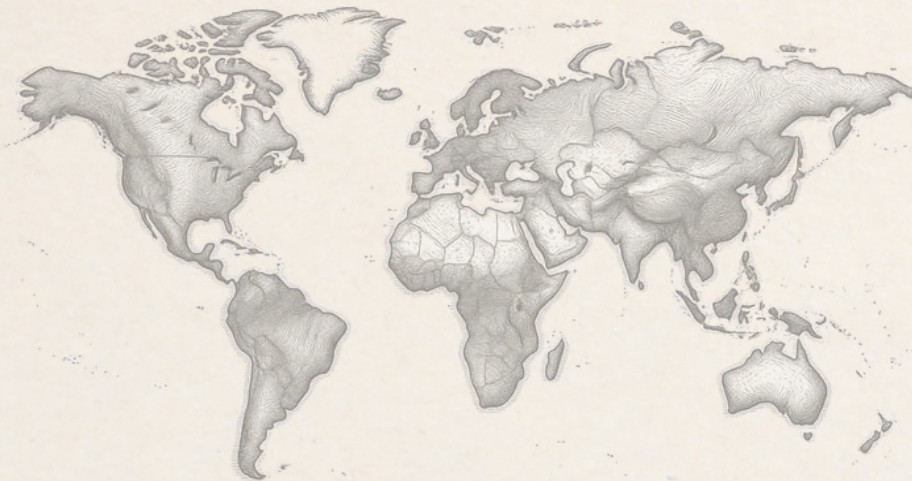


ONE CLASS ONE WORLD

WHY WE DID IT

The newsletter “One class, One world” is the final outcome of a project carried out from October 2025 to May 2026 by 10 classes from Trentino, a province in northern Italy, together with 10 schools from different countries around the world. Each class in Trentino exchanged emails with a partner class abroad, sharing information about local traditions, daily life, and their towns or villages. In these pages, readers can discover news and stories from around the world collected by the students themselves.

We hope this newsletter will be a useful resource for students and teachers, helping to promote cultural exchange, mutual understanding, and friendship among young people from different countries.



SCHOOLS

- Burundi
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Italy
- Kenya
- Mali
- Nepal
- Senegal
- Syria
- Somalia
- Tanzania
- Vietnam

SOMALIA



SCHOOL

The Dibir school, in Murcanyo district, is located in the North-eastern part of Somalia. The primary school has 6 classes, with 200 students in total and only 8 teachers. The secondary school has 4 classes and 100 students in total. Boys and girls are always separated, both when they attend classes and during their break. Students wear a white school uniform for primary school and a yellow one for secondary school.

Classes begin at 7a.m. and end in the afternoon. The school subjects are Somali and English language, Maths, Science, Geography and Islamic studies.

There is non gym at school, but students do some running and play football. There are no computers so students have to use paper and they usually walk to school.

Students love to listen to Somali and sometimes international music.



ELECTIONS

The school sent us a video of their school elections, which were held a few months ago in the school courtyard. It was the first time the students elected a girl. They all look very happy to be able to vote and choose their school representatives



FOOD

A typical Somali dish is "Sambusi", which is made of triangular rolls filled with minced meat, onions, garlic and pepper

The school does not have a canteen so the students bring their own food from home (mostly rice, pasta or bread).

CONGO



SCHOOL

The school "Collège Dr Cécile Mboyo" is located in Kinshasa. The students week runs from Monday to Friday. They study LINGALA, which is the most widely spoken language in Kinshasa. Students don't wear uniforms every day, but they have one for ceremonies or cultural days.



SOCIAL CONTEXT

Kinshasa, the capital of D.R.C, is a city full of rhythm, creativity, and energy. Music plays an essential role in its life from the famous Congolese rumba to modern Afrobeat.



In some neighborhoods, families organize traditional ceremonies to honor their origins or celebrate important moments like weddings and harvest time. In the eastern part of the country, people face conflicts and insecurity caused by armed groups. These situations have affected many families and children. Despite these challenges, the Congolese people remain strong and courageous. Many paramilitary groups or foreign multinational companies have the control of the coltan mines and they make a lot of profits exploiting local population and even children. Coltan is a mineral and it is used to produce computers, smartphones and new technologies.



FOOD

Congolese cuisine is known for its strong flavours. Their most commonly prepared dishes are fufu, pondu and grilled fish. It is also the norm for them to share food together.



KENYA



SCHOOL

The students' daily schedule starts at 7:20 am and ends at 5:00 pm Monday to Friday. They study a total of 35 hours a week and take a total of three assessments per term. The school is called Corradini Catholic School, it has 12 classrooms and in each class there are about 30 students. Among other subjects they study the two official languages of Kenya: Kiswahili and English. Their final exam is extremely difficult and it determines their possibility to attend the best schools that the State can offer.



MADARAKA DAY

On the first of June Kenyans celebrate the day they attained internal self rule from British colonial rule in 1963. Madaraka means power or authority.



MASHUJAA DAY

On October the 20th Kenyans celebrate their heroes and heroines who fought for their independence. Mashujaa means heroes.



LETTERS EXCHANGE

"Dear-Caterina,
My favorite food is pilau and also chapati they really nice. Ever-since I was a kid I have always love dancing it will make me feel relieved when I have a problem. The music I love listening to is our-and R&Bs which is a genre of music in America.
Bye-bye with love" -

LETTERS EXCHANGE

"I do football as leisure; I play as a midfielder and in the SERIE A (The Italian football league) I support Juventus."

From Samuel to Federico

"I do judo; I'm a green belt. I live with my dad, mum and sister. I have a dog, a rabbit, three hens and two ducks..."

From Federico to Samuel



BURUNDI



SCHOOL

The twinned school is located in Gitega, the capital of Burundi. Students come from all over the country, some of them walking even up to five kilometers to get to school. It has both a primary and a secondary school. The primary school classes can have up to 30 students, whereas in the secondary school there are 20 or even fewer students per class. They attend classes five mornings a week and twice a week in the afternoon as well. They study four languages: French, English, Kirundi and Kiswahili.



SOCIAL CONTEXT

Burundi is a very small country with a population of about 12 million people. Its density is twice that of Italy. It is a very poor country struggling to provide basic necessities for its people while at the same time having to deal with fugitives from the Democratic Republic of Congo escaping from a long and severe conflict



FOOD

The most popular dishes in Burundi are: corn and manioc pasta, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans and lots of green vegetables. They eat beans everyday because they are a good source of proteins and a good substitute for meat.

MALI



SCHOOL

Going to school is not easy for the students; there is very little public transport, so they mostly have to walk to get there. Many of them cannot afford to buy a uniform. The situation is also critical for the teachers, who, in spite of not having been paid for months, have carried on teaching. They are so committed to the cause that some of them even ended up sleeping on the school premises

TRADITIONS

Mali is a multi-ethnic and multicultural country. Each group has its own language, traditions, rituals, clothing style and arts. This diversity makes Mali a true cultural crossroads in Western Africa. Malian cuisine is simple, nourishing, and grain-based. Their most famous dishes are : Tô with sauces, riz au gras and dégué



SOCIAL CONTEXT

Mali is a very poor country. People struggle to pay for gas, so many of them have to walk to get to work. This impacts their daily life, which is already difficult because of the war. However, the social context does not stop them from wanting to live a normal a life and carry on with their traditions such as : Dogon ceremonies, masks, dances, and the Dama ritual.

VIETNAM



SCHOOL

The school is co-ed and classes are very large, some with even as many as 44 pupils. The school has a kitchen and cooking staff. Some students have full-day boarding meals, others only have lunch at school. Those who live nearby go home for lunch. The school has a winter uniform (a jacket). Students study several subjects, some of which are: Literature, Civics, Experiential Activities and Career Orientation.

SOCIAL CONTEXT

Liên Việt is located in a small village of 15800 inhabitants, in Pà, Vây Sù, in northern Vietnam. Vietnam has many rice terraces, green meadows, golden fields and mountains. The Hmong people, the largest ethnic minority, live in the northern part of the country. They are famous for wearing typical colourful clothes.



FOOD

Rice is the soul of Vietnamese cuisine, not only as a staple ingredient but also as a cultural pillar. Their most famous dish is Phở (the soul in a bowl). This is not just a regular soup but it consists of a "magic" broth, prepared simmering bones, meat, ginger, star anise, cardamom, cinnamon and onion for several hours.



TRADITIONS

Sampans are traditional, small wooden flat-bottomed boats. They are used for fishing, transportation of goods and people, and as water taxis. They are iconic fixtures at floating markets. Sampans are a major symbol of the Mekong Delta's cultural identity and resilience, representing a centuries-old way of life.

SENEGAL



EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

My name is Tssiaka Sylla. I am 16 years old and I am a second form at Djinani High School in Senegal. I live with my family. I have two brothers and a sister. My first brother is 25 years old and works in the masonry my second brother is 19 years old, he studies at the Malick Sy high school in Thiès. My sister works in a kindergarten. My father is an imam and my mother is a saleswoman. They work very hard and I admire them a lot. At school, my favorite subjects are history, geography and English. I like learn about the world and discovering new things. In my free time, I like playing football, watching TV and drawing. I want to be a computer scientist in the future. I work hard and learn every day. Thank for your attention!

LETTERS EXCHANGE

Hello dear friend, how are you? I hope you are well. I am going to present our different dishes (food). We have "mafé", "mono", "kaldou", "MBakhalou saloum", and "djebou djenne". These are the most commonly cooked dishes in our country. But I will elaborate on "Bahal saloum". To cook this, first you need rice. Cook the rice and add ground peanuts, dried fish, chili pepper, jumbo (a type of cassava flour), onions, pepper, "lagne" (a type of cassava flour), oil, and eggplant. After buying all these vegetables and mixing them with the rice, you will have a delicious dish.



SCHOOL

The Djinany junior high school is located in the Djinany region, in the South Western part of Senegal. School classes are from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Students come to school on foot, some of them having to walk up to 10 kms to get there. They say that some days it is very hard to walk because it is too hot..



All students seem to be Muslim and part of the hallpulaar language group, their native language being Pulaar. The school core subjects are: French, English, Maths, Science, History, Geography, Civics and Ethics



TANZANIA



SCHOOL

The "Saba Saba School " is located in the town of Iringa, in the southern part of Tanzania. School schedule is from 7 a.m to 3 p.m., including the time when students clean the school before and after classes. Students whose families can afford to pay, have lunch at school; the others go back home to have lunch.



Pupils come to school on foot, or by "bajaji" (a three-wheeled bus) if families can pay for it. Students study 7 subjects (Maths, English, Swahili, Science, Geography, Sport and Tanzanian Values). The Italian class is twinned with a five form class, which counts 63 students, both boys and girls.

At school, students wear a uniform: a blue sweater and trousers for boys, a blue sweater and a skirt kirt for girls

FOOD

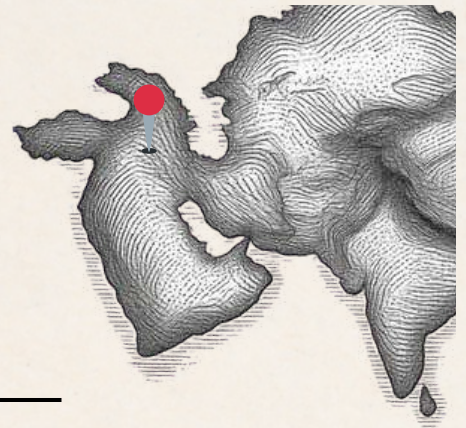
The typical chagga dish is "mtori", a soup made with boiled, mashed plantains mixed with meat and fresh milk. The national food is "Ugali", a sort of polenta, made with white corn flour. People make a small ball of ugali with their hands and they use it to pick up other food (meat or vegetables)



TRADITIONS

There are several tribes , and each has its own clothes, food and dances. The most popular ethnic group in our area are: Hehe, Maasai, Chagga .

SIRYA



syrian children read the letters sent by Italian students

*Dear matilda,
it was really nice to read your letter...
i don't like series, but I like watching anime and
drawing my favorite anime character mitsuri
kanroji.... how are you: kifak
Hallo in arabic: marhaba,
Gold morning in arabic: sabah alkhayr*

From Rimon

FOOD

One of the most popular dish is the "shawarma", a sort of rolled bread filled with lamb meat and sauces like tahina, or hummus. Other typical dishes are kebab, falafel and various pastries



SOCIAL CONTEXT

The town of Aleppo is one of the oldest town in the world, which has been inhabited continuously for millennia. It is also a very important town because of commerce. In Aleppo you can find a huge covered souk. Aleppo suffered a severe destruction during the 2012-2016 war.



TRADITIONS

Mosaics, soap, perfumes are typical products of Syrian culture. Many different ethnic groups (Arabs, Armenians, Kurds, Turks) live in Aleppo. The main religion is islam, but Christianity is also present, especially in Aleppo.



syrian children watch the presentation of Italy sent by Italian students

NEPAL



SCHOOL

The school is located in Tillotama, in the South-Western part of Nepal, close to the border of India. In the summer it is very hot and during the monsoon season there are heavy rains. In winter it is cold, but there is no snow. The school overlooks fields of rice, potatoes and radish. Students wear a uniform at school.



FESTIVITIES

There are two especially important festivals: 15-day long Dashain, celebrating the victory of good over evil and Tihar, the festival of lights, which celebrates gratitude, love, respect and protections. On both occasions people wear new clothes. During these festivities, people prepare and eat typical dishes

TRADITIONS

People wear traditional clothes especially during weddings, religious celebrations and festivities. In Nepal clothes are very colorful, and so is the jewellery. Many traditional clothes are made with dhaka textile, which can have many colours, patterns and geometrical shapes. Nowadays young people often wear western clothes.



FOOD

The most typical Nepali food is Rice and Dahl; Dahl is a special lentil soup.



ITALY



SCHOOL

School classes are held every morning from 8 to 13.15 from Monday to Friday and 2 afternoons per week. During the other afternoons you can choose some optional activity. We have a school canteen so we have lunch at school. We study 11 subjects. Schools usually have a gym and a science lab. There are up to 25 students in a class



TRENTO

Trento is a town located in northern Italy, in a valley surrounded by the mountains. Many schools participating in the twinning project are located in town, but others are in the mountains. Many tourists come to Trento to admire its monuments and natural attractions, such as the Dolomites, which are a World Heritage Site

FOOD

Pizza originated in Naples between 16th and 17th century as a dish for poor people. It evolved from simple flatbreads with lard and garlic into something more elaborate topped with tomatoes. Pizza is the most famous Italian food in the world



TRADITION

The most important festivity is Christmas, celebrated on Dec 25th. People go to mass, families have lunch together and children receive some presents.



In their houses, people decorate a Christmas tree with baubles, tinsel and a star placed on top and most houses also have a nativity scene, a miniature representation of the nativity of Jesus. Carnival is a joyful and traditional event during which people wear masks and play tricks on each other. In towns and villages a Carnival Parade moves along the streets, filling the town of music, bright colours and confetti.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SCHOOLS PARTICIPATING IN THE TWINNING PROJECT

**I.C. TN 2 COMENIUS -ITALY
I.C. TN 4 WINKLER -ITALY
I.C. TN 6 MANZONI -ITALY
I.C. TN 7 MONTALCINI -ITALY
I.C. ALDENO- MATTERELLO -ITALY
I.C. ALTOPIANO DI PINÈ -ITALY
I.C. CIVEZZANO -ITALY
I.C. RENDENA -ITALY
CREATIVE INSTITUTE NEPAL
CEM DJINANI - SENEGAL
CORRADINI CATHOLIC SCHOOL - KENYA
SABA SABA SCHOOL - TANZANIA
COLLÈGE DR. CÉCILE MBOYO - CONGO
PAUL VI - BURUNDI
ÉCOLE MADEMBA SY -
LIÊN VIỆT - VIETNAM
DAYAX MURCANYO PRIMARY SCHOOL - SOMALIA
AL INAYET SCHOOL SYRIA**

SPEAKERS

**NASRA ABDILLAH
SOMA FOFANA
MAURO DOSSI
ALEXA BERNARDINO
DANIELA SCURELLI
SERIGNE BASSIROU
VALENTINE N'GANGA
BETTER TIBESIGWA
ZEBENAY JABE DAKA
JOHN MPALIZA
FARS VAUALL**

**THANKS TO ALL THE TEACHERS AROUND THE WORLD WHO ROSE TO THE CHALLENGE OF GETTING
IN TOUCH WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.**

THANKS TO ALL THE STUDENTS WHO WROTE NICE LETTERS AND SANG FOR THEIR CLASSMATES.

THANKS TO BEATRICE TOGNON, WHO HELPED DSF EDIT "ONE CLASS ONE WORLD"

THANKS TO NANA OSEI WHO TOOK CARE OF THE MUSICS

THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR FONDAZIONE CARITRO

