

THE WORLD OF FOXES

We discover the World – Kids Voices for 2030
 SDGs – Antarctica – Egypt

We are class 5c and in our first issue of World of Foxes, an exciting journey around the world awaits you. You'll learn what the SDGs are and how they aim to make our planet fairer and better. We report on climate change and show why it affects us all. We also take you to Antarctica, where we spoke with real researchers. And together we travel to Egypt and get to know this fascinating country. School Newspaper – The World of Foxes

SDGS

A Plan for Our World – The Sustainable Development Goals

Have you ever imagined that the whole world has a shared plan to make everything better? A plan for people, animals, and nature? It really exists! It's called the Sustainable Development Goals. They're also known as SDGs. That's English and stands for "Sustainable Development Goals."

There are 17 goals. The United Nations adopted these goals in September 2015. The United Nations is an association of 193 states.

The aim is to make the world a better place. No one should go hungry, and everyone should be treated equally. All goals are to be achieved by March 2030.

Many cities and villages are planting trees and other plants to protect the climate. Countries are building more schools so that all children who don't have access to education can attend. Schools are separating and recycling waste.



We find **Goal 1** important because it's important that everyone has a home and food. We find **Goal 5** important because no one should be bullied or treated differently because of their skin color. We find **Goal 16** important because everyone has the right to live free from violence and fear. And we find **Goal 17** important because everyone has to work together to make it happen.



SDGS

SDGS

Rettet Die Welt!!!

2015/2030

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SDGS

If we could decide what we would change or improve in this world?

We would change it so that everyone really makes an effort to achieve the goals.

And that everyone works together and helps each other. What does the word sustainable mean? Sustainable means, for example, that if a cell phone breaks, instead of throwing it away, you should repair it.

We use things in such a way that people in the future will also have enough, just like we do today. Three important rules of sustainability:

Don't take more than can be replenished. For example, if we cut down trees, we also have to plant new ones. Use things for a long time and in good condition.

Repair rather than throw away. Second-hand clothes or swap meets are also sustainable. Be mindful of people, animals, and nature. When we buy something, we should consider whether it was made ethically, whether animals or the environment were protected.

Authors: Lara, Zeinab, Ali-Ridar, Leonardo, David,

ANTARCTICA

Save the Earth's Refrigerator!

What is your goal number and what is it called? Our goal is Goal 13, and it's called Climate Action. What is CO₂? It's a gas, but it's also called carbon dioxide.

It's invisible, and you can't smell or taste it. Plants store CO₂ and need it to grow. Too much CO₂ is bad for our climate. CO₂ is produced in many places, for example, when cars, buses, airplanes, or trucks refuel with gasoline or diesel. It's also produced when coal-fired power plants generate electricity, when houses are heated with oil or gas, and when forests are cut down, because trees absorb CO₂ from the air. If they are missing, more CO₂ remains in the air.

Antarctica is also called the Earth's refrigerator. If the refrigerator breaks down, it will get much hotter on Earth. The white ice surface reflects sunlight.

When the ice melts, the Earth will get much warmer, and the weather will change everywhere on Earth. There will be more storms, floods, and heat waves.

Animals lose their habitats, and sometimes people do too. Seals, whales, and seabirds live in Antarctica. When the ice melts, penguins lose their breeding grounds.



Many chicks die. The animals then can't find enough food.

What can we do to combat climate change?

Turn off the lights when you leave a room. Turn off your computer and television completely. Turn down the heating and put on a sweater. Take a short shower instead of a bath.

Eat less meat, as this also saves a lot of CO₂. Use reusable water bottles and lunchboxes. Avoid single-use plastics. Make new things from old ones. Exchange toys or books. Plant trees or help in the garden. Create insect hotels or wildflower meadows.

Authors: Luisa, Emmy, Hisham, Elias, Ahmet

ANTARCTICA

Minus 33 degrees! Researchers tell their stories from Antarctica

Brrr... minus 33 degrees! We, class 5c of the Reineke-Fuchs Elementary School, interviewed researchers from the Neumayer III research station in Antarctica. How do people live in the eternal ice? How do they get electricity and food, and are there really penguins around? Here are the most exciting questions and answers straight from Antarctica!



Can you introduce yourselves?

Research team: I'm Johanna. I'm a geophysicist. That means I work with measuring instruments that, for example, register earthquakes. I'm Lukas: I manage a "trace substance observatory." There, I measure which gases are in the air and also aerosols, which are tiny particles that float in the air. And I'm Josef: I also work as a geophysicist, together with Johanna.

How cold is it in Antarctica – and what temperature is it right now?

Research Team: It's about -33 degrees Celsius outside right now. Luckily, it's warmer inside the station; otherwise, life here would be pretty difficult.



Why are you at the research station? What do you do?

Research Team: We look after a lot of scientific instruments that have been taking measurements here for years. We make sure the data is stored, review it, and send important measurements to researchers all over the world.

What equipment do you use for your work?

Research Team: The most important thing outside is very warm clothing in several layers. At -33 degrees Celsius, your hands, nose, and face get cold quickly, so we have to be especially careful about that. Each research project requires slightly different tools, depending on what needs to be repaired or measured.

Where exactly is the research station located?

Research Team: Our station is located in Queen Maud Land in Antarctica, near the coast. What's interesting is that we're not standing on solid ground, but on an ice shelf. The ocean is already below us, at a depth of about 200 meters.

Are you close to the penguins?

Research team: Yes! There's a large colony nearby with up to 26,000 penguins. We drive there in about 15 minutes by snowmobile. It's always a fantastic sight.

What impact does climate change have on animals in Antarctica?

Research team: It's complicated, but it's particularly important for emperor penguins: They need sea ice to breed and raise their young. When the ocean warms, there's often less sea ice. Then the penguins lose their breeding grounds, and some colonies have already disappeared in certain areas.



How do we know how much ice melts each year?

Research team: There are several methods. A lot is measured from space: Satellites can observe how thick the ice is and how it moves. The important thing is to measure this over many years to determine if there are any lasting changes.

ANTARCTICA

How do we know how much ice melts each year?

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How do you measure the thickness of the ice?

Research team: Some devices send signals (e.g., electromagnetic waves) through the ice. The echo then indicates its approximate thickness. On sea ice, it's sometimes quite simple: In some places, we even measure with a measuring stick; it's often only about two meters thick.

How do you get to and from the research station?

Research team: We usually travel to and from the station by plane. This allows for the quick transport of people and essential equipment.

How do you obtain energy and electricity?

Research team: We get most of our electricity from large engines that function like converted truck engines and generate power. We also have wind and solar power, but: there's no sun in winter, which is why the engines are so important. If the power goes out, it gets really cold inside after one or two days.

How do you live at the station – and what do you eat? And what was your best experience?

Research team: The station is everything to us at once: home, workplace, and leisure place. In winter, there are only a few of us, and we usually have our own rooms. In summer, it's more crowded, and

then several people share a room. The cook provides meals, often on set days, for example, pasta and pizza on Mondays. Many people find the Northern Lights, the penguins, and the landscape with its enormous icebergs particularly beautiful – like a completely different world.



We would like to thank **Johanna Brehmer, Josef Müller,** and **Lukas Weis** from the *Neumayer III* research station for the super interesting interview! We wish you a safe time in the ice and many wonderful moments with the Northern Lights and penguins. Best regards from class 5c!

Words Explained

(short & easy)

Geophysics / Geophysicist: Researchers who study the Earth, for example, using instruments to detect earthquakes.

Trace gases: Gases that occur in the air only in very small quantities but are nevertheless important (e.g., for the climate).

Aerosols: Tiny particles that float in the air, for example, dust, salt, or soot.

Ice shelf: A huge, thick sheet of ice at the edge of Antarctica that floats on the sea and is still connected to the land.

Sea ice: Ice that forms directly from frozen seawater.

Emperor penguin colony: A large group of emperor penguins that live and breed together.

Satellite: A device in space that observes the Earth from above and takes measurements.

Auroras: Colorful lights in the sky near the poles; they are created when particles from space collide with the atmosphere.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PLASTIKFREIES MEEER

Rettet unsere Ozeane, rettet unsere Zukunft!

befreie sie vom Plastik!

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Mariam Ahmed Maher Ahmed Hafez aus Kairo, 14 Jahre

Unsere schöne Welt ist in Gefahr – wir sind eine Bedrohung für sie. Wir zerstören sie immer schneller.

Was ist der Klimawandel?

Unsere Welt wird immer heißer. Das liegt daran, dass wir zu viel Plastik benutzen und viele fossile Brennstoffe wie Kohle, Gas oder Öl verbrennen. Dabei entstehen schädliche Gase, die die Wärme der Sonne in der Atmosphäre festhalten. Das nennt man den Treibhauseffekt – und er führt zum Klimawandel.

Auch die Umweltverschmutzung ist ein großes Problem. Aber jeder kann etwas tun, um zu helfen!

Du könntest zum Beispiel:

- weniger Plastik verwenden,
- öfter zu Fuß gehen oder Fahrrad fahren,
- einen Baum pflanzen oder
- Strom sparen.

Schon kleine Schritte können viel bewirken – wenn wir alle mitmachen!

Wusstest du das?

Mehr als eine Million Tier- und Pflanzenarten sind vom Aussterben bedroht – wegen Umweltverschmutzung und Klimawandel.



Was verursacht noch den Klimawandel?

- Nicht nur die Verbrennung von fossilen Brennstoffen und die Nutzung von Plastik tragen zum Klimawandel bei. Auch andere Dinge spielen eine Rolle – zum Beispiel:
- das Abholzen von Wäldern,
- der viele Autoverkehr,
- große Fabriken,
- und zu viel Müll.

Warum ist Verschmutzung so gefährlich?

Weil sie ...

- die Luft schmutzig macht,
- Dürren und Wassermangel verursachen kann,
- Überschwemmungen auslöst,
- und den Meeresspiegel steigen lässt.
- Wenn das Wasser weiter steigt, könnten Küstenstädte überflutet und zerstört werden.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Authors: Mariam Ahmed Maher Ahmed Hafez from Cairo, 14 years old

Our beautiful world is in danger – we are a threat to it. We are destroying it faster and faster.

What is climate change?

Our world is getting hotter and hotter. This is because we use too much plastic and burn a lot of fossil fuels like coal, gas, or oil. This produces harmful gases that trap the sun's heat in the atmosphere. This is called the greenhouse effect– and it leads to climate change.

Pollution is also a big problem. But everyone can do something to help!

For example, you could:

- use less plastic,
- walk or cycle more often,
- plant a tree, or
- save electricity.

Even small steps can make a big difference– if we all participate!

Did you know?

More than a million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction – due to pollution and climate change.

What else causes climate change?

It's not just the burning of fossil fuels and the use of plastic that contribute to climate change. Other things also play a role – for example:

- deforestation,
- heavy car traffic,
- large factories,
- and too much waste.

Why is pollution so dangerous?

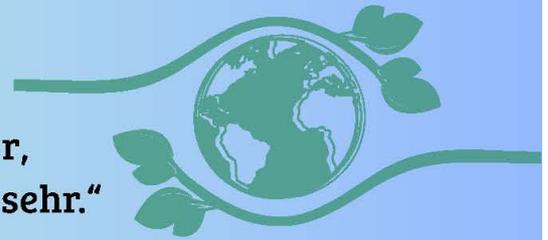
Well, it...

- pollutes the air,
- can cause droughts and water shortages,
- triggers floods,
- and causes sea levels to rise.
- If the water continues to rise, coastal cities could be flooded and destroyed.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Unser Klima*

In Sharm El-Sheikh, am blauen Meer,
sprach Ägypten: „Die Erde braucht uns sehr.“



Gemeinsam reden, planen, tun –
nicht länger warten, nicht mehr ruhn.

Vom Nil bis hin zur weiten Welt,
zeigt sich, wie sehr das Klima zählt.

Ein Baum gepflanzt, ein Licht ausgemacht,
zu Fuß gegangen, Müll bedacht –



was klein beginnt, kann Großes werden,
für unser Klima hier auf Erden.



Klasse 5B aus Kairo

*Auf der Klimakonferenz in Sharm El-Scheich (COP 27) kamen viele Länder zusammen, um Maßnahmen zur Erreichung der im Pariser Abkommen und der Konvention vereinbarten globalen Klimaziele zu ergreifen. Die Konferenz fand vom 6. bis 20. November 2022 in Sharm El-Scheich, Ägypten, statt.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Our Climate*

In Sharm El-Sheikh, on the blue sea, Egypt said:
"The Earth needs us very much."

Talking together, planning, acting – no more
waiting, no more resting.

From the Nile to the wider world, it is clear how
much the climate matters.

Planting a tree, turning off a light,
walking, taking care of trash –

what starts small can become something big,
for our climate here on Earth.

Class 5B from Cairo

*At the climate conference in Sharm El-Sheikh (COP 27), many countries came together to take measures to achieve the global climate goals agreed upon in the Paris Agreement and the Convention. The conference took place from November 6 to 20, 2022, in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.

EGYPT

Our partner country:

Egypt

Egypt is located in northeastern Africa and connects Africa with the Middle East. To the north, the country borders the Mediterranean Sea and to the east the Red Sea. Egypt's neighboring countries are Libya, Sudan, and Israel. It also shares a small border with the Gaza Strip. Egypt has a population of approximately 112 million, which is larger than that of Germany.

Egypt at a Glance

1. Population: approx. 112 million people
2. Capital: Cairo
3. Currency: Egyptian Pound
4. Religion: Most people are Muslims, there are also Christians
5. Neighboring countries: Libya, Sudan, Israel, and the Gaza Strip

The capital of Egypt is Cairo. Approximately 10 million people live there. Cairo is a huge and very vibrant city. Other well-known cities include Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast and Luxor with its famous temples. Egypt is about three times the size of Germany and has a lot of desert, but also fertile areas along the Nile.



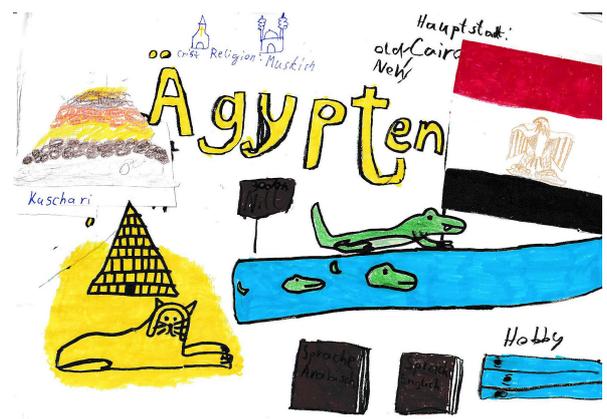
In Egypt, there are many animals that can only be seen in zoos in Germany. These include camels, desert foxes, jackals, and crocodiles in the Nile. Scorpions and some

snakes also live there. These animals are well adapted to the hot climate.

The Egyptian flag has three stripes: red at the top, white in the middle, and black at the bottom. In the center is a golden eagle. It is called the Eagle of Saladin and is an important symbol for the country.



People in Egypt primarily speak Arabic. Most are Muslim, but there are also Christians, for example, the Coptic Christians. Religion plays an important role in everyday life. Typical Egyptian food includes flat-bread, ful (a bean dish), and kushari (a dish with rice, pasta, and lentils). People also enjoy dates, oranges, figs, mangoes, and pomegranates. Tea and fresh juices are also popular. The currency is the Egyptian pound, which is worth less than the euro.



There is much more to learn about Egypt. The pyramids, the pharaohs, and the country's long history are particularly fascinating. Egypt is a country with many unique features and a rich culture.

Authors: Henri, Nicole, Lyra, Leonardo, Max, David, Esma, Josephine

CAIRO



EIN TAG, SIEBEN STATIONEN, UNZÄHLIGE ERLEBNISSE

An meiner Schule, der EBIS in Kairo, gibt es jedes Jahr eine besondere Veranstaltung: den Sporttag. An diesem Tag werden alle Schülerinnen und Schüler der 5. und 6. Klasse in sechs Häuser eingeteilt: Edinburgh, Tintagel, Cardiff, Stormont, London und Windsor. Jedes Haus nimmt am Sporttag teil und besucht sieben verschiedene Stationen. Dort versuchen wir, so viele Punkte wie möglich für unser Haus zu sammeln – denn am Ende gewinnt das Haus mit den meisten Punkten den ersten Platz! Jedes Haus hat einen Kapitän und einen Vizekapitän. Wir sind klassenweise von Station zu Station gegangen.



Teamgeist entdecken und sportliche Herausforderungen meistern am Sporttag

In jeder Klasse waren Schülerinnen und Schüler aus verschiedenen Häusern gemischt, was den Tag noch spannender gemacht hat.

Station 1: Wir spielten Volleyball in zwei Teams mit je drei Häusern. Mein Team hat gewonnen!

Station 2: Beim Völkerball traten je zwei Häuser gegeneinander an – auch hier war mein Team erfolgreich.

Station 3: Jedes Haus versuchte, ein Tor zu schießen. Leider lief es für uns nicht so gut, aber das war okay.

Station 4: Beim Korbwerfen ging es nur um den Spaß – ohne Punkte, aber mit viel Lachen.

Station 5: Wir mussten über fünf große, rutschige Bälle balancieren. Mein Haus war super!

Station 6: Fußball in riesigen, verrückten Schuhen – schwer, aber mein Haus schoss ein Tor!

Station 7: Ein spannender Hindernislauf zum Schluss. Auch hier schlug sich mein Team gut.



Am Ende belegte mein Team das Haus Edinburgh den 2. Platz – das war ein großer Erfolg, denn sonst sind wir oft Letzte. Ich habe gelernt: Es geht nicht nur ums Gewinnen, sondern um Spaß und Teamgeist.

Yassin Mohamed Shouman aus Kairo, 10 Jahre



EGYPT

Sun and Wind Help Egypt with Climate Protection

Egypt is a country with plenty of sun and wind. This is a good thing, because it allows Egypt to generate a lot of energy from nature. This helps the climate and protects the environment. A huge solar park has been built in the desert near Aswan, providing electricity for many people. There are also large wind turbines on the Red Sea coast that turn in the wind and generate electricity. The government aims for almost half of the electricity to come from such clean sources by 2030.

In Cairo, more and more buses are running on electricity instead of diesel. This is good for the air and the climate. New electric trains are also being built, which can transport many people quickly and in an environmentally friendly way. To ensure that people have enough water, Egypt is also building facilities that make seawater drinkable. This reduces the need for water from the Nile. Nevertheless, there is also criticism. New factories are still being built in Egypt, which emit a lot of CO₂.

In addition, many power plants still run on gas or oil. Therefore, climate protection remains a major challenge there.



Egypt has also developed a plan to better protect the climate. This includes more clean energy, greater environmental protection, and raising awareness about climate change. And in Alexandria, on the Mediterranean coast, protective walls are being built to better shield the city from rising sea levels.

Authors: Arnelio, Tzemine, Esmā, Laila, Dzemille



CAIRO



Verrückter-Socken-Tag*

*Ich trug heut' zwei verrückte Socken –
mit bunten Streifen, wilden Flocken.*

*Nicht aus Versehen – das war Plan:
Ich zeig, dass jeder anders sein kann!*

*Ob groß, ob klein, ganz krumm, ganz rund –
wir sind verschieden – und das ist bunt.*

*Zieh an die Socken, sei dabei:
Kein Mensch soll hier ganz einsam sein..*



Klasse 5A aus Kairo

*Der „Verrückte-Socken-Tag“ (Odd Socks Day) findet immer am ersten Tag der Anti-Mobbing-Woche statt. An diesem Tag tragen wir bunte, ungleiche Socken, um zu zeigen: Jeder Mensch ist einzigartig – und das ist gut so! Gemeinsam setzen wir ein Zeichen gegen Mobbing und für mehr Respekt und Zusammenhalt.

Odd Socks Day*

Today I wore two crazy socks with
colorful stripes and wild flakes.

Not by accident - it was planned:
I'm showing that everyone can be different!

Whether big or small, crooked or round, we are all different -
and that's colorful.

Put on your socks, join us: No one should be alone here.

Class 5A from Cairo

*Odd Socks Day always takes place on the first
day of Anti-Bullying Week. On this day, we wear
colorful, mismatched socks to show: Every person
is unique, and that's a good thing! Together,
we take a stand against bullying
and for more respect and solidarity.

CAIRO

Good to be Green*



**FÜNFMAL IM JAHR IST ES SO WEIT,
WIR TRAGEN GRÜN – OH JUCHEI!**

**FREUNDLICH SEIN, DAS IST DAS ZIEL,
UNSERE LEHRER ERKLÄREN UNS VIEL.**



**WER GUT ZUHÖRT UND FREUNDLICH BLEIBT,
FLEISSIG ARBEITET UND RESPEKT STETS ZEIGT,**

**BEKOMMT EIN LOB, DAS FREUT UNS SEHR –
EIN ZERTIFIKAT GANZ GRÜN, WIR WOLLEN MEHR!**



**WER ES MAL NICHT SCHAFFT, IST DAS OKAY,
PROBIER ES WIEDER, BALD KLAPPT'S EH!**

**MIT MUT UND FREUDE, TAG FÜR TAG,
ZEIGT JEDER, WAS ER GUTES MAG.**



**GEMEINSAM SCHAFFEN WIR ES GANZ KLAR,
„GOOD TO BE GREEN“ – DAS IST WUNDERBAR!**

Klasse 5C aus Kairo

*Der „Good to be Green Day“ ist ein besonderer Tag in der Schule, an dem alle Schüler ein grünes T-Shirt oder einen grünen Pullover tragen. An diesem Tag geht es darum, dass wir uns gut benehmen, freundlich sind und uns an die Regeln halten. Wer das schafft, bekommt ein Zertifikat als Anerkennung. Dieser Tag findet fünfmal im Jahr statt, damit alle viele Chancen haben, sich gut zu zeigen und respektvoll miteinander umzugehen.

Good to be Green*

Five times a year it s that time, we wear green - oh hooray !

Being kind, that s the Goal, our teachers explain a lot to us.

Those who listen carefully and remain friendly,
work hard and always show respect

receive praise, which makes us very happy -
a completely green certificate, we want more!

If you don't manage it sometimes, that's OKAY,
try again, you'll get it soon enough!

With courage and joy, day after day,
everyone shows what they like.

Together we can definitely do good to be Green -
that s Wonderful!

Class 5C from Cairo

*"Good to be Green Day" is a special day at school when all students wear a green T-shirt or sweater. On this day, we focus on behaving well, being friendly, and following the rules. Those who succeed receive a certificate in recognition. This day takes place five times a year so that everyone has plenty of opportunities to present themselves well and treat each other with respect.

CAIRO

Adham Fady Ibrahim El Miniawy aus Kairo, 13 Jahre

GEDANKEN ZU FRIEDEN & GERECHTIGKEIT



WAS IST FRIEDEN?

Frieden ist, wenn alle in Ruhe und ohne Streit leben.
Wenn Menschen freundlich zueinander sind und sich helfen.
Wenn alle Länder Freunde sind und niemand Angst haben muss.
Frieden heißt, dass wir uns lieben statt streiten.
Nur mit Liebe gibt es echten Frieden.



WAS IST GERECHTIGKEIT?

Gerechtigkeit heißt: Alle Menschen haben die gleichen Rechte – egal ob Mann oder Frau.
Frauen dürfen genauso arbeiten und entscheiden wie Männer.
Es ist unfair, wenn manche Menschen weniger Rechte haben.
Dann gibt es Streit und Probleme.
Darum ist Gerechtigkeit wichtig für alle.



LIEBER FRIEDEN!

Frieden, du bist still und weich,
machst die Herzen ruhig und leicht.

Du hilfst, wenn jemand traurig ist,
und zeigst, dass Liebe stärker ist.

Ich bin müde von Streit und Lärm,
mein Herz will Ruhe, warm und fern.

Komm zu mir, sei nah bei mir –
Frieden, ich öffne mein Herz zu dir.



SCHLUSSWORT

Wir sollen zusammen überlegen, wie wir Frieden & Gerechtigkeit aufbauen.

- Wir sollen gute Gesetze haben und diese beachten, damit alle ihre Rechte bekommen.
- Wir sollen anderen verzeihen, wenn sie einen Fehler machen.

Nur so können wir in Frieden und mit Liebe leben.

Authors: Adham Fady Ibrahim El Miniawy from Cairo, 13 years old

THOUGHTS ON PEACE & JUSTICE

WHAT IS PEACE?

Peace is when everyone lives in peace and without conflict.
When people are kind to one another and help each other.
When all countries are friends and no one has to be afraid.
Peace means that we love each other instead of fighting.
Only with love is there true peace.

WHAT IS JUSTICE?

Justice means: All people have the same rights,
regardless of whether they are men or women.
Women are allowed to work and make decisions just like men.
It is unfair when some people have fewer rights.
Then there are conflicts and problems.
That's why justice is important for everyone.

DEAR PEACE!

Peace, you are still and gentle, making hearts calm and light.
You help when someone is sad, and show that love is stronger.
I am tired of strife and noise; my heart longs for peace, warm and distant.
Come to me, be near me – Peace, I open my heart to you.

CLOSING WORDS

We should consider together how to build peace and justice.
- We should have good laws and obey them so that everyone has their rights.
- We should forgive others when they make a mistake.
Only in this way can we live in peace and with love.

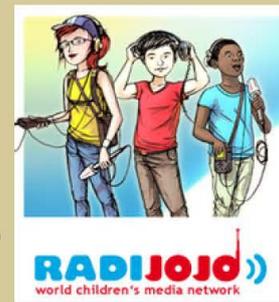
KAIRO

Ohne Grenzen*



Wir trafen uns – ganz weit entfernt,
doch haben wir viel voneinander gelernt.

Mit Bild und Ton, mit Herz und Ohr
kam Radijojo zu uns hervor.



Wir sprachen über unser Leben,
was wir mögen, was wir geben.
Was isst du gern? Was spielst du so?
Wie feiert ihr denn irgendwo?



Die Welt ist groß – doch wir sind nah,
durch jedes Lächeln wird sie klar.
Wir hören zu, wir fragen viel,
und merken: Freundschaft ist das Ziel.

Wir sprachen über Klima, Frieden,
über Träume, die wir lieben.
Die SDGs – das große Ziel:
sie geben der Welt sehr viel.



So lernen wir: Gemeinsam geht's,
wenn jeder Mensch den andern versteht.
Kein „du und ich“, nur „wir zusammen“ –
dann wird die Welt ein großes Flammen.

*Im Oktober 2019 kam das Team von Radijojo zu uns nach Kairo. Sie machten mit uns einen tollen Workshop im Projekt „Ohne Grenzen“ vom Goethe-Institut. Wir sprachen über unser Leben, unsere Hobbys und über wichtige Themen wie Frieden, Umwelt und Freundschaft. Zusammen mit Radijojo machten wir Audios und Texte. Seitdem arbeiten wir jedes Jahr mit Radijojo zusammen – online mit Klassen aus Deutschland. Wir lernen immer viel voneinander.

Klasse 8A aus Kairo

Without Borders*

We met – far apart, yet we learned so much from each other.
Radijojo came to us with images and sound, with heart and ear.

We talked about our lives, what we like, what we give.
What do you like to eat? What games do you play?
How do you celebrate where you live?

World Children’s Media Network

The world is vast – but we are close; every smile makes it clear.
We listen, we ask many questions, and realize: friendship is the goal.

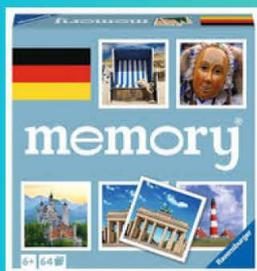
We talked about climate, peace, and the dreams we cherish.
The SDGs– the ultimate goal: they give so much to the world.

This is how we learn: Together we can make it work,
when everyone understands each other.
Not “you and me,” but “us together” – then the world will be ablaze.

Class 8A from Cairo

*In October 2019, the Radijojo team visited us in Cairo. They conducted a fantastic workshop with us as part of the Goethe-Institut’s “Without Borders” project. We talked about our lives, our hobbies, and important topics like peace, the environment, and friendship. Together with Radijojo, we created audio and written pieces. Since then, we’ve collaborated with Radijojo every year– online with classes from Germany. We always learn a lot from each other.

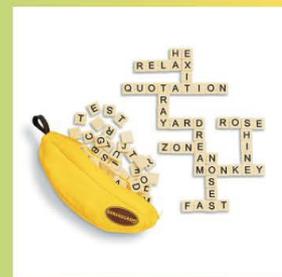
KAIRO



Spieleclub*

Im Spieleclub wird viel gespielt,
mit Memory, das Paar erzielt.

Bananagrams, Wörter bauen,
und auf das Wortspiel schauen.



Unser Spiel heißt „ÄGY GOe“,
mit Farben, Themen – so juchhe!

Abenteuer, Essen, Kunst, Natur,
wir reisen durch die Länder-Tour.

Mit Würfeln zieht man Schritt für Schritt,
besucht die Orte, findet mit
Geschick die Karten fein –
wer alle hat, wird Sieger sein!



Mit Bau den Satz auch Grammatik lernen,
eine Stunde Deutsch mit drei Sternen!

*Der Spieleclub ist ein Ort, an dem wir spielerisch Deutsch lernen. Wir spielen Memory mit Bildern aus Deutschland, Bananagrams und Bau den Satz, um Wörter und Grammatik zu üben. Besonders spannend ist unser selbst entwickeltes Spiel „ÄGY GOe“, bei dem wir durch verschiedene Themen auf dem Spielbrett reisen und dabei Deutsch und Landeskunde entdecken. Spaß und Lernen gehören hier zusammen!

Klasse 8A aus Kairo

Games Club*

In Games Club, we play lots of games, including Memory, matching pairs.

Bananagrams, word building, and word games.

Our game is called "ÄGY GOe," with colors and themes – hooray!

Adventure, food, art, nature – we travel through the countries on tour.

Using dice, we move step by step, visit the places, and skillfully find the matching cards – whoever collects them all wins!

Learn grammar with "Build Sentence" – a three-star German lesson!

Class 8A from Cairo

*Games Club is a place where we learn German through play. We play Memory with pictures from Germany, Bananagrams, and "Build Sentence" to practice vocabulary and grammar. Our self-developed game "ÄGY GOe" is especially exciting, where we travel through different themes on the game board and discover German and culture. Fun and learning go hand in hand here!

KAIRO



Leseclub*

**Im Leseclub, da sind wir gern,
wir lesen laut – von nah und fern.**



**Geschichten kurz, mit Landeskunde,
auf A1, A2 – die Level-Runde.**

**Wir üben Sprechen, Satz für Satz,
mit klarer Stimme, Takt und Platz.**



**Wir achten auf Betonung sehr,
dann wird das Lesen nicht so schwer.**

**Wir lachen oft und lernen viel,
denn Lesen ist ein tolles Ziel!**



**Und wer besonders gut das kann,
tritt beim Wettbewerb dann an.**



**Zum Goethe-Institut geht's dann rüber,
für den besten Lesecclub-Schüler.**

**Doch ganz egal, ob Preis oder nicht –
LeseFreude strahlt in unser Gesicht!**



*Im Lesecclub treffen wir uns einmal pro Woche, um gemeinsam Geschichten auf A1- und A2-Niveau zu lesen.

Wir üben lautes Lesen, Aussprache und Betonung – mit Spaß und Teamgeist! Viele Texte enthalten auch spannende Infos über das Leben in Deutschland. Die besten Leserinnen und Leser dürfen am Lesewettbewerb des Goethe-Instituts teilnehmen.

Klasse 7A aus Kairo

Reading Club*

We love being in the Reading Club,
where we read aloud – from near and far.

Short stories, with cultural insights.
We practice A1 and A2 levels.

We practice speaking, sentence by sentence,
with a clear voice, rhythm, and proper spacing.

We pay close attention to intonation,
which makes reading easier.

We laugh often and learn a lot,
because reading is a wonderful goal.

And those who are especially good at it
then compete in the competition.

The best Reading Club student then
goes to the Goethe-Institut.

But regardless of whether they win a prize or not,
the joy of reading shines on our faces!

We practice speaking, sentence by sentence,
with clear voices, rhythms, and space.

Class 7A from Cairo

*In our reading club, we meet once a week to read stories together at the A1 and A2 levels.

We practice reading aloud, pronunciation, and intonation– with fun and team spirit!

Many texts also contain exciting information about life in Germany.

The best readers get to participate in the Goethe-Institut's reading competition.

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