



CR Formation in Tanzania

Short history of the Mission and CR Formation.

TANZANIA – facts (2015)

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** United Republic of Tanzania
- **FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** Republic
- **CAPITAL:** Dodoma
- **AREA:** 947,300 square kilometers
- **POPULATION:** 47,173,000
- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Kiswahili or Swahili, English
- **MONEY:** Tanzanian shilling



NATIONAL FLAG

GEOGRAPHY

- **Tanzania** is the largest country in **East Africa** and includes the islands of **Zanzibar, Pemba** and **Mafia**. Situated just south of the equator, Tanzania is bordered by the **Indian Ocean** and eight countries – **Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Malawi** and **Mozambique**.



PEOPLE & CULTURE

- Tanzania's population includes around **120 different African tribal groups**. The largest group is the **Sukuma**
- The country's earliest people were hunters and gatherers, who inhabited the land as far back as **5000BC**. Around 800AD, traders moved to the country from India, Arabia and Persia (present day Iran), creating a diverse mix of peoples and cultures.
- Today, **about 90 percent** of Tanzanians live in the **rural areas** and live off what they can grow on the land. In more recent years, however, people have started to migrate from the countryside to developing towns and cities.





Tanzania - history

- The African Great Lakes nation of **Tanzania** dates formally from **1964**, when it was formed out of the union of the much larger mainland territory of Tanganyika and the coastal archipelago of Zanzibar.
- **Tanganyika** was a colony and part of German East Africa from the 1880s to 1919, when, under the League of Nations, it became a British mandate. Tanganyika became a United Nations Trust Territory under British administration, a status it kept until its independence in 1961.
- **Zanzibar** was settled as a trading hub, subsequently controlled by the Portuguese, the Sultanate of Oman, and then as a British protectorate by the end of the nineteenth century.



Tanzania - history

- **Julius Nyerere**, independence leader and "baba wa taifa" (father of the nation), ruled the country for decades.
- Following Nyerere's retirement in 1985, various political and economic reforms began.



Servant of God Julius K. Nyerere



Butiama, 2006,
Beginning of The
Beatification Process



Religions

- Current statistics on the relative sizes of various religions in Tanzania are limited because religious questions have been eliminated from government census reports since 1967.
- Religion-related statistics for Tanzania have been regarded as notoriously biased and unreliable.
- For many years estimates have been repeated that about a third of the population each follows Islam, Christianity and traditional religions.
- A 2014 survey from the Pew Research Center found that **61% of the population are Christian, 35% are Muslim, 2% practice traditional religions and 1% are unaffiliated.**
- About 98 percent of the population in Zanzibar is Muslim. There are also active communities of other religious groups, primarily on the mainland, such as Buddhists, Hindus, Sikhs, and Bahá'ís.

Christianity

- The Christian population is largely composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants.
- Among the latter, the large number of **Lutherans** and **Moravians** point to the German past of the country while the number of **Anglicans** point to the British history of Tanganyika.
- All of them have had some influence in varying degrees from the Walokole movement (East African Revival), which has also been fertile ground for the spread of charismatic and Pentecostal groups.



Celebrating 150 years of evangelization, 2018



Cardinal John Njue shakes hands with President of Tanzania, John Magufuli in Bagamoyo
H.E. Most Rev. Marek Solczykński, Apostolic Nuncio to Tanzania.

Catholic Church Today

- Almost every Catholic parish in the **34 Dioceses** across the country has a kindergarten school; some have a primary school; and secondary schools, including seminaries. The Church runs **over 230 secondary schools** countrywide. TEC also runs **75 registered vocational training centers** that impart technical skills to young people; and **4 full-fledged Catholic universities**. The Church also runs a number of **dispensaries, health centers and hospitals** offering health services to all Tanzanians across the country.



CR in Tanzania

- Then Superior General **Fr. Sutherland Macdonald, CR** received a letter of invitation from **Bp. Justin Samba of Diocese of Musoma** in Tanzania. He saw it as a God's call and a chance for our Community and was able to convince others to this idea.
- First he visited Tanzania together with Fr. Andrzej Mądry in 2000. Then, **in 2002 the mission began.**

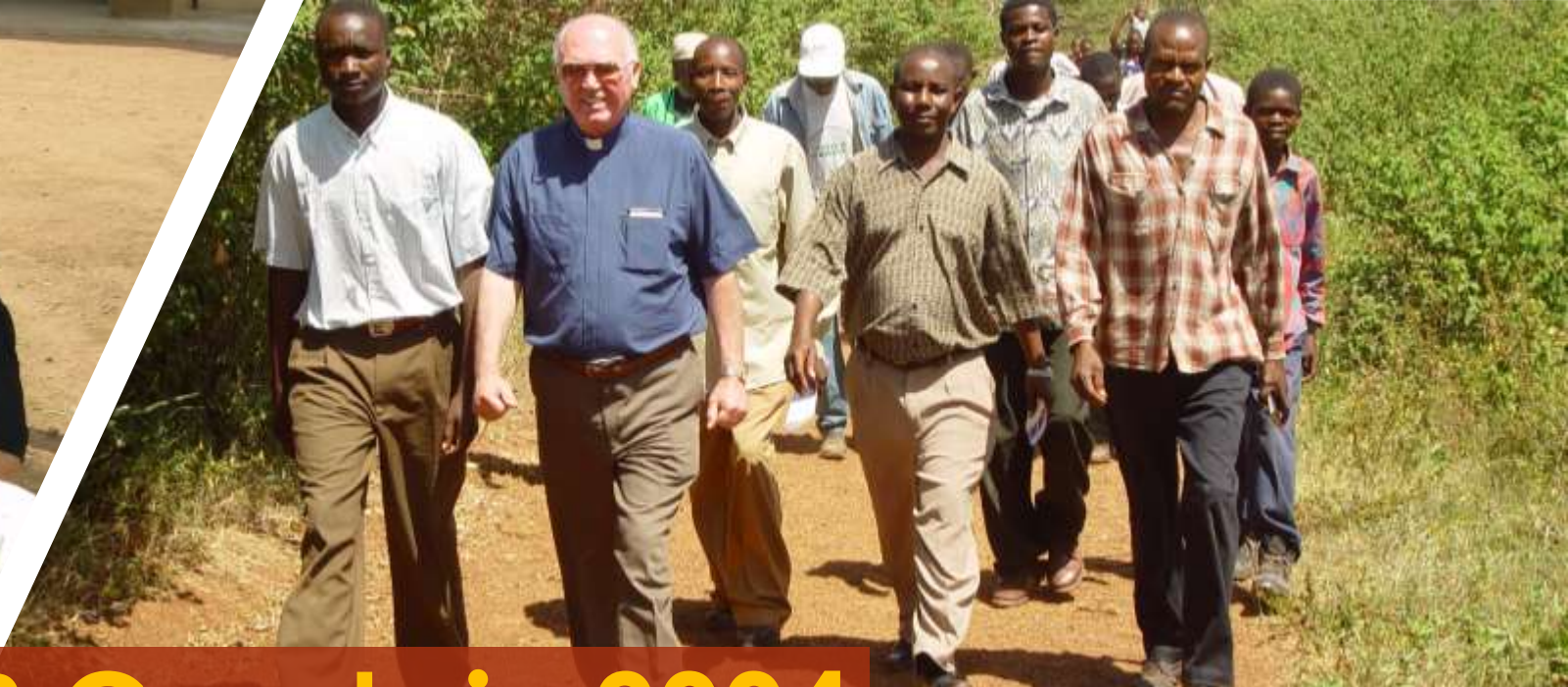


- **First CR missionary in Tanzania, Fr. Andrzej Mądry** arrived **January 14th 2002**, and after language course and a short pastoral practice was assigned as pastor of Butiama Parish September 9th.

He was joined by:

- **Fr. Andrzej Duda** in 2003
- **br. Mirosław Kłudka** in 2004.





CR Guests in 2004



Further development:

- ▶ In October 2006 two new CR missionaries arrived:
- ▶ **Fr. Sutherland MacDonald**
- ▶ and **Fr. Maciej Braun.**





- Fr. Sudie left the mission in January 2007.
- November 11th 2008 **Fr. Gregory Helminski, CR** joined our mission. He was living in Butiama Parish and teaching at Chief Wanzagi Secondary School. Unfortunately he had to leave Tanzania in May 2009.

- In 2012, Fr. Daniel Hinc, CR joined our Mission





**(previous) Superior Generals
visiting our mission**



CR formation in Tanzania

- First, there were some unsuccessful attempts.
- Proper formation program **started in 2011**, after election of Fr. Bernard Hylla and his council.
- After a short postulate, first three candidates started **novitiate** program September 15th **2011**, in **Kahangala** Parish, Arch-diocese of Mwanza.





First First Vows, 15.09.2012



Kahangala: Fr. A. Mqdry, Fr. Daniel Hinc
and two juniorists: Micheal and Moses.



Morogoro – DePaul

- After the vows, the two juniorists, Moses and Michael stayed in Kahangala and one professed seminarian John, and another postulant Denis, went with Fr. Andrzej Duda to Morogoro.
- We stayed at Vincentians formation house, De Paul Seminary for three years (2012 – 2015)

Jordan University College







- Every year we accepted new candidates.
- Also we were visited by our brothers from other parts of the world.
- Picture on the left: Fr. Phil Raily, below: two Gibsons: Jim, CR and John, OCD



January 2014:
Visit of Fr. Andrzej Gieniusz, CR



August 15th **2015**
– the beginning of the
second **novitiate in**
Buhemba Parish.
Bishop of Musoma,
Very Rev. Michael
Msonganzilla blessed
the new building,
constructed by Fr.
Maciej Braun, CR



Visit of the Superior General, Fr. Bernard Hylla, CR, Nov 2015



January 2016, the visit of Bp. Robert Kurtz, CR



Resurrection Sisters, January 2016



**August 15th, 2015
second First Vows**



Fr. Evandro led the retreat for the novices and received their vows as delegate of the superior general.

Resurrection Formation House Morogoro

- While still staying in De Paul Seminary, in March 2014 we were able to finalize the purchase of a plot, about one acre.
- First we planted there some trees.





June – September 2016

- Before the end of the year of novitiate, Fr. Maciej went to Morogoro with some workers and within 4 months they were able to finalize the construction of the first building and of the chapel of our formation house.







September 24th,
2016,
we moved in.



In 2017 with the financial help of O-K Province we completed the construction with the second building.



September 23rd, 2017

The blessing and official inauguration of the
Resurrection Formation House



Fr. Paul Voisin, CR



Bp. Telesphore Mkude

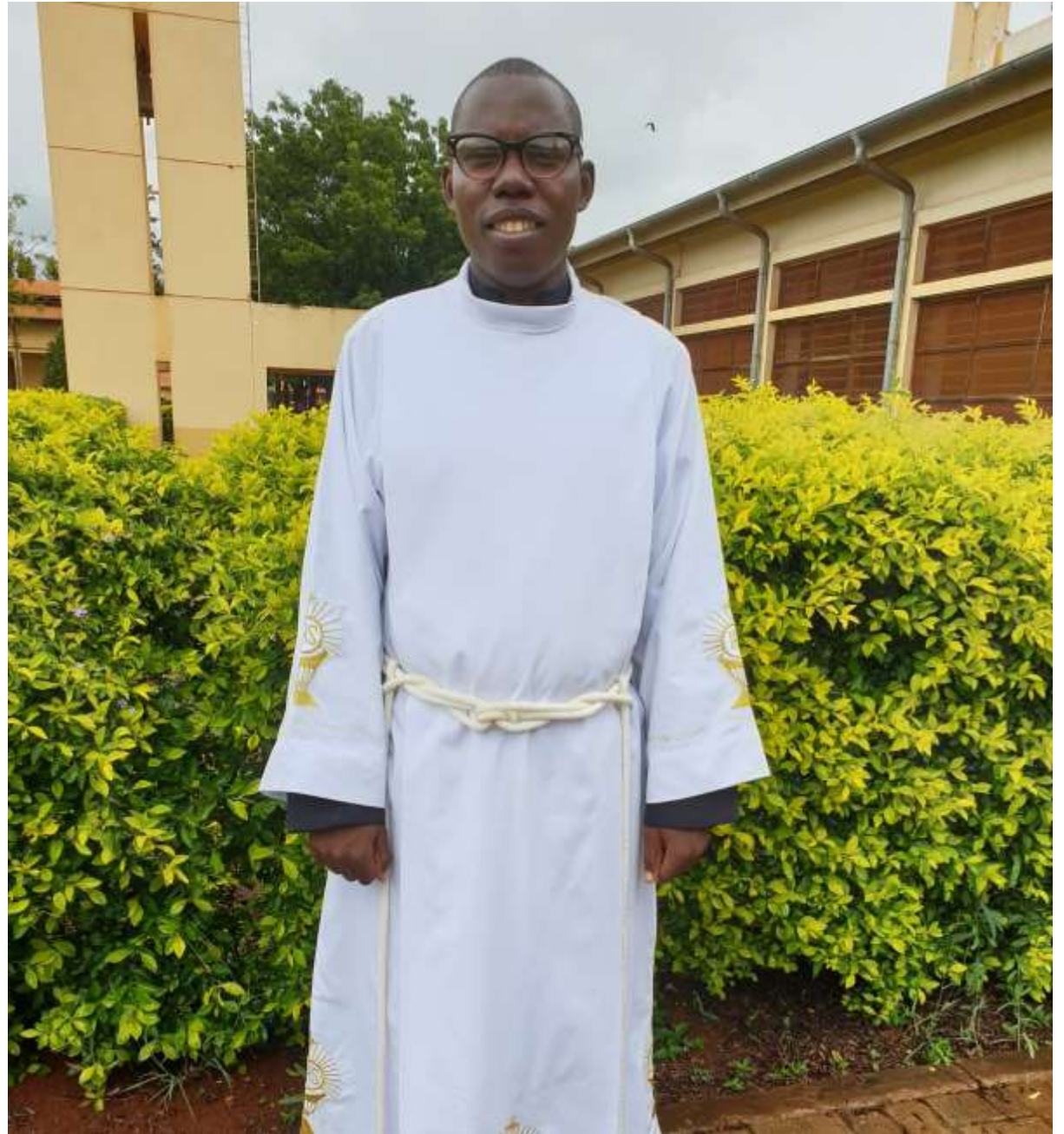
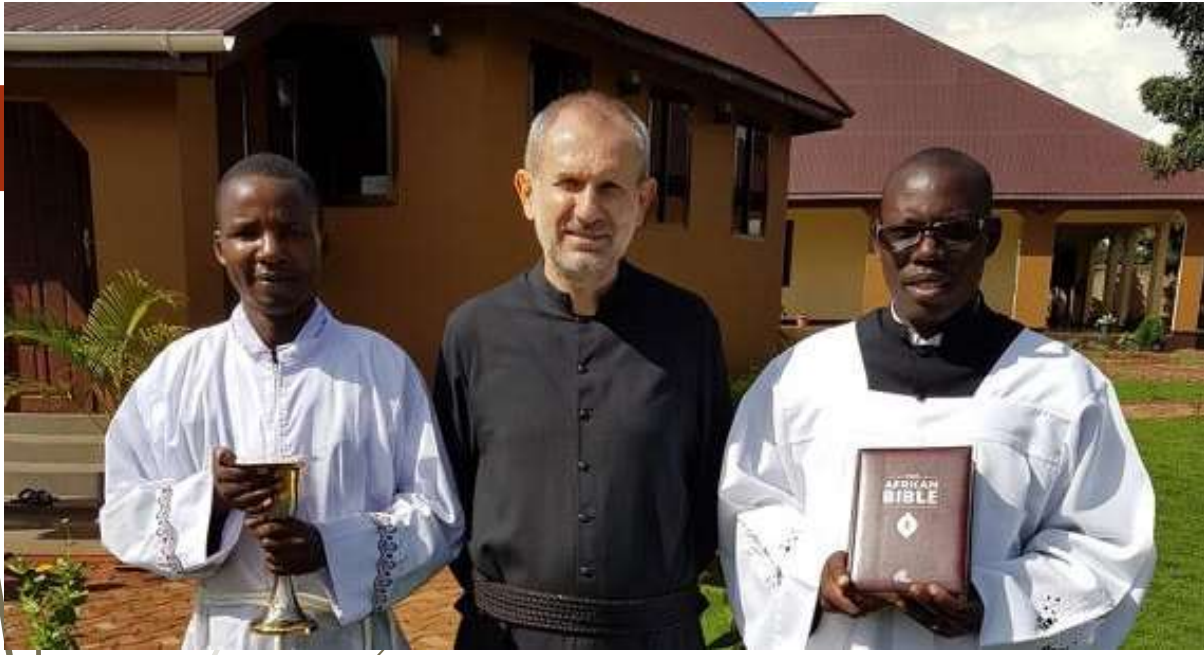


Fr. John Gibson, OCD













Some of this year candidates



Gratitude



- God is great and the Risen Lord is truly generous to us;
- Where we are now, it's only by His grace;
- Support from General Curia and form brothers around the world is great and encouraging;
- I believe it's God's will and plan, the growth of CR in Africa;
- We are not only giving, but receiving and learning a lot; it's not simply our gift, but Risen Christ's gift and blessing to us (as community and as individuals).



Some challenges:

- **The lack of personnel** resulting in impossibility to organize regular formation, at all stages;
- **Our** (Tanzanian missionaries) **living**, which is not a proper model of religious life (community, obedience, poverty);
- **Local Christian formation** is still at a low level and in effect candidates also;
- **Very poor society**, those entering obtain huge social promotion;
- **Low level of education**;
- **“Survival mode”** of some candidates;
- **Differences in mentality**;



SALA YA UFUFUKO

Ee Bwana Mfufuka,
uliye njia, kweli na uzima,
utufanye kuwa wafuasi waaminifu
wa roho ya ufufuko wako.
Utuwezeshe kuumbika upya
ndani mwetu;
kufia nafsi zetu ili wewe
uweze kuishi ndani mwetu.
Maisha yetu yawe alama
ya upendo wako
wenye uwezo wa kubadilisha.
Ututumie kama chombo
mkononi mwako
kufanya upya jamii;
kuwapatia maisha na upendo wako
na kuwaongoza kwa Kanisa lako.
Tunakuomba hayo Bwana Yesu,
unayeishi na kutawala pamoja na Baba
katika umoja na Roho Mtakatifu,
Mungu daima na milele.

Amina.

**Resurrection Prayer
In Swahili**