

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) BOOK CLUB AFRICAN CHAPTER INAUGURAL BOOK PICKS

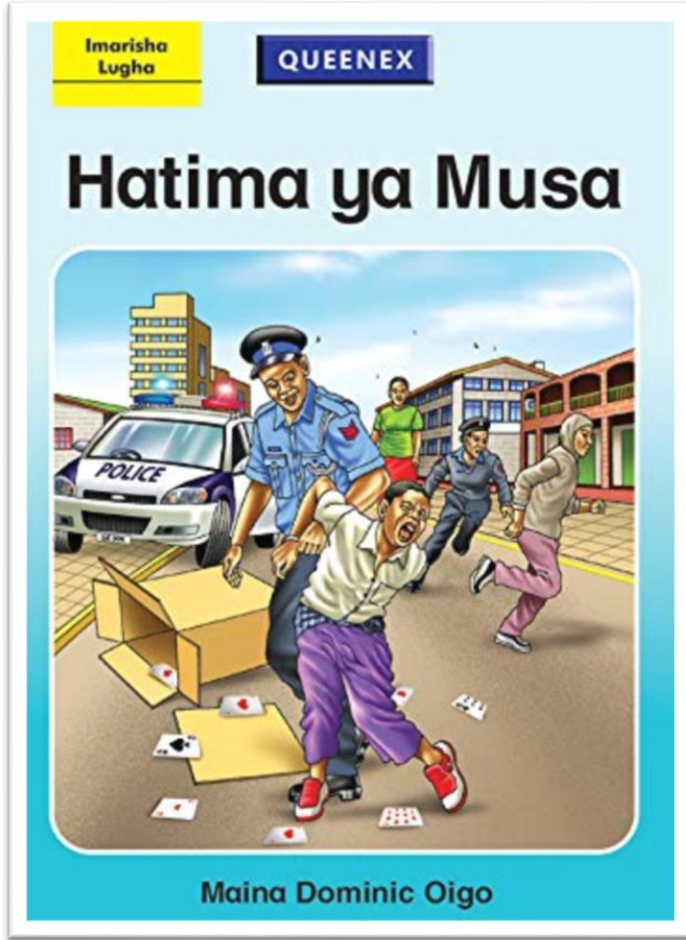
1 NO
POVERTY



Goal 1: No poverty

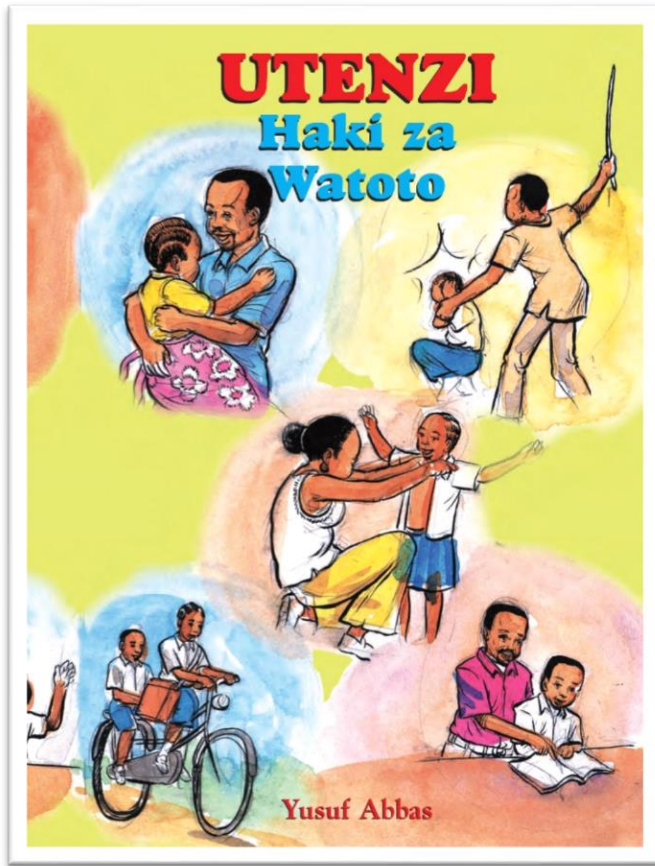
Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. While the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs.

KISWAHILI



Kichwa: Hatima ya Musa | **Mwandishi:** Dominic Maina | **Mchoraji:** Tonny Siema
Mchapishaji: Queenex Publisher (KENYA) | **Tovuti:** <https://queenexpublishers.co.ke/>
ISBN: 9789966115140

Musa anadanganywa na rafiki yake Dokta. Musa anaishi kupotea karo ya shule kupitia mchezo wa kamari ila anazidi kuendelea kuucheza. Hatimaye anakamatwa na polisi na kupelekwa kwenye kituo cha police. Je, hatia ya Musa ni ipi? Soma hadithi hii ya kuisimua ujue yanayompata Musa.



Kichwa: Utenzi Haki za Watoto | **Mwandishi:** Yusuf Abbas | **Mchoraji:** Khalid Yusuf
Mchapishaji: Readit Books Ltd (TANZANIA) |
Tovuti: <https://abdullahsaiwaad.wixsite.com/readit-books> | **ISBN:** 9987-21-037-6

Haki za watoto ni kitabu muhimu kwani kwa mara ya kwanza haki zote kumi zimejumuishwa katika utenzi mmoja kwa ufasaha. Vile vile kwa ni tenzi watoto wataweza kukariri na katika kukariri kuelewa haki zao. Na wakiimba mara kwa mara wasikilizaji, wanaweza kupata ujumbe kwa urahisi.

HONORARY INDIGENOUS AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOOK

SDG 1 – NO POVERTY



Kichwa: Kweku Anansi and His New Wife | **Mwandishi:** Farida Salifu

Maktaba: World Stories | **E-Maktaba Tovuti:** www.worldstories.org.uk

Upataji Bure | **Lugha:** Akan

MKE MPYA WA KWEKU ANANSI

Anansi, kwa sababu ya uchoyo wake alimwomba Mungu ampe mke bila mdomo wowote usoni. Hajulikani kwake, Mungu alimpa mke ambaye kinywa chake kilikuwa kimefichwa ndani ya kwapa lake. Alipogundua, Anansi alihisi amesalitiwa na kudhalilishwa lakini Mungu hakuwa na huruma kwa mtu huyo mchoyo.

Mungu alimwambia, ‘Ulikuwa na mke wa kujitolea na upendo, Anansi. Lakini kwa sababu ya tamaa yako na ubinafsi wako ulidhani utakuwa mjanja na kudai mke mpya kutoka kwangu. Anansi aliona aibu kwa tamaa yake na akamsihi Mungu amrudishe mkewe wa zamani kwake kwa sababu kweli alikuwa amejifunza somo la maana. Labda, angejaribu hata kuwa mkarimu zaidi na chakula chake.

Ukweli Kuhusu Lugha ya Akan

Kiakani ni lugha ya Kati ya Kati na lugha kuu ya asili ya watu wa Akan wa Ghana, inayozungumzwa sehemu kubwa ya nusu ya kusini ya Ghana. Karibu 80% ya idadi ya watu wa Ghana wanaweza kuzungumza Akan, na karibu 44% ya Waghana ni wazungumzaji wa asili. Inasemwa pia katika sehemu za Cote d'Ivoire.

2 ZERO
HUNGER

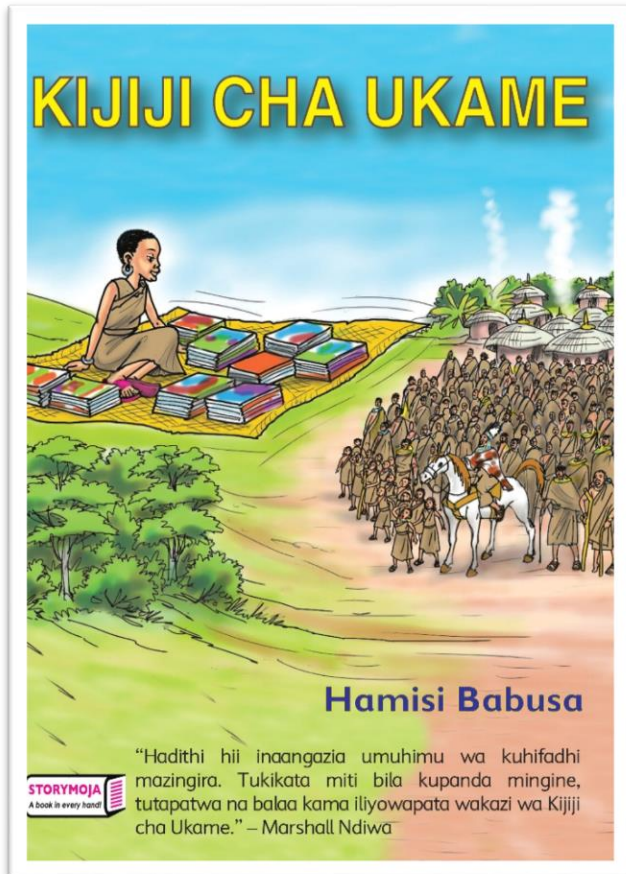


Goal 2: Zero hunger

The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades because of rapid economic growth and increased agricultural productivity. Many developing countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now meet their nutritional needs.

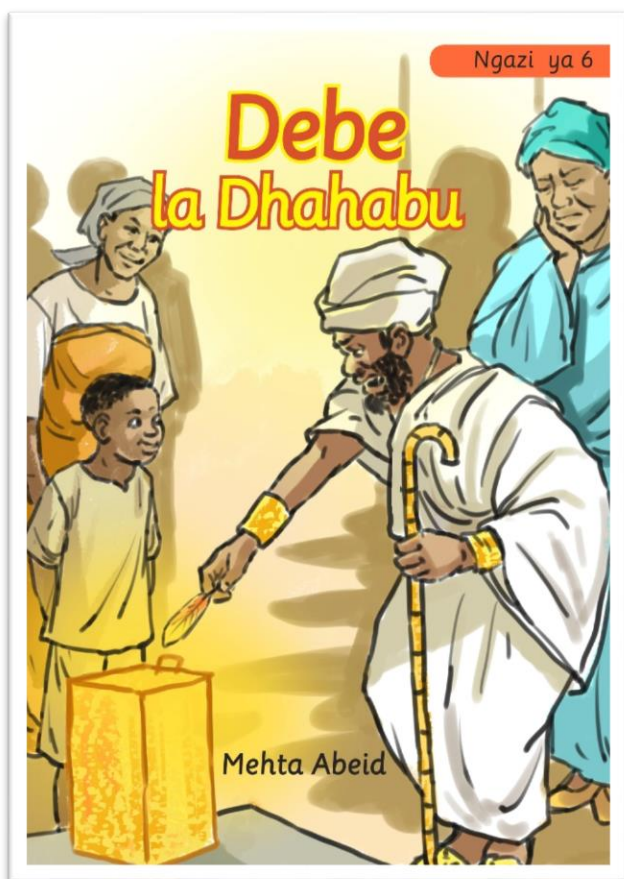
Unfortunately, extreme hunger and malnutrition remain a huge barrier to development in many countries. There are 821 million people estimated to be chronically undernourished as of 2017, often as a direct consequence of environmental degradation, drought and biodiversity loss. Over 90 million children under five are dangerously underweight. Undernourishment and severe food insecurity appear to be increasing in almost all regions of Africa, as well as in South America.

The SDGs aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people—especially children—have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agricultural, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity.



Kichwa: Kijiji cha Ukame | **Mwandishi:** Hamisi Babusa | **Mchapishaji:** Storymoja Publishers (KENYA) | **Tovuti:** <https://storymojafrica.co.ke/>
ISBN: 978-9966-066-65-7

Wakazi wa Kijiji cha Ukame wanafyeka misitu na kujigawia mashamba. Muda si muda mvua inakosekana na wanakumbwa na athari za kiangazi. Hawana maji wala chakula. Mimea inanyaukia mashambani huku mifugo wakifa kwa kukosa lishe na maji. Je, watafuata ushauri wa Binti Kitabu kuhusu uhifadhi wa mazingira?

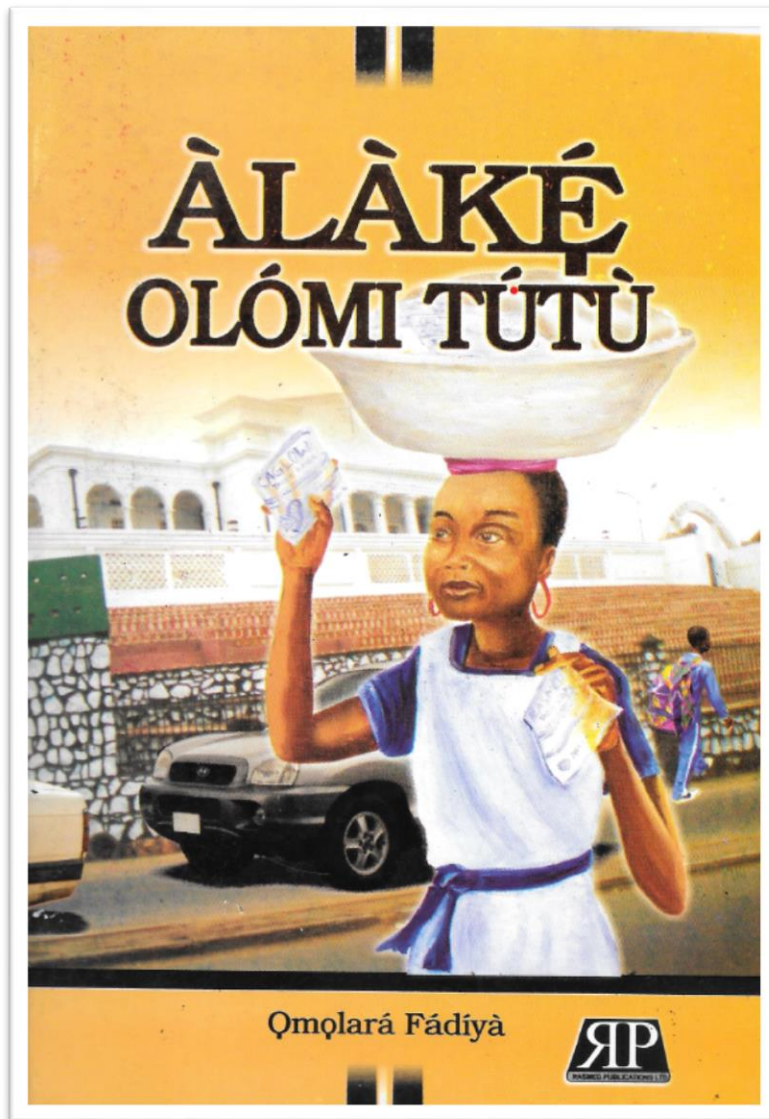


Kichwa: Debe la Dhahabu | **Mwandishi:** Mehta Abeid | **Mchoraji:** Abdul Gugu
Mchapishaji: Mathews Bookstore & Stationers (TANZANIA)
ISBN: 978-9987-602-71-1

Hadithi inafunua mwishowe jinsi pesa zilizopatikana kutokavkwa uuzaji wahazina hutumiwakununua chakula kwa jamii. Inatuma ujumbe mzito juu ya kumaliza umaskini kwa kuepuka uchoyo, ufisadi, upendeleo na uongozi mbaya.

HONORARY INDIGENOUS AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOOK

SDG 2 – ZERO HUNGER



Kichwa: Alake, muuzaji wa maji baridi | **Mwandishi:** Omolara Fadiya

Mchapishaji: Rasmed Publications (NIGERIA) | **Tovuti:** <https://rasmedpublications.com/>

Lugha: Kiyoruba | **ISBN:** 978-8125-92-1

Alake ni mtoto wa 7 kati ya watoto wanane wa Morolagbe na Alao ambao wanaishi katika Kijiji cha Olodo, Jimbo la Oyo Kusini-Magharibi mwa Nigeria. Familia ni maskini sana hawawezi kumudu misingi ya maisha. Ili kulisha familia na kuishi, wazazi wa Alake wanamlazimisha atembeze "maji safi" (mifuko ya maji ya plastiki) katika mbuga za magari huko Ibadan, mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Oyo.

Ukweli juu ya Wasemaji wa Lugha ya Kiyoruba

Watu wa Kiyoruba ni kabila ambalo hukaa sana katika nchi za Afrika Magharibi: Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast na Sierra Leone. Kiyoruba ni karibu watu milioni 30 kote

Afrika. Idadi kubwa ya watu wa Kiyoruba wanapatikana nchini Nigeria ambapo ni asilimia 13.9% ya idadi ya watu nchini, na kuwafanya kuwa moja ya makabila makubwa zaidi barani Afrika.

Kama matokeo ya biashara ya watumwa ya transatlantic, kuna nguvu kali na ya kupendeza ya Kiyoruba huko Cuba, haswa Havana na pia Bahia nchini Brazil. Katika nchi hizi mbili, utapata ibada kamili ya orishas (miungu) ya Yoruba na mazoezi ya Santeria, mash-mash ya dini ya jadi ya Kiyoruba, Ukatoliki wa Kirumi na uwasiliani mizimu. Uhamiaji mkubwa kutoka Afrika Magharibi kati ya miaka ya 1960 - 1980 umesababisha idadi kubwa ya watu wa Kiyoruba wanaoishi Uingereza na Merika ya Amerika.