

Swahili transcript:

Nicholas: Sasa nataka ufikirie kwa jamii nzima ni kwamba unafikiri kwamba bado wanahitaji elimu zaidi kuhusu kwamba ukimwi na jinsi ya kujikinga, au kwamba sasa hivi kwamba zile nguvu zilizokuwa zinawekwa kwamba kuelimisha watu wa mjini sasa hivi zipelekwe vijijini, kwamba mtazamo wa jamii nzima kuhusu ugonjwa wa ukimwi?

Mtoa mada: kuna...kwa kiasi fulani naweza kusema kwamba nguvu zipelekwe kwa kiasi fulani vijijini, kwa sababu hata hawa watu wa mjini wengi wanaopata maambukizi ni wale watu unakuta ameingia mjini kutokea kijijini, kwa hiyo hilo ni tatizo lingine. Kwa hiyo nguvu zikipelekwa kijijini, taarifa ikawepo kijijini zaidi na kwenyewe, tunadhania tunaweza tukapiga hatua pengine kutoka pale kuelekea kwenye mafanikio zaidi. Aaa, kwa hiyo mimi ninavyofikiria nadhani vijijini zaidi kunahitajika zaidi taarifa. Kwa sababu ukijaribu kuangalia kuna mambo mengi ambayo...kwa sababu ondoa tu suala la ukimwi, nini ile..tunasema...kuna masuala mbalimbali yanayohusiana na afya ya uzazi hayajafika bado kijijini. Kwa hiyo inahitajika sana kwamba, ningependa kusema kwamba nguvu kijamii ipelekwe kwanza kijijini na kwenyewe wapate hizi habari, lakini bado kuna baadhi ya changamoto mbalimbali ndogondogo zitakuwa zinajitokeza kote mijini na vijijini, lakini ninaweza nikasema kwamba ingekuwa vizuri kama nguvu zikapelekwa pia vijijini halafu baadae tunaweza tukaendesha sasa pamoja kufikiria kama jamii nzima kwamba imefikwa na taarifa sahihi na kila mtu anajua uhatari uliopo, kwamba virusi vya ukimwi vipo na uhatari uliopo. Kwa hiyo ni vizuri elimu ikapelekwa zaidi vijijini pia na watu wakaipata.

Nicholas: Sawa. Halafu kwamba wewe kama kijana kwamba unafikiria kwamba na umefanya kufundisha na kuwahamasisha vijana kuhusu huu ugonjwa. Kwamba unafikiri wao wanauchukuliaje? kwamba wanaupokea ule ujumbe wanaowapa au kwamba sasa hivi wamefikia kipindi kwamba mtu umesikia sana kwamba imekuwa kawaida?

Mtoa mada: Aaaa! Kuna...cha kwanza ni kwamba kuna tofauti kama ulivyosema. Kwa wale ambao...kwa mijini, watu hawasilizi, wamechoka na ule ujumbe, na ndio moja ya tatizo sasa lingine. Kwa mfano ukiangalia wanasema kwamba kuna success story ya Uganda, lakini tafiti zinaonyesha sasa hivi kwamba Uganda inarudi tena kwenye tatizo lielile la ukimwi. Kwa sababu watu walikuwa wamefika sehemu, wamepata mafanikio kwa sababu walikuwa wanasikiliza, wanachukulia ile taarifa kimsingi, lakini sasa hivi wameanza kujisahau tena. Kwa hiyo ule ugonjwa unarudi. Kwa hiyo kwa upande kwa kiasi fulani, kuna maeneo ya mijiji watu kweli hawawezi wakashikiliza vizuri. Wanaona aah! ukimwi bwana tumeshasikia, tumeshajua na kitu cha namna ile, unaona? Kwa hiyo hata ile hali ya kuogopa haipo. Lakini ukija kwa vijijini, mimi huwa nasema kwamba tumezungumza na vijana wa vijijini, napenda sana kuzungumza nao kwa sababu wanakuwa kama wanaibua hoja ambazo zinaonyesha kwamba wana lengo la kubadilisha mienendo yao, unaona? Na unapozungumza nao, unaona kabisa kwamba kuna mwelekeo

wa mabadiliko ambao ni tofauti na mijini. Mijini ukienda, ukizungumza na vijana, pengine vijana wale amabao ungezungumza nao ukiwa kijijini, *the same age* ukija kuzungumza nao mijini, unakuta kwamba, tunasemaje..mwitikio ni tofauti, mwitikio ni tofauti. Kwa hiyo ninaweza nikasema kwamba kuna tatizo hilo pia, kwamba mwitikio ni tofauti kati ya vijana wa mjini na wa vijijini. Wa vijijini wana mwitikio mzuri na kwa kweli wanahitaji/wanatafuta kujua, na pengine na wenyewe watakapojua, na wao watakuja palepale, kwa hiyohiyo nayo ni changamoto nyingine watu wanatakiwa waipigie/waifanyie mahesabu namna ya kuweza kuizuia kwa sababu, aaah! tunasema kwamba ili mtu aweze kubadilika, kuna mambo mbalimbali ambayo anatakiwa apitie. Na jambo la kwanza ni taarifa, unaona? Taarifa, apate taarifa, ile taarifa akiipata itamsaidia kuanza kufikiria kubadilika, na akianza kufikiria kubadilika, atatafuta taarifa zaidi. Na akitaafuta taarifa zaidi, atafanya maamuzi yakiyo sahihi kwa kupata taarifa zaidi. Na akishafanya maamuzi yaliyo sahihi, kuna uhitaji wa kuendelea kumkumbusha kwamba hili ni tatizo ili aendelee kubadilika. Kwa hiyo ni lazima uwe unaendelea kumpigia kengele kila muda ili kusudi aweze kubadilika, ambayo sasa ni tatizo kwa mjini, kwa sasabu taarifa wanazo lakini kengele wanapigiwa wanaona tena imekuwa too much na kitu cha namna ile. Kwa hiyo ni tatizo katika muelekeo mzima wa vijana kwenye kupokea suala la ukimwi.

Nicholas: Kwa hiyo kwamba sauti umeisikia kila siku mpaka umeizoea ;

Mtoa mada: Yaah ! umeshaizoea.

English translation:

Nicholas: I would like to know how much the public needs to learn about HIV/AIDS? Do they still need AIDS education on how to prevent themselves from being infected? And should the efforts used in the urban areas also be applied to rural areas?

Presenter: I would say that the rural areas need more education. People in towns who are infected with HIV/AIDS are the ones who came to town from the villages. I think they need more AIDS education in the villages. Apart from HIV/AIDS, in the rural areas they also don't have a good understanding of sex education. So much effort should be put into educating people in villages on how people get infected with AIDS. How should they protect themselves from being infected and how should they take care of their health? They should know that there is HIV/AIDS, and that it can affect their lives. We should make sure everyone in the society has been informed about AIDS and everyone has a good understanding about the infections and the danger ahead of it.

Nicholas: You as a youth, you have been working with young people to educate them about HIV/AIDS. In your view, do these youths accept the message or are they tired of it because they heard it a lot?

Presenter: Ah! In the cities, they don't listen. They have heard many times and now they are tired. Uganda had a success story with HIV/AIDS, but the disease is coming back. At

first, they paid attention to it and everyone was responsible to make sure he was not getting infected. But now, they don't pay much attention and that's why the problem is coming back. In cities, people don't care, they say, "Ah!" They know about AIDS and how someone is getting infected. So they don't pay attention to AIDS education. But in villages and in rural areas; young people are likely to listen and ask questions about AIDS. That proves that they care and they want to change their conduct, which is different from young people in cities. In rural areas, there is a good response from young people; whereas in cities, youths are not responding well. The big challenge ahead is to make sure everyone gets enough information, and that the information will help a person change his behavior. If he is well informed, there is a need to continue to remind him about the problem so that he remains safe. So it is good to continue to remind people several times, but the problem comes when people getting bored of hearing the same news. It becomes too much for them. This is the problem about how information about AIDS is being received by our youth.

Nicholas: It's as if you have heard it so many times that now you become used to it.

Presenter: Yes! You become used to it.

About CultureTalk: CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use everyday. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

© 2003-2008 Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and Five Colleges, Incorporated