

The Hoffmann Post

We discover the world – Kids Voices for 2030
 SDGs – Children’s Rights – Namibia

Our Rights, Our World!

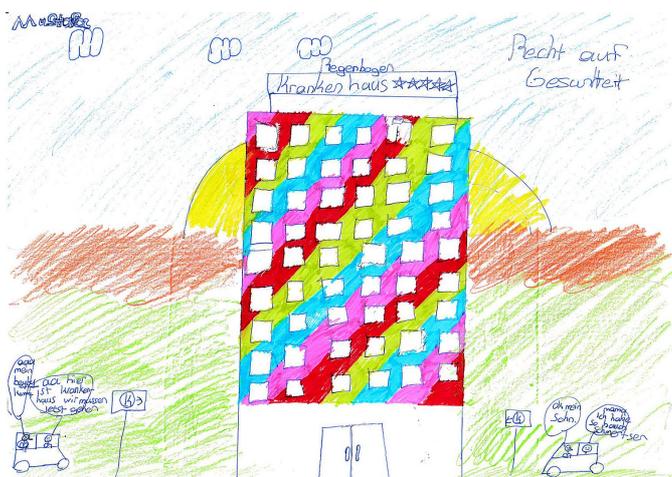
We are the welcome class, and in our first issue we talk about children’s rights and the lives of children in Namibia. We show what children need to live and learn well, for example school, health, protection, and the right to have a say. You will also learn interesting facts about Namibia.

Children’s Rights

Children’s Rights – So children can live well

In the past, many children were not treated well. They had to work, could not go to school, or were not protected. That is why children’s rights were created, so children all over the world can live safely and fairly.

Children’s rights were agreed on 20 November 1989 by the United Nations. There are 54 children’s rights, and they apply to all children.



The most important children's rights:

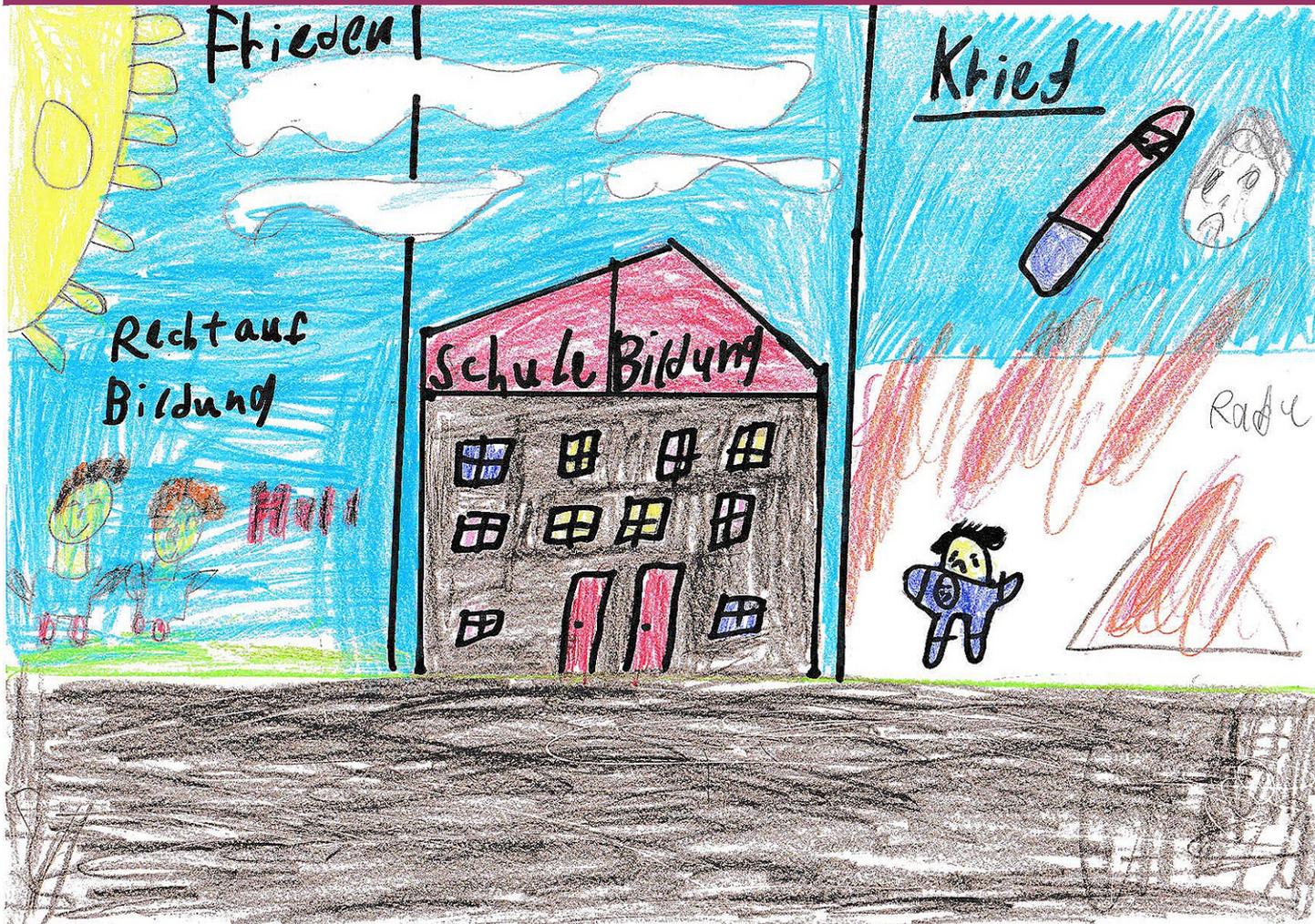
1. The right to life and health
2. The right to education
3. The right to protection from violence
4. The right to play and leisure
5. The right to family and love
6. The right to freedom of expression
7. The right to equality
8. The right to peace
9. The right to participation

We find some children’s rights particularly important. The right to education is important because all children should and have the right to go to school. The right to health is important because every child needs a doctor when they are sick. The right to play and leisure is important because children need time to play and rest.

We believe: children’s rights help children grow up healthy, safe, and happy.

Authors: Amyra, Mustafa, Armin

Children's Rights



The Right to Education

The right to education means that all children can go to school. There we learn to read, write, and count. School helps us discover new things and prepare for our future.

In Namibia, school is compulsory and free. That means all children should go to school.

But some children in Namibia still cannot go to school. Many live in the countryside and have long distances to travel. School materials, clothes, or shoes are often too expensive. Some children must work, for example in shops or factories. Others collect waste or beg to support their families. So sometimes there is no time for school.

We think: every child has the right to learn. All children should have the chance to go to school and follow their dreams.

Authors: Amyra, Mustafa, Armin

The Right to Education – short version

All children can learn – no matter where they live

School means learning to read, write, and count

In many countries, like Namibia, school is free

Some children have long ways to school or no money for materials

Education helps children build their future

Children's Rights

What do children need for a good life?

Hello, I am Amin. I asked my classmates: What do children need for a good life?

Radu says: Children need a doctor when they are sick. They need parents, time to play, and a safe place. Children should not have to work. They need food, clothes, respect, and education.

Amira says: Children need their parents and enough food. They need water, play, a family, and lots of love. They also need a home and a school to learn.

Get Involved: Here's How You Can Support Children's Rights

- Be kind and fair to other children.
- Help if someone is being excluded or bullied.
- Speak up if something is unfair.
- Listen to others and respect their ideas.
- Advocate for all children to be able to play and learn together.

Children's rights start with you and me!



I think: children also need good clothes. All children should be treated equally. They need parents, a home, a school, and free time. Peace and safety are also important so children can grow up happy.



We agree: Children need love, protection, education and opportunities for the future.

Authors: Radu, Armin, Amyra



Namibia

Our partner country:

Namibia

Namibia is located in southern Africa. The country is almost as large as Germany and Poland combined. Approximately 2.6 million people live in Namibia.

The capital city is Windhoek, with a population of about 460,000. Other well-known cities include Walvis Bay and Swakopmund.

Namibia's neighboring countries are Angola, Zambia, Botswana, and South Africa. To the west lies the Atlantic Ocean.

Many languages are spoken in Namibia. The most important language is English. Many people also speak Afrikaans, German, and Oshiwambo. The currency in Namibia is the Namibian dollar.

The flag has the colors blue, green, red, white and yellow. Blue represents the sky and the sea. Green represents nature. Red represents people. White represents peace. The yellow sun represents life.

Landscape and Nature

Namibia has deserts, mountains, and vast plains. The Namib Desert is particularly famous. It is very old and often very hot. In the north lies Etosha National Park, home to many wild animals.

Animals in Namibia

Namibia is home to many wild animals, such as elephants, zebras, leopards, lions, flamingos, vultures, and crocodiles. Antelopes, springboks, ostriches, and desert snakes also live there.

Food in Namibia

Many people enjoy eating maize porridge with vegetables, meat, or beans. Sometimes fried caterpillars are also eaten. There is plenty of fruit such as melons, oranges, and bananas, as well as vegetables like pumpkins, potatoes, and tomatoes. Some people also like Black Forest cherry cake.

Namibia at a Glance

1. **Continent:** Africa
2. **Population:** approx. 2.6 million people
3. **Capital:** Windhoek
4. **Size:** almost as large as Germany and Poland combined
5. **Languages:** English, Afrikaans, German, Oshiwambo
6. **Currency:** Namibian Dollar
7. **Landscape:** Deserts, mountains, and vast plains
8. **Animals:** Elephants, zebras, lions, leopards, and many more
9. **Special Feature:** The San people have lived there for a very long time



Special fact

In Namibia, people from the San ethnic group still live today. They were the first people in this country. Scientists say they are among the oldest peoples on Earth.

Authors: Mikurab, Hoang, Radu

Namibia

Our video call with Windhoek

What is a typical school day like in Berlin, and what is it like at **Holy Cross Convent Primary School** in Windhoek? In our video conference, we talked about school hours, breaks, food, holidays, the weather, and favorite games.

What time does your school start?

Welcome class: Our school day starts at 7:50.

Partner class: Our school starts shortly after 7 a.m.



When does school end?

Welcome class: Usually at 2 p.m., sometimes at 3 p.m. -

Partner class: Our school ends early Afternoon, around 1 p.m.

How many breaks do you have during the school day?

Welcome Class: We have two breaks.

Partner Class: We also have two breaks.

What subjects do you have?

Welcome Class: We have German, math, English, PE, art, and music, for example. Sometimes we also have additional support/tutoring.

Partner Class: We also have German and other languages, math and English, as well as art, music, PE, religion, and computer/technology.

Is there food at school?

Welcome Class: Yes, there is food at school.

Partner class: Many bring food from home, and there's also a kiosk.

Do you have a cafeteria?

Welcome class: Yes. We often get a card and can use it to get food, like soup or pasta.

Partner class: In our class, many eat food they've brought from home or buy something at the kiosk.

What time do you go to bed?

Welcome class: Some go to bed around 10 p.m., but many go earlier.

Partner class: Some of our students go to bed as early as 10 p.m.



What season is it where you are, and what's the weather like?

Partner class: It's summer where we are. The seasons aren't always so clear; often, you mainly notice summer and winter.

How cold does it get where you are in winter? Do you have snow?

Partner class: It can get down to -10 degrees Celsius, but it's usually more like -2 to -4 degrees. We hardly ever get snow.

How hot does it get in summer?

Partner class: In the capital, it's often around 35 degrees Celsius. In the desert, it can even get up to 45 degrees.

What time is it where you are right now?

Welcome class: It was 11:40 a.m. where we were.

Partner class: It's 10:40 a.m. where we were, so there's a one-hour difference.

Namibia

Do you have something like "class duties" or a "class council"?

Welcome class: Yes, we have class duties (e.g., wiping the board, tidying up) and a class council if there are problems or ideas.

Partner class: We have older students (e.g., from grade 7) who help out as substitutes. The younger students can share their ideas with them, and then they discuss them.



What do you do after school and what games do you like?

Welcome class: Many play soccer after school or are at home on their phones playing Roblox.

Partner class: Games like Roblox and Minecraft are also popular here.



Many thanks to the students of **Holy Cross Convent Primary School** in Windhoek for the wonderful video conference! It was fascinating to hear what your schools have in common and what's completely different. We're already looking forward to the next meeting and send warm greetings from Berlin!

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