

Ulibuto Lunoono: Inshimi ya
kwa Wangari Maathai

A Tiny Seed: The Story of
Wangari Maathai



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IciBemba / English

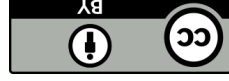


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The Story of Wangari Maathai

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Mu mushi waba ku mutentemuko wa lupili ulwa ku Kenya ku kabanga ka Africa, umukashana umwaice aalebomba na banyina mwibala. Ishina lyakwe aali ni Wangari.

...

In a village on the slopes of Mount Kenya in East Africa, a little girl worked in the fields with her mother. Her name was Wangari.

Wangari loved being outside. In her family's food garden she broke up the soil with her machete. She pressed tiny seeds into the warm earth.

...

Wangari alitemenwe ukuba panse. Mwibala Iya tyakulya Ilya lupwa Iwabo, aleefukula umshili! ukubomfya icela. Alimbile imbuto mu mushili! uwakaba.





Inshita ya kasuba aatemenwe saana lilyafye akasuba kashilawa. Wangari aaleinuka fye nga cakuti kwafita saana icakuti umuntu tekuti amone ifimenwa. Pakuya aalepita mukashila katondo mu mabala no kuciluka imimana.

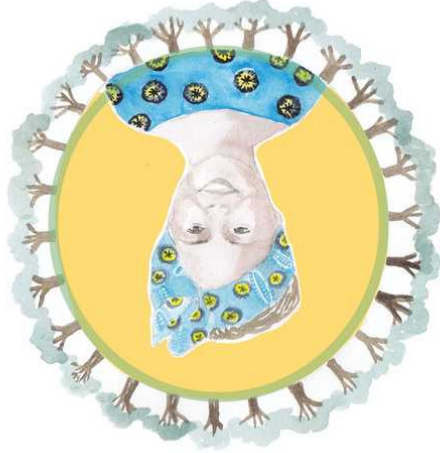
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Her favourite time of day was just after sunset. When it got too dark to see the plants, Wangari knew it was time to go home. She would follow the narrow paths through the fields, crossing rivers as she went.

Wangari afwile mu 2011, lelo kuti twatontonkanya pali ena ilyo lyonse twamona umuti uwayemba.

...

Wangari died in 2011, but we can think of her every time we see a beautiful tree.



Wangari aali na bombesha. Abantu isonde
lyonse baishile ishiba palwa kwa Wangari, kabili!
bamppeele icilambu icaya ululumbi. Citwa ukuti
"Nobel Peace Prize", kabili! aali namayo
uwantanshi mu Africa ukpokelela ici cilambu.

...

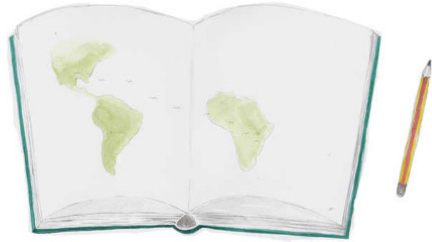
Wangari had worked hard. People all over the
world took notice, and gave her a famous prize.
It is called the Nobel Peace Prize, and she was
the first African woman ever to receive it.



Wangari aali mwana uwa cenjela kabili!
aalefwaisha ukuya ku sukulu. Lelo dawishi na
banyina balefwaya ukuti aleikala pang'anda no
kubafwa imilimo. Ilyo aafikile pa myaka
yakufyalwa cine-lubali, ndume yakwe
umukalamba aashiniine abafyashi bakwe
ukusuminisha Wangari ukuya ku sukulu.

...

Wangari was a clever child and couldn't wait to
go to school. But her mother and father wanted
her to stay and help them at home. When she
was seven years old, her big brother persuaded
her parents to let her go to school.



Aalitemenwe ukusambilila! Wangari asambilile ifyafuilako muli cila citabo abelengele. Aalibombele bwino saana pa sukulu icakuti balimwitile ku United States of America. Wangari aalitemenwe cibi! Aalefwaya ukwishibilapo infingi pa lwe sonde.

...

She liked to learn! Wangari learnt more and more with every book she read. She did so well at school that she was invited to study in the United States of America. Wangari was excited! She wanted to know more about the world.

Mukupita kwanshita, imiti ipya yalikulile na ukusanguka imishitu, na imimana yatampile ukukomkoloka nakabili. Imbila ya kwa Wangari yalisalangene mu Africa yonse. Ilelo, iminshipendwa ya miti yaalikula ukufuma kumbuto sha kwa Wangari.

...

As time passed, the new trees grew into forests, and the rivers started flowing again. Wangari's message spread across Africa. Today, millions of trees have grown from Wangari's seeds.



Pa Univesiti (isukulu likalama) ya ku America,
Wangari aalisambille ifintu ifinga ifiropa.
Aasambille palwa fimenwa nefyo fikula. Nakabill
aibukishe ifyo aakulle: ukuteya ifyangalo na
bandume yakwe mu cintelwe ca miti ya mu
mpanga shaemba isha ku Kenya.

...

At the American university Wangari learnt many
new things. She studied plants and how they
grow. And she remembered how she grew:
playing games with her brothers in the shade of
the trees in the beautiful Kenyan forests.



Wangari aalishibe ifyakucita. Afundile ba
namayo ifya kulimba imiti ukufuma ku mbuto.
Ba namayo baalishitshesha imiti na ukubomfya
ulupiya ku kusakamana indupwa shabo. Ba
namayo balitemenwe nganshi. Wangari aali
nabaafwa ukuyumfwa abamaka kabili abakosa.

...

Wangari knew what to do. She taught the
women how to plant trees from seeds. The
women sold the trees and used the money to
look after their families. The women were very
happy. Wangari had helped them to feel
powerful and strong.



Ilyo aaletwalilila amasambililo, aibukile ifyo atemenwe abena Kenya ngashi. Aalefwaya ukuti babe ne nsansa na ubuntungwa. Ukusambilila ifyafuililako kwalengele ebukishe kumwabo ku Africa.

...

The more she learnt, the more she realised that she loved the people of Kenya. She wanted them to be happy and free. The more she learnt, the more she remembered her African home.

Panuma yakupwisha amasambililo, aabweleele ku Kenya. Lelo icalo cakwe ninshi calicinja. Kwali amafamu ayakalamba mpanga yonse. Ba namayo tabaakweete inkuni shakukosesha umulilo wakwipikilapo. Abantu baali baapina na bana ne nsala.

...

When she had finished her studies, she returned to Kenya. But her country had changed. Huge farms stretched across the land. Women had no wood to make cooking fires. The people were poor and the children were hungry.