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**Kambewu: Nkhani ya Wangari  
Maathai / A Tiny Seed: The Story  
of Wangari Maathai**

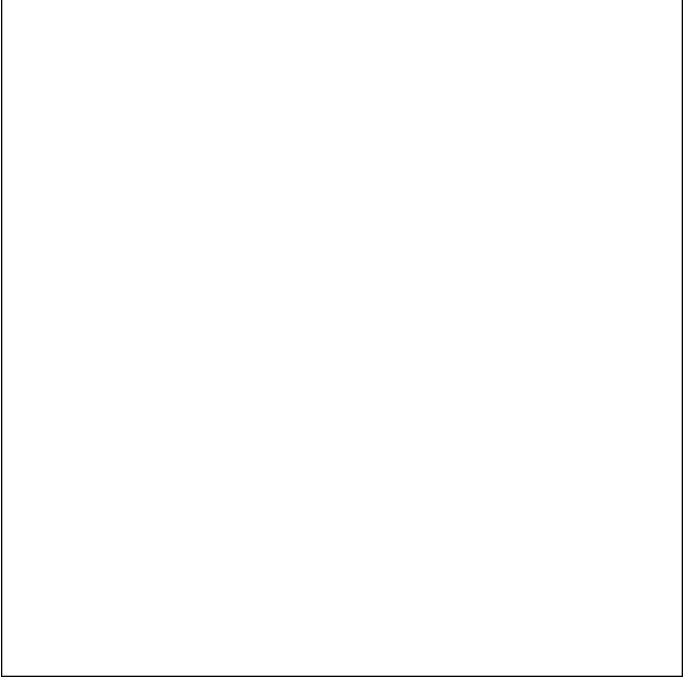
 Nicola Rijdsdijk  
 Maya Marshak  
 Gridon Mwale (ny)






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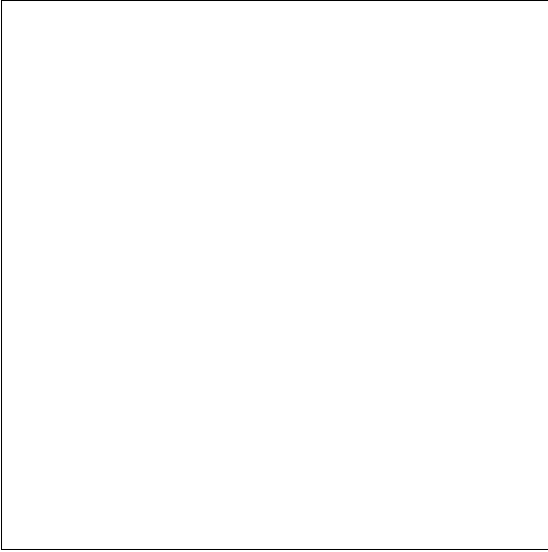
**Kambewu: Nkhani ya Wangari  
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 Chichewa  / English 



Pamudzi wina womangidwa pamatero ya phiri la Kenya kumwawa kwa Africa, Kunali kamtsikana kena dzina lake Wangari. Wangari ndi amai ake anali kugwira ntchito zaminda.

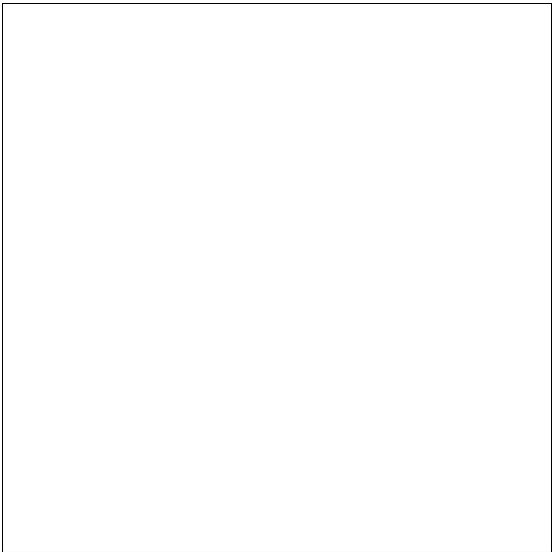
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In a village on the slopes of Mount Kenya in East Africa, a little girl worked in the fields with her mother. Her name was Wangari.

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.

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Wangari anali mtsikana wokonda kucezera pabwalo. Tisiku lina Wangari anagaula mudimba mao nabzuala tumbewu pansi pomwe panali pontha kwambiri.





Thawi imene anali kukonda kwambiri mtsikanayu tsiku lililonse inali pamene dzuwa litangolowa kumene. Ndipo mudima ukagwira chakuti zomera zamthengo zaleka kuoneka, Wangari anali kudziwa kuti thawi yopita ku nyumba yafika tsopano. Ndipo popita kunyumba anali kudzera njira zang'ombe, kuwoloka mitsinje ndi kudutsa minda mpaka kufika kwao.

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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 anamwalira mu caka ca 2011, koma timamukumbukila tikamaona mtengo wokongola uliwonse mthengo.

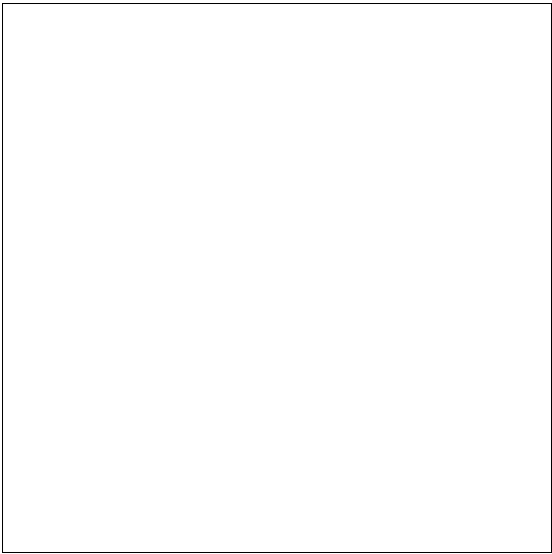
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Wangari died in 2011, but we can think of her every time we see a beautiful tree.

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.

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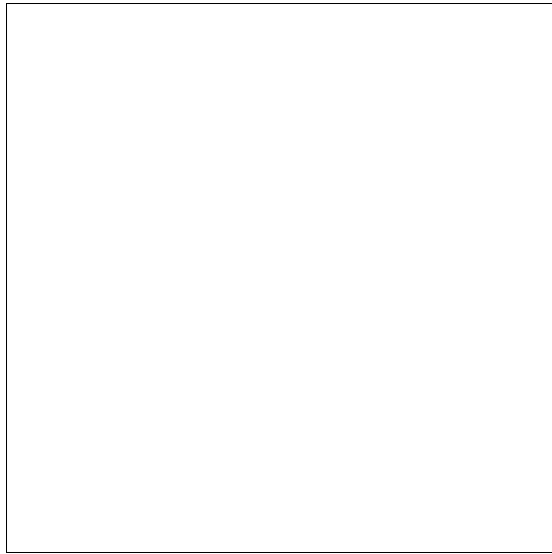
Wangari anali mwana wocenjera kwamбири ndipo anali wofunitsitsa kupita kusukulu kukaphunzira. Koma makolo ake sanafune kuti kamtsikana aka kaphunzire koma kazikhala pa nyumba ndi kugwira nchito. Pame ne Wangari anali ndi zaka 7, mukulu wake wammamuna anagonjetsa makolo awo pokambirana kuti Wangari apite kusukulu akaphunzire.



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.

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Wangari anasewenzadi mwamphanvu. Chotero kuti anthu dziko lonse lapansi anazindikila nchito yaiikula yomwe anacita, ndipo ana patidwa mpoto yodzizwika kwamбири padziko lonse lapansi. Mpoto imeneyi inali kutchedwa kuti kulimekedwa ndi Mtendere, ndipo anakhala mkazi woyamba mu Africa kulandila mpoto yotero.

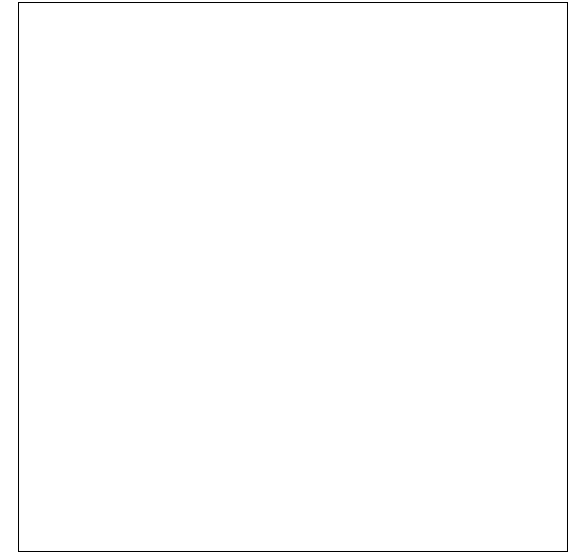




Wangari anakonda kuphunzira kwambiri chotero kuti anaphunzira kopitirira kupyolera mkuwerenga mabuku osiyanasiyana. Ndipo anakhoza kwambiri pa sukulu chotero kuti anapeza umwayi wokaphunzira ku dziko lakutali la United States of America. Wangari anasangalala kwambiri chifukwa anali kufunitsitsa kudziwa zambiri zapa dziko lapansi.

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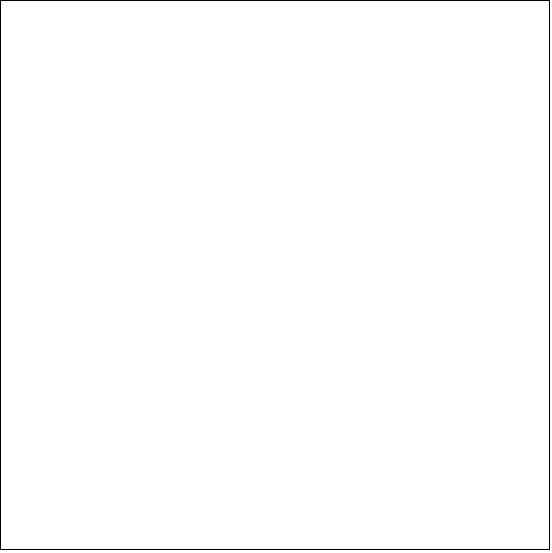
She liked to learn! Wangari learnt more and more with every book she read. She did so well at school that she was invited to study in the United States of America. Wangari was excited! She wanted to know more about the world.



Patapita zaka zambiri, mitengo zimene zinabzidalidwa zija, zinakula ndi ku panga thengo. Mitsinje inayambanso kukhala ndi madzi. Mbiri ya Wangari inafika ponseponse mu Africa. Lerolino, mitengo zamitundumitundu mamilyoni tilikuonazi zinachokera ku mbewu ya Wangari.

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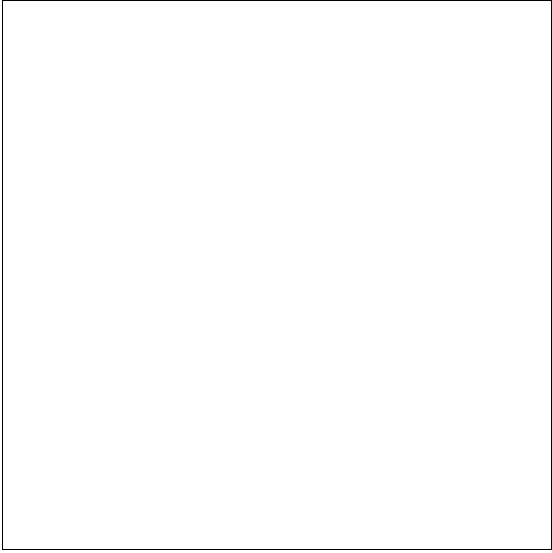
As time passed, the new trees grew into forests, and the rivers started flowing again. Wangari's message spread across Africa. Today, millions of trees have grown from Wangari's seeds.



Wangari anaphunzira zinthu zambiri pamene  
anali pa American Univeziti. Anaphunzira pa  
zomera ndi mumene zimakulira. Zimenezi  
zinamukumbutsa mumene anali kusewerera ndi  
abale ake mthunzi ya mitengo mthengo laku-  
dziko lokongola la 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 anali kudziwa chofunika kuchita kuti  
athetsa mabvuto amenewa: anaphunzitsa  
azimai kubzuala mitengo kuchokera kumbewu.  
Azimai amenewa anayamba kuguitisa mitengo  
zao zitakula ndikupeza ndalama zosamalira ma  
banja awo. Chifukwa cacimenechi azimai  
anakhala wokondwera kwamбири ndi Wangari  
amene anawa thandiza kuti akhale ndi mphanvu  
komanso olimba.

...

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.



Pamene anali kuphunzira tsiku ndi tsiku anazindikira kuti akonda anthu akwao ku Kenya. Anali kufuna kuti anthu kudziko limeneli tsiku lina akapate ufulu ndi mtendere. Ndipo anayewa dziko lakwao pamene anapitiliza ndi maphunziro. ake kwakanthawi.

...

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.



Anabwerera kudziko lakwao ku Kenya pamene anamaliza maphunziro ake ndipo nthawi imeneyi dziko la Kenya linali litasintha. Mapulazi akuluakulu anatenga malo ochuluka. Azimai anali kusowa kotheba nkhuni chifukwa mitengo kunalibe. Anthu anali osauka ndipo ana anali kuoneka anjala.

...

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.