje na mimi bado nahitaji kuwa na urafiki na watu hawa?

(NINI MWANAFUNZI)

Hao marafiki zako sio wazuri kwani wankushauri vibaya, kumbuka wewe ni mwanafunzi, zingatia zaidi masomo yako na pia waambie mawazo na maamuzi yako. Kuwa na msimamo acha kugumbishwa na marafiki wasiokutakia mema, jitahidi sana kuwaepuka marafiki wa aina hii, hivyo acha wawunje urafiki lakini weve uwe salama, urafiki usiwe kigezo cha kukutia majaribuni.

Mpendwa Anti Habari gani, poleni na kazi mimi ni mvulana ninasoma katika shule moja ya sekondari hapa jijini Dar es Salaam, naomba ushauri juu ya masuala ya mapenzi maana yanamichanganya sana, pamoja na kuwa umri wangu ni mdogo nimekuwa natamani sana kufanya mapenzi kiasi cha kunichanganya nishindwe hata ku-concentrate katika masomo, hebu nisaidie anti nifanyeje kuepuka hali hii?

(IMEKUJA KWA EMAIL)

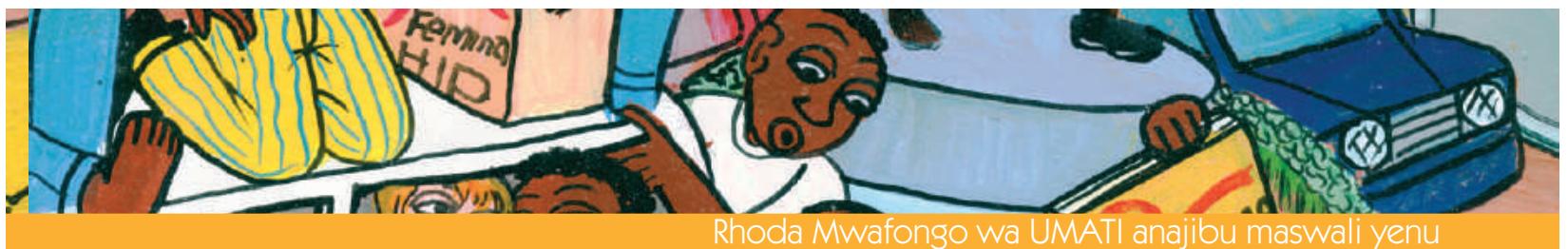
Epuka mapenzi katika umri mdogo, fanya mazoezi na jishughulisse na michezo mbalimbali, pia jiunge na vyama au klubu hapo shulenii ili kujiépusha na mawazo hayo ya kimpenzi. Ukichoka au ukiwa busy huwezi kuwa na nafasi ya kufikiria mapenzi wakati wote, soma sana, pata muda wa kubadilishana mawazo na marafiki zako juu ya masuala ya kimaendeleo na kimasomo utafanikiwa.



Mpendwa Anti Naitwa Anitha Kitumbika, ningependa kupata maelezo, hivi ni kwa nini Ukimwi unazidi kushika kasi wakati semina na mambo mengi ya kuelimisha kuhusu suala hilo yanafanya?

(IMEKUJA KWA EMAIL)

Zipo sababu nyingi lakini moja kati ya hizo ni watu kushindwa kubadili tabia. Ngono iko ndani ya fikra za watu na kubadili tabia ni mtu mwenyewe. Ukiamaua usipate Ukimwi unaweza, wote kwa pamoja tukiwa na fikra hii tutashinda janga hili la Ukimwi. Tusishau maadili ya dini, na utamaduni wetu.



Rhoda Mwafongo wa UMATI anajibu maswali yenu



Mpendwa Anti
Mimi ni mwanafunzi wa Msalala Sec kidato cha mne, tatizo langu ni kwamba kila ninapojisikia kwenda haja ndogo huwa inanichukua muda mrefu sana kutoka hata kama nilikuwa nimebanwa sana. Je, tatizo hili linasababishwa na nini? Na nifanye nini ili niepuke na hali hii? Na kuna madhara yoyote kiuzazi endapo nitakaa hivi hivi?

KAUMA MTESIGWA, MSALALA SEC SCHOOL, BOX 137, GEITA, MWANZA.

Sijui tatizo hili lilikuanza lini, hata hivyo tatizo hili linatokana na aidha uambukizo katika njia ya mkojo (UTI) au magonjwa ya kuambukizwa kutokana na kujamiiiana (STIs) na kama uliwahi kuumia utotonii na ukasahau na tatizo kujitekeza ukubwani. Nakushauri nenda kamuone daktari akufanyie utafiti na ikibidi matibabu kwani hilo ni tatizo.



Mpendwa Anti
Mimi ni mvulana mwenye umri wa miaka 19 nasoma Shule ya Sekondari Magoto kidato cha tatu. Je kuna uwezekano wa mtu kuambukizwa Virusi vya Ukimwi (VVU) kama atafanya mapenzi na mtu ambaye ametoka kuambukizwa VVU kiasi cha saa moja lililopita?

SOLOMON ZAKAYO, MAGOTO SEC SCHOOL, BOX 72, TARIME, MARA.

Ndiyo kuna uwezekano wa kupata maambukizo ya Virusi vya Ukimwi hasa kupitia ukuu, ukeni.



Mpendwa Anti
Mimi ni mvulana mwenye umri wa miaka 18 ninasoma kidato cha pili shule ya Sekondari Ushirombo, ninauliza je, ni kweli kwamba msichana anapofanya mapenzi wakati akiwa kwenye hedhi anapata mimba?

NI MIMI MWANAFUNZI, USHIROMBO SEKONDARI

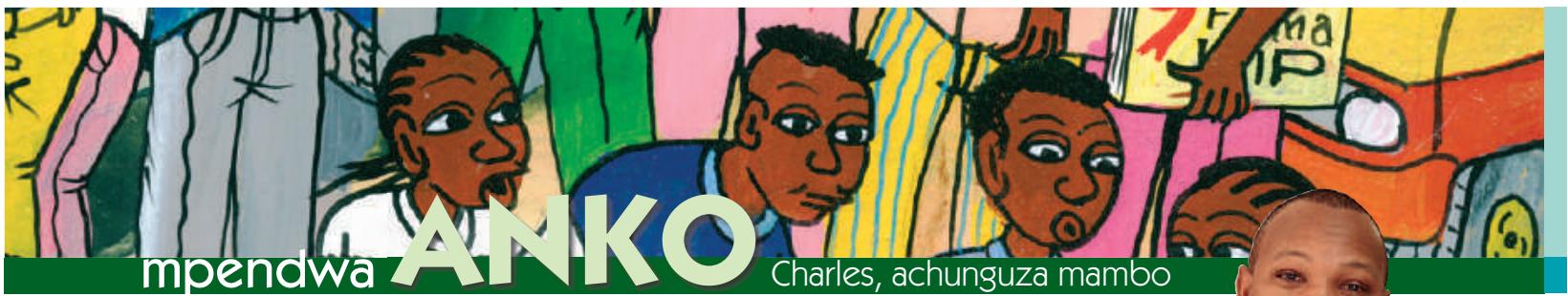
Wapo wacheche zana wanaoweza kupata mimba wakati wa hedhi. Lakini mila na desturi zetu hazishauri hivyo, pia kiafya siyo vizuri mtu akifanya mapenzi wakati wa hedhi. Kwa mwanamke anaweza kupata maambukizo kwa urahisi zaidi pia hafurahii tendo hilo.



Mpendwa Anti
Mimi msichana nina maswahili mawili, eti ni kweli kwamba mtu akiwa na chunusi nydingi mgongoni na kifuani atakuwa mgumba? Maana nimesikia watu wakisema hivyo? Pili mimi ni msichana nina vinyweleo vingi sana miguuni, mikononi na karibu sehemu zote za mwili, hii inanifanya nijisikie vibaya kwani watu hasa wavyulana wananihangaa hivyo nalazimika kuvaanguo ndefu. Sasa imekuwa kero maana nikiwa shule hata wakati wa kuoga nikivaa taulo au khanga vinaonekana sasa najiona kama siko normal. Je, anti nifanyeje kuepuka hali hii ili nami niokane sawa na wasichana wengine?

LINDY WEI, MARY GORETI SEC SCHOOL, BOX 7360, MOSHI, KILIMANJARO.

Kuwa na chunusi usoni na kifuanini sababu ya vichochea mwili (hormones), na siyo dalili ya ugumba. Pili kuwa na vinyweleo mwilini pia ni sababu ya hormones, inaonesha una hormones nydingi za kiume. Kuna cream ya kupunguza hivyo vivyweleo lakini onana na daktari bingwa wa magonjwa ya ndani kwa ushauri na matibabu zaidi.



mpendwa **ANKO** Charles, achunguza mambo

Eti kidume cha mademu

Mambo washkaji... naona siyo mabaya sana. Vipi ishu zikoje? Nahisi ziko poa sana, kazi na dawa masela wangu, kama kawa twende sawa, au siyo? Unajua bwana Anko vvenu nilikuwa mtu wa kujichanganya sana na washkaji wa kijiweni. Kweenye vijiwe vya vijana kuna mambo mengi sana hasa unapowakuta wanapiga stori. Kweli utafurahia sana, mazungumzo yao mengine ya uongo, wengine hujisifia mambo ya ajabu ajabu n.k ilimradi tu watu hupiga stori na muda huenda.

Mackenzie alikuwa rafiki yangu sana. Wakati tukiwa kijiweni, alikuwa ni mtu wa kupenda kujisifia sana hasa kwa vijana wenzetu ili

kuonekana kidume kwa mademu. Alikuwa anapenda kuonekana kuwa ametongoza mademu wengi na amewapata wote, kumbe haikuwa hivyo hata kidogo. Tabia ya Mackenzie kupenda kujisifia iliwafanya baadhi ya vijana pale kijiweni kuamini kuwa mshikaji alikuwa ni 'kidume' kweli kweli. Hii iliwafanya vijana pale kijiweni kuanza kufuata maneno ya Mackenzie na kuanza kuwatongoza wasichana wa pale mtaani. Vijana wengi walikuwa wakiwafutilia mademu ili kuonekana kuwa na wao ni 'vidume' kama Mackenzie.

Kumbe ukweli ulikuwa tofauti; kwamba Mackenzie hakuwa akiyafanya hayo aliyokuwa anayasema. Kwanza alikuwa muoga sana wa kuwafutilia hao mademu.

Aneth alikuwa demu bomba sana na kila kijana pale mtaani alikuwa akimpigia spidi ile mbaya. Vijana wengine walikuwa wakiona fahari japo kuzungumza nae tu au hata ku-



* kumbuka!

Kuna vijana wengi sana hupenda kuwaiga wale wanaojisifu ili kuwa kama wao, au hata kuonesha kuwa hata wao wanawenza kuwa 'vidume' kama wenzao. Hii ni hatari sana. Hapo ni kuwapotosha na kuwapotenza wenzako. Jisifu kwa mambo ya maana na siyo kidume wa mademu na ngono.

kaa nae na kupiga stori. Kwa upande wake Aneth, yeye alikuwa anapenda sana kukaa na vijana wa kiume na kupiga nao stori na hata kubadilishana mawazo, lakini hakuwahi kujuhusha na mahusiano yoyote zaidi ya kuwa na urafiki na vijana hao wa kiume.

Siku moja Aneth alipita pale kijiweni na kuwakuta vijana wengi wakiwa wanapiga stori. Kama kawaida ya Aneth alijunga nao na kwanza kupiga stori. Lakini kwa kuwa hakuwa na muda mrefu wa kukaa pale mahali, aliaga na kuondoka. Wakati anaondoka, huku nyuma Mackenzie kama kawaida yake akaanza kujisifia kuwa Aneth ni demu wake.

Tabia kama hizi zipo kwa watu wengi ambaio hupenda kujisifia mambo ambayo kwa ukweli hawayafanyi. Kujisifia kama vile kuwa mkali wa hesabu, mkali wa kemia mkali wa fizikia ama hata kujisifia kuwa ni mkali wa historia darasani ni jambo la maana sana kwa sababu kama unaonesha ni jinsi gani ulivyo jasiri na kufanikiwa katika masomo. Lakini kujisifia kwa kuwa 'kidume' wa kufanya ngono siyo jambo la maana na halina sifa yoyote kwa jamii. ♦



Wanafunzi wazungumzia huduma za afya

Hivi karibuni Femina HIP tuliendesha mukutano wa Kitaifa wa Vijana ambao ulihuisha vijana kutoka shule mbalimbali hapa nchini, tulijadili mambo mengi ya msingi, lakini pia tulipata wasaa wa kuzungumzia suala la upatikanaji wa huduma za afya hasa kwa wanafunzi katika maeneo wanayosoma.

Tumepata mambo mengi sana ambayo yameyesha kuwa kuna tatizo kubwa sana kwa wanafunzi kupata huduma za afya kwani wengi wameeleza kuwa wanafunzi ni watu wasiothamini kabisa wanapofika hospitalini au katika vituo vya afya kwani wengi wao huenda katika hospitali au vituo vya Serikali.

“Kwa kweli sisi wanafunzi tunanyanyasika sana hasa sisi wasichana, utakuta tunatoka shule tunazifuata hospitali mbali, tumeacha vipindi lakini wauguzi hawajali hilo, tunazungushwa mpaka basi na mwisho wake unawenza kuambiwa uje kesho daktari ameondoka, wakati mwagine manesi wanatutukana na kutusemea maneno ya hovyo sana, kisa tu ni wanafunzi,” anasema Rebecca Gyumi.

Wengine wanasema pamoja na hilo pia lipo suala la kuwanyanyapaa wanafunzi, kwani katika akili ya manesi wengi imejengeka kuwa wanafunzi matatizo yao yanatokana na kutoa mimba au magonjwa ya ngono hivyo wanafunzi wasichana wanapofika hospitali tayari manesi wanaanza kuwachukia bila kujua wanaumwa nini.

“Siku moja niliwahi kuzimia tukiwa shulenii, nikakimbizwa hospitali tukiwa njiani nikapata fahamu, ila nilipofikishwa hospitali manesi walisema maneno ya ajabu sana bila hata kujua ugonjwa wangu, ‘hawa watoto wanatusumbua kila siku kutoa mimba...hebu muwafundishe kutumia kondom bwana, wanakimbilia mambo wasiyo yajua ndiyo matokeo yake...’ nilimsikia akisema, alipolezwa tatizo lililotokea akaona aibu akaanza kuomba msamaha kwa walimu,” anasema mmoja wa wanafunzi hao ambaye alikuwa akisoma mjini Dodoma wakati tukio likimtokea.

“Kwa upande wa Zanzibar matatizo ni sawa tu na bara, tena naona afadhali ya huku (bara) kwetu yamezidi, mimi ninasoma *Boarding*



School sasa unakuta tunafunga safari kwenda hospitali mapema, tunapofika mara daktari hayupo, mara manesi subirini tunakunya chai, hadi mehana na si ajabu mkapewa Panadol wote hadi wale waliosindikiza mgonjwa bila hata kupimwa ikajulikana ugonjwa ni nini, wakati mwagine hampewi chochote mnasimangwa tu na kuambiwa mrudi siku nyininge daktari hayupo na dawa hakuna,” anasema mwanafunzi mmoja kutoka Zanzibar ambaye hakupenda jina lake lichapishwe.

“Kwa kweli wanafunzi tunapatwa na matatizo mengi mengine ni aibu sana kusimulia, kuna hili zoezi la kupimwa mimba sisi wasichana, huko bwana kuna mambo kweli, yaani tungemba wapimaji wa mimba ikiwezekana wawe wanawake, mimi nilishafanyiwa kitu na daktari mmoja hivi yaani we acha tu, aliniambia nivue shati, nikavua, akaseema nitoe sidiria, nikagoma, akanilazimisha nikavua, nikalala kwenye kitanda...basi alianza kundiashikashika hapo nikamuuliza hivyo wanavyopima mimba? Akasema tulia, lakini nilishaona dalili zingine. Baada ya hapo siku moja tulipokutana na yule daktari barabarani akaniita eti ameona kila kitu changu so tukamilishe liliobaki jamani!” anasema mmoja wa wanafunzi hao.

Kwa upande wa wavulana wao pamoja na

kuwepo kwa hali kama hizo lakini kuna unafuu, kwani wao wanaonekana kujiweza zaidi. “Kwa wavulana matatizo yapo lakini kwa akina dada yamezidi, sisi ni usumbufu wa kupewa majibu na dawa kukosekana huko kwenye hospitali na kwingine ni maneno ya hapa na pale ya manesi, lakini madaktari siyo sana maana wanakuwa washkaji wakati mwagine,” anasema Juma Ziota wa Igunga Tabora.

Hali hii inaashiria kuwepo kwa matatizo katika upatikanaji wa huduma za afya kwa wanafunzi. Wao wanaomba ikiwezekana kupewa kipauimbele hasa kwa kuzingatia kuwa wengine hutembea umbali mrefu kutoka shulenii kwoa na pia ikizingatiwa kuwa huwa wanaacha vipindi vikiendelea madarasani, na zaidi wanashauri kuwepo kwa huduma rafiki, wasikilizwe na wapewe ushauri unaostahili kwa kuzingatia umri wao kwani kuwasema na kuwanyanyasa hakuwajengi katika misingi mizuri.

“Tunahitaji kupewa huduma rafiki, kama mtu ana malaria aelezwe na aambilie ajikinge pipi, kama magonjwa ya zinaa pia aelimishwe katika mfumo mzuri ili asirudi katika tatizo hilo. Kutusema na kutunyanyasa kunasababisha tuziogope hospitali na matokeo yake tunapata madhara makubwa sana,” anasema Rebecca. ♦

Tumepata mambo mengi ambayo yanaonesha wazi kwamba wanafunzi hawapati huduma stahili za afya, ni vema wahudumu katika vituo vya afya kubadili mtazamo juu ya wanafunzi. Tuwape huduma stahili na kuwaelimisha. Ni kweli kabisa kuwasema au kuwanyanyasa hakuwajengi. Wanahitaji ushauri wa kitaalam na uelimishwaji.

BOSI HUYU

George, kijana mwenye elimu na sifa ya kufanya kazi, anajikuta akipoteza kazi kwa kukosoa mwenendo wa bosi wake, Sofia anaajiriwa kuchukua nafasi ya George lakini akitakiwa kushukuru kwa vitendo kwa kupewa ajira hiyo, endelea...







USHIRIKI: AMALI FEMA KLAB
HADITHI: FEMA TEAM NA AMALI FEMA KLAB
PICHA: AMABILIS BATAMULA
UONGOZAJI: HASSAN BUMBULI
SHUKRANI: KHASH ENTERTAINMENT, MANZESE, DAR.

kumbuka!

Kuajiriwa ni haki ya kijana na kila mtu mwenye sifa na vigezo. Rushwa, ya aina yoyote, ni adui wa haki. Simama imara kuikataa rushwa. Kiongozi na raia mwadilifu hatoi wala hapokei rushwa.

KUWA NA MSIMAMO, TETEA HAKI YAKO

NA HASSAN BUMBULI PICTA AMABILIS BATAMULA



Duu! Hivi umeshawahi kujiuliza ikiwa hali kama hii ikikutokea utafanya nini? Fikiria umehitimu masomo yako na ujuzi unao, una kila sababu ya msingi ya kuajiriwa kama ilivyokuwa kwa Sofia na George lakini mabosi ndiyo kama hivyo tena. George anahitaji ufanisi kazini lakini hawezo kumweleza kitu bosi wake eti tu kwa kuwa ni kijana mdogo. Sofia naye lazima ashukuru kwa matendo ili akalie kiti kilichoachwa na George lakini msimamo wa Sofia unakuwa tofauti, kama tulivoona. Hebu tuijulize, wangapi yanatukuta mambo kama haya? Lisemwalo lipo kama halipo laja, hivyo kama halijakukuta jipange kukabiliana nalo.

Sheria inasema hivi...

Sheria ya Kazi ya mwaka 2004 inasema kuwa kila mtu ana haki ya kuajiriwa, endapo ana sifa stahili na vigezo vinavyokidhi matakwa ya nafasi husika. Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania inasisitiza kuwa ajira ni haki ya kila mwananchi mwenye kukidhi matakwa ya nafasi inayotangazwa. Kutokana na hilo, mtu kutakiwa kutoa kitu fulani ili apate kazi ni kinyume cha Sheria na Katiba ya nchi. Kutoa kitu ili upate kitu au kuomba kitu ndipo umpatie mtu kitu ni RUSHWA, na rushwa ni adui wa haki.

Jukumu letu

Bila shaka tumejifunza mambo katika hadithi hii ya picha lakini suala la kutetea haki ya msingi na kujithamini ni muhimu sana. Tunajifunza kukataa kutoa rushwa ya aina yoyote kwani mbali na kuwa ni adui wa haki pia rushwa yoyote ina madhara makubwa katika jamii.

Rushwa aliyoitaka bosi toka kwa Sofia ina athari kubwa, kwanza huenda ikatupatia mtu asiyefaa katika utendaji, na pia inachangia sana katika maambuziki ya Virusi Vya Ukimwi na kusababisha vita dhidi ya ugonjwa huu kuendelea kuwa ngumu. George alikuwa muwajibikaji haswa, na hivyo ndivyo vijana tunatakiwa kuwa. Sofia anaamini katika uwezo wake, hayuko tayari kujidhalilisha kwa ajili ya kazi. Chema chajiuza, kibaya chajitembeza.

Madhara mengine ya hali hii ni...

- Kukosekana kwa utendaji unaoleta tija baina ya watu hao wawili.
- Mapenzi kutawala zaidi kazi hivyo ufanisi kushuka.
- Pia endapo hali hii itaachwa iendelee, nyumba ndogo hazitaisha. Na kwa nini ukubali kuwa nyumba ndogo?
- VVU vikiingia, kuna hatari ya kuongezeka kwa watoto yatima na kuendelea kushuka kwa nguvu kazi ya Taifa.

Yanatokea...

Tuliyoyaona katika hadithi hii ya picha yanatokea sana katika jamii yetu hapa Tanzania. Wapo mabosi kama hawa. Wapo pia kina dada wenye msimamo tofauti na Sofia, lakini pia wapo akina Sofia wengi. Wapo watu ambao yamewakuta mambo kama yale yaliyomkuta George. Chanzo ni tamaa ya mabosi na kujifanya wanaelewa kazi zaidi ya wengine, hawakubali kukosolewa. Mabosi wa namna hii wamekuwa kikwazo kwa vijana wa kike na wa kiume katika kupata kazi au kuonesha uwezo wao kazini.

Inawezekana

Inawezekana kabisa kwa vijana kusimama imara na kuamini katika uwezo na taaluma tulizanza, rushwa haina nafasi katika utendaji wa kazi. Ukiikataa rushwa, utakuwa umesema hapana kwa mambo mengi yenye madhara.

Jaribu hii...

Kwa kuwa mambo haya yamo ndani ya jamii zetu katika maeneo tofauti, ni vema mjadala huu ukaendelea mionganini mwetu. Pia inawezekana kuongezed mchezo huu vionjo au kuuacha kama ulivyo na kuigiza jukwaani. Hata hivyo, ni vyema kuufanyia marekebisho kulingana na mazingira mliyopo au mazingira yanayowakabili ili kusaidia majadiliano. Chagua mhusika mmoja ambaye ungependa kumuigiza na uwaeleze wenzako kwa nini umemchagua.

* kumbuka!

Kijana ndiyo nguvu kazi ya taifa, usikubali kushawishika na kuingia katika mitego hii eti kwa sababu ya uhaba wa kazi, usikubali kutumia njia ya mkato kama hii kurahisisha mambo, kumbuka kuwa rahisi huzaa aghali. Hivyo usitumie njia rahisi ambayo itakugharimu zaidi baadaye.



Kwa nini umfiche mwenzi wako?

Mnapokuwa wawili ndani ya nyumba, ndani ya penzi, mkiwa mmeahidiana mbele ya umati au hata kati yenu wawili tu, kuwa mtakuwa pamoja katika raha na shida, inakuwa ajabu mambo yanapogeuka mkawa si pamoja tena, hasa wakati wa shida na woga.

Najua hujanipata pata bado. Nazungumzia suala la Ukimwi. Inakuwa vipi mmoja wa wapendanao anapokwenda kupima VVU akirudi hamwelezi mwenzi wake matokeo? Ni kitu ambacho kimeenea sana. Bila shaka wengi wetu tunakuwa na woga wa kuiansha habari hiyo kwa kuwa jamii yetu imejaa unyanyapaa, na suala la Ukimwi linatizamwa kama uzinifu. Basi inapotokea mmoja ndani ya familia akakutwa na VVU anaonekana kama vile si mtu tena.

Lakini ukweli unabaki pale pale, kwamba iwapo utakuwa umefahamu kwamba una VVU ukamficha mwenzako, kuna uwezekano wa kusababisha matatizo makubwa zaidi. Utaniuliza mbona mimi nilimwambia mume wangu na akanikimbia. Nalikubali hilo swalii, nilikuwa namwambia kwa nia njema. Pengine ingekuwa mimi nimeambukizwa na yeze hajaambukizwa basi tungejua cha kufanya ili nisimwambukize.

Hivi karibuni nilikuwa Unguja, Zanzibar, nikakutuna na dada Amina Salum Kessy. Katika maongezi yetu, akanieleza kitu ambacho kinahusiana sana na haya ninayoyazungumza. Aliolewa mara tu baada ya kumaliza darasa la tisa, akiwa mdogo. Baada ya miezi sita tu mume wake alimkimbia, akamwacha mjamzito wa miezi saba. Aliamua kurudi kwa wazazi wake.

Ujauzito ule haukuwa na amani kwani mara nydingali kuwa mgonjwa. Akaenda hospitali ya Mnazi Mmoja kwa ajili ya kliniki ya ujauzito na pia kuangalia kwa nini alikuwa anaumwa umwa. Hapo akagundua kwamba alikuwa ameambukizwa VVU.

Akabaki na maswali mengi juu ya mume wake.

Pengine ni mume wake aliyemwambukiza katika jitihada za kuficha ukweli na kuacha mambo mengine yaendelee kama kawaida, kisha akaona maji yangemwagika, akakimbia. Hapo ndipo panapokuja shida kubwa. Sasa Amina anaishi kwa matumaini na anafarijika kwamba mtoto wake h a k u a m b u k i z w a VVU wakati wa kuzaliwa wala wakati wa kunyonya.

Lakini hali hii ingeweza kuzuilkika iwapo kila mmoja angekuwa kwa mwenzie. Wapo wapendanao wengi ambao wamekwisha gundua kwamba mmoja kati yao anaishi na VVU na mwingine hana VVU, wanasaidiana katika raha na karaha za dunia, wanajikinga ili mmoja a s i m w a m b u k i z e mwingine na wala

asipate VVU kutoka mahali pengine. Wanawekana sawa ili yule aliyeambukizwa asijskie kutengwa.

Kuna umuhimu mkubwa wa kuweka mambo wazi, angalau katika ngazi ya mahusiano ya kimpenzi kama hayo, inaonesha upendo wa kweli na kujali kunakoitikia ahadi. Tukifanya hivyo tutaepusha matatizo mengi ikiwemo usumbu kwa watoto na hata jamii iliyo karibu nasi, na kwetu wenywewa. Kwa nini mtu upate shida ya kumeza dawa ukiwa umejjificha? Mwishowu utameza dawa ya kuzuia kuharisha wakati ultakiwa kumeza dawa ya maumivu tu! ♦





JE, WAZIJUA HAKI ZA VIJANA ZA AFYA YA UZAZI?

- Kupata taarifa sahihi kuhusiana na afya ya uzazi ili kumwezesha kufanya maamuzi sahihi.
- Kupata huduma bora rafiki ya afya ya uzazi.
- Kujilinda na kumiliki mwili wake.
- Kutobaguliwa / kutotengwa.
- Kutolazimishwa kufanya maamuzi ya ngono
- Kutunziwa siri.
- Kupata huduma endelevu.
- Kuondolewa wasiwasi wakati wa kupata huduma.
- Kuthaminiwa.
- Kushiriki na kuchangia kutoa mawazo kuhusu huduma inayotolewa.



Sauti yako

ni ukurasa

unaokukaribisha kuchangia mawazo yako binafsi. Unaweza kutuandikia kwa Kiswahili au Kiengereza. Usisahau kutuletea picha na maelezo yako binafsi. Karibu sana! Haya ni maoni binafsi yatolewayo na wasomaji wetu na sio lazima kwamba yanakubaliana na mawazo ya FEMA HIP.



Elimu isiishie mijini

Baadhi ya watu wanaendelea kuenzea VVU kwa wanafunzi na watoto, wanatumia pesa na mali zao kuwashawishi wasichana kufanya nao mapenzi. Kutokana na tamaa na hali ngumu ya kifedha waliyonayo wanafunzi wengi, wanajikuta wakishawishika kuingia katika mitego ya kimapenzi ili mradi wapate kitu cha kujikimu. Hali hii si kwa wasichana pekee bali hata kwa wawulana, wanashawishika kuingia katika makundi maovu ikiwemo ya utumiaji wa dawa za kulevyta.



Wanafunzi tunasoma ili tutimize malengo yetu na Taifa linatujengea misingi mizuri kwa kuamini kwamba sisi ndio nguzo ya Taifa la baadaye. Vilevile ikumbukwe kwamba sisi wanafunzi tunaelewa baada ya kufundishwa, hivyo nashauri taasisi za serikali na zisizo za kiserikali zinazoshughulika na utoaji wa elimu ya ujinsia, mahusiano, VVU na Ukimwi na dawa za kulevyta kuangalia zaidi shule vijijini ambako wanafunzi wake wanazidi kuharibikiwa. Hivyo basi nashauri wahuksika wa utoaji wa elimu hii kutembelea hadi maeneo ya vijijini kwani nako tupo watu wengi tunaohitaji elimu hii, tusiishie kusoma kwenye majorida na vipeperushi tu wakati wenyewe mnaishia mijini.

Mwisho, nawaasa wanafunzi wenzangu kuachana na tamaa, na mambo ya starehe zisizokuwa na maana. Starehe hazina mwisho hivyo tutazikuta tu wakati ukifika na ninaamini tutaziacha. ‘Wanafunzi ni hazina ya Taifa, jamiitulinde, isituangamize.’

**SEIF AMBASSADOR, UGANDA SECONDARY SCHOOL,
Box 120, SIKONGE, TABORA.**

Promote Abstinence

Hi readers of this wonderful magazine. I hope you all know that condom is not a 100 percent solution for preventing HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. I totally agree with this because even if people are encouraged to use the condom millions of people are still dying of AIDS all over the world.



AIDS contributes a great number of orphans in our country. My cry to the people, especially the youth, is that we should avoid this mentality of going for sexual intercourse just because we know we have a condom. Instead, we should opt for abstinence. Let's support the speech from former Prime Minister Edward Lowassa who said: “We should not be cheated about AIDS; the only sure way is to abstain.”

Now we have the HIV testing campaign lead by the President, His Excellency Jakaya Kikwete. After this campaign we should start in school, colleges and universities the campaign for Abstinence, and this could keep many youth free from HIV. Let's not be afraid of AIDS, let's be afraid of God and follow his words.

OPHRAH KAPHINYA, DAR ES SALAAM.

Life is a goal, acheieve it!



Life is the period from your birth to your death. Every person plans for her or his life and the way to achieve her or his goal. Achievements in our lives depend on the struggle or the eccentricity of an individual person.

Many students fail to achieve their goals and some of them commit suicide, which is not a solution to the problem. The solution is that every student should plan for her or his future life. Some of us fail to plan for our lives, that is why we fall for risky behaviours.

Achievements in your life cannot come like a dream. As young people, we should plan our lives before other people step in and plan it for us because that might turn out to be the opposite of what we want. Let us learn to be responsible for our lives, for our future, let's set goals and work to achieve them.

**ALFA JOHN MNGIRA, NDANDA HIGH SCHOOL,
Box 10, NDANDA, MASASI.**

Tusiwanyanyapae wenye VVU

Mimi ni kijana ninayependa kuwalea waathirika hasa hasa watoto yatima, kwa sababu wengine ni wadogo wa rika, na hawajui hata kilichotokea hata wakajikuta katika hali hiyo. Kwa kusoma Fema na Si Mehezo nimegundua kuwa Ukimwi ni sawa na magonjwa mengine.

Ninacho sisitiza ni vijana wenzangu tuisiawtenge wathirika wa VVU/Ukimwi, naomba mtambue kuwa Ukimwi ni sawa na magonjwa mengine kama tunavyo sema tumbo, malaria na TB, hivyo unyanyapaa usiwepo.

MSOMAJI MAKINI WA FEMA.

Watoto ni wetu sote

Welu ni binti wa miaka 8, wazazi wake wote wawili wamefariki. Baba yake alifariki mwaka juzi na mwaka jana mwezi Septemba mama yake alifariki dunia. Welu ameachwa na wadogo zake wawili Mkumbo (5) na Mwile (3). Inasemekana wazazi wao walifariki kwa Ukimwi na hivyo iliwabidi waende kuishi na bibi yao ambaye ana umri wa miaka 79 huko kijijini. Kwa kuwa bibi ni mzee, inabidi Welu afanye kazi zote za nyumbani na kuhakikisha familia imekula chakula kwa kuchuma mboga mboga kwenye shamba dogo linalozunguka nyumba yao na misaada midogo midogo toka kwa wasamaria wema.

Kutokana na hali hiyo Welu hawesi kwenda shule, anakosa haki yake ya msingi ya kupata elimu na kufurahia maisha ya utoto. Katika umri mdogo ameshakuwa mlezi wa familia na mwenye majukumu ambayo hayaendani kabisa na umri wake.

Tafiti mbalimbali za hapa nchini zinaonyesha kwamba idadi ya watoto walio katika mazingira hatarishi inaongezeka mwaka hadi mwaka. Ripoti ya Taifa ya Sensa ya Watu na Makazi ya Mwaka 2002 ilibainisha kuwa asilimia 10 - 12 ya watoto walio chini ya umri wa miaka 18, wamo katika mazingira hatarishi. Hii inatupa idadi inayokadirwa kufikia watoto milioni mbili. Kati ya hao, watoto yatima wanaotokana na Ukimwi ni asilimia 42. Aidha zaidi ya nusu ya walezi wa watoto hao ni bibi au babu wenyewe umri wa miaka 65 na kuendelea, na asilimia 12 ya watoto hawa ni wale wanaojilea wenyewe pamoja na kulea wadogo zao. Kutoptana na takwimu hizi, inakadirwa kwamba ifikapo mwaka 2010 idadi ya watoto hawa itakuwa imefikia milioni nne.

Hivi karibuni, Mke wa Rais na Mwenyekiti wa Wanawake na Maendeleo (WAMA) mama Salma Kikwete alizindua mpango Kazi wa Taifa wa Huduma kwa Watoto Yatima na wanaoishi katika mazingira hatarishi. Mpango huo ambao ulizinduliwa mbele ya Mke wa Rais wa Marekani Bi Laura Bush, unaonesha dira na kuainisha jukumu la utaratibu kwa watoto husika kwa kuainisha mahitaji ya rasilimali na muda wa utekelezaji wake.

Hata hivyo, wadau mbalimbali pamoja na watu binafsi wamejitokeza kuunga mkono jitihada za Serikali ya Tanzania na kuchukua jukumu la kipekee la kuwasaidia watoto hawa. Mama Kikwete binafsi ameamua kumchukua yatima na kuishi nae nyumbani kwao.

Naye Fatma Waziri Afisa anayesimamia mpango wa watoto yatima na wanaoishi katika mazingira hatarishi, anasema katika kushughulikia suala la watoto hao, WAMA inalenga zaidi kuikumbusha jamii juu ya suala la utunzaji na uleaji wa watoto katika jamii walijomo. WAMA imekusudia kuzijengea uwazo familia ambazo zinalea watoto yatima na walio katika mazingira hatarishi kwa kuzipatia mafunzo mbalimbali yatakayowaweze-sha kupata kipato kitakachowaweze-sha kuwalea watoto wao katika familia.

Aidha Waziri anasema misaada ambayo WAMA imekwishaitoa hadi sasa ni ile ambayo inamgusa mtoto mwenyewe moja kwa moja.

Elimu ndio msaada wa kwanza ambao WAMA inautoa kwa watoto hawa. Hadi sasa WAMA imekwishafadili wanafunzi wasiopungua 160 katika elimu ya sekondari na vyuo. Kati ya wanafunzi hao asilimia 80 ni yatima ambao hata walezi wao hawana uwezo wa kuwasomesha na alisilimia 20 wanatoka katika familia zenyen kipato duni sana.

“Ni vema ikumbukwe kwamba wajibu wa kuwalea watoto hawa ni wetu sote” alisema Mama Kikwete hivi karibuni wakati akizindua Mpango Kazi wa Taifa wa Huduma kwa Watoto Yatima na wanaoishi katika Mazingira Hatarishi jijini Dar es Salaam.❖



WANAWAKE NA MAENDELEO



Mimba shuleni kulikoni?

NA MUHIDIN PENGU PICHKA HASSAN BUMBULI

Kiwango cha wanafunzi wanaopata ujauzito nchini Tanzania kinaongezeka. Kiwango cha kuacha shule kutokana na tatizo hilo kinaongezeka kadri muda unavyokwenda. Utaratibu uliopo ni kwamba msichana akipata mimba wakati akiwa shuleni anafukuzwa. Anarejea nyumbani ama kuelewana na yeyote atakayemuelewa ama kuendelea na matokeo ya kuwa mama mdogo asiye na msaada wowote. Ni wazi kwamba msichana huyu anaachwa bila ya kuwa na matumaini ya kupata elimu yoyote.



“Hili ni jukumu letu na lazima iwe dhamira yetu, sisi wazazi, walimu na wizara husika, kuhakikisha kwamba hawa vijana wanaeleweshwa na wanakuwa na uwezo wa kutumia uzoefu kushinda vishawishi wanavyopata kutoka kwa watu mbalimbali, wakiwamo watu wazima wanaoweza kuwa wazazi wao.”

Mwajuma Jumanne.

Hivi karibuni Serikali ilianzisha kam-peni kujadili masuala matatu kuhusu tatizo hili. Kwa nini viwango hivi ni vya juu? Kwa nini inatokea kwa wasichana wenye maendeleo mazuri shulen? Je wasichana hawa wapewe nafasi ya kuendelea na masomo baada ya kujifungua? Waziri pia alitilia msisitizo suala la kuwawajibisha wale wanaowatia mimba wasichana hao.

“Suala hili linatugusa sana na tunapenda kupata majibu yake. Sote tunajua umuhimu wa elimu na hatari za uzazi katika umri mdo-go kwa wasichana wetu. Wazazi majumbani, shulen na nje ya maeneo haya mawili tuna wajibu mkubwa,” alisema Waziri wa zamani wa Elimu na Mafunzo ya Ufundii, Margaret Sitta wakati akifungua mukutano wa mwaka wa vijana wa Femina HIP hivi karibuni.

Kwa nini lakini?

Inaweza kuwa ni matokeo ya jitihada haba za kuzuia – kila kilichofanywa huko nyuma ama hakitoshelezi au hakifanyi kazi. Tunahitaji kubadili mtazamo wetu na kuangalia kwa tofauti. Kwa nini inatokea kwa wasichana wenye uwezo zaidi darasani ni jambo la kushangaza.

Hata hivyo, hii inaonesha ukweli kwamba wasichana wenyewe hawana ufahamu na stadi za kufanya maamuzi sahihi. Tunafahamu kwamba elimu ya ujinsia shulen inapewa nafasi finyu na hakuna vyanzo vya taarifa vya kutosha kwa walimu na wanafunzi. Kuhusu suala la kuwapa wasichana hao nafasi ya pili, kuna hisia mchanganyiko.

Kuna wasiwasi kwamba kuwaruhusu wasichana hao kurejea shule baada ya kujifungua kutaweka mwelekeo mbaya wa kuwahamasisha wasichana kupata mimba. Yussuf Lipala, ambaye ni mzazi anaeleza wasiwasi huu kwa wazi kabisa. Anasema, “Wizara izingatie hili, wasichana wasipewe uhuru wa kujipatia mimba tu.”

Kwa hakika, wasichana wahimizwe kutojiingiza katika vitendo vitakavyowafanya kupata mimba. Hata hivyo juhudhi hizo haziwezi kufanikiwa bila jitihada za dhati za wazazi na watengeneza sera. Umuhimu wa elimu ya ujinsia na stadi za maisha unajitokeza zaidi katika hali hii. Maelezo ya wazazi mbalimbali yanaonesha kuwa kuna haja ya kutoa stadi zitakazosaidia vijana, hasa wasichana kubabiliana na suala la ujinsia wao. Wavulana nao wasiachwe nyuma kwa sababu mara nyingi huwatia wasichana kashkash wakidai wafanye nao ngono.



“Wizara izingatie hili, wasichana wasipewe uhuru wa kujipatia tu mimba.”

Yussuf Lipala.

"Mipango maalum ya kuwapa elimu mama wa aina hiyo inaweza kuwa mizuri na ya kusaidia kama itatoa elimu ya kawaida na mipango ya kuzalisha kipato."

Neema Mbuja.



Na wanaume wakubwa ambao hufanya ngo-no na wasichana wadogo, basi kuna haja ya kuwafikisha mahakamani.

Mchango wa wazazi

Farida Jumanne ni mwalimu wa shule ya msingi. Kazi yake inamwezesha kila siku kuchanganyika na vijana na anapozungumzia suala hili ana uzoefu. "Hili ni jukumu letu na lazima iwe dhamira yetu, sisi wazazi, walimu na wizara husika, kuhakikisha kwamba hawa vijana wanaelweshwa na wanakuwa na uwezo wa kutumia uzoefu kushinda vishawishi wanavyopata kutoka kwa watu mbalimbali, wakiwamo watu wazima wanaoweza kuwa wazazi wao. Tunahitaji kuhakikisha kuwa wanaume wanaowapa mimba wasichana wanachukuliwa hatua kali," anasema.

Wakati mwingine wasichana wanakuwa tu na hamu ya kuwa na simu za mkononi au hata chipsi kuku na wanajikuta wamevilipia kwa kutoa ngono. Wakati mwingine ni kukosa ufahamu na kumuamini mwanaume ambaye

anamwambia kwamba wafanye tu ngono na hakuna lolote baya litakalotokea.

"Kwa kuelewa kuwa elimu ni haki ya kila mmoja, wakiwemo wasichana, tuweke taratibu maalumu zitakazowawezesha kurejea shule baada ya kujifungua na hii haina maana kwamba mimba za shulenzi zinaruhusiwa! Tunahitaji kutoa elimu ya kutosha na maelezo kuwafanya wanafunzi kutambua kuwa mimba haziruhusiwi lakini ikiwa mtu ataikwaa atapewa nafasi ya pili."

Neema Mbuja, mwandishi wa habari na mzazi anasema mipango maalum ya kuwapa elimu mama wa aina hiyo inaweza kuwa mizuri na ya kusaidia kama itatoa elimu ya kawaida na ujuzi wa kuzalisha kipato.

Mawazo yake yanalingana na mpango unaaondeshwa na Chama cha Mpango wa Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania (UMATI) ambacho kwa miaka mingi sasa kimekuwa kikitoa elimu ya kawaida na elimu ya ufundi kwa wazazi vijana waliokatishwa masomo kwa mim-

ba. Matokeo yake yamekuwa mazuri na wasichana wamekuwa wakihamasisha kuwepo umakini zaidi katika kujamiiiana, na wanatoa ushauri nasaha kwa wasichana kuhusu jinsi ya kuzuia kupata mimba wakiwa shulenzi.

Kama alivyowahi kusema mkuu mmoja wa shule, "natishika kila ninapomwona msichana mjamzito kwenye shule yangu, kwa sababu hiyo inaamaanisha wanafunzi wangu wanafanya ngono zembe. Hiyo ina maana wanaweza pia kupata VVU na magonjwa yanayoambukizwa kwa zinaa. Kwa kawaida inasikitisha sana kumtimua msichana kwa sababu ya kupata mimba. Inaonyesha kuwa elimu tunayowapa haitoshi kuwasaidia kubilibiana na changamoto za kukua."

Tunaweka msisitizo zaidi katika masomo ya mtihani kama hisabati na fizikia, lakini tukumbuke kuwa hayo hayatfanikiwa iwapo vijana wetu hawajitambui katika masuala ya ujinsia na iwapo vijana wetu hawana uwezo wa kuyalinda maisha yao. Tusingoje kupo-nya, tukinge. ♦

Kama ilivyo ada,
mambo ya kila
mwaka haya, vijana
na walimu wa Klab
za Fema walikutana
ndani ya Jiji la
Dar es Salaam,
kujadili, kuelimika,
kuburudika, kutoa
mawazo yao na
kupokea zawadi za
ubora wa kazi zao.

Moto wa Klab



Tuzo zilitolewa kwa Mwalimu Bora wa Fema, Mwalimu Estomih Mbwe wa Shule ya Sekondari Vituka, Klab Bora toka Sabasaba Sekondari, Mabalozi Adelina Nemrud na Suleyman Sultan. Walikabidhiwa tuzo zao na Mgeni Rasmi, Mama Margareth Sitta. Rebecca Gyumi kutoka Kilakala Sekondari alitoa shukrani kwa niaba ya wana-Klab wenzake.



BWANA ISHI NA VITUKO VYAKE



NANI KASEMA MAMA SITTA
HAJUI KUCHEZA NGOMA?



Burudani

Kulikuwa na burudani za kila aina,
kuanzia ngoma, michezo na vichekesho.
Kubwa zaidi ilikuwa ni palee washiriki
walipotembelea uwanja mpya wa Taifa!

LIFESTYLES

Majadiliano

Mijadala ilifanyika katika makundi tofauti ya wanafunzi, walimu na wafanyakazi wa Femina HIP. Lengo lilikuwa ni kuibua masuala nyeti yanayohitaji utakelezaji na pia kupima ushiriki wa vijana katika uongozi kwenye maeneo yao.



AGNES KABIGI THE GREAT
AKICHANGIA HOJA KWENYE
MJADALA NJE YA UKUMBI



VUMILIA OMARI WA FEMINA HIP



MH. ZITTO KABWE



MSHIRIKI KUTOKA NGARA



Elimu

Watoa mada toka mashirika
mbalimbali walialikwa na
kuzungumza juu ya nafasi na
wajibu wa vijana katika uongozi.
Miiongoni mwao alikuwa mbunge
kijana mwenzetu, Mheshimiwa
Zitto Kabwe, Mbunge wa
Kigoma Kaskazini.

LIFESTYLES

Nafasi nadra

Mkutano huu pia uliweka nafasi ambayo hupatikana mara chache sana, kwa walimu na wanafunzi kutoka shule moja kila mkoa nchini Tanzania pamoja na wafanyakazi wa Femina HIP na waheshimiwa wa ngazi tofauti kukutana.



PICHA YA PAMOJA YA WALIMU WOTE WALIOSHIRIKI PAMOJA NA MAMA SITTA NA MKURUGENZI WA FEMINA HIP DR. MINOU.

Stadi za Uongozi



NA RACHEL MKUNDAI

Katika kila jambo tunahitaji uongozi, lakini nani wa kuongoza na kwa vipi? Kiongozi ni yule mtu ambaye anatoa mwongozo na anavutia wenzake, na uongozi ni uwezo wa mtu kuhamasisha kikundi cha watu wenye lengo linalofanana.

Kama viongozi, kuna mambo kadhaa ambayo tunaweza kufanya ili tuwe viongozi wazuri zaidi. Kila kijana ana uwezo wa kuishi maisha ya uzalishaji na huru ambayo yatachangia maendeleo chanya katika jamii na taifa kwa ujumla. Hata hivyo, vijana wengi wanakosa stadi za maisha zinazowawezesha kushiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za kijamii, au kuwa viongozi wazuri. Kuna mambo ya msingi kadhaa ambayo vijana wanatakiwa kuyazingatia ili kukamilisha ndoto zao za kuwa viongozi wazuri. Zipo nyingi lakini baadhi ni muhimu zaidi kuliko nyingine.

Mbinu za mawasiliano

Wakati unazungumza, fanya hivyo kwa ufasaha katika lugha ambayo kila mtu atakusikia na kuelewa. Kumbuka kwamba wakati mwingine habari unayoizungumzia unawenza kuwa unaifahamu sana lakini inawezekana kuwa mpya sana kwa msikilizaji wako. Epuka kutumia maneno magumu, vifupi vyta maneno visivyojulikana na maneno ya mtaani. Hakikisha sauti yako na si maneno peke yake yawawutie wasikilizaji.

Ongelea kwa ujumla na kitu kimoja kimoja. Toa mifano ambayo unaowaongoza watalelewa. Kumbuka kwamba watu wanatofautiana katika kuelewa mambo. Baadhi yao huelewa zaidi kwa kusikiliza, wengine kwa kuandika na wengine kwa michoro, kwa hiyo ni vizuri kulisoma kundi lako na ujue namna ya kuwahuisha wote.

Kufanya kazi na kundi lako

Kiongozi anatakiwa kuelewa mahitaji na tabia za watu anaowaongoza na kuwahudumia kila mmoja kama anavyostahili ili kuwajengea uwezo. Hii inajenga uaminifu na kujihamini katika kundi na inasaidia kuona shughuli zinafanyika.

Kiongozi anapotumia ujuzi na stadi zilizopo katika kikundi ili kufanya shughuli, ana-waongezea ujuzi na kuongeza maarifa na kuleta mwelekeo chanya katika kutumia rasrimali zilizopo.

Tengeneza mpango kazi. Zingatia yale unayotaka kuyafanya, malengo unayokusidua kuyafikia, jadili njia mbadala, fanya uamuzi na tathmini kwa kila wazo. Kufanyakazi kama kikundi ni vizuri zaidi pale wote mnapokuwa na lengo moja.

Kuwa mfano wa kuigwa ni njia nzuri zaidi kwa kiongozi. Ni njia inayoonyesha wale unaowaongoza kuwa unashiriki kikamilifu kuliniko kutoa amri tu. Bila kuwa na stadi hii hizo zingine haziwezi kuzaa matunda.

Kama kiongozi, unahitaji kuwashauri wana-kikundi jinsi ya kutatua matatizo, kuwapa moyo na kuwa karibu nao hasa pale wana-pokuwa njia panda katika kufanya maamuzi, kuchanganyikiwa na kusaidia kutoa mbadala wa matatizo yanayowasumbua.

Kiongozi

- Ana na malengo na anajituma
- Anatoa matokeo mazuri yanayolenga kufikia dira ya kikundi
- Ana matarajio chanya na anaamini uwezo wa mtu katika kuleta mabadiliko
- Huwapa moyo na kuwajengea uwezo wale wote wanaoripoti kwake
- Anatoa maamuzi yanayomjenga mtu, ni mfano wa kuigwa.



A good leader



L istens



E arly



A ble



D edicated



E ager



R esponsible

The boss versus the leader

- The boss drives group members; the leader coaches them.
- The boss depends upon authority; the leader on good will.
- The boss inspires fear; the leader inspires enthusiasm.
- The boss says "I"; the leader says "we."
- The boss assigns the task, the leader sets the pace.
- The boss says, "Get there on time"; the leader gets there ahead of time.
- The boss fixes the blame for the breakdown; the leader fixes the breakdown.
- The boss knows how it is done; the leader shows how.
- The boss makes work a drudgery; the leader makes it a game.
- The boss says, "Go"; the leader says, "Let's go."

A leader

- Has a clear sense of purpose, goals, focus and commitment.
- Is results oriented, directs every action towards a goal.
- Is optimistic and believes in one's ability to "make a difference"
- Has the ability to encourage and nurture those that report to her/him, delegates in such a way that people will grow, is a role model.

Bosi na Kiongozi

Bosi anawaendesa wanakikundi; Kiongozi anawafundisha.

Bosi anatoa amri; Kiongozi anategemea zaidi utayari.

Bosi anajenga woga; Kiongozi anapenda watu wenye shauku.

Bosi anatumia "mimi"; Kiongozi anatumia "sisi."

Bosi anaagiza majukumu, Kiongozi anafanya.

Bosi anasema, "Uwe pale kwa muda ule ule"; Kiongozi anakuwepo yeye kabla ya muda.

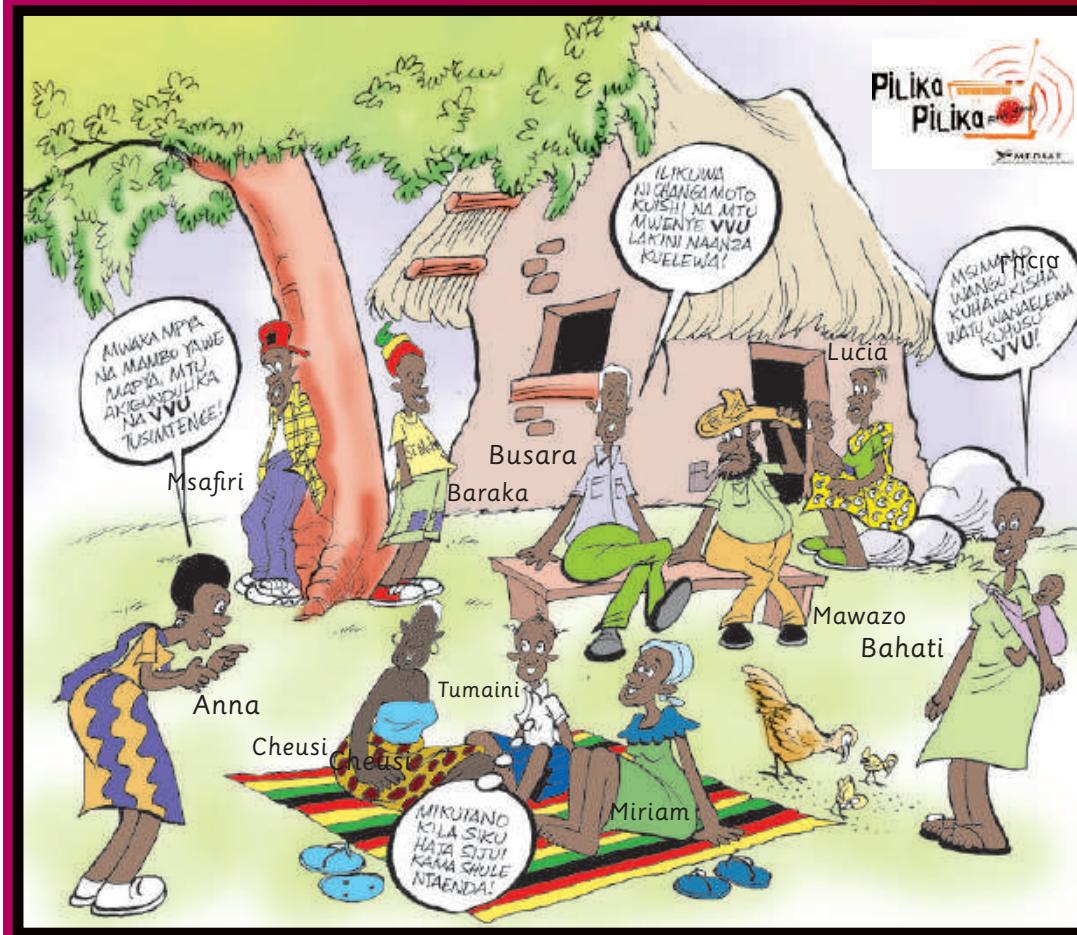
Bosi anarekebisha lawama zitokanazo na tatizo; Kiongozi anarekebisha tatizo.

Bosi anajua kinachofanyika; Kiongozi anafanya.

Bosi anafanya kazi iwe shubiri; Kiongozi anafanya kazi iwe ya kufurahia.

Bosi anasema, "Nenda"; Kiongozi anasema, "Twendeni."





**Mambo yote
haya utaya-
pata katika
kipindi bomba
cha Pilika Pi-
lika
kinachorushwa
Redio Tan-
zania Dar es
Salaam kila
Jumatano saa
2:45 hadi 3:00
usiku na mar-
dio jumapili
saa 2:30 hadi
3:00 usiku.
Usikose.**

VIDONGE NA KONDOMU ZA FAMILIA
NI NJIA HAKIKA YA KUPANGA UZAZI



familia™
TUPANGE PAMOJA





Kufungua akaunti ya benki

PICHA NA HABARI MAJUKA OLORKERI. SHUKRANI ZA PEKEE KWA BENKI YA BOA

Kuna wakati nilikuwa naishi mbali na nyumbani. Shule ilikuwa mbali kwa hiyo ilibidi nipange chumba na washkaji. Siku moja nikajikuta na kiasi cha pesa ambacho sikujua nikihofadhi viyi. Baba na mama walinitumia elfu ishirini, nikakutana na mjomba nae akanipa tena elfu ishirini. Nilijua nikizihifadhi katika begi pengine zingeibwa. Nikaona bora nifanye vile ambavyo wataalam walitushauri siku walipotutembelea shulenii.

Nikaenda kufungua akaunti. Kuiliwa na matawi mawili ya benki tofauti karibu na pale tulipokuwa tunaishi. Nikayatembelea yote kujua tofauti. Nikagundua kuwa benki ya kwanza ilikuwa nzuri kuliko nilikoenda baadaye, kwani katika benki ya kwanza mtu anaweza kufungua akaunti kwa shilingi elfu ishirini tu wakati katika ile benki nyingine walijitaji uweke angalau elfu hamsini. Nikafun-

gua akaunti kwenye benki ya kwanza, na ikawa inanisaidia sana kuondokana na kuwa na pesa mkononi kila mara, kwani hiyo ingeweza kuniingiza katika matumizi yasiyo ya lazima. Nikaanza kufaidi matunda ya akaunti yangu, nikawa mpangaji mzuri wa matumizi ya fedha.

Siku chache zilizopita rafiki yangu alinitembelea na wakati tukipiga stori, akanipa bahasha

kisha nikaifungua. Kumbe ndani kulikuwa na mshiko. Nikamuliza hizi pesa nizifanyie kazi gani? Akasema anataka nimuhifadhi kwenye akaunti yangu. Ilikuwa kiasi cha shilingi laki mbili na elfu kumi na tano. Nikamuliza kwa nini asifungue tu akaunti yake mwenyewe ili anapozihitaji achukue bila usumbufo wowote? Lakini mshikaji alitoa mpya eti anaogopa kufungua akaunti kwa kuhofia kuwa ataoneka na tajiri wakati ye ye hana kitu. Baada ya



ubishi mkubwa nikakubali kumuhifadhi mshiko wake, lakini suala lake likanifanya niingie mtaani kufanya uchunguzi zaidi. Nikaenda kwa washkaji kisha nikaenda benki kupata mawili matatu.

Huko mtaani

Baadhi ya vijana wenzangu nilipoongea nao walinipa sababu kadhaa zinazoonekana kuwa kipingamizi kwao kufungua akaunti benki. Utaambiwa utele barua toka kwa mtendaji wako, kisha mtafute mdhamini mmoja aliye na akaunti katika benki hiyo. Kama mimi nafanya kazi ya kuuza vocha za simu mitaani na sina mtu ye yote ninayemfahamu mwenye

“Kuhifadhi pesa benki kunakusaidia kuziweka mahali pa usalama na kukupunguzia uvezekano wa matumizi yasiyopangiliwa.”

akaunti kwenye benki hiyo ina maana sitaweza kufunga akaunti?

Mwingine akasema yeye hana akaunti na kilichom-sababisha asiwe nayo, ni pale alipotembelea baadhi ya benki kuulizia faida ya kuwa na akaunti lakini hakufurahishwa na jinsi alivyopokelewa. Alifika ndani ya benki hiyo na kuulizia faida za kuwa na akaunti na pia taratibu za kufungua akaunti yenyewe, lakini alichombiwa ni kwamba akalete barua toka kwa mtendaji wa serikali za mitaa wa eneo analoishi, picha tatu na mdhamini. Lakini hitaji lake lilikuwa kwanza kujua faida za akaunti, ambalo halikutimizwa na badala yake aka-

pewa maagizo tu. Hiyo ilimkatisha tamaa.

Lakini kukata tamaa si jibu la matatizo yako. Benki ziko tofauti. Je, umejaribu ngapi? Kila benki ina utaratibu wake na ni vizuri kuufahamu kwa sababu huduma ya benki ni muhimu kwetu kama zilivyo huduma nytingine zinazogusa maisha yetu.

Huko benki

Wengi wetu tunazifahamu benki kama mahali ambako watu huhifadhi pesa zao na kwenda kuzichukua pale wanapozihitaji. Ili mtu aweze kuhifadhi pesa zake benki, lazima awe na akaunti. Mtu ye yote anayefungua akaunti kwenye benki huitwa mteja. Kwa maana hiyo akaunti ni kama mkataba kati ya mteja na benki, lakini pia ni kabati lenye ufunguo ambaa unafahamika kwa mteja na benki tu.



Aina za akaunti

Kuna aina tatu kuu za akaunti ambazo ni akiba, ya muda maalumu, na akaunti ya hundi. Akaunti za akiba na za muda maalumu unaweza kuzifungua mwenyewe au kwa pamoja na mwenzi wako. Akaunti za hundi zinaweza kufunguliwa na watu, makampuni, ubia, klab na vyama. Akaunti za akiba na za hundi zinamwezesha mwenye akaunti hizo kuweka fedha na kuzitoa wakati wowote anapotaka, lakini akaunti ya muda maalum haiwezi kuguswa mpaka muda uliokubaliwa.

Unaweza
kuomba
mkopo
fedha
yako ikawa
ndiyo dha-
mana.

Faida za kuwa na akaunti

- Kuhifadhi fedha mahali salama.
- Inasaidia kuondoa kishawishi cha matumizi mabaya tofauti na ungekuwa nazo mkononi.
- Unaweza kuomba mkopo fedha yako ikawa dhamana.
- Fedha ikikaa benki kuna riba ya kila mwezi ambayo benki inakupatia. Hii pia imatofautiana benki hadi benki, uliza kabl ya kufungua akaunti.
- Unaweza kuitumia akaunti kupokea fedha iwapo mtu atakutumia kutoka sehemu nyingine yoyote.
- Unaweza kutumia akaunti kutuma fedha kwa mtu ye yote, kutuma malipo ya biashara au kulipia ada ya shule.

Ufanyeje kufungua akaunti?

Benki tofauti zina mahitaji tofauti wakati mtu anapotaka kufungua akaunti, lakini kuna vitu vya msingi ambavyo lazima mtu awe navyo.

- Kiasi cha fedha cha kufungulia, ambacho kinatofautiana benki hadi nyingine. Kwa kawaida ni kati ya shilingi 5,000 na 50,000 kwa akaunti ya akiba, na akaunti ya hundi ni kati ya shilingi 100,000 na 500,000 – nyosha miguu pale shuka linapotoshea.
- Uwe na uthibitisho wa utambulisho wako, ndio maana unaulizwa barua ya mtendaji kata kama huna kitambulisho cha kazi au shule.
- Wadhamini, ili kuongeza uzito kwenye uthibitisho wako.
- Picha za kutengenezea kitambulisho chako cha benki na kuhifadhi kwenye mkataba wako na benki. Siku hizi na mambo ya digital basi benki nyingine wanakupiga picha wao wenye siku ukienda.

Hakuna kitu kinachopotea mikononi kwa haraka zaidi siku hizi kama fedha. HIVi ilikuwaje mpaka fedha ikaitwa mshiko? Kwa kuweka fedha benki utaweza kujiwekea akiba na itazaa kwa riba.❖

* kumbuka!

Huwezi kuchukua fedha benki kama hukuiweka. Na kuweka si lazima mamilioni, weka kidogo kidogo, chukua kwa uangalifu ili ubakishe akiba.

STORY AND PHOTOS BY MAJUKA OLORKERI
SPECIAL THANKS TO BOA BANK

OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT

There was a time when I was living far from home. The school was located a long distance from home and I was compelled to rent a room with colleagues. One day, I realized I had lot of money which I did not know what to do with. Daddy and mom had sent me twenty thousands shillings and my uncle gave me another twenty thousand shillings.

I thought if I keep the money in a bag, it may be stolen. So I decided to follow the advice given by experts who had visited our school. I went to open a bank account. There were two bank branches near our residence. I visited both to sample out their difference. I realized the first bank was better than the other. I discovered that one could open an account with twenty thousands only while the other bank demanded at least fifty thousands shillings for the same.

I opened the account at the first bank and this eased the problem of having lot of money in hand, which I could have spent unwisely. I started to reap the fruits of having an account as I became frugal in spending.

A few days ago a friend who had visited me, gave me an envelope while we were chatting. When I opened it, there was cash. I asked him what I should do with the money. He asked me to keep it for him in my account. It was around two hundred and fifteen thousand.

I asked him why he doesn't open his own account which he can access easily whenever he wanted. He was adamant, expressing fears that he would be seen as a rich man while he has nothing.

After a prolonged argument, I relented to keep his money in my account. This experience compelled me to further investigate. I spoke with colleagues and then made enquiries in a bank.

"It is wise to shop around and find out what requirements different banks have before opening an account."

In the streets

Some of my fellow youths I had encountered cited a number of reasons as the impediments they face when they want to open accounts with banks. "You will be asked to bring a letter from your Ward Executive Officer, to produce one surety who has an account with that particular bank. If my business is to sell cell phone vouchers and I do not know anyone who has an account with that bank, does that mean I cannot open an account?" he asks.

Another said he does not have an account and the reason for this was the negative response he had received from the banks he had visited to inquire on the benefit of having an account. He had gone to a bank to ask on the benefit of having an account and the procedure to open the account. He was simply discouraged by the response when told to bring a letter from the area executive officer where he lives, three photographs and one surety. Since he initially wanted to know the benefit of having an account, and was not told about it but instead he was handed a tall order on how to join the bank.

However, to despair is not a solution to your problems. There are different banks. How many have you tried? Each bank has its own rules and regulations and it is wise to know them because their services are crucial to us.

At the bank

To many of us banks are where people save their money and to take it whenever the need to do so arises. To keep money at a bank, one has to have an account. Anyone opening an account at a bank is called a customer and in this regard an account is like a contract between a bank and the customer but also it is a cupboard whose key is known only to the bank and the customer.

Types of accounts

There are three types of accounts. These are savings, fixed account and current account. Savings and fixed accounts can be opened by the customer individually or jointly with a

partner. Current accounts can be opened by individual customer, companies, partnership, clubs and societies. Savings and Current accounts enable holders to keep and withdraw money whenever they feel so but a special account cannot be accessed until maturity of agreed time.

How to open an account

The banks have different requirements for opening accounts, but there are basic things that applicants should possess:

- The amount required to open an account differs from one account to the other. Usually it is between shs 5,000 and shs 50, 000 for saving account, and current account is between shs 100,000 and shs 500,000.
- You should possess an identity, that is why you are asked for a letter from the ward executive officer of your area if you do not have a work or school identity.
- Sureties, to add weight to your identity
- Photographs to prepare a bank identity for you. Since this is the age of digital revolution, some banks take the photos themselves.

Benefits of having an account:

- To save money in a safe place.
- It helps to remove temptation of spending unwisely as when you have the money in the pocket.
- You can ask for a loan and your money can be used as collateral
- Money at the bank realizes monthly interests. This differs from one bank to the other. Ask before you open the account.
- You can also use the account to receive money posted to you by another person from any place.
- You can also use the account to transfer money to anyone, send payment in business or school fees. ♦

Remember!

You cannot access money in the bank if you have not deposited it, and saving does not necessarily mean depositing millions of shillings. Save in small amounts and withdraw it careful so as to leave some in the bank.



NA HASSAN BUMBULI

Kuwajenga viongozi

Nchini Tanzania na katika jamii nyingi za Kiafrika vijana tumekuwa tukijifunza kutoka kwa wazee. Tunajifunza kutekeleza majukumu yaliyo mbele yetu majumbani na katika jamii zetu. Tunajifunza jinsi ya kuwajibika katika jamii zetu ambazo zina uwanda mzuri wa urithishaji wa madaraka.



Wazee wamekuwa viongozi ambao tunapenda kujifunza kuto ka kwao wakati wote, lakini je, katika zama hizi mpya zenye kasi ya mabadiliko ya utandawazi, suala hili bado linafanya kazi?

Nchini Tanzania utamaduni huu haujashaulika kabisa. Katika jamii mbalimbali mfano Wamaasai, utamaduni huu bado upo na unathaminiwa. Maeneo mengine ya Tanzania suala hili linabdalilika taratibu. Mifumo ya shule inachangia kubadilisha mfumo wa kuwaandaa vijana kushika nafasi za uongozi. Vijana wanajifunza juu ya uongozi katika mbinu za kisasa ikiwemo uchaguzi na uteuzi.

Mfano ni uongozi wa shule, nafasi kama vi ranja, viongozi wa klubu pamoja na viongozi wa madarasa. Mifumo huu unaruhusu chaguzi za kidemokrasia na teuzi mbalimbali toka kwa uongozi wa shule. Yote haya huwapa vijana nafasi ya kutumia haki zao za kidemokrasia, kujifunza kuongoza, kuelewa maana ya uongozi bora, kujitolea na uwajibikaji.

Mbungo wa Jimbo la Kigoma Kaskazini Mheshimiwa Zitto Kabwe, alikuwa kiongozi

kwa muda mrefu katika maisha yake ya unafunzi. Hivi karibuni alizungumza katika mukutano wa pili wa vijana ulioandaliwa na Femina HIP ambao maudhui yake yalikuwa Uongozi wa vijana katika VVU/Ukimwi na elimu ya ujinsia. Maoni yake yaliakisi kile anachokiamini na namna ya kuten geneza viongozi wa leo.

“Kuwepo kwa fursa za uongozi mashulenii kunatusidha kujifunza kuongoza mapema. Tunajifunza kuwaongoza wenzetu bila ubaguzi wa rangi, dini au jinsia” anasema.

“Tanzania kwa sasa ina mfu mo mzuri wa kutengeneza viongozi” anasema Mh. Kabwe akijibu swalii toka kwa mmoja wa washiriki.

“Vijana wanawakilisha sehemu muhimu sana ya wakazi wa nchi yoyote hivyo, wana haki ya kushiriki mchakato wa kufanya maamuzi.”

“Mnatakiwa mjihusishe kuchukua madarak a katika shule zenu, mtaona itakavyowanufai-

sha katika chochote mtakachofanya katika maisha yenu ya baadaye.”

Waziri wa zamani wa Elimu na Mafunzo ya ufundi, Mheshimiwa Margaret Sitta ambaye alifungua mukutano huo alisema katika hotuba yake kuwa wazo la kuwaleta vijana wa kitanzania katika mukutano huo ambapo wanajadili mambo mbalimbali yanayowahusu ni cha jambo la kuungwa mkono. Alifurahi zaidi kutokana na uwakilishi wa Taifa zima ambao haukuacha hata mkoja mmoja.

Vijana
tuwe vinara,
tusingoje wengine
watwambie
tunachohitaji

“Tunatafuta fursa kama hizi, kukumbushana kuwa vijana wana haki na uwezo wa kuwa viongozi. Naamini mtawape lekea wenzeni maazimio na changamoto mlizokutana nazo katika siku hizi tatu kufikia malengo katika shule zenu, kwa sababu ninyi nyote ni viongozi wa watu waliowachagua kuja kwenye mukutano huu,” anaongeza Mama Sitta.



Mtazamo wa wazee

Walter Bgoya, mchapishaji, mpembuzi na Mwenyekiti wa Baraza la Femina HIP, anaamini kwamba kuna mengi zaidi yanaweza kufanya kwa vijana hapa Tanzania, hasa katika eneo la uongozi. Viongozi hawatokei tu, ila hutengenezwa na uwezo wao huweza kuonekana kutoka katika familia zao na makundi rika. Lakini ni lazima watafutwe na kuendelezwa.

"Kama vijana watapewa fursa za kutoa maoni yao, katika midahalo na majadiliano kizazi imara cha viongozi kitaonekana katika vijana hawa. Pia tunatikiwa kuweka mfumo ambapo viongozi wanakuwa tayari kung'atuka na kuachia vijana nafasi ya kuonyesha uwezo wao. Tunapaswa kuwaacha wazungumze na tuwasikilize. Ni makosa makubwa kufikiri kuwa vijana hawawezi kusema kitu cha maana," anasema.

Ikiwa vijana waliaminiwa wakaleta uhuru, kwa nini hii leo vijana tusiaminiwe?

Mwamko wa vijana

Msingi wa vijana ni mashulenii ambako huweza kujengewa uwezo wa kuongoza. Utandawazi na teknolojia ya habari ambavyo vimeingia kwa kasi Tanzania na kukumbatiwa na vijana vinaondoa vikwazo vya mawasiliano na kuwapa vijana faida kubwa.

"Katika mfumo huu bado tuna changamoto nydingi za kuzishinda. Umri na ukosefu wa uzoefu bado vinaonekana ni kisingizio cha kutunyima fursa za kuongoza nje ya makundi rika. Hata hivyo, ukweli ni kwamba tuna uwezo kama tukipewa nafasi, wabunge vijana wachache waliopo Bungeni wamedhahirisha hilo" anasema Emmanuel Nelson wa Shule ya Sekondari ya Wavulana ya Tabora.

"Kihistoria, vijana wameipa Tanzania sifa, tunaweza kutazama harakati za kutafuta

uhuru. Alikuwa ni Mwalimu Nyerere, akiwa kijana sana wakati huo, na vijana wengine waliokuwa mstari wa mbele kulipatia uhuru taifa hili. Sasa kwa nini vijana wasiaminiwe katika nyanja ya siasa hivi sasa kama iliyokuwa wakati huo?" anahoji Rebecca Gyumi, mwanafunzi wa Shule ya Sekondari ya Kilakala.

Femina HIP inaamini kuwa vijana ni viongozi wa sasa wa taifa hili. Mwalimu Nyerere alikuwa mfano, alianza mapema na katika maisha yake alionyesha mfano wa sifa za kiongozi bora. Aliamini katika nguvu ya vijana, umoja wa vijana wa CCM liliikuwa eneo muhimu la kuwajenga viongozi. Alitumia stadi na ujuzi wake katika uongozi kulijenga Taifa letu, sasa ni juu yetu vijana wa leo kuyaendeleza hayo na hata kufanya makubwa zaidi.❖

Wakiwa shulenii vijana wanajengewa uwezo wa kuongoza.



MWILINAROHO

BY HASSAN BUMBULI

LEADERS IN THE MAKING

In Tanzania, and many other African societies, young people have learnt from their elders. We learnt how to perform duties at home and in communal settings. We learnt how to become responsible members of communities. Our society had clear stages of succession to authority.

Leaders have been our admired leaders through the times. But with modernity and the fast pace of global change does this still apply? Tanzania remains a country where such a culture has not been entirely forgotten. In some traditional societies like those of the Maasai, these values are still observed to the fullest. However in contemporary Tanzania, this hierarchy of authority is slowly changing. Today the school system supports the grooming of young leaders in a way that is different. Young people learn about leadership in the formal new way, through elections and appointments.

Examples are school leadership posts like prefects, club leaders as well as class leaders. The system allows for both democratic elections and appointments by school authorities. All these give young people an opportunity to practice their democratic rights, learn how to lead, understand what good governance, voluntarism and accountability are all about.

Member of Parliament for Kigoma North, Honourable Zitto Kabwe, was a student leader for most of his schooling days. Recently he spoke to participants of the second Femina HIP Youth Conference where the main theme was Youth Leadership and HIV/AIDS. His comments reflect both what he believes in, and trends in today's molding of leaders.

The youth in Tanzania have a base in school setting where leadership skills can be built.

"Availability of leadership opportunities from school level helps us learn how to lead early. We are learning to lead our colleagues without any racial, religious or gender discrimination," he said.

"In Tanzania today, our schools have a good system of creating leaders," said Kabwe in response to a question by a participant. "The youth constitute an important section of any country's population, so they have the right to participate in decision making."

"You should all get involved in taking positions of leadership in your schools; you will see that it will benefit you immensely in whatever you do later in life."

Former Minister for Education and Vocational Training, Margaret Sitta who officiated the opening of the Youth Conference, said in her speech that the idea of bringing Tanzanian young people to such a forum where they can discuss issues of their concern is commendable. She was particularly happy that the representation was nationwide, leaving out no region.

"We are looking for opportunities like these, to remind each other that young people have the right and abilities to become leaders. I am sure you will all take back to your colleagues the conclusions and challenges you found during these three days you will make things happen in your own school settings, because you are all leaders of the people who chose you to come for the conference," she added.

From the elders perspective

Walter Bgoya, an established publisher, critic and chairman of Femina HIP Council, believes that there is a lot more that can be done for young people in Tanzania, especially in the area of leadership. Leaders don't just emerge, he says, they are built, and their capabilities can be traced in their families and their peer groups. But they have to be nurtured and cultivated.

"If young people are given more opportunities to air their views, debate and discuss, a stronger generation of leaders will be realized in these youth. We should also cultivate a system where the elders are ready to let go and give the younger a chance to show what they can do. We should let them talk, and listen to them. It is a big mistake to think that young people cannot say anything logical," he says.

The spirit of youth

The youth in Tanzania have a base in the school setting where leadership skills can be built. Globalization and information technology, which are spreading fast in Tanzania and being embraced by young people, are breaking down information barriers and giving young people a comparative advantage.

"We still have challenges to overcome in our leadership system. Age and lack of experience still seem to be an excuse to deny us opportunities to lead outside our peer groups. However the truth is that we have the capabilities if given a chance, the few young parliamentarians we have in the House today have proved that," says Emmanuel Nelson of Tabora Boys Secondary School of Tabora.

"Historically, the youth have made Tanzania proud. We can take the example of the fight for Independence. It was Mwalimu Nyerere, very youthful then, and other youth who took the leading role in bringing this nation to independence. Why can't the youth be trusted in the same way in the political arena now?" asks Rebecca Gyumi, a student from Kilakala Secondary School.

Femina HIP believes that the youth are today's leaders of the nation. Mwalimu Nyerere is a good example. He started early and throughout his life he showed exemplary leadership qualities. He believed in the force of the youth, and the youth wing of the TANU (and later CCM) was a breeding ground for leaders to come. He used his leadership skills to build a stable nation, now it is up to us, the youth of today, to carry the legacy on. ♦



COMPETE & WIN

Shinda zawadi bomba toka Femina HIP

Kwa kushiriki shindano hili unapata faida ya ziada. Jaribu uone. Majibu yote yamo ndani ya toleo HILI HILI la Fema, wala hauhitaji kwenda mbali au kukuna kichwa sana.



Zawadi zipo kibao, kazi kwako msomajii, ukiperuzi vizuri katika kurasa za jarida hili basi unaweza kujibu kwa ufasaha maswali haya na kuibuka na zawadi nono kutoka Femina HIP. Kazi kwako... tuletee majibu...

- Taja tarehe na mahali ambapo mukutano wa pili wa Kitaifa wa Vijana wa Femina HIP ulifanyika.
- Taja sifa tatu za kiongozi bora.
- Taja faida mbili za kufungua akaunti katika benki.

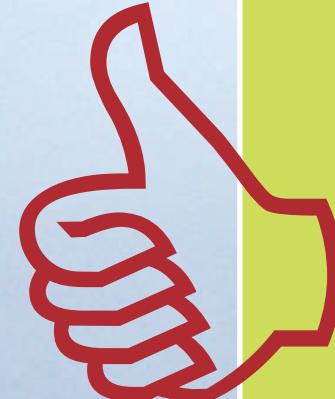


Jibu kweli au si kweli

- Tatizo la kusikia maumivu wakati wa haja ndogo linaweza kusababishwa na maambuziki katika njia ya mkojo (UTI) au magonjwa ya ngono (STIs).
- Klabu za Fema ni sehemu muhimu ya kujifunzia masuala mbalimbali ikiwemo uongozi.
- Unapotafuta kazi, kubali masharti yoyote unayopewa.
- Vijana muda wetu wa kuwa viongozi haujafika.



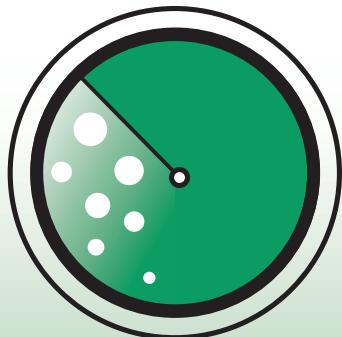
Majengo haya yapo mji gani na ni majengo ya nini?



SHERIA ZA KUSHIRIKI:

MTU YEYOTE ANAWEZA KUSHIRIKI.

- Unaweza kuandika maswali na majibu yako kwenye karatasi nyingine au kujaza humu humu kwenye nafasi ulizowekewa.
- Unaweza kutuma majibu yako kwa barua pepe au posta.
- Majibu yatatangazwa katika toleo la tatu kutoka hili, yaani baada ya toleo lijalo.



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