

CultureTalk Tanzania Video Transcripts: <http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu>
Government Involvement in Fighting HIV/AIDS

Swahili transcript:

Nicholas: Halafu kitu kingine nilikuwa nafikiria ni kwamba kuna..mara nyingi ukiangalia watu wanaofanya kazi za ukimwi ni mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali. Sasa nilitaka kujuu kwamba, ukiangalia kwamba nguvu zinazotumiwa na mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali halafu na uangalie nguvu serikali inazoipa kwamba janga la ukimwi, kwamba je, serikali inaipa umuhimu kama inavyotakiwa? Halafu pia jamii yenyewe, kwamba je jamii yenyewe imeipa lile janga umuhimu unaotakiwa? kwamba ipo tayari kufanya kitu kwa ajili kuona kwamba tatizo linaondoka?

Mtoa mada: Nadhani labda nianze na hilo la jamii kwanza.Cha kwanza katika tatizo lililopo, ni kwamba jamii bado kweli linaitwa ni janga la kitaifa, lakini jamii haijalipokea kama ni janga la kitaifa, unaona? Kwa hiyo tunasoma kwenye karatasi, kwenye ripoti na kwenye magazeti kwamba fulani, mwanasiasia fulani kasema hivi, lakini kweli jamii haijalipokea kama ni janga la kitaifa.Kwa sababu ngoja nikupe mfano tu, tuna watu tumewaweka maeneo fulani ya Ngarananyuki wafanye..wafanye kufundisha masuala ya elimu ya ukimwi kwa vijana ndani ya mashule na nje ya mashule.Nikawa nimeitwa kulikuwa na..mimi na baadhi ya watu wengine tukawa tumeitwa ambao sasa tunakusanya zile data ambazo wao wanaofundisha huwa wanatuletea, nimeitwa kwenda kuzungumza na wazazi. Kwamba wazazi walikuwa wanapinga, wanasema-kwanza watu wenu wanazungumzia kondomu, sisi hatuhitaji kusikia kuhusu kondomu. La pili wakawa wanasema kwamba-kwanza wakatuambia, kwanza hata hizo kondomu mnatuambia habari ya kondomu, kwanza hata tatizo sisi hatufikirii kama lipo, unaona? Kwa hiyo, yaani linazungumzwa kama janga la kitaifa, lakini jamii halijalipokea kama janga la kitaifa. Kwa hiyo, hilo ni tatizo mojawapo.Kwa hiyo kama jamii ingekuwa imegusika kama vile tuseme jamii ya Uganda miaka fulani iligusika ikaamua kuchukua hatua ile, ni kitu kizuri, lakini jamii bado haijagusika, kwa hiyo hicho ni kitu cha kwanza.Na tukija kuangalia nguvu za serikali sasa, serikali, kwanza ni vizuri tu kusema kwamba serikali inathamini sana.Lakini ukiangalia ni kwamba tusema nini..raslimali na uwezo ni mdogo kwa serikali, kwa hiyo kila kitu tuseme kama serikali ni baba, basi kila mtoto ameshika

sehemu: huyu kashika suruali, huyu kashika shati, huyu kashika kifua, kwa hiyo moja kwa moja unakuta ndio maana serikali inahitaji nguvu za ziada kutoka kwenye nini? kutoka kwenye mashirika binafsi. Kwa hiyo siwezi nikasema kwamba serikali haiipi uzito, serikali inaipa uzito kwa sababu hata haya mashirika ya binafsi, ili kuweza kupata hela, ni lazima yapate ..tunasema nini..yapate ile nini...backup (msaada)wa serikali. Kwa sababu ukiomba kwa mfano tuseme unaomba pesa kwa labda world bank ili ufanye kitu, ni lazima serikali ikusukume hapo kidogo, isaidie ku-approve kwamba kweli wewe unafanya kitu ambacho ni muhimu. Kwa hiyo serikali..na mashirika mengi yanapohitaji msaada kwa wahisani wa nje, serikali inakuwa ya kwanza kuweza kutoa ule msaada, kuwakingia kifua kuwa wapewe kwa sababu wanasaidia suala fulani Tanzania. Kwa hiyo, hicho ni kitu kizuri pia. Tunasema kwamba, kweli kifedha, serikali haihusiki sana, au haitoi sana, lakini bado inahusika kwa kiwango fulani kusaidia kwamba hizi shughuli zinaenda. Kwa hiyo kwa kiwango fulani inasaidia. Kwa sababu pia hata kuruhusu mashirika kuweza kufanya kazi, hiyo ni hatua ya kwanza. Kuna nchi kabisa hawaruhusu, kwa mfano kuna nchi kama sijui kama sijakose ni Cuba na baadhi ya nchi wanakataza kabisa hata haya mashirika kwa sababu wanasema kwamba ukimwi sio tatizo kwao kama serikali, kwa hiyo moja kwa moja hata shirika haliruhusiwi kwenda ku-operate kule ndani, kwa hiyo hilo ni tatizo. Lakini hapa ni tofauti. Ukiangalia serikali inaweka nguvu/juhudi sana, na pia viongozi wanajaribu kuongea, na wanajaribu kusaidia juhudzi zozote zinazoonekana kuchukuliwa na jamii.

English translation:

Nicholas: Many HIV/AIDS practitioners are private organizations. I want to know how the government is involved in fighting HIV/AIDS. Is the government providing good support to these organizations? What about the people themselves? Do they know that there is a problem and get involved in fighting HIV/AIDS?

Presenter: Maybe I should start with the public at large. HIV/AIDS is regarded as a national calamity, but people have not yet accepted HIV/AIDS as their own calamity. You see? We have been informed about AIDS by reading fliers and magazines and by listening to some politicians. However, people have not yet accepted it as a national calamity. I will give you an example. We assigned people in one area called Ngarananyuki to provide AIDS education to youth both in the schools and outside the school environment. I was called by parents. I and other people who have been working

on collecting data from those people were assigned to educate youth and to speak to parents. Parents were resisting the use of condoms and they didn't even want to hear about condoms. They said, "We don't see that there is HIV/AIDS problem in our society." So you can see that parents have not yet accepted that there is a problem. If they could understand there is a problem and take precautions like the Ugandans did when AIDS erupted in their society, they might finally be able to overcome the problem.

As for the government and how it is involved in fighting against HIV/AIDS, I will say that the government cares a lot. The problem is that the government does not have enough funding. The government is like the father who has many children. Each of his children is holding something; this one holds a pant, this one a shirt, and this one holds something else. That's why the government needs support from private organizations.

The government is involved in fighting HIV/AIDS, because even these private organizations, in order to get money from donors, need the backing of the government. If you need money from the World Bank to run an HIV/AIDS project, the government must approve that you are doing something good for the benefit of the public. The World Bank will need proof from the government before they donate funds. It is true that financially, the government doesn't provide much, but it is involved in fighting HIV/AIDS by providing support to these private organizations, and it makes sure things go well. To allow these private organizations to work in our country is a big thing the government has accomplished. There are some countries like Cuba that don't accept HIV/AIDS as a problem in their country. Obviously, they cannot allow private organizations to operate in their country. But in Tanzania, things are different. The government appreciates the good work done by private organizations in fighting HIV/AIDS, and they provide assistance and support to every effort undertaken by the society.

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