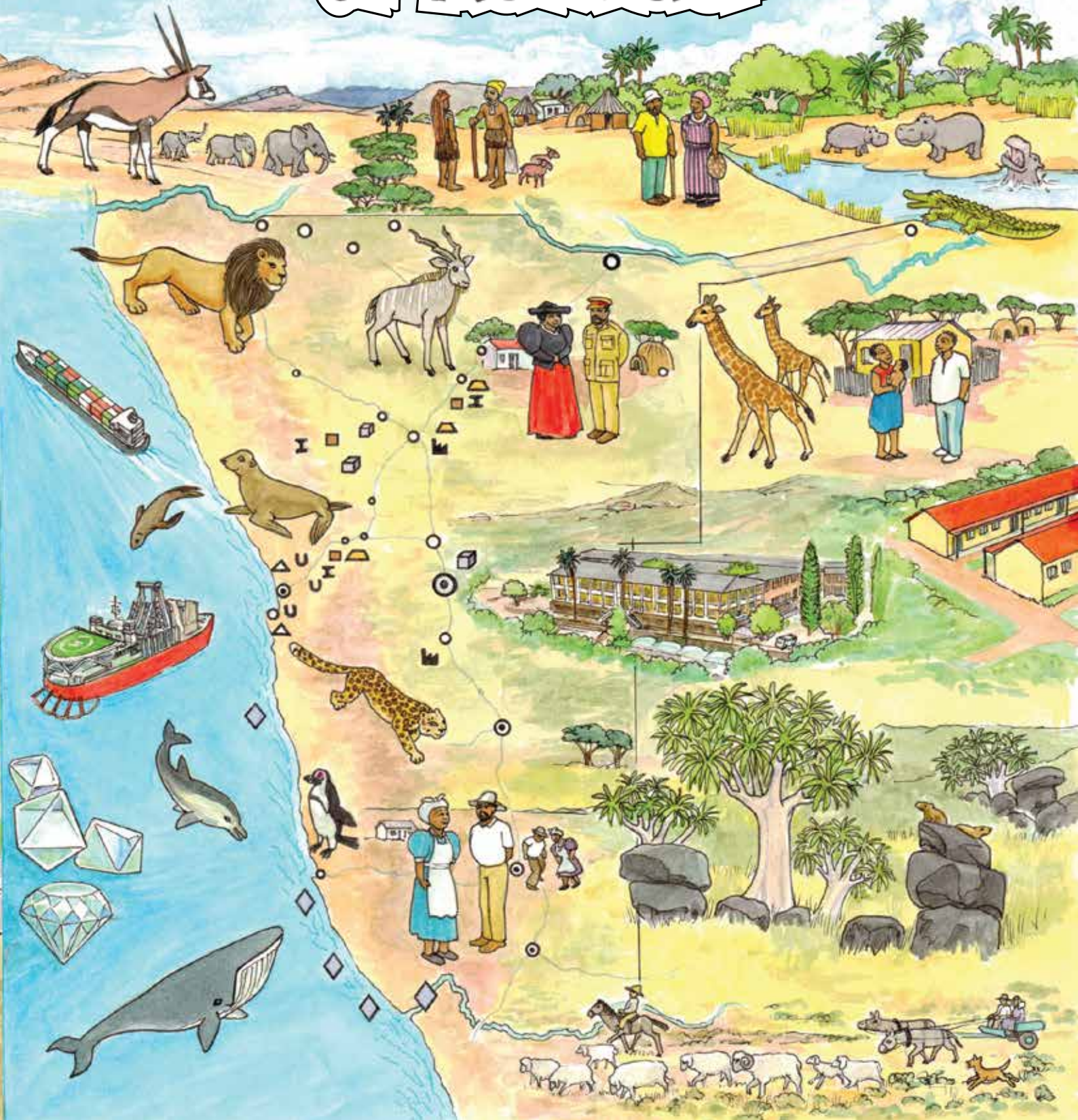




My Children's Picture Atlas of Namibia



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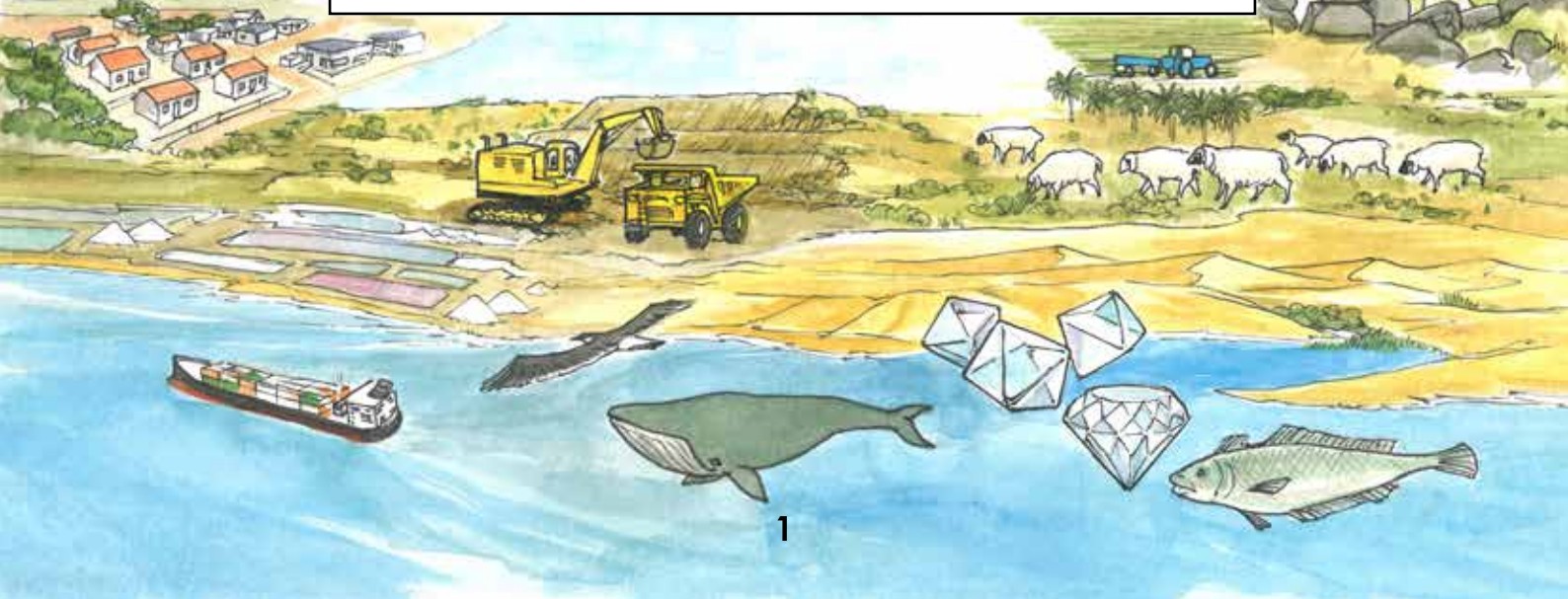
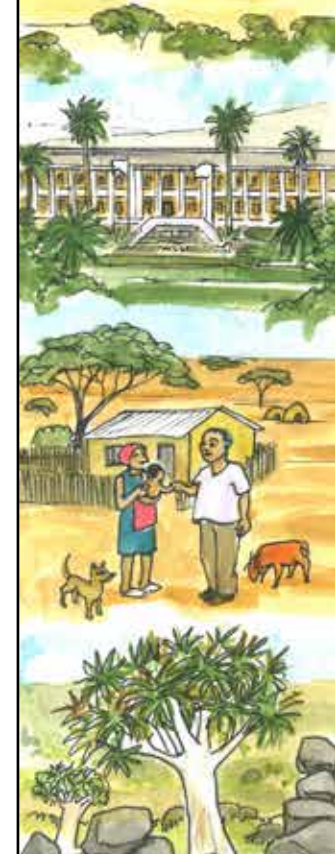
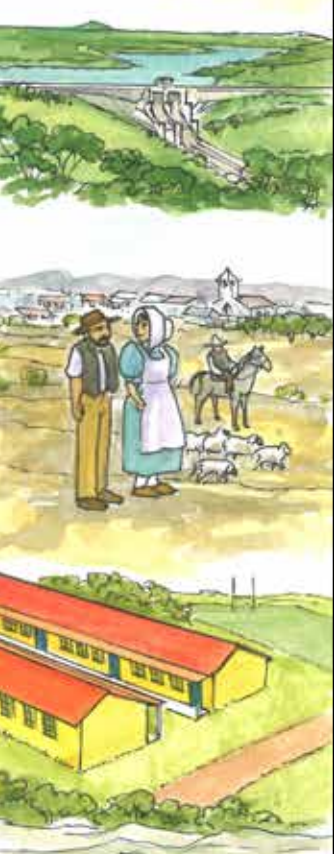


My Children's Picture Atlas of Namibia



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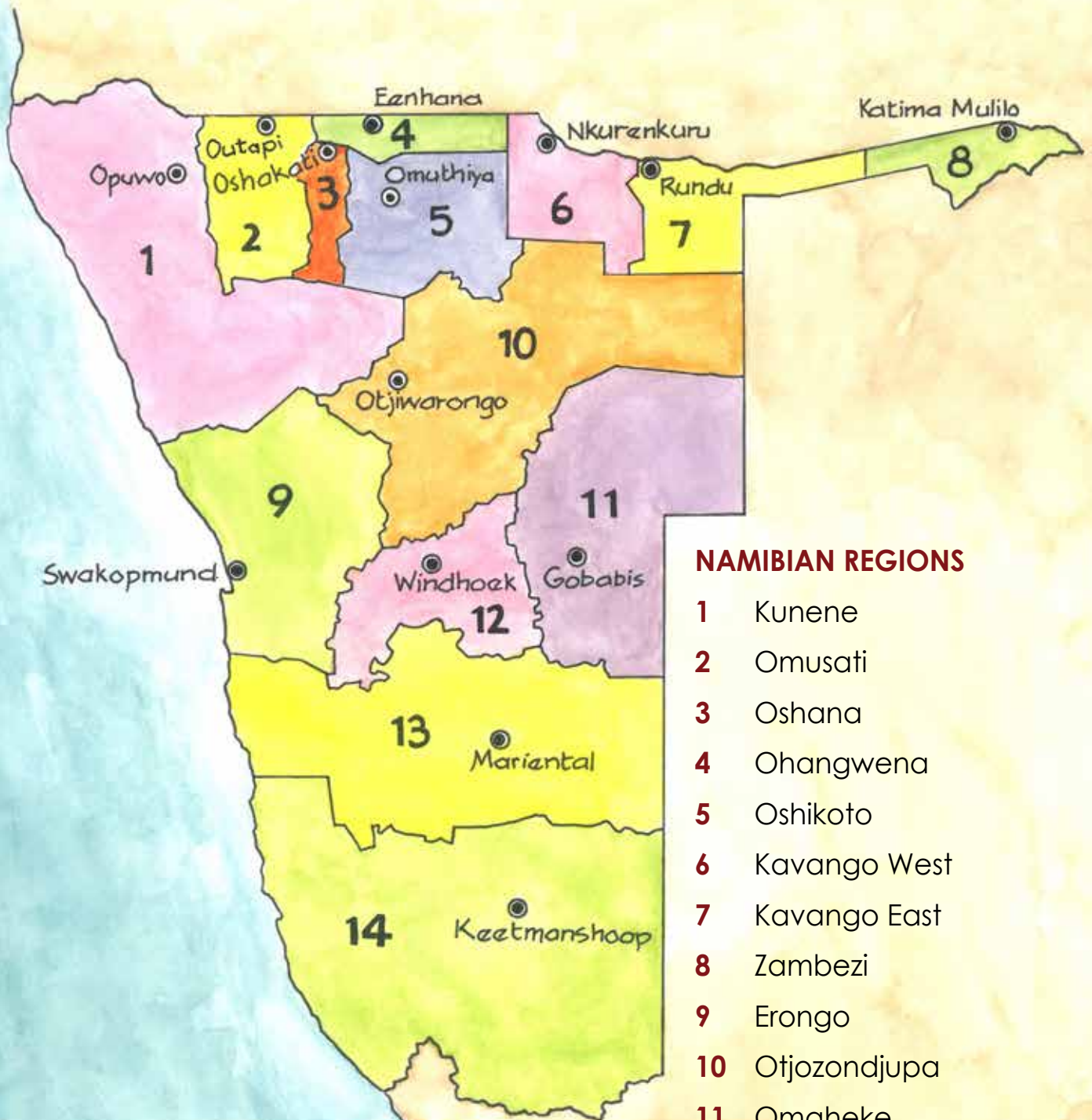
The country: Namibia

Namibia is a beautiful country in the southern part of the African continent. There are 54 countries in Africa. Namibia is the 15th biggest country in Africa. Namibia lies next to the Atlantic Ocean. On the other side of Africa is the Indian Ocean.



Regions

Namibia is divided into 14 regions, this helps government to provide services to the people. Some of these services are: providing water, schools, hospitals, police and all other government institutions or offices effective in serving the people living in each region. In every region there is a big town. In these big towns, big government regional offices can be found.

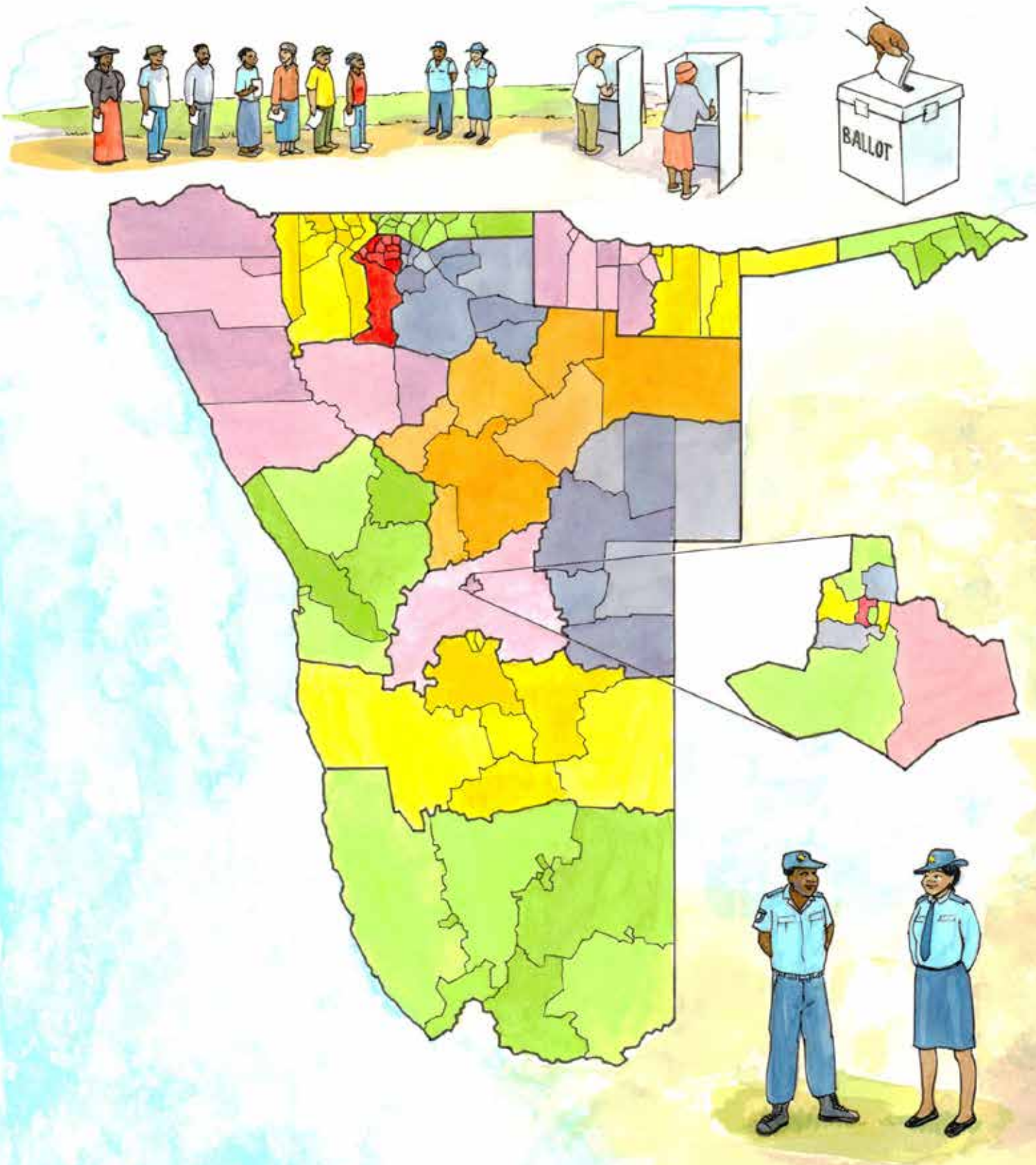


NAMIBIAN REGIONS

- 1 Kunene
- 2 Omusati
- 3 Oshana
- 4 Ohangwena
- 5 Oshikoto
- 6 Kavango West
- 7 Kavango East
- 8 Zambezi
- 9 Erongo
- 10 Otjozondjupa
- 11 Omaheke
- 12 Khomas
- 13 Hardap
- 14 //Kharas

Regions

All regions are divided into constituencies. Each constituency covers a particular area and the councillor for each constituency is there to look after the interests and well-being of all the people who live in that constituency.



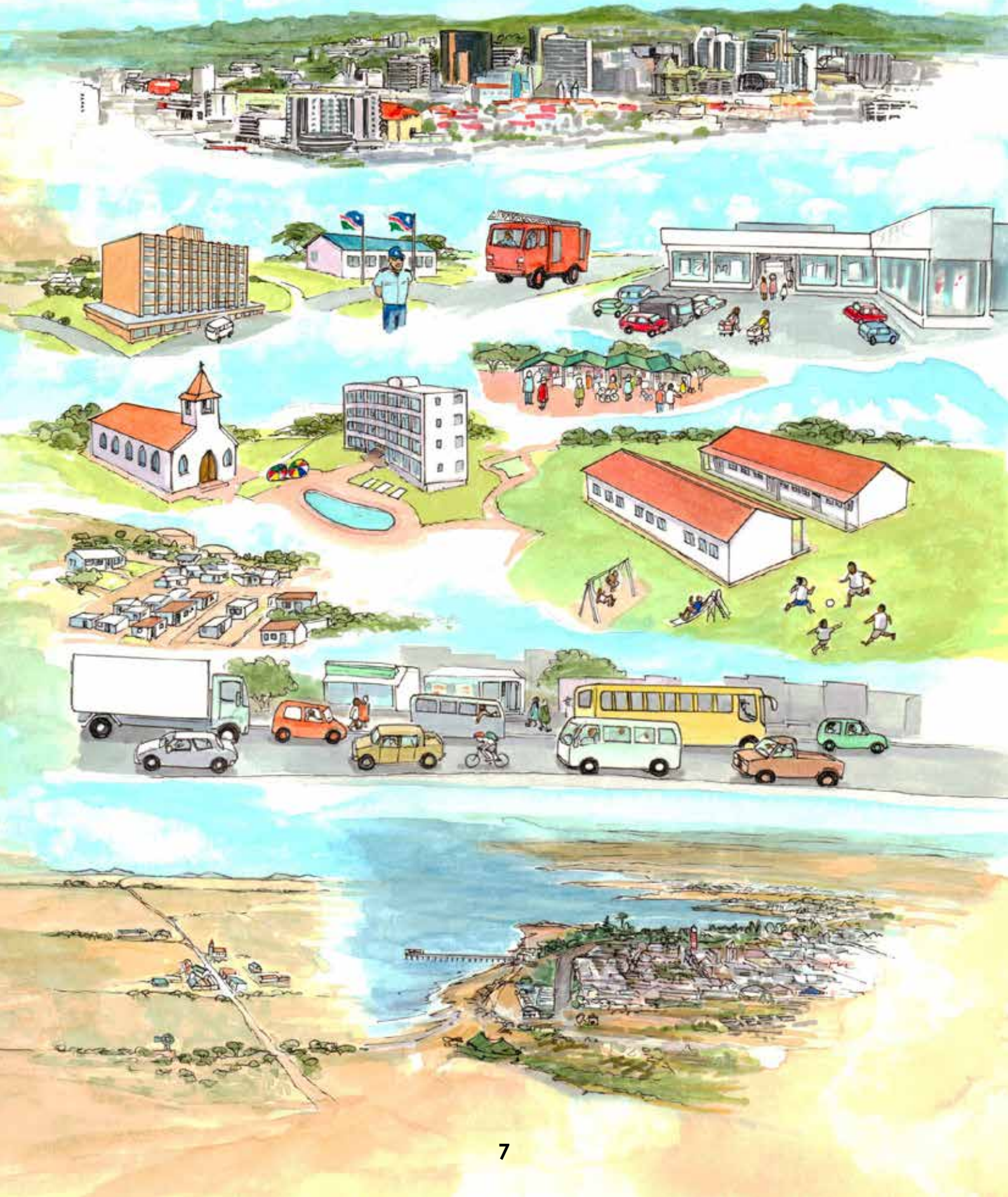


Towns

There are many towns in Namibia. Some are big and some are small, some have many people, but some have few people. Because the country is very big, big towns are very far from one another and sometimes it can take eight to ten hours to drive between them; there are lots of small towns in between that are also growing into becoming bigger towns.



Towns are growing very quickly as more and more people go and live in them. Some villages are even developing into towns where there are shops, schools and clinics.



People

Namibia is special because it has lots of different people. They live in different parts of the country.

Some are farmers...



...some livestock farmers move from one place to another – mostly looking for grazing for their animals...



...some work in offices...



...and some have shops.



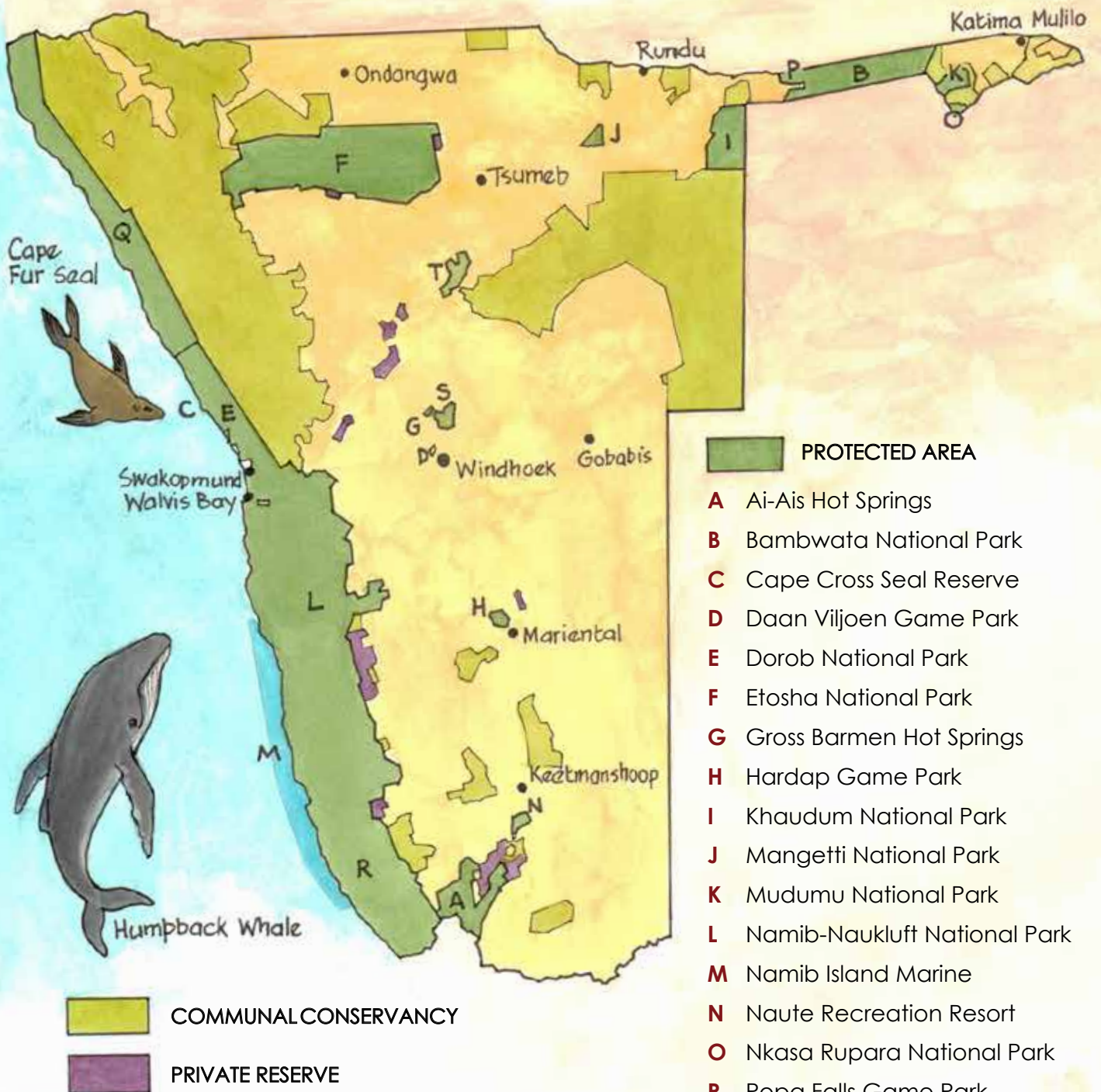
Namibian people speak different languages and they are divided into language groups, such as Aawambo, San, Kavangos, Hereros, Damaras, Namas, Zambezians, Basters, Tswanas, Afrikaners, Germans and English.



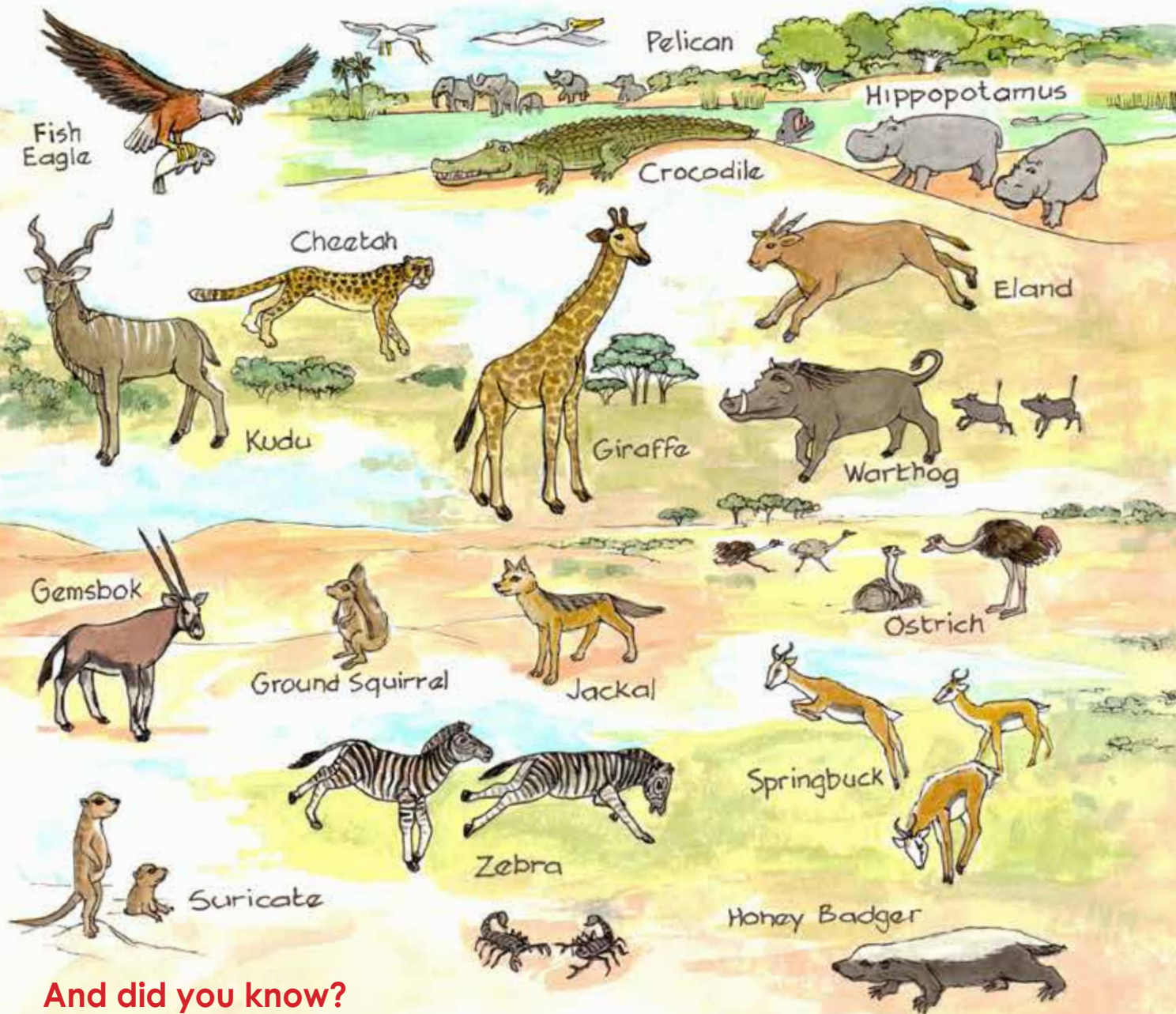
English is the official language that helps the people to communicate everywhere when they move around different areas of the country, as they meet new people and make new friends.

Wildlife

Namibia is home to many species of wild animals. There are 20 national parks and protected areas in Namibia, which help to protect and preserve nature.



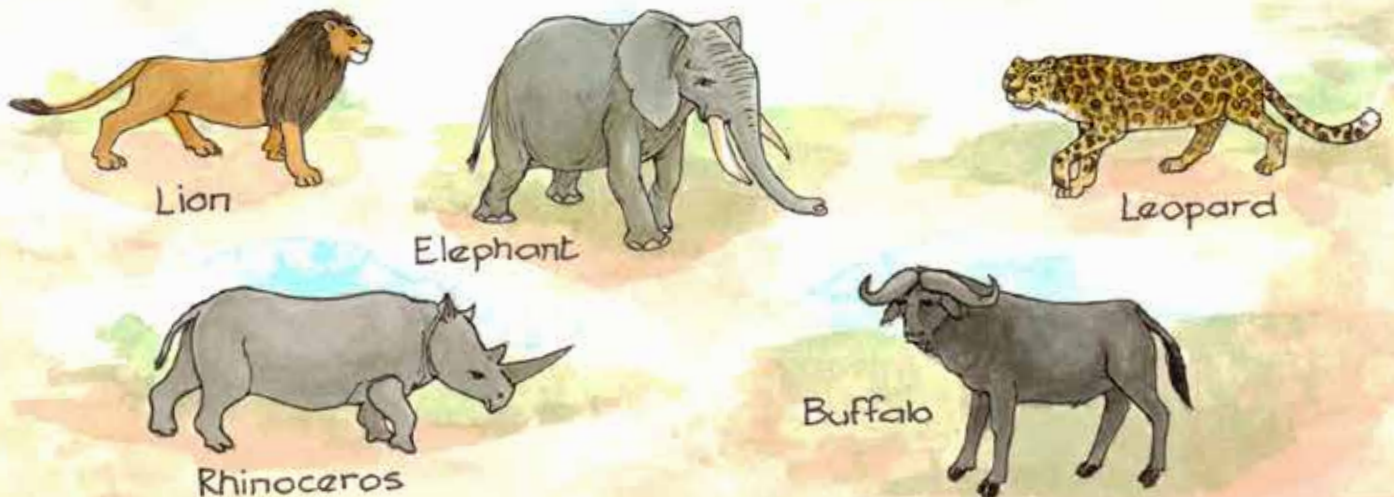
National parks are places where the environment and natural inhabitants such as animals, plants, birds and insects are protected.



And did you know?

The BIG FIVE animals are found in Namibia.

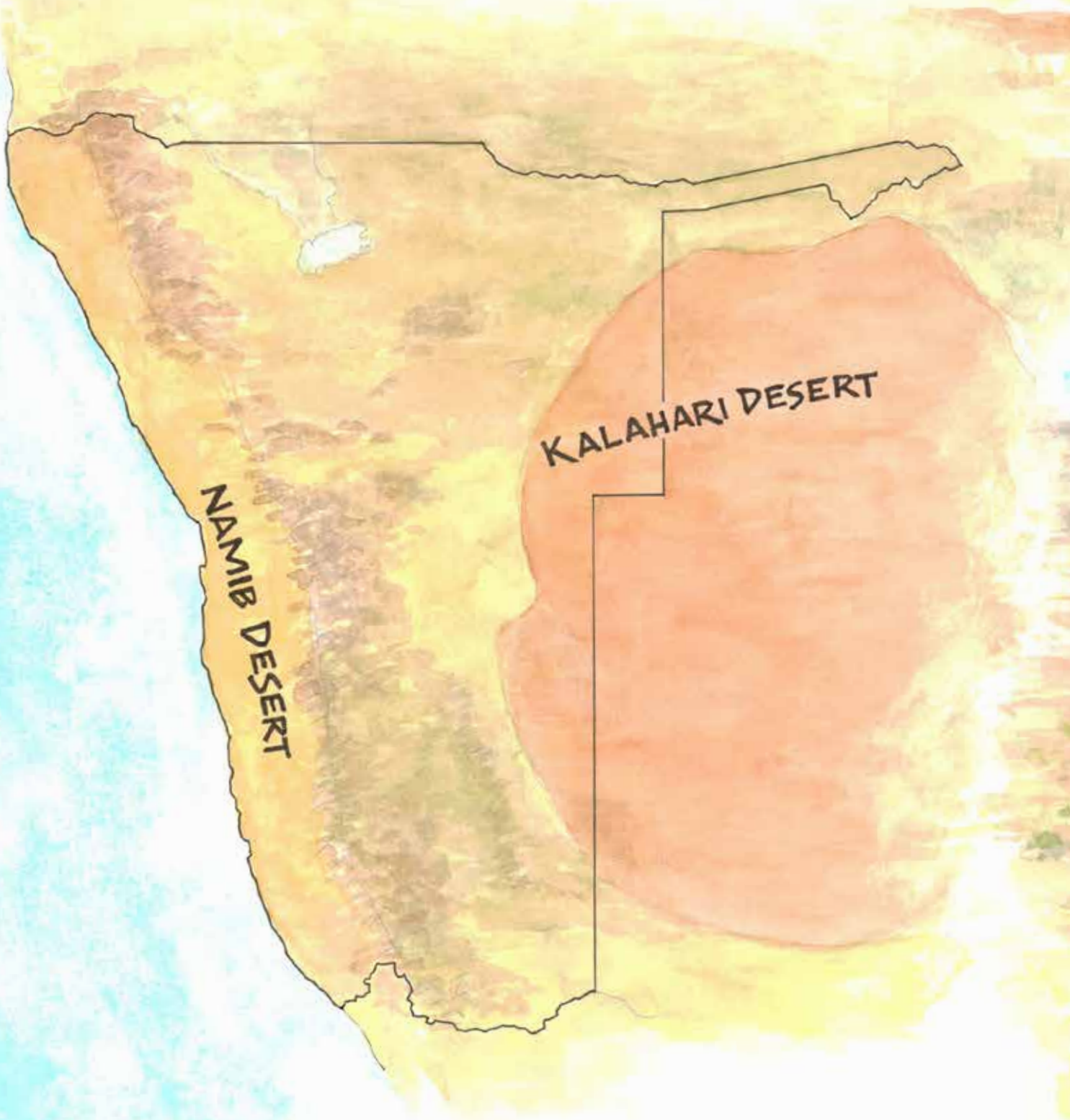
These are: lion, leopard, elephant, rhino and buffalo.

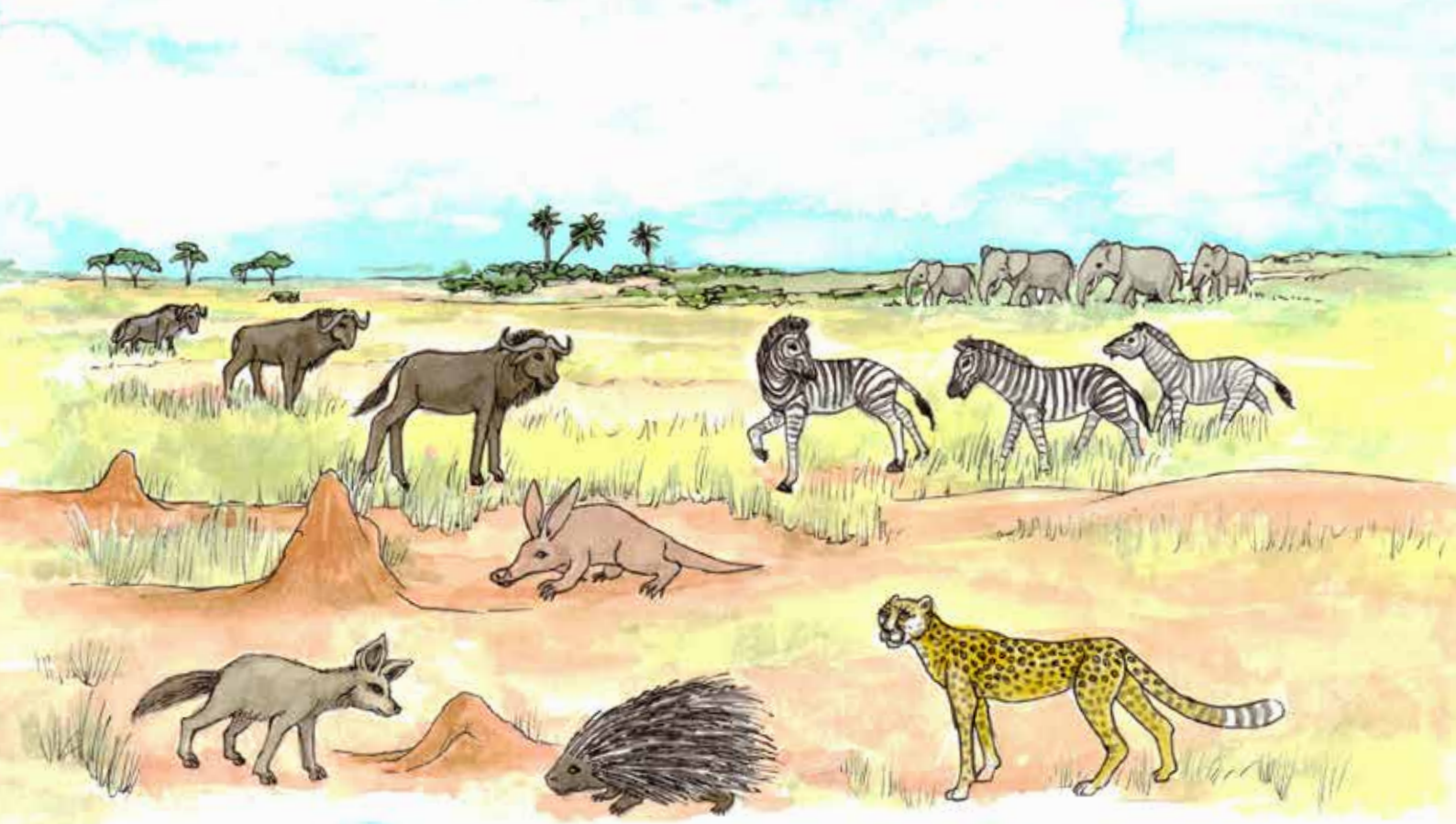


Geology and Geography

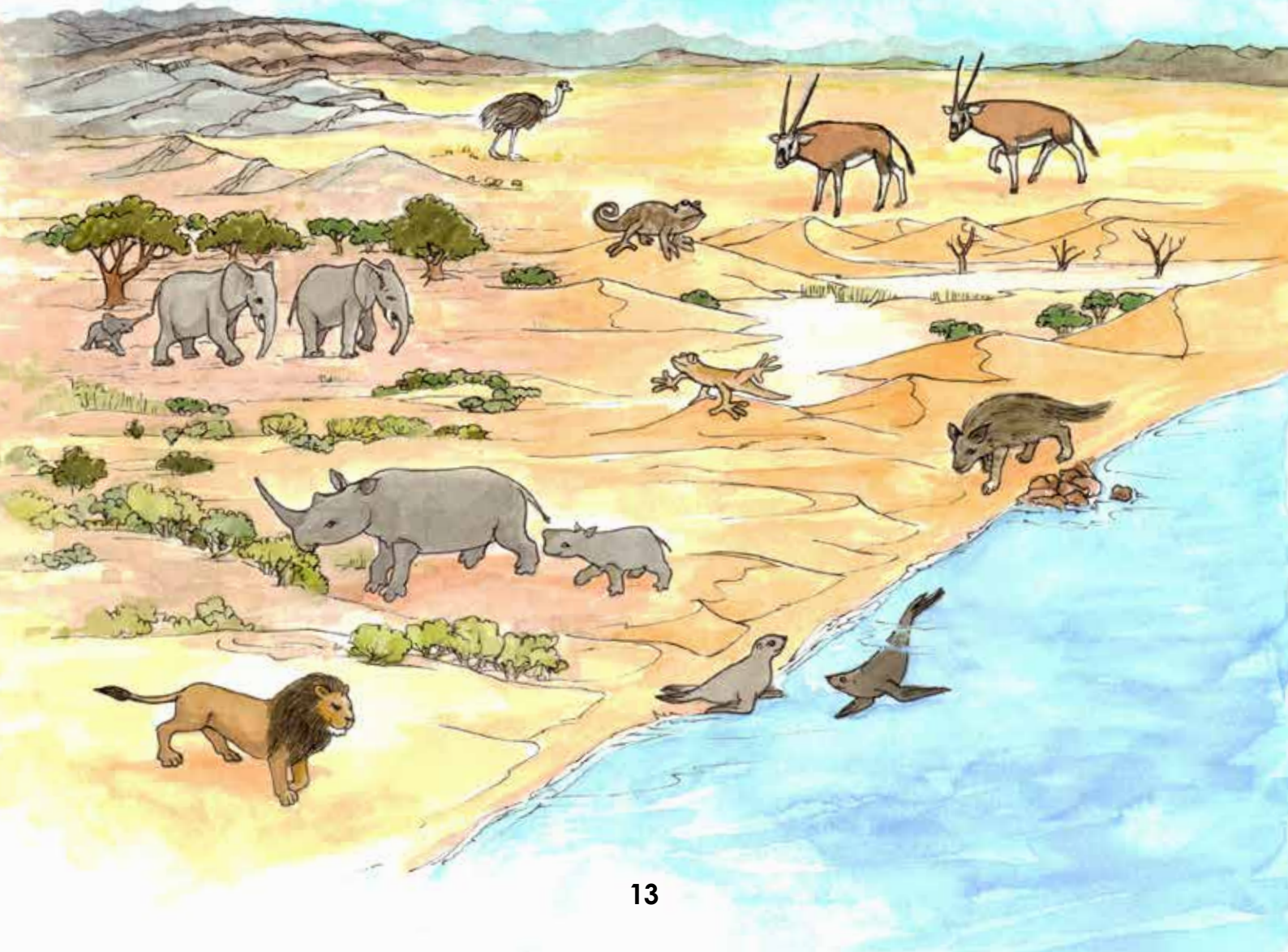
The Desert

Namibia is a dry country, with very little rainfall. The Namib Desert is found in Namibia and is millions of years old. The country's name comes from this desert. Namibia was named by a man called Professor Mburumba Kerina.





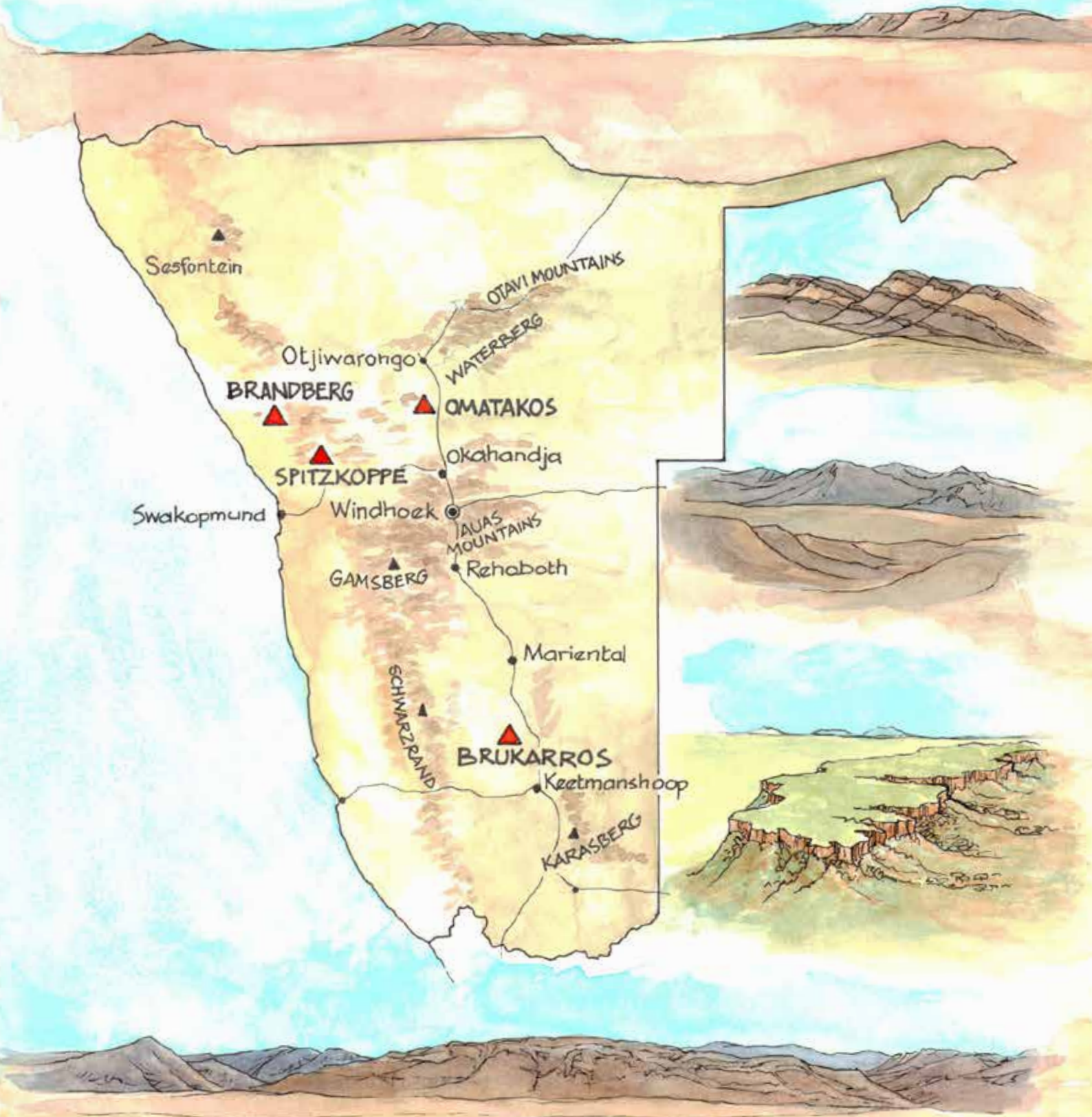
The Kalahari Desert is the largest single area of sand in the world, and a lot of it is in Namibia. It is very flat and very sandy.



The Mountains

Namibia has many mountains and most of them are named. These include the Brandberg, Spitzkoppe, Omatakos and Brukarros.

The Brandberg is the highest mountain in Namibia.



BRANDBERG

OMATAKOS

SPITZKOPPE

BRUKARROS

In some areas there are mountains and rocks with special rock paintings and engravings, which are many thousands of years old.

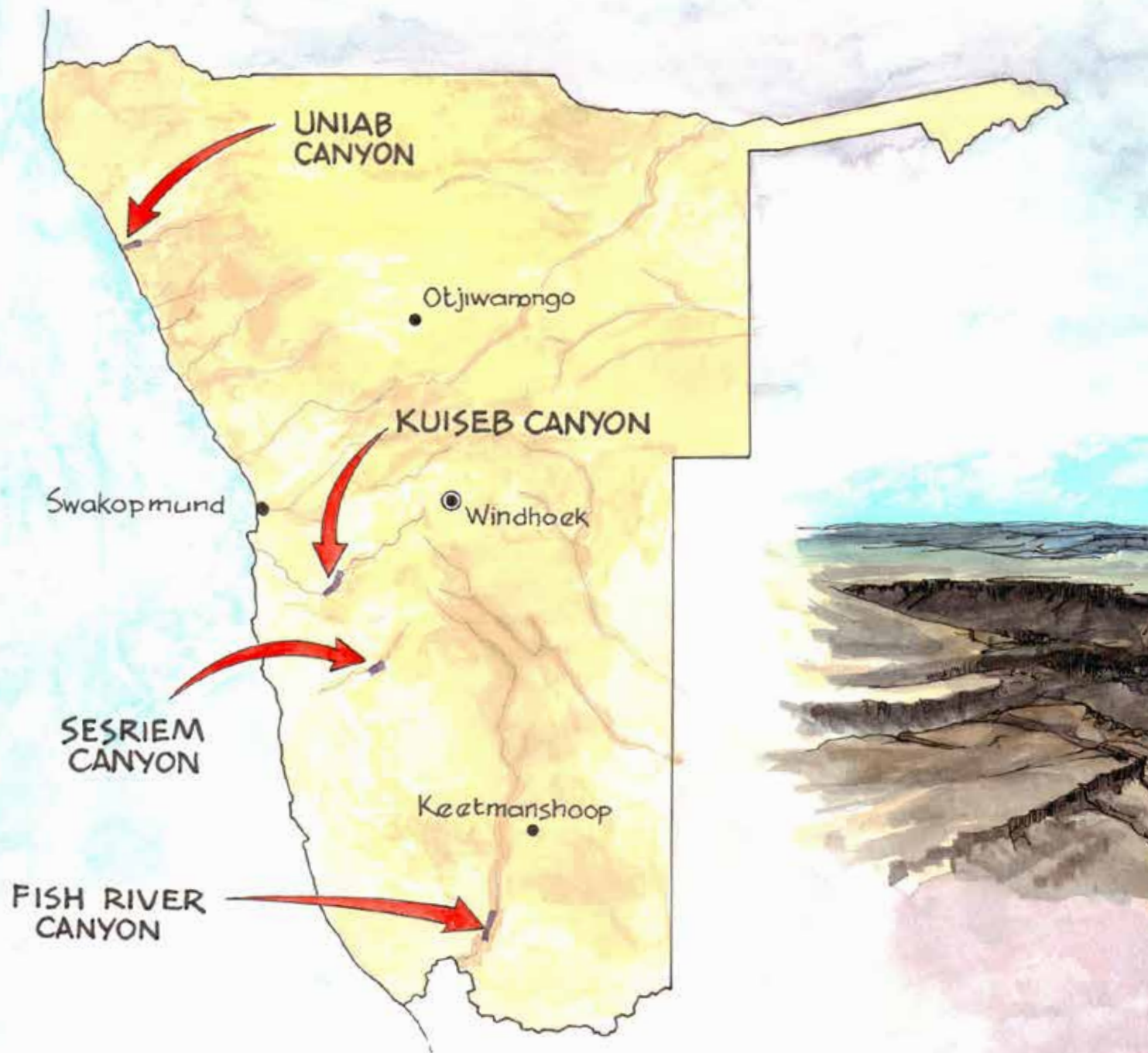


The Canyons

The largest Canyon on the continent of Africa and second largest canyon in the world is found in Namibia. This is the **Fish River Canyon** in the Karas region.

The largest canyon in the world is the Grand Canyon in the United States of America.

There are also many other small canyons such as the Sesriem Canyon, the Kuiseb River and the Uniab River Delta and Canyon.





Uniab Canyon



Sesriem Canyon



Kuiseb Canyon

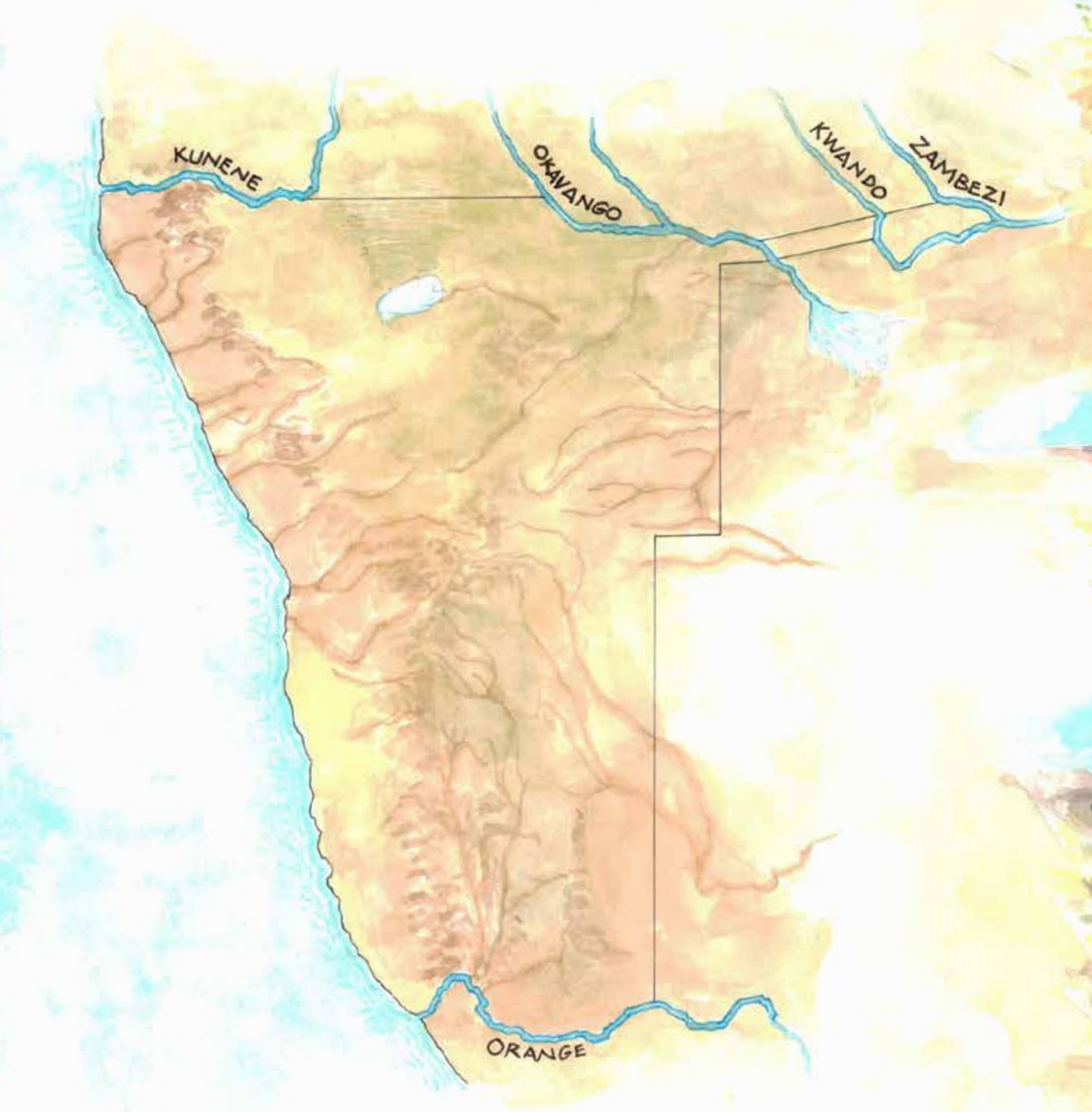


Fish River Canyon

The Rivers

Namibia has five main rivers: Kunene, Orange, Okavango, Kwando and Zambezi.

All rivers are important to Namibia. Wildlife such as crocodiles, hippos and different species of fish live in these rivers. There are also a lot of special birds that live in and near rivers.



The Okavango river flows directly into the Okavango Delta in Botswana. The Delta is home to a lot of wildlife. The Kunene and Orange rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

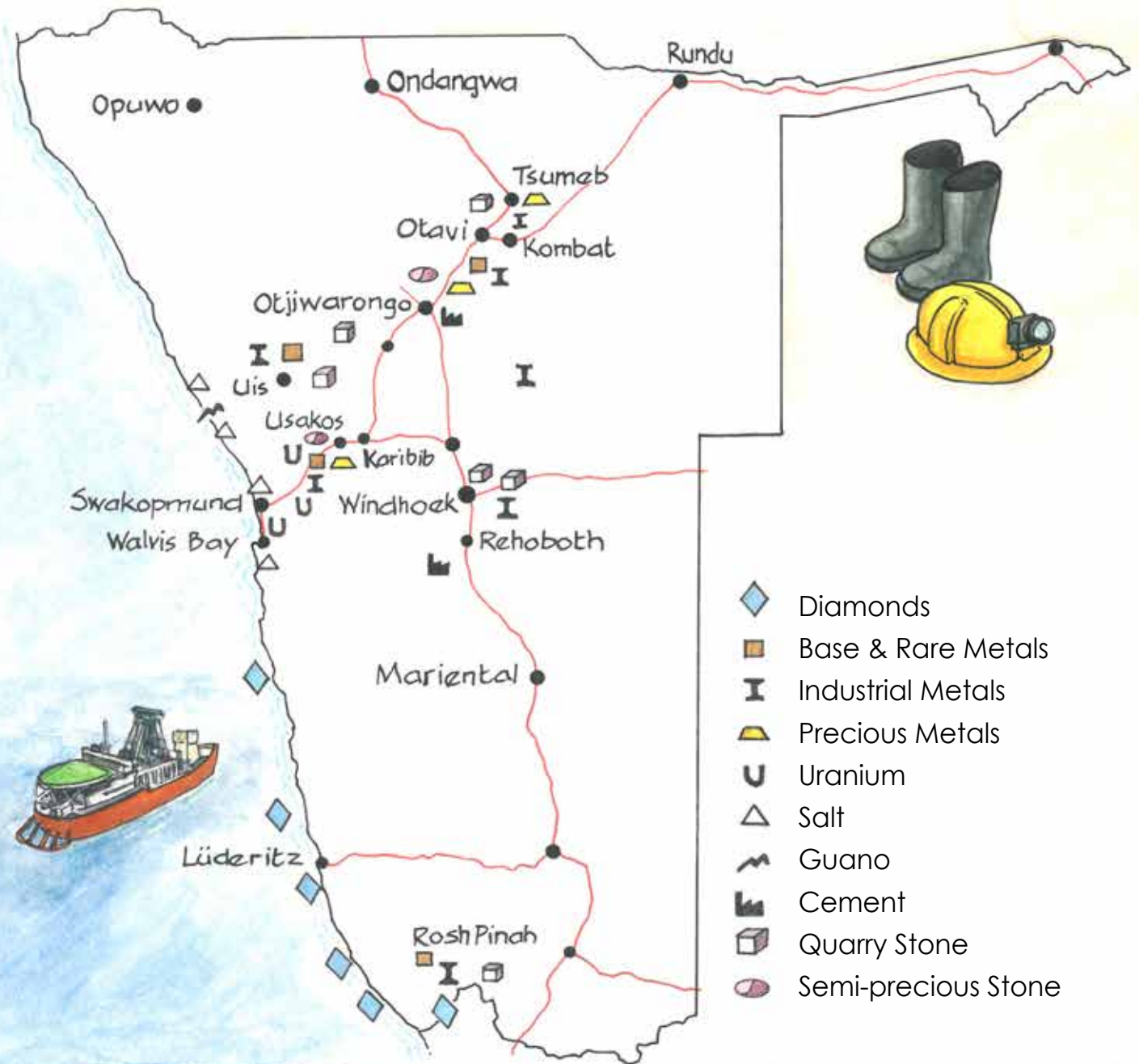


There are also hundreds of rivers and streams that are dry for most of the time. We can call them rivers of sand.



The Minerals

There are many mines in Namibia. People mine diamonds, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, tin, semi-precious stones and more.



The Ocean

There are many oceans and seas in the world.

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean on earth, after the Pacific Ocean. An ocean is a very large area covered with water and it is also deep.

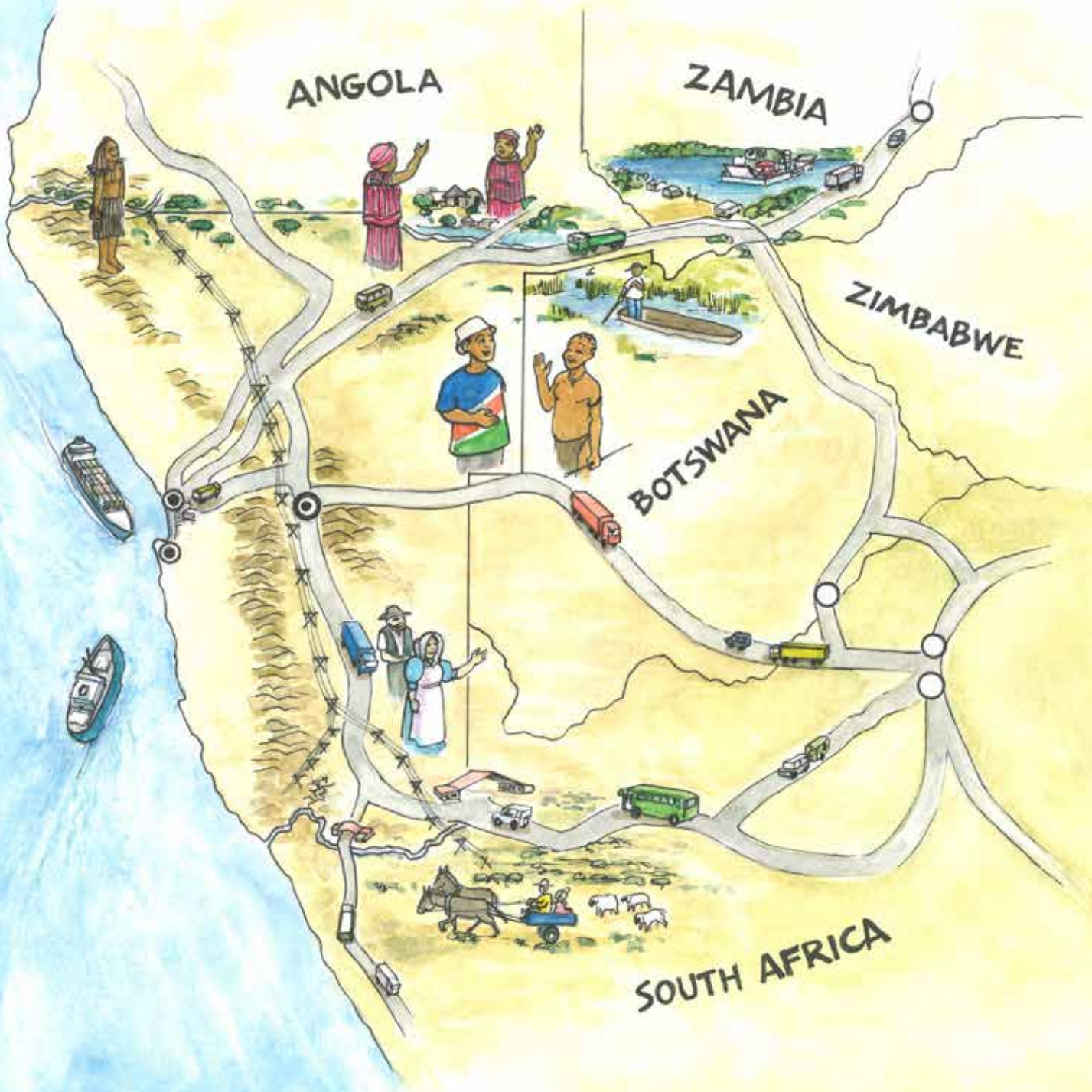
Many different animals, big and small, live in the ocean.



Neighbours

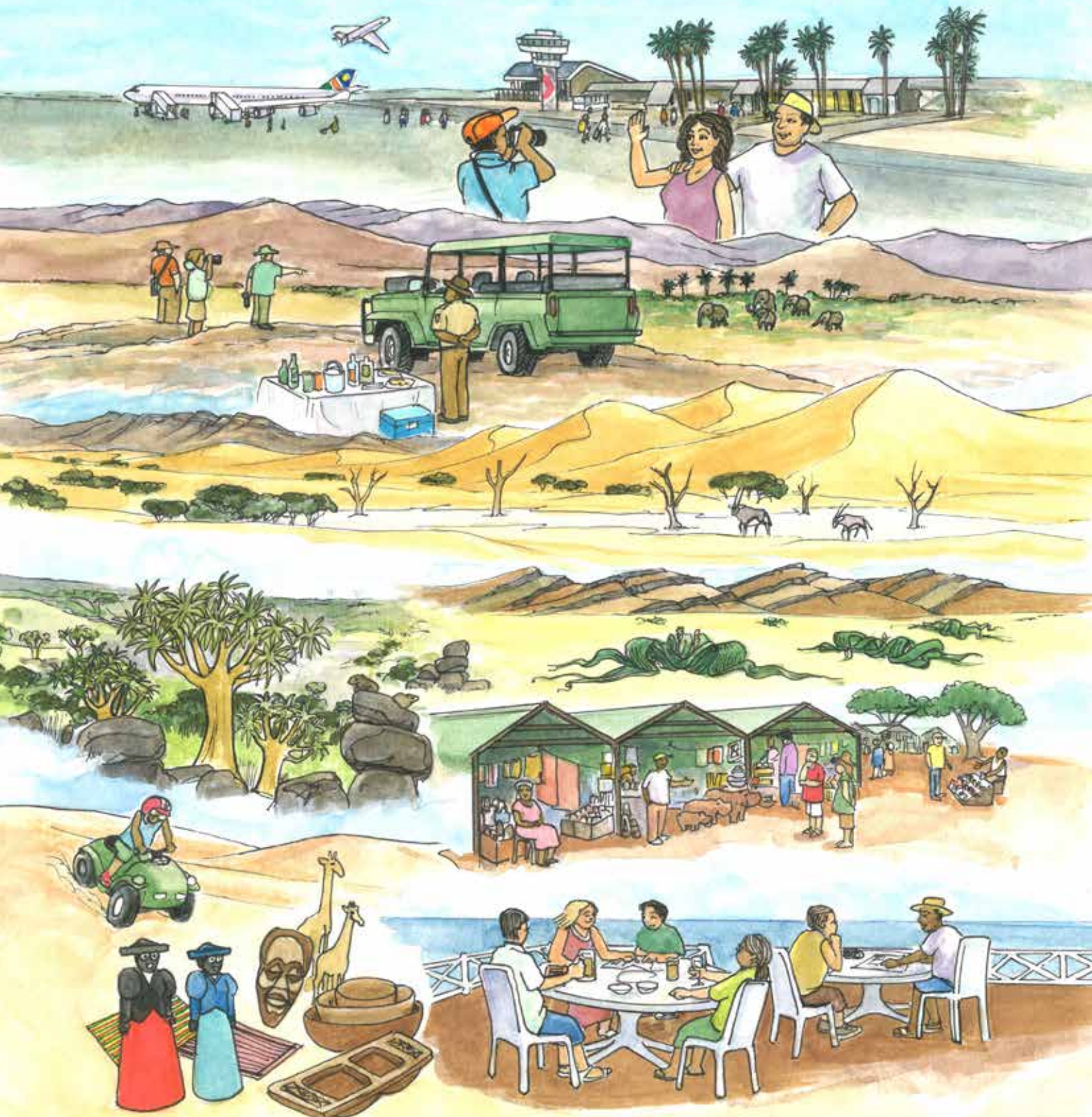
Just like we and our families have neighbours, countries also have neighbouring countries. Our Namibian neighbours are: South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola.

Neighbours visit and help each other.



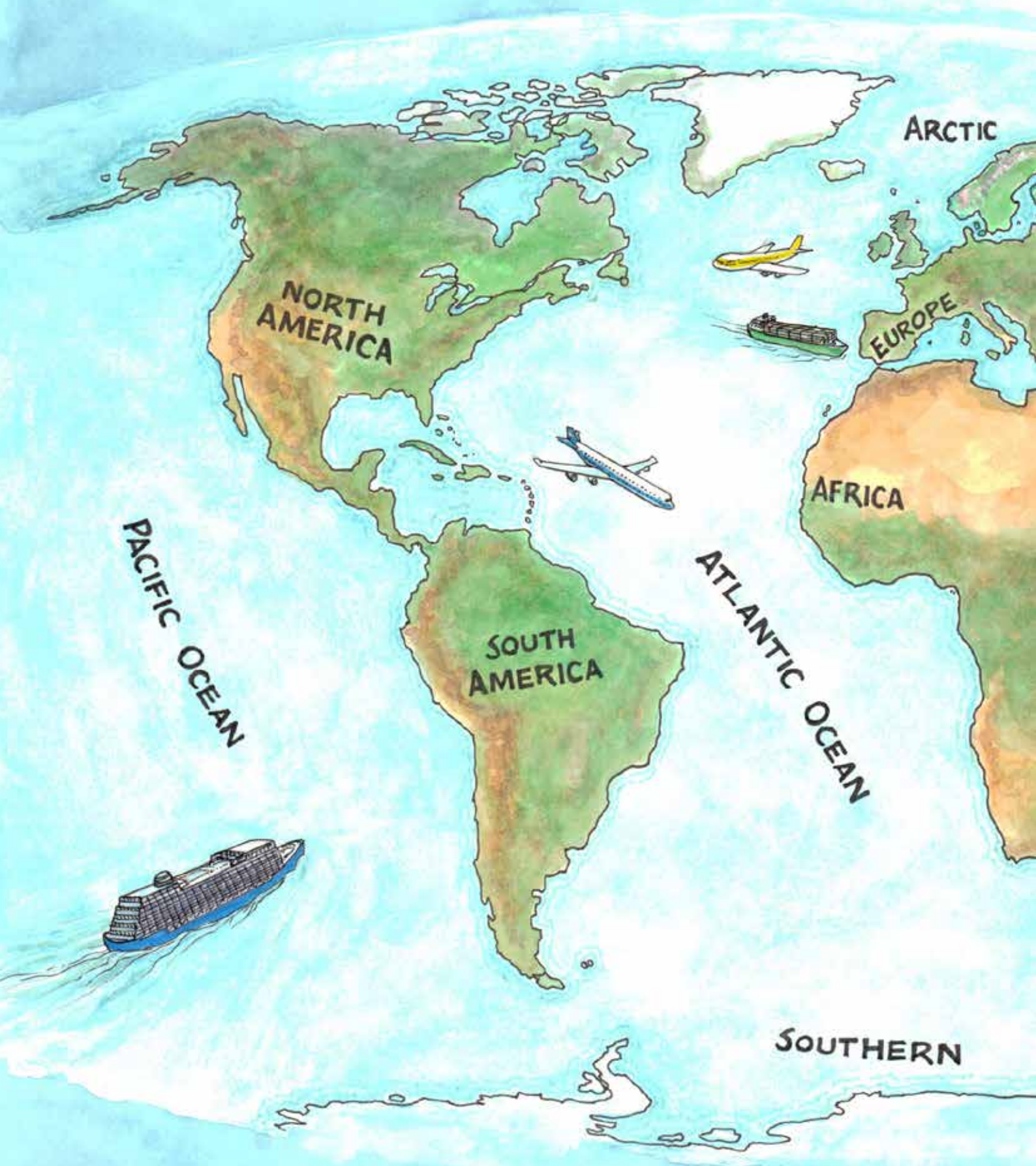
Visitors

Just like we have visitors in our homes, countries also receive visitors. Every year many people from all over the world come to visit Namibia. They come to see, learn and experience the many beautiful natural features in Namibia, such as the deserts, the mountains, the ocean and the wild animals and birds. Visitors also enjoy meeting many different people living in Namibia.



The world

We live in a very big world made up of seven continents and many countries. The world is so big and sometimes it is almost hard to imagine it.



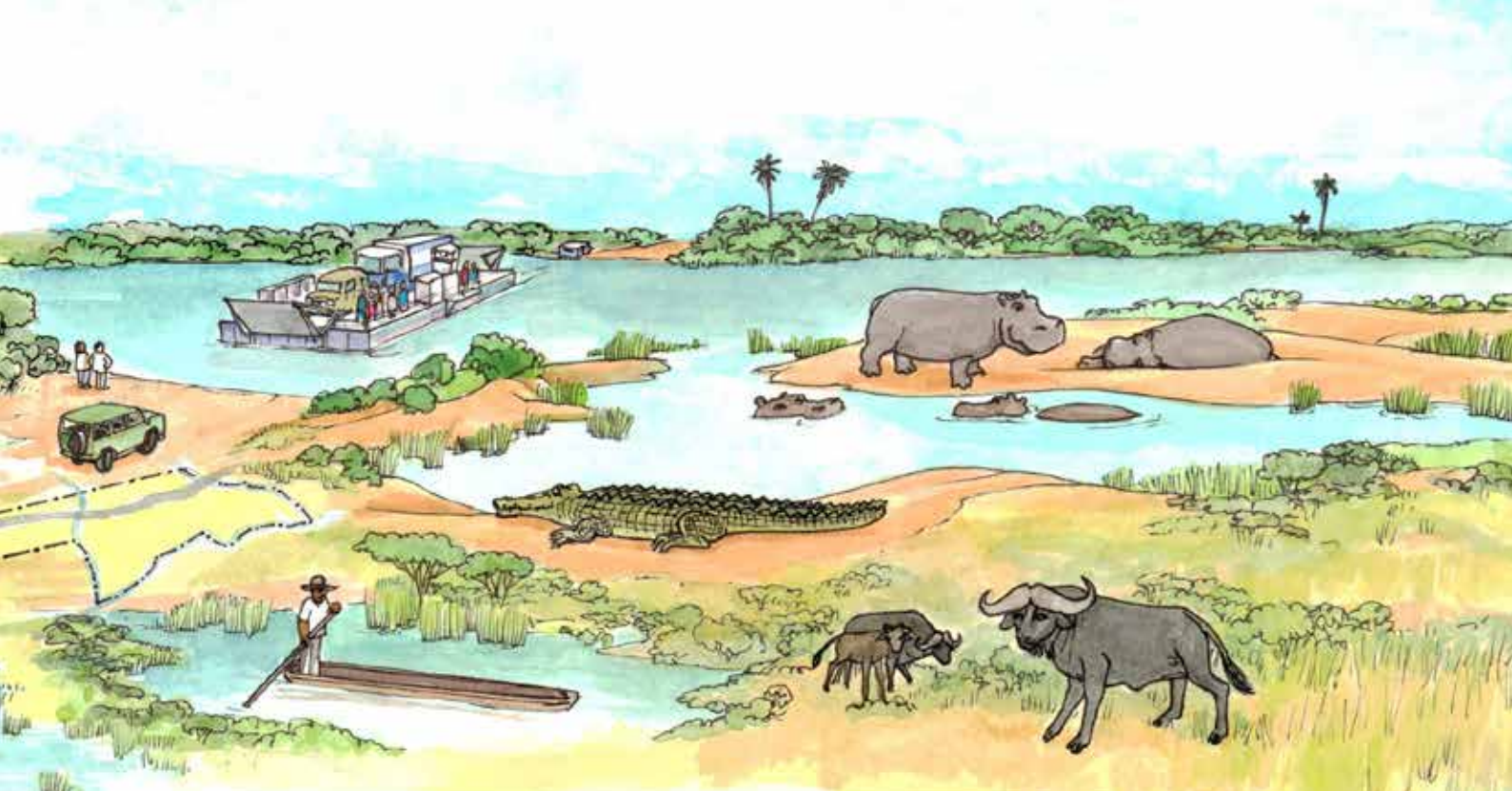
The world is made up of land and water. People travel across the world using all kinds of transport, including aeroplanes and ships.



Let's Discuss

You have just had an adventure around Namibia. See if you can remember some of the things you have just read in your Atlas.





- What are some of the names of the regions?
- Can you spot the highest mountain on this map?
- Can you see the Big 5 animals on the map? Do you know their names?
- Do you see some river animals?
- Can you see the Parliament Buildings? Do you remember the name of the city or town where the Parliament Buildings are?
- Can you remember some of the neighbours of Namibia?
- Can you remember on which continent Namibia is?
- Do you know in which village or town you live?
- In which constituency is your village or town?
- In which region do you live?
- Have you seen a bush fire?
- Have you seen a river?

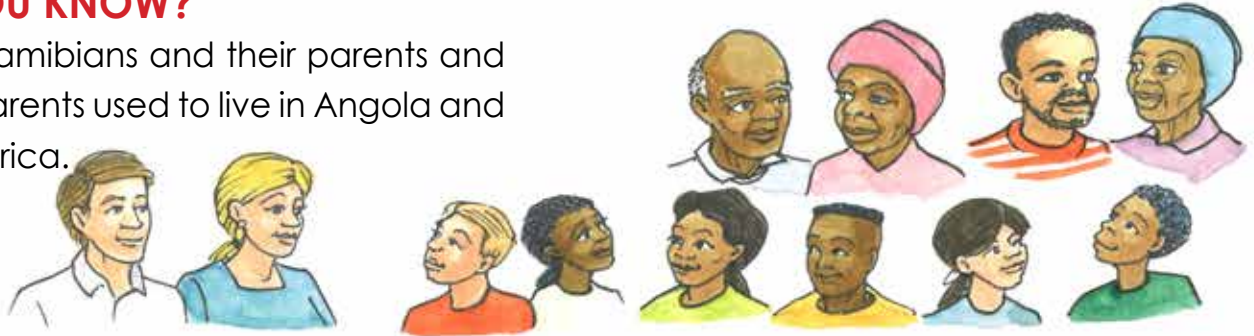
Ask your parents or teacher to help you know where you live.



Interesting facts about Namibia

DID YOU KNOW?

Many Namibians and their parents and grandparents used to live in Angola and South Africa.



Namibia is dry because little rain falls and lots of water evaporates. Zambezi gets the most rain. From there, rain gets less as we move south and west. Kunene, Erongo, Hardap and Kharas get the least rain.



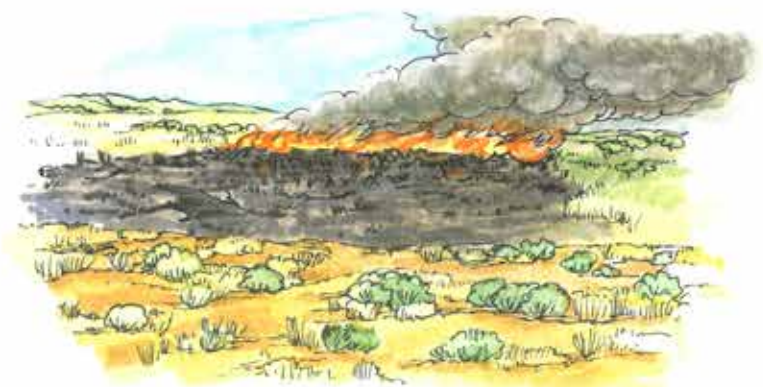
Namibia's soil is very valuable. This is where all plants grow, but the soil in many areas is too dry, shallow or sandy for crops and other plants to grow easily.

Most Namibian rivers do not always have water. These types of rivers have different names such as omurambas, iishana and Fluss.

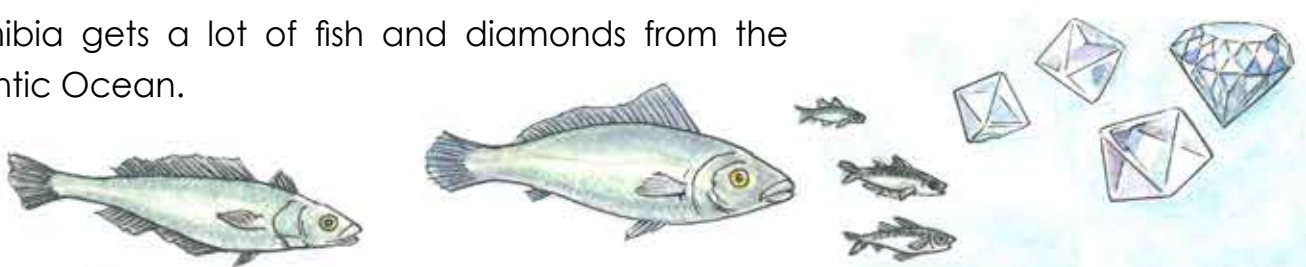
A lot of Namibia burns every year.

Grasses, animals and trees are often killed by the fires.

A lot of fires are started by people.



Namibia gets a lot of fish and diamonds from the Atlantic Ocean.



My Children's Picture Atlas of Namibia is a visual and interactive Atlas that takes children on a trip around Namibia.

It is filled with a lot of interesting information, allowing a lot of discussions for children with their families.

