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Sema

Tanzania's Magazine for Children



**Siku ya
Wanawake**

The Ministers Visit

Safer Internet Day



Sema

It's Possible

Gazeti la 'SEMA' linatokana na neno la Kiswahili linalomaanisha "zungumza" ~ Tunaamini Watoto wanaweza kuleta mabadiliko chanya katika jamii yao wakipewa fursa ya kuandika, kuzungumza na kusikilizwa.

Vile vile tunawapa Watoto nafasi ya kupaza sauti zao. Kupitia huduma ya simu kwa mtoto namba 116, barua za maoni za Furaha na Huzuni pamoja na gazeti hili la Sema, tunakusanya maoni yao na kupaza sauti zao.



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A PEEK AT THE INSIDE



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YALIYOMO

WORD FROM THE EDITOR	4
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS JUA HAKI YAKO	5-6
CALL 116 PIGA SIMU 116	7
WOMEN'S DAY SIKU YA WANAWAKE	8-9
KNOW YOUR CONTINENT IJUE AFRIKA	10-11
THE MINISTER'S VISIT. ZIARA YA WAZIRI C-SEMA	12-13
WORD SEARCH	14-15
WOMEN IN SCIENCE WANAWAKE KATIKA MASOMO YA SAYANSI	16-17
SAFER INTERNET DAY USALAMA WA MTOTO MTANDAONI	18-20
HELP MUSSA AND HIS FRIENDS THROUGH THE MAZE	21
STORY <i>The dove and the ant.</i> Sisimizi na Njiwa	22-23
116 STORY	24-25
HOMEWORK HELPER RAHISISHA MASOMO	26-27
SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY	28-29
SING ALONG WITH MUSSA	30

WORD FROM

SEMA

NENO KUTOKA

SEMA

Dear Child,

Who do you aspire to become in the future? I know that sometimes your hopes and dreams can seem far-fetched, maybe because of the environment you are in. It's difficult sometimes to believe that you'll achieve them. Don't be discouraged, more so don't be afraid to use your voice to speak out about your passions to your friends and family. Be vocal and work hard to make your dreams come true. You can do anything. You've got this!!!

Mpendwa Mtoto,

Unataka kuwa nani ukiwa mkibwa? Najua kwamba wakati mwingine matumaini yetu na ndoto zetu zinaweza kuonekana kuwa mbali, labda kwa sababu ya mazingira unayoishi. Ni vigumu wakati mwingine kuamini kwamba unaweza kuyafikia. Usikate tamaa, zaidi usiogope kutumia sauti yako kuzungumzia malengo na ndoto zako kwa marafiki na familia. Paza sauti yako na fanya kazi kwa bidii ili ndoto zako zitimie. Unaweza!!!



KNOW YOUR

RIGHTS



The right to freedom from cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that every child has a right to live free from any kind of cruelty, inhumanity, and degrading treatment or punishment. Children need to be protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and discrimination.

An illustration of four hands in different colors (purple, pink, orange, purple) raised in a gesture of protest or demand. Each hand has a white text label on it. The background is a light blue gradient with a white cloud-like shape behind the hands.

EXPLOITATION

ABUSE

DISCRIMINATION

PUNISHMENT



JUA

HAKI YAKO

Haki ya uhuru juu ya ukatili, unyama, udhalilishaji na adhabu kali.

Mkataba wa Kimataifa wa Haki za Kiraia na Kisiasa unasema kuwa kila mtoto ana haki ya kuishi bila ukatili, unyama, udhalilishaji au adhabu. Watoto wanahitaji kulindwa dhidi ya unyanyasaji, kutelekezwa, unyonyaji, na ubaguzi wa aina yoyote.





Hello there!!! Did you know that 116 is the National Frontline Child Protection Service Provider? and we are on call 24 hours each and every day? This means no matter the time or place we are always ready to receive your call.

When it seems like no one is listening, know that the National Child Helpline is only one call away to give you a voice and a platform to speak. We are here for you.

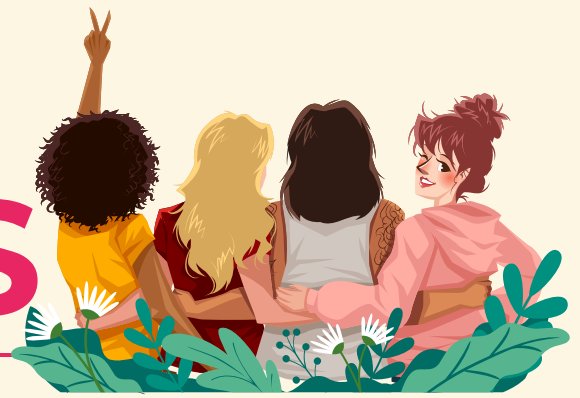


Habari!!! Je, unajua kwamba 116 ni Namba inayotoa Huduma ya Simu kwa Mtoto? Na tupo hewani masaa 24 kila siku? Ambayo inamaanisha haijaalishi wakati au mahali ulipo, sisi daima tupo tayari kupokea simu yako.

Wakati ukiona kama hakuna mtu anayekusikiliza, jua kwamba Huduma ya simu kwa Mtoto Tanzania ipo na inafanya kazi kukupa sauti na jukwaa la kuzungumza. Tupo kwa ajili yenu.



8 March WOMEN'S DAY



The National Child helpline 116 together with other digital innovators were invited to attend a one-day exhibition showcasing digital tools addressing Gender-Based Violence. This exhibition was prepared and initiated by Tangible Initiative For Local development Tanzania (TIFLD) in collaboration with WILDAF and MkukiCoalitions at TIFLD headquarters Mikocheni, the guest of honor being the Minister

for Community Development, Gender, Women, and Persons with Special Needs, the Hon Dr. Dorothy Gwajima.

The event was tailored to promote the visibility of the technologies to Tanzanians as part of the efforts to end GBV and to coordinate innovators and their innovations, commitment to removing barriers, and increasing efficiency and efficacy.





SIKU YA **8** MACHI 2022 WANAWAKE

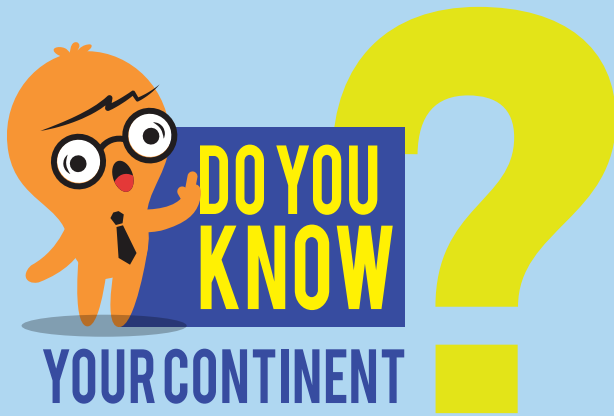
Huduma ya simu kwa mtoto 116 pamoja na wavumbuzi wengine wa kidijitali walialikwa kuhudhuria maonyesho ya siku moja, kuonyesha zana za kidijiti kushughulikia Unyanyasaji wa Kijinsia.

Maonyesho haya yaliandaliwa na Tangible Initiative For Local development Tanzania (TIFLD) wakishirikiana na WILDAF na MkukiCoalitions katika makao makuu ya TIFLD huko Mikocheni.

Tukio hili liliheshimiwa na ziara ya Waziri wa Maendeleo ya Jamii, Jinsia, Wanawake na Watu Makundi Maalum Mheshimiwa Dorothy Gwajima. Hafla hiyo ililenga kukuza muonekano wa teknolojia kwa Watanzania ikiwa ni sehemu ya jitihada za kumaliza ukatili wa kijinsia na kuratibu wavumbuzi na ubunifu wao, kujitolea katika kuondoa vikwazo na kuongeza ufanisi.

Maonesho haya yalihudhuriwa na Bi.Winnifrida Msekeni kwa niaba ya C-Sema.





GREAT FACTS ABOUT A GREAT CONTINENT!

Our land:

Africa is the second-largest continent in the world.

The world's largest hot desert, the Sahara, is located in Africa.

The Nile is the longest river in the world (6650km) passing through Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt.

Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Africa (68,800sq km), and the second-largest freshwater lake in the world.

Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa (5895km).

Rich in life:

The world's largest land animal is the African elephant

The world's tallest animal, the giraffe is found in Africa.

Africa is home to the world's largest reptile, the Nile crocodile.

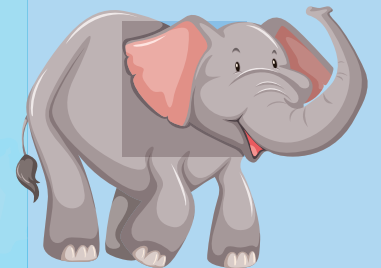
The cheetah, the fastest land animal in the world, lives in Africa.

The world's largest primate, the gorilla, is found in Africa.

Lake Malawi has more kinds of fish than any other lake in the world.

Home of all life:

Africa is the origin of the human species which originated there about 5 million years ago.





UNAJUA

MAMA AFRIKA



Afrika ni bara la pili kwa ukubwa duniani.

Jangwa kubwa zaidi duniani, Sahara, liko Afrika.

Mto Nile ni mto mrefu kuliko yote duniani (6650km) unapita Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan na Misri.

Ziwa Victoria ni ziwa kubwa kuliko yote barani Afrika (kilomita za 68,800), na ni ziwa la pili kwa ukubwa na maji safi duniani.

Mlima Kilimanjaro ni mlima mrefu saidi ya yote barani Afrika (5895km).

Mnyama mkubwa zaidi duniani ni tembo wa Afrika

Mnyama mrefu zaidi duniani, twiga hupatikana Afrika.

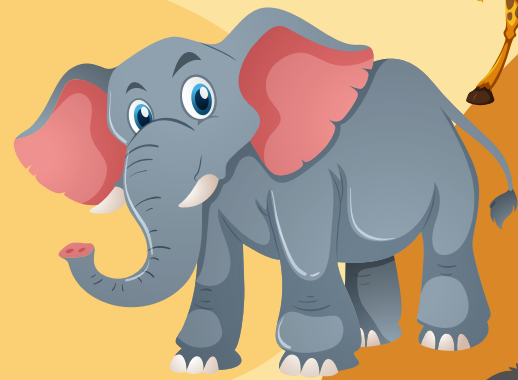
Mamba walioko mto Nile ni wakubwa kuliko wote duniani.

Duma, mnyama mwenye kasi kuliko wote pia anaishi Afrika.

Sokwe mkubwa zaidi duniani, hupatikana Barani Afrika.

Ziwa Malawi lina samaki wa aina nyingi kuliko ziwa lolote duniani.

Afrika ni asilia ya binadamu aliyegundulika miaka milioni 5 iliyopita.



STORY

THE MINISTER VISITS C-SEMA

The Minister, Hon. Dorothy Gwajima visited C-SEMA headquarters to learn about the work that we do and the efforts we've invested in ensuring that women, children, and young people are protected from violence and abuse by accessing the lifeline number 116.

Our Chief Executive Kiiya Joel informed the Minister that at its core, our work is to advocate for public resources in the education, health, and justice systems of our country through the evidence we have gathered from the Helpline which is critical for the provision of children's services in Tanzania.

Hon. Gwajima expressed how impressed she was to learn of the availability of professional counseling services in the areas of social welfare, nutrition, mental health, justice, early childhood development & sexual reproductive health to attend to these calls at the Helpline 24 hours every day.



We are looking forward to a continued productive relationship with the government and other child protection stakeholders as we continue to ensure that all child rights are respected and adhered to.



STORY

ZIARA YA WAZIRI C-SEMA

Waziri wa Maendeleo ya Jamii, Jinsia, Wanawake Makundi Maalum, Mh. Dorothy Gwajima alitembelea makao makuu ya ofisi za ya C-SEMA kujifunza kuhusu kazi tunayofanya na jitihada tulizowekeza katika kuhakikisha kuwa wanawake, watoto na vijana wanalindwa.

Mkurugenzi wetu Mkuu Kiiya Joel alimfahamisha Waziri kuwa, kazi yetu ni kutetea rasilimali za umma katika mifumo ya elimu, afya na haki ya nchi yetu kupitia ushahidi tuliokusanya kutoka kwenye Simu ya huduma kwa mtoto nchini Tanzania.

Mhe Gwajima alieleza namna alivyovutiwa na jinsi upatikanaji wa huduma ya ushauri nasaha wa kitaalamu katika maeneo ya ustawi wa jamii, lishe, afya ya akili, haki, maendeleo ya watoto wachanga na afya ya uzazi unavyotolewa masaa 24 kila siku.

Tunatarajia kuendelea kuwa na uhusiano mzuri na serikali na wadau wengine wa ulinzi wa watoto tunapoendelea kuhakikisha kuwa haki zote za watoto zinaheshimiwa na kuzingatiwa.



FIND THE WORDS

Friendship is an important aspect of life, and in order to be a good friend you have to have certain qualities.

Try to find some of the qualities that a good friend should have.

- BRAVE
- CARING
- FAITHFUL

- FORGIVING
- FUNNY
- GENEROUS

- HONEST
- KIND
- LISTENER
- LOVING

U B Y D L Y S R P D S V N F F
 Y M X I I N G C N Z P X B A U
 R M H C X N S I A H K Q M X S
 R Z X A Y U K A O V Z H H K C
 G P H R I F U N I P L C E Y E
 L F N I C Z E Q P P J B N P J
 N J S N G S F O R G I V I N G
 X S V G T E Z Z F S N P M T M
 P E L C L U N A C L P I L S R
 O U F E Q I Q E B M L S V L F
 G R Y U C N H S R N P G B O F
 M W Q Z P Q N D T O D U R I L
 R E N E T S I L L H U G A G X
 L U F H T I A F V Y G S V Y J
 V X Y S D Q J M B L Q N E T W

TAFUTA MANENO YAFUATAYO

Marafiki ni sehemu muhimu ya maisha. Ili uwe rafiki mwema inakubidi uwe na tabia nzuri.

Jaribu kutafuta baadhi ya sifa ambazo rafiki mwema anapaswa kuwa nazo kwenye jedwali hili.

- JASIRI
- MAKINI
- MCHESHI
- MKARIMU
- MKWELI
- MSIKIZI
- MWAMINIFU
- MWEMA
- KUSAMEHE
- KUJALI
- UPENDO

I J O E Z Y Q S M I N H R N I
 L B H A F W G B Z C J R M B N
 E T K D K H G I A Z H X V K I
 W J K I T P K S I E Q E X D K
 K T N D L I U P E N D O S I A
 M M U U S A E H E M A S R H M
 W W N M H B J O D Q K I N K I
 W A U O I A Y A N G S H E Y J
 H M W B Q R M I N A W Q L S Q
 Q I D E F W A K J U X F S I D
 B N I T E D Z K F I F N N C R
 H I A M U I V D M E U E C U G
 J F A P O A X W G L W M T S C
 U U U J A N R S N O E S G I L
 G V W S M N U V Z E S A P G M

STORY: WOMEN IN SCIENCE

In December 2015, the International Day of Women and Girls in Science was established by the UN in recognition of the tremendous role girls and women play in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) disciplines.

Women are under-represented in this particular field but the situation is worse in Africa because girls face various challenges such as educational constraints, cultural and gender prejudices as well as stereotyping, which influences their opportunities and choices. Only 33% of researchers are women and they are funded less compared to their male counterparts, which is why there's a need to reduce the gender gap in STEM subjects.

Courageous women and girl leaders, activists, change-makers, innovators, pathbreakers and trailblazers should be celebrated.

We are therefore called as a country to develop an environment where the women and girls of Tanzania could achieve their full potential and become leading scientists and innovators.

With the theme "Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion: Water Unites Us" we dedicate the day to SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation.

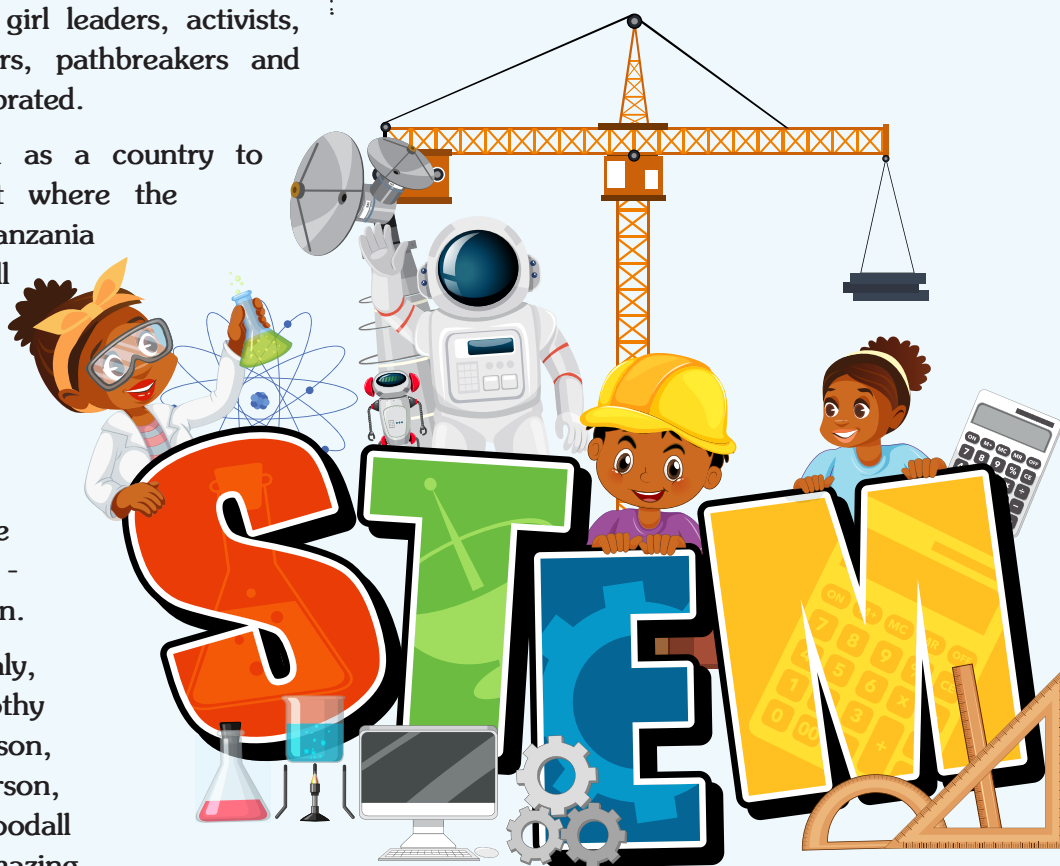
Marie Maynard Daly, Rosalind Franklin, Dorothy Hodgkin, Katherine Johnson, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Grace Hopper & Jane Goodall are just a few of the amazing women in Science who paved the way for girls and women today.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE IN TANZANIA

Esther Mwaikambo is a senior pediatrician at the Hubert Kairuki Memorial University in Dar es Salaam and president of the Tanzania Academy of Sciences. A leader and role model.

Dr. Constansia Buretta is one of six neurosurgeons in Tanzania. She is a trailblazer and an inspiration to all young girls who dream to become doctors and surgeons in our country.

As a young girl with a passion for STEM subjects, who do you want to become? Write us a letter of what you're passionate about, send it to us, and inspire others just like you.



SCIENCE • TECHNOLOGY • ENGINEERING • MATHEMATICS

WANAWAKE KATIKA MASOMO YA SAYANSI

Mnamo Desemba 2015, Siku ya Kimataifa ya Wanawake na Wasichana katika Sayansi ilianzishwa na Umoja wa Mataifa kutambua jitihada kubwa za wasichana na wanawake katika masomo ya sayansi, teknolojia, uhandisi na hisabati (STEM).

Wanawake wanawakilishwa katika uwanja huu lakini kuna changamoto kubwa barani Afrika kwa sababu wanawake na wasichana wanakabiliwa na vikwazo vya elimu, mila potofu za kitamaduni na kijinsia pamoja na ubaguzi ambao unaathiri fursa na uchaguzi wao katika sekta za sayansi. Asilimia 33 ya watafiti ni wanawake na wanafadhiliwa kwa kiwango cha chini ikilinganishwa na wanasayansi wanaume, ndiyo smaana kuna haja ya kupunguza pengo la kijinsia katika masomo haya.

Wanawake viongozi, wanaharakati, watunga mabadiliko, wavumbuzi na wavunja njia wanastahili kuadhimishwa.

Kama nchi tuna wajibu wa kutengeneza mazingira ambayo wanawake na wasichana wa kitanzania wanaweza kuufikia uwezo wao kamili na kuwa wanasayansi na wavumbuzi mbeleni.

Kwa mandhari “Usawa, Utofauti, na Ujumuishaji: Maji hutuunganisha” tunajikumbushia Lengo la tano la Maendeleo Endelevu SDG 6 - Maji safi na Usafi wa Mazingira.

Marie Maynard Daly, Rosalind Franklin, Dorothy Hodgkin, Katherine Johnson, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Grace Hopper & Jane Goodall ni wanawake wachache tu wa kukumbukwa katika Sayansi ambao walitengeneza njia kwa wasichana na wanawake leo.

WANAWAKE KATIKA SAYANSI TANZANIA

Esther Mwaikambo ni daktari bingwa wa magonjwa ya watoto katika Chuo Kikuu cha Kumbukumbu ya Hubert Kairuki jijini Dar es Salaam na Rais wa Chuo cha Sayansi Tanzania, niKiongozi na mfano wa kuigwa.

Dr. Constansia Bureta ni mmoja wa upasuaji 6 wa neva nchini Tanzania. Yeye ni mwanaharakati na mfano wa kuigwa na wasichana wote wadogo ambao ndoto yao ni kuwa daktari na mpasuaji katika nchi yetu.

Kama msichana mdogo mwenye shauku ya kusoma masomo ya STEM, unataka kuwa nani? Tuandikie barua ya kile unachokipenda na uwahamase wengine kama wewe.





For Children

Keeping yourself safe online is extremely important, especially in these current times. Here are a few tips you can apply to protect yourself from online sexual predators.

- Remember that the internet can be used to promote positive change, enhance creativity and development rather than destroy.
- Communication between you and your parent on what concerning online behavior is, is definitely key.
- When a stranger reaches out online in a way that makes you uncomfortable, tell an adult you trust immediately in order to find a way to stop it.
- It is not your fault if you receive inappropriate messages that make you uncomfortable.
- Technology has advanced, hence use the filtering features built into browsers and software programs to block sites that are inappropriate.
- Social media accounts need to be private and secure.



Be responsible and careful of what you share online. Your child may be watching adults images and videos you may have shared or recieved on your device.

For Parents

Let's continue to remind ourselves on a few issues on online safety for our children and ourselves.

- Remind children that the internet can be used to promote positive change, enhance creativity and development rather than destroy.
- Communication between you and your child on what concerning online behavior is, is definitely key.
- Taking time to positively respond to your child's attitude and concerns will encourage him/her to trust you the next time a stranger inappropriately reaches out online. YOU set the tone after all.
- It is not your child's fault if they receive inappropriate messages that make them uncomfortable.



- Teach your child not to respond but instead share the information with you to see if there's anything that can be done to stop it.
- Technology has advanced, hence use the filtering features built into browsers and software programs to block sites that are inappropriate.
- Train children and teens to be vigilant and know the difference between a genuine friendly conversation and an inappropriate one.
- Social media accounts need to be private and secure.

The internet is a global network with billions of people who have access to it. Our children can never be too safe when we don't know the intentions of those on the other end of the screen.

Be cautious, think critically and become digitally literate to keep yourself and your children safe online.

Safer Internet Day 2022
Together for a better internet

If you have a cause of concern about your children's online activities, **TALKING** with them could help better.



Kujiweka mwenyewe salama mitandaoni ni muhimu sana, hasa katika nyakati hizi. Hapa kuna vidokezo vichache ambavyo unaweza kutumia ili kujilinda na wanyanyasaji wa kingono mtandaoni.

KWA MTOTO

- Kumbuka kwamba, mtandao unaweza kutumika kukuza mabadiliko chanya, kuongeza ubunifu na maendeleo badala ya kuharibu.
- Mawasiliano kati yako na mzazi wako kuhusu tabia ya mtandaoni, ni dhahiri muhimu. -Wakati mtu usiyemfahamu anakufikia mtandaoni kwa njia ambayo inakufanya uwe na wasiwasi, mwambie mtu mzima unae mwamini mara moja.
- Sio kosa lako ikiwa unapokea ujumbe usiofaa ambao unakufanya uwe na wasiwasi au hofu.
- Teknolojia imekua sana, hivyo unaweza kudhibiti au kuchuja programu ambazo hazifai kwako.
- Akaunti zako za mitandao ya kijamii zinahitaji kuwa za kibinafsi ukikagua nani anaona picha zako na kukutumia ujumbe.

KWA WAZAZI.

Tuendee kujikumbusha juu ya usalama wa mtandaoni kwa watoto wetu na sisi wenyewe.

Wakumbushe watoto kwamba mtandao unaweza kutumika kukuza mabadiliko chanya, kuongeza ubunifu na maendeleo.

- Mawasiliano kati yako na mtoto wako juu ya tabia ya mtandaoni ni muhimu.
- Kuchukua muda wa kujibu vyema maswali yoyote ambayo mtoto wake anayo juu ya matumizi ya mtandao.
- Sio kosa la mtoto wako ikiwa anapokea ujumbe usiofaa ambao unamfanya kuwa na wasiwasi au hofu.
- Mfundishe mtoto wako asijibu ujumbe mtandaoni kutoka kwa watu asiewajua, baadala yake akutaarifu wewe kwanza. .
- Teknolojia imekua sana, hivyo unawezakutumia njia zilizowekwa kuchuja na kudhibiti programu zisizofaa kwa mtoto wako.
- Kuwafundisha watoto na vijana kujua tofauti kati ya mazungumzo ya kirafiki na mazungumzo yasiyofaa.

Mitandao ya kidijitali inatumika na mabilioni ya watu. Watoto wetu hawawezi kamwe kuwa salama wakati hatujui nia za wale waliopo upande wa pili wa simu ya mtoto wako .

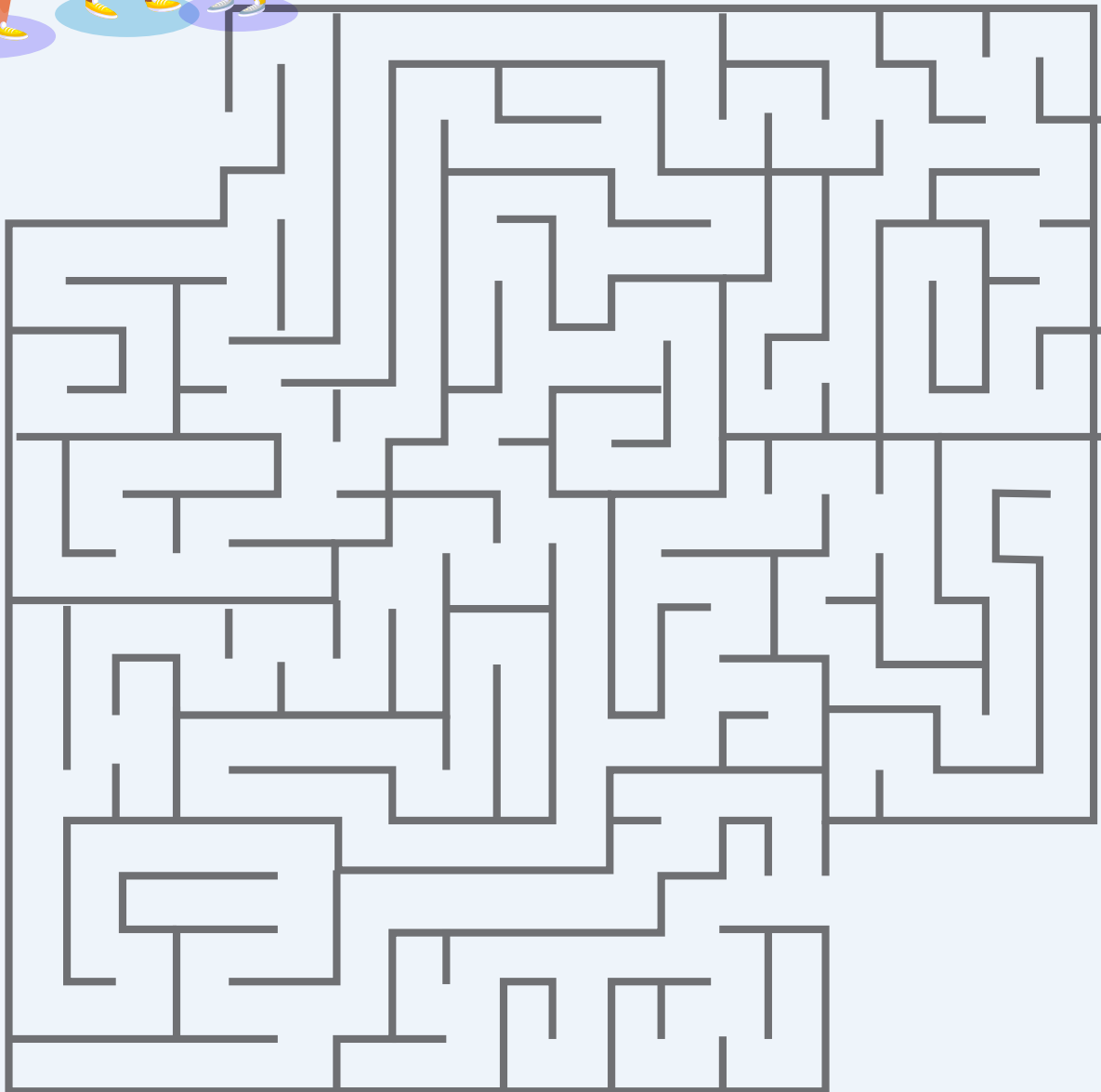
Kuwa na tahadhari, chukua hatua kujifunza elimu ya kidijitali ili kujiweka salama wewe na watoto wako muwapo mtandaoni.

MAZE




Mussa and his friends are late for school, help them get to school on time by guiding them through the maze.

Mussa na marafiki zake wamechelewa kwenda shule, wasaidie kufika shuleni kwa wakati kwa kuwaongoza njia ya kupita.



STORY:

The dove and the ant



One hot day, an ant was searching for some water. After walking around for some time, she came to a spring. To reach the spring, she had to climb up a blade of grass. While making her way up, she slipped and fell into the water.

She could have drowned if a dove up a nearby tree had not seen her. Seeing that the ant was in trouble, the dove quickly plucked a leaf and dropped it into the water near the struggling ant. The ant moved towards the leaf and climbed up onto it. Soon, the leaf drifted to dry ground, and the ant jumped out. She was safe at last.

Just at that time, a hunter nearby was about to throw his net over the dove, hoping to trap it.

Guessing what he was about to do, the ant quickly bit him on the heel. Feeling the pain, the hunter dropped his net. The dove was quick to fly away to safety.

Moral: One good turn begets another.

HADITHI:

Sisimizi na njiwa

Siku moja, kulikua na joto kali sana. Sisimizi alikuwa akitafuta maji apooze kiu. Baada ya kutembea kwa muda, alikutana na chemchemi. Ili kufikia maji ya chemchemi alilazimika kupanda kwenye kijiti cha jani. Akiwa anapanda, aliteleza na kuangukia ndani ya maji.

Angeweza kuzama pasipokuwa njiwa aliyekuwepo juu ya mti wa karibu kumwona sisimizi na kumsaidia kwa kukata kipande cha jani na kukirusha kwenye maji. Sisimizi alipanda juu ya jani akingojea maji yawapeleke ukingoni mwa chemchemi kwenye ardhi kavu. Hatimaye sisimizi alikuwa salama.

Wakati huo huo, mwindaji alikua karibu akitaka kurusha wavu amkamate njiwa. Sisimizi alipoona alichokua akijaribu kukifanya alimng'ata kwa nguvu kwenye kisigino, mwindaji kuhisi maumivu akauachia ule wavu na njiwa akaruka na kupaa sehemu yenye usalama.

Maadili: Tenda wema uwende zako.



116 STORY



We received a call from a Local Government Authority (LGA) about 15-year-old Agrippina (not her real name). The LGA reported that because of Agrippina's parents' economic hardships they were unable to afford paying for her to go to a private school after her standard seven results showed that she hadn't done too well.

Due to all these unfortunate circumstances Agrippina was unwillingly sent to work as a housemaid away from

home. While working there, Agrippina was mistreated and treated unfairly by her employer.

The abuse became so profound that eventually the neighbors noticed and decided to contact the LGA who reached out to us to help Agrippina get out of that environment and back home.

Together, we quickly referred the case to a Social Work Officer (SWO) who was ready to handle the case with haste.

A couple of days later, we followed-up with the SWO to know the progress of Agrippina's case. She told us that they had a child protection committee meeting that involved the village and ward LGAs, and SWOs including the child and the perpetrator, and they had agreed Agrippina should be returned back to her parents within 24-hours.

Days after, we called the SWO to make certain that Agrippina had returned home, we also called Mama Agrippina for confirmation, she informed us of the agreement she had with the LGA.

We informed Mama Agrippina of the dangers of sending her daughter to work given how young she is. Even though she hadn't performed well enough to join secondary school, she still had a future. We advised her to enroll Agrippina in vocational training classes that could help her make use of the talents she may have.



SIMULIZI

116



AGRIPINA ARUDI NYUMBANI

Tulipokea simu kutoka kwa Mamlaka ya Serikali za Mitaa (LGA) kuhusu Agrippina (sio jina lake halisi), binti wa miaka 15. LGA aliripoti kuwa kwa sababu ya matatizo ya kiuchumi ya wazazi wa Agrippina hawakuweza kumudu kumlipia kwenda shule binafsi baada ya matokeo yake ya darasa la saba kuonyesha kuwa hakufanya vizuri sana.

Kutokana na hali hii, Agrippina alilazimika kufanya kazi za ndani mbali na nyumbani. Alipokuwa akifanya kazi, mwajiri wake alimnyanyasa na kumtendea matendo ya kikatili. Matendo yale yalikuwa makubwa mno mpaka majirani wakaguswa kumsaidia Agrippina. Waliamua kuwasiliana na LGA ambao walitufikia ili tusaيدiane kumsaidia Agrippina kutoka katika mazingira hayo na kurudi nyumbani.

Kwa pamoja, tulipeleka haraka kesi hiyo kwa Afisa ustawi wa Jamii (SWO) ambaye alikuwa tayari kushughulikia kesi hiyo kwa haraka. Siku chache baadaye, tulimpigia SWO ili kujua maendeleo ya kesi ya Agrippina. Alituambia kuwa waliitisha kikao cha kamati ya ulinzi wa mtoto ambacho kilihusisha LGAs wa kijiji na kata, na SWOs pamoja na Agrippina na mwajiri wake. Wakakubaliana Agrippina arudishwe kwa wazazi wake ndani ya masaa 24.

Siku chache baadaye, tulimtafuta SWO kuhakikisha kwamba Agrippina alikuwa amerudi nyumbani na pia tukampigia Mama Agrippina kuthibitisha kuwa kweli mtoto amefika kwao.

Tulimfahamisha Mama Agrippina juu ya hatari za kumpeleka binti yake kufanya kazi wakati bado mtoto mdogo. Hata kama hakufikia kiwango cha kujiunga na shule ya sekondari, bado alikuwa na malengo ya maisha yake ya baadae. Tulimshauri ampeleke Agrippina akajifunze mafunzo ya ufundi ambayo yanaweza kumsaidia kutumia vipaji alivyonavyo.



HOMework HELPER

Do you know your continent? Try to match the names of the 54 African Countries to their capital cities. You can do it in groups and get help from your teachers and parents. The first one has been done for you.



- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
|  | 1. Central Africa Republic | Windhoek |
|  | 2. South Africa | Kampala |
|  | 3. Algeria | Dakar |
|  | 4. Senegal | Algiers |
|  | 5. Uganda | Bangui |
|  | 6. Sudan | Gaborone |
|  | 7. Namibia | Khartoum |
|  | 8. Botswana | Pretoria |
|  | 9. Lesotho | Banjul |
|  | 10. Morocco | Abuja |
|  | 11. Angola | Accra |
|  | 12. South Sudan | Bissau |
|  | 13. Gambia | Rabat |
|  | 14. Nigeria | Brazzaville |
|  | 15. Ghana | Kinshasa |
|  | 16. Guinea Bissau | Maseru |
|  | 17. DR Congo | Luanda |
|  | 18. Congo Brazzaville | Juba |
|  | 19. Malawi | Kigali |
|  | 20. Mozambique | Harare |
|  | 21. Kenya | Lilongwe |
|  | 22. Tanzania | Maputo |
|  | 23. Rwanda | Addis Ababa |
|  | 24. Burundi | Lusaka |
|  | 25. Zambia | Dodoma |
|  | 26. Zimbabwe | Bujumbura |
|  | 27. Ethiopia | Nairobi |

RAHISISHA MASOMO

Je unafahamu bara
la Afrika? Jaribu
kuoanisha nchi 54
na miji mikuu yake.
Mnaweza kujaribu
zoezi hili katika
vikundi na kupata
msaada kutoka
kwa waalimu au
wazazi wenu.
Mfano mmoja
umeoanishwa.



28. Libya
 29. Egypt
 30. Liberia
 31. Sierra Leone
 32. Cameroon
 33. Madagascar
 34. Eritrea
 35. Somalia
 36. Tunisia
 37. Western Sahara
 38. Mauritania
 39. Niger
 40. Chad
 41. Mali
 42. Cote d'Ivoire
 43. Equatorial
 44. Togo
 45. Guinea
 46. Burkina Faso
 47. Benin
 48. Comoros
 49. Sao Tome & Principe
 50. Mauritius
 51. Cape Verde
 52. Seychelles
 53. Gabon
 54. Djibouti
- Monrovia
Asmara
Antananarivo
Mogadishu
Tunis
Cairo
El Aaiun
Tripoli
Nouakchott
Freetown
Yaounde
Lome
Malabo
Conakry
Ouagadougou
Guinea Niamey
Moroni
Porto-Novo
Yamoussoukro
Bamako
N'Djamena
Praia
Victoria
Djibouti
Liberville
São Tomé
Port Louis

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

5 GENDER EQUALITY



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'

Goal 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Gender equality is a human right. It is also a precondition for realizing all goals in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Though girls and boys on average face similar challenges in early childhood, gender disparities become more pronounced as children grow. Adolescent girls, due to expected gender roles, may face a disproportionate burden of domestic work, expectations to be married, risks of early pregnancy, as well as sexual and gender-based violence.

Globally, 650 million girls and women alive today have been married as children and over 200 million have undergone female genital mutilation. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has deepened existing gender inequalities, especially for the most marginalized children.

Child-related SDG indicators

- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

UNICEF encourages governments to address adolescent girls' issues, empowering them with the education and skills required to realize their full potential. UNICEF has three key asks of governments:

Give adolescent girls all the opportunities they deserve as they mature to adulthood.

Support women's economic empowerment and redistribution of care responsibilities through investments in family-friendly policies across workplaces.

Address the gender gap through timely collection and use of gender-disaggregated data

SDG- MALENGO YA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU

5 USAWA WA KIJINSIA



SDG 5: USAWA WA KIJINSIA

'Kufikia usawa wa kijinsia, kuwawezesha wanawake na wasichana wote'

Lengo la 5 la Maendeleo Endelevu linalenga kufikia usawa wa kijinsia na kuwawezesha wanawake na wasichana wote duniani.

Usawa wa kijinsia ni haki ya binadamu. Kuhakikisha kuwa malengo ya Ajenda ya Maendeleo Endelevu 2030 yanatekelezwa ni jukumu letu sote.

Ingawa wasichana na wavulana kwa wastani wanakabiliwa na changamoto sawa utotoni, tofauti za kijinsia huonekana zaidi wanapokua wakubwa.

Wasichana wanakabiliwa na kazi za nyumbani, ndoa za utotoni, hatari za kupata mimba zisizipangwa pamoja na unyanyasaji na ukatili wa kijinsia.

Duniani kote, takribani wasichana na wanawake milioni 650 walio hai leo waliolewa wakiwa watoto na zaidi ya milioni 200 wamefanyiwa ukeketaji. Janga la COVID-19 limeongeza ukosefu wa usawa wa kijinsia, hasa kwa watoto.

Viashiria vya Maendeleo Endelevu vinavyohusiana na watoto.

-Kuondoa aina zote za ukatili dhidi ya wanawake na wasichana katika nyanja za umma na sekta binafsi, ikiwa ni pamoja na usafirishaji wa ngono na aina nyingine za unyonyaji.

- Kuondoa vitendo vyote vyenye madhara, kama vile ndoa za utotoni, na za kulazimishwa pamoja na ukeketaji

-UNICEF inahimiza serikali kushughulikia masuala ya wasichana, kuwawezesha kwa kuwapa elimu na ujuzi unaohitajika kutambua uwezo wao.

UNICEF ina mahitaji matatu muhimu kwa serikali:

- Serikali iwape wasichana fursa zote wanazostahili pindi wanapokua kuwa watu wazima.

-Kusaidia uwezeshaji wa wanawake kiuchumi na ugawaji wa majukumu nyumbani na makazini kupitia uwekezaji katika sera za kirafiki za familia katika maeneo ya kazi.

-Kushughulikia pengo katika usawa wa kijinsia kupitia ukusanyaji na matumizi ya data iliyogawanyika kijinsia.

Sing this poem along with Mussa



Ding dong! ding dong!
I'll sing you a song.
'Tis about a little bird.
He sat on a tree,
And he sang to me,
And I never said a word.



Ding dong! ding dong!
I'll sing you a song.
'Tis about a little mouse.
He looked very cunning
As I saw him running
About my father's house.



Ding dong! ding dong!
I'll sing you a song.
'Tis about my little kitty.
She's speckled all over,
And I know you'll love her,
For she is very pretty.
- Eliza Lee Fallen.





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Kuzuia Udhalilishaji wa Watoto Zanzibar

“Together we can prevent violence
against children.”

