

Insulaner News

We discover the World– Kids Voices for 2030
 SDGs – Children’s Rights – Marokko

We are class 4b of the primary school at Insulaner and in the first edition of the *Insulaner News*, we look beyond our own world. We learn about the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals, children’s rights, and the country Morocco. We also created our own city map and show what our dream city would look like if it were sustainable and friendly for children. In addition, we report about Morocco and the Noor solar power plant, which produces electricity from sunlight.

SDGs

Our City of the Future Sustainable and child-friendly

We learned about the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Here we tell you about Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. We thought about what a city should look like where everyone feels happy and comfortable. For this goal, we also created a city map with our own ideas.

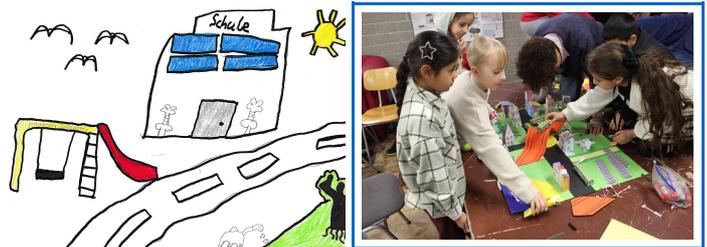


This is our dream city: Insulaner City.

In our city, everyone should be able to live well. This includes clean air and fewer cars. There should also be more nature in the city. Important places should be safe and planned together. Sustainable cities are also connected to children’s rights.

Clean air means the right to health. More schools mean the right to education. More playgrounds stand for the right to play and free time. More homes mean

the right to have a place to live. Safe streets are important for the right to protection. Participation means that children can say how their city should look.



In our city, it is important to us that everyone can live well. We would produce less waste and save electricity. Electricity would come from wind power. We would also make sure that air, water, and the ground stay clean. There should be more parks, more playgrounds, and more green spaces. We would also build more schools so that all children can learn well.



We are class 4b.

Children's Rights

Children's Rights – Why they are important

Children's rights exist because children were often treated badly in the past. Many children had to work even when they were very young. There were no rules to protect them from violence. Some children did not have enough food or water. Because of this, children's rights were created so that children all over the world can grow up safely.

Children's rights were adopted by the United Nations on November 20, 1989. Today this day is called **the International Day of Children's Rights**. There are 54 children's rights, and they apply to all children in the world.

Some rights we think are very important, The right to education. every child can go to school. The right to play and rest, children need time to relax and play. The right to protection, children should not live in fear. The right to privacy, sometimes we need quiet time and space.



WHAT RIGHTS DO CHILDREN HAVE?

IMPORTANT CHILDREN'S RIGHTS INCLUDE:

- RIGHT TO EDUCATION
- RIGHT TO PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE
- RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION
- RIGHT TO HEALTH
- RIGHT TO PLAY AND FREE TIME
- RIGHT TO A HOME
- RIGHT TO EQUALITY
- PROTECTION DURING WAR AND FLIGHT

THESE RIGHTS APPLY TO ALL CHILDREN EVERYWHERE.

Playing is a child's right!

Did you know that playing is a child's right? The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that children have the right to play, leisure, and recreation. This means not only school and responsibilities, but also time to play, relax, and have fun. I think this is important because you learn so much while playing: teamwork, rules, new ideas, and you can relieve stress. Leisure time is also for giving your mind a break. Unfortunately, not all children have good opportunities to play.

Some don't have a safe playground, have to help out a lot, or hardly have any free time. This is unfair because every child should be allowed to play. That's why I think we need more safe places to play, and adults should understand that playing isn't "nonsense," but essential for children.

Morocco

Our partner country:

MOROCCO

Morocco is in Northwest Africa. The country is 446,550 square kilometers large and has about 37 million people. The capital city is Rabat, with about 600,000 people. Other big cities are: Casablanca, Fès, Tangier, Marrakech.

Morocco's neighbors are Algeria and Mauritania. Morocco also has a long coast on the Atlantic Ocean and borders the Mediterranean Sea in the north. People in Morocco mainly speak: Arabic, Tamazight, Many people also speak French, especially at school and at work. The currency is the dirham.

The flag of Morocco is red with a green star.



Most people in Morocco are Muslim, but there are also other religions. The country has many cultures and traditions.

Nature in Morocco, The landscape is very different. There are deserts, mountains, and coasts. Part of the Sahara Desert is in Morocco. There is also the Atlas Mountains, which are over 4,000 meters high. Many animals live in Morocco, for example: camels and dromedaries, Barbary macaques, desert foxes, goats, eagles and falcons, gazelles, jackals, snakes such as cobras.

Food in Morocco, People in Morocco like to eat: cous-cous, dates, melons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, They also eat many vegetables like: tomatoes, zucchini, eggplants, chickpeas.

Animals in Morocco and in Germany

In Morocco, there are camels and dromedaries, while in Germany there are cows and horses.

In Morocco, desert foxes live, while in Germany people know the red fox.

Gazelles live in Morocco, while in Germany there are deer and stags.

In Morocco, there are eagles and falcons, and in Germany, for example, buzzards and owls.

Snakes like cobras live in Morocco, while in Germany there are harmless grass snakes.

Did You Know?

- Morocco is in Africa and has sea, mountains, and desert.
- The Atlas Mountains are over 4,000 meters high.
- Many people speak Arabic, Tamazight, and French.
- Mint tea is very popular and often offered to guests.
- Morocco is a kingdom.

Morocco is a kingdom. The king's name is Mohammed VI. In every major city, the king has his own palace. That's something special about Morocco.

Morecco

The Noor Solar Power Plant

The Noor Solar Power Plant is near the city of Ouarzazate in Morocco. The word "Noor" means "light." The power plant produces electricity from sunlight. It is one of the largest solar power plants in the world.



The power plant generates electricity using numerous mirrors and solar panels. These capture sunlight and convert it into energy. Unlike coal- or oil-fired power plants, this process produces no emissions or smoke.

The electricity from the Noor solar power plant is beneficial for the environment, for plants, animals, and people. It produces significantly less CO2, thus helping to protect the climate. Clean electricity also contributes to cleaner air, especially in cities.



Morocco aims to build even more solar, wind, and hydropower plants by 2030. The country is making particularly good use of its abundant sunshine hours, thereby better protecting the environment and ensuring a sufficient supply of clean energy for the future.



SDGs

Noor and the Sustainable Development Goals

The Noor solar power plant aligns well with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

It particularly contributes to:

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Noor generates electricity from sunlight. This is renewable and inexhaustible.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Clean electricity ensures cleaner air and healthier living in cities.

Goal 13: Climate Action

Solar power reduces CO2 emissions. This helps to slow climate change.

What You Can Do for the Environment You can help too!

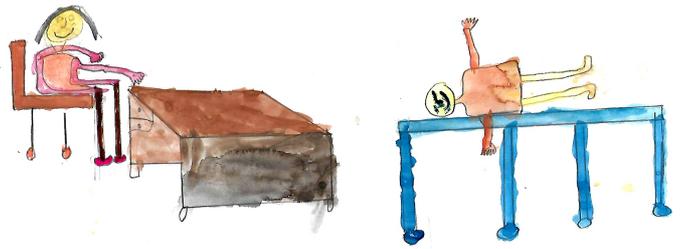
1. Turn off the light when you leave a room.
2. Turn off devices completely (not standby).
3. Walk or ride a bike for short distances.
4. Separate trash and repair things instead of throwing them away.
5. Talk with others about why clean energy is important.
- 6-. Even small actions help protect our planet!

Morocco

Girls and Women in Morocco: Past, present and tomorrow

In the past, it was often like this: Many women primarily cared for the children and the household. Many weren't allowed to decide for themselves how they wanted to live. Some girls weren't allowed to go to school or later learn a trade. Working was also forbidden for many women or very difficult.

Today, much has changed. Many girls go to school, complete vocational training, and work in various professions. They have more autonomy and more rights than before. Furthermore, they can participate and have a say in their town or village.



Nevertheless, problems remain. In some rural areas, it is still difficult for girls to attend school. Furthermore, some girls are married off too young. We hope that this will continue to improve so that all girls can have an education and truly receive their rights.

Authors: Sakina, Zahra, Zainab, Hatem (Anglo School Marrakech)

Let's protect our trees!

The environment is everything around us: air, water, soil, and forests. Unfortunately, the environment also has problems. Sometimes the air is polluted because factories and cars emit exhaust fumes. And often there's trash on the streets or in nature. This not only looks unsightly but also harms plants and animals.

We notice that trees are being cut down in our area. Some people need wood for cooking, heating, or building. But many forget how important trees are to us. Trees produce oxygen, which we need to breathe. They absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air and thus help protect the climate. Their roots hold the soil in place so it isn't washed away by rain. And it's often cooler under trees because they provide shade.



Morocco

Trees are also a home for many animals. Birds build nests there, insects live in the bark, and some animals find shelter there. Furthermore, trees provide us with fruit and help nature stay healthy.



We can dispose of waste properly, save paper, and treat plants with care. And if possible, we can also plant trees or advocate for preventing unnecessary tree felling. Because: Without trees, we and nature are worse off.

Solutions for preserving trees:

Care for trees.

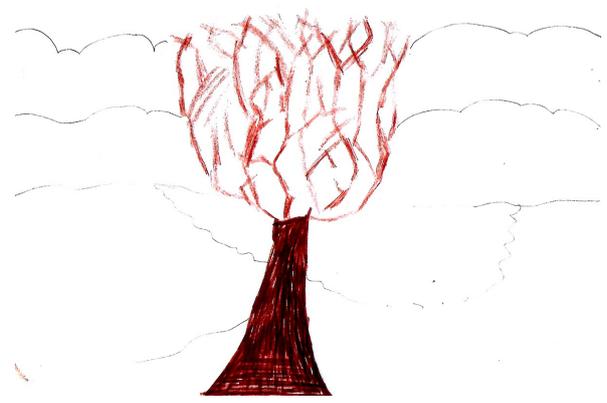
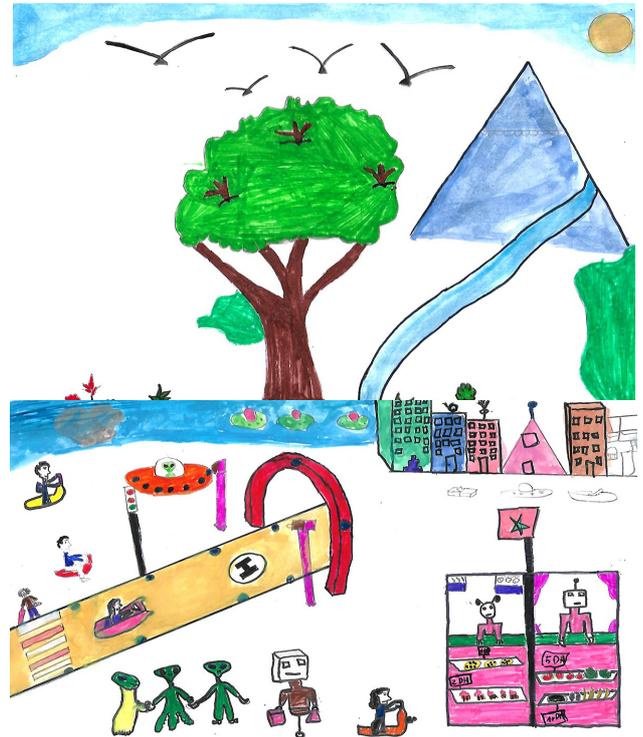
Prevent people from cutting down trees and enact laws to protect them.

Organize tree-planting campaigns to preserve the beauty of our environment.

Raise awareness of the importance of trees.

Use solar energy instead of coal, which harms trees.

Authors: Anas, Yassir, Khalil, Mohsen (Anglo School Marrakech)



Namibia

Our Trip to Marrakech

We had a video conference with children from the **Anglo School** in Marrakech. We learned a lot about their school, their favorite food, their languages, and their daily lives. It was fascinating to hear how children in Morocco live and what's important to them.

What time is it in Morocco?

Partner class: It's 10 o'clock now.

Is it warm or cold where you are?

Partner class: It's cold in Morocco.

What's your favorite season?

Partner class: My favorite season is May. I like May because it's not so cold. It's warm, and there are flowers. And it's nice.

What grade are you in?

Partner class: We're in 3rd and 4th grade.

What's your favorite food?

Partner class: My favorite food is couscous.



How many children are there in your school?

Partner class: There are 23 of us in the class.

How do you like school?

Partner class: I love my school very much.

What do you know about children's rights?

Partner class: In Morocco, if we are sick, we can go to the doctor. And we have the right to share our ideas and our films.



What language do you speak?

Partner class: We speak three languages: Arabic, French, and English.

We really enjoyed the meeting. We realized that children in Berlin and Marrakech have many similar interests. At the same time, we also learned new things about Morocco. It was great to talk to each other and discover the world together. Many thanks to the students of the **Anglo School** in Marrakech.

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