

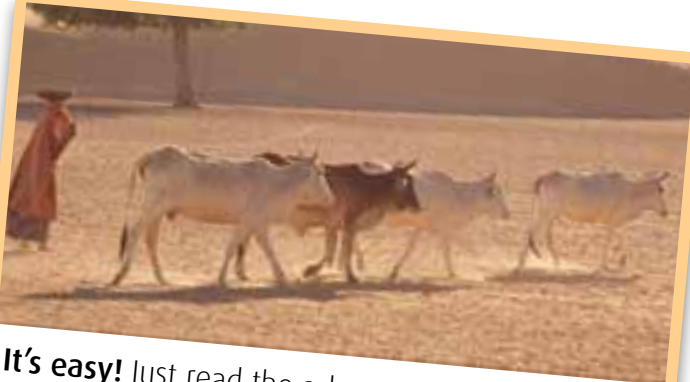
“Inspire and Educate” COMPETITION

FAO, WAGGGS, YPARD and Practical Action have joined forces to encourage youth to make an active contribution to our world



6 to 25 years old? Then what are you waiting for? Take part!

There are three different categories



It's easy! Just read the rules and select the categories of interest to you



There are prizes for the winners and the best entries will be tested and used throughout the world



Draw, produce a video clip or tell us your methods and tools to fight climate change

Be quick! The competition closes on 12 September 2009



girls worldwide say



World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
Association mondiale des Guides et des Eclaireuses
Asociación Mundial de las Guías Scouts



'Inspire and Educate' competition

'Our World, Our Climate, Our Food' Local action for a global challenge

Organizers: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),
Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA),
The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS),
Young Professionals' Platform for Agricultural Research for Development (YPARD)
Practical Action

Background

The 'Inspire and Educate' competition is being held as part of the educational initiative 'Our World, Our Climate, Our Food'. This worldwide project aims to raise awareness on such issues as climate change, environment and food security. It also aims to encourage children and young people to take part in activities, reduce our impact on the environment and take action against hunger in the world.

The project is developing a series of educational materials on climate change and food security for young people, teachers and youth leaders. Participants will have to use their imagination and knowledge to come up with clever ideas to create a more environmentally friendly society, prevent climate change and find ways to adapt to climate change and extreme weather events. The materials submitted will be used to educate and inspire others to take action.

The competition is divided into the following categories:

Category 1: photo inspire
Participants: from 6 + 10 years old

The objective of this category is to take photographs which inspire and educate other children, young people and adults on the issues related to climate change, the environment and food security and encourage them to change their habits.

1. Before you start taking your photographs, find out more about climate change and hunger by reading 'Time to think and act!' or using other resources from the Internet, etc. Your teachers and leaders may want to plan some activities to inform your group about climate change and food security issues.
2. The photograph should contain one of the following actions: preventing climate change (for example, riding a bike), protecting our environment, adapting to the effects of climate change and extreme weather events, or ensuring that everyone gets enough food to eat.
3. The photograph must be taken by the child.
4. Only **one** photograph can be sent per person.
5. Photographs should be sent electronically in jpeg (.jpeg) or tiff (.tif) file format.
6. See section below for instructions on submitting your photo.

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Category 2: video motivate

Participants: two age groups 11 to 16 years old and
17 to 25 years old

The objective is to develop video clips that will educate children, young people and adults and encourage them to change their habits. The materials should be on issues related to climate change, the environment and food security.

1. Before you start developing the materials, find out more about climate change and hunger by reading 'Time to think and act!' or using other resources from the Internet, etc.
2. The materials submitted must be your original work. Joint submissions by classes of students or youth groups are accepted but please provide full details on who was involved in the production
3. Materials can be submitted in English, French or Spanish.
4. Videos should not be longer than two minutes.
5. Videos can be fun or serious but they need to convey a message to the viewers and encourage them to take action and change their habits or educate them on a specific area related to the right to food or climate change.
6. To submit your video clips, please upload them on YouTube, making sure you tag the video with the following key words: "FAO/WAGGGS/YPARD/Practical action: Climate Change and Food Security Competition" + your entry code (see the section below on how to submit your entries and create your entry code). In the description box on YouTube add: "This video is an entry to the "Our World, Our Climate, Our Food": Inspire and Educate Competition." If you are unable to upload the video on YouTube send it to us by post on a DVD (address below).
7. Most of all have lots of fun

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Category 3: adapt with local knowledge
Participants: young people from 17 to 25 years old

This category provides the opportunity to demonstrate the methods, skills and tools that you and your local communities are using to deal with issues related to climate change and food security. We are looking for clever ways and methods that have been developed and are used in your local communities. For example, these could be water collection methods, efficient water use, growing techniques, protection of crops against pests and diseases, prevention against flooding, increasing soil fertility, etc.

Two good examples are provided by Practical Action. These are "Floating Gardens in Bangladesh" and "Evaporative Cooling" (in the form of technical briefs).

You can also see other examples at:

www.fao.org/sd/Teca/search/advanced_result_en.asp?lang=en&tech_app=23

and through the Teca database:

www.fao.org/sd/Teca/search/default_en.asp?lang=en

To make your submission carry out the following steps:

1. Download the form (Word document file (.doc)) from the climate change youth website:
www.fao.org/climatechange/54402/en/ .
2. Read the instructions carefully and then complete all the sections of the form.
3. Go to www.yunga.org/cc-comp_en.asp and complete the online submission
4. Once you have completed and submitted the form an entry code will be generated. Please write this code down and keep it in a safe place.
5. You are encouraged to send photos and drawings to explain the practice, tool, method or skill you are submitting. The image files in JPEG (.jpeg) or TIFF (.tif) formats should be sent by e-mail to children-youth@fao.org and you should state your entry code in the subject field of the e-mail. Remember to provide text description of the photos and drawings.
6. The work can be submitted by an individual or as a group but full details must be provided of each contributor. Materials submitted must be the individuals or the group's original work.

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Deadline

The deadline for all competition categories is **12 September 2009**. For submissions by ordinary mail, the postmark date will be regarded as the date of delivery.

Creation of your entry code and submissions of entries

- **Online registration and creation of your entry code**

To facilitate our huge task of putting all the entries on the FAO climate change youth webpage, we request participants to complete the online registration at www.yunga.org/cc-comp_en.asp. Once you have registered online, you will be provided with an entry code which you need to quote (with your name) when making your submission by e-mail or post. You will have to make an electronic registration for each submission you make.

The registration is easy and will only take you a couple of minutes to complete. Your entry will go on an online database so everybody can see the entries, just like it was done for the previous competition: www.yunga.org/scans/gallery_en.asp

- **E-mail:**

You can send your submissions electronically to: children-youth@fao.org. Remember to put your entry code and name in the subject of the e-mail.

- **Ordinary mail:**

You can send your submissions by post to: Reuben Sessa, FAO, NRC, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy

If your file is more than 6MB, please send them on a DVD.

Adjudication and prizes

Adjudication will be conducted by a panel formed from FAO staff, WAGGGS, graphic designers and media specialists.

A prize of US\$200 will be awarded to the winner of each category. In addition, the best photos, videos and methodologies will be used for publications, websites, resource materials, conferences and other events and activities.

Handling of entries and intellectual property

All entries will be handled by the organizers and will not be returned. The intellectual property of the entries is owned by the participants. The organizers, however, have the right to publish, exhibit, print or distribute the entries through any media.

Enquiry

For further information and enquiries please e-mail: children-youth@fao.org or visit the FAO Children and youth website: www.fao.org/climatechange/youth/en/

'Inspire and Educate' competition

Time to think and act!

Plan and organize activities to do with your group before they start drawing. Encourage them to learn more and reflect about climate change and world hunger. Discuss how these challenges apply to your own lives. You may use the facts and the ideas below to organize activities that work best for your group: games, songs, quizzes, drama, discussions.

There are lots of resources on the Internet, for example check out the FAO and WAGGGS Climate Change pages:

Climate change section on the FAO website: www.fao.org/climatechange/youth/en/

Take action section on the WAGGGS website : www.wagggsworld.org

Did you know that...

Our planet's climate is changing. Temperatures are increasing, glaciers and ice sheets are melting and sea levels are rising. Scientist now agree that the increasing amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases released into the air from human activities are contributing to these changes in our climate. We all need to take action to prevent further changes and protect our environment and wellbeing

852 million people do not get enough to eat every day. 200 million children under five years of age suffer from acute or chronic malnutrition. Hunger and malnutrition cause immeasurable suffering to millions of families and result in poor health, lost learning potential, lost productivity and income, and high medical and household expenses.

Key facts

- 1. Food** provides us with the energy and nutrients our bodies need for growth, repair, physical activities and resistance to disease. Climate change could become a major threat to world food security, as it has a strong impact on food production, access and distribution. Especially at risk are developing countries, which are highly dependent on agriculture and have fewer resources and options to combat effects of climate change and damage caused from extreme events.
- 2. Water:** nothing on Earth can live without water. Seventy per cent of the Earth is covered by water, but only 2.5 per cent of it is fresh; the rest is saltwater. A person needs 2-4 litres of drinking water a day. Worldwide, agriculture accounts for 70 per cent of all fresh water uses, industries accounts for 22 per cent and domestic use for about 8 per cent. One- sixth of the world population doesn't have clean water and two-fifth don't have toilets. Climate change is an additional threat: it is expected that 3 billion people will face water shortage and 100 million people will be more at risk from coastal flooding.
- 3. Land** is necessary for most rural families to have a sustainable way of producing food and earning income. Difficulties in owning or renting land often contribute to food insecurity and poverty. Climate change including extreme events such as storms and floods is making it even more difficult to grow and harvest produce from the land.

'Inspire and Educate' competition

Time to think and act!

4. **Forests** are home to hundreds of species of mammals, birds, reptiles, thousands of insects and plant species.
5. **Harvesting** forests products is important to the livelihood of millions of people living in or near forests. Forests produce oxygen, use carbon dioxide and ensure water and soil conservation. When forests are cut down or burned, carbon dioxide is released, and the home for many plants, animals, insects and other creatures is lost.
6. **Biodiversity** refers to the variety of all living things on our planet and the patterns they form. It includes the differences between species, the difference within species, and the range of habitats in which they live. Many human activities have a negative effect upon biodiversity. Plants and animals live in certain climatic conditions, preferring certain temperatures and a certain amount of rain. If these amounts change the species may not survive in that area.
7. **Fisheries** support around 200 million people worldwide. Fish is a good source of protein, minerals and essential fatty acid and is an important part of the diet. Fisheries are extremely vulnerable to pollution, habitat destruction and other forms of environmental loss. Temperature changes in the oceans could affect the fish stocks on which many communities depend for their survival.
8. **Millions** of people are affected by natural disasters: for example droughts, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, fires and pests. Every year, there are 30-40 countries in crisis situations, needing outside assistance to cope with critical problems of food insecurity. Climate change phenomena such as sea level rise, increases in temperature, reduced water availability and extreme events such as heat waves, floods and cyclones have dramatic effects on the land and local environments.
9. **Seven out of ten** of the world's hungry are women and girls. Women are particularly affected by the risks of environmental damage. Poor women tend to rely more than men on natural resources, so when these are directly hit by climate change, women's livelihoods will also be affected. Depletion of natural resources would put additional burden on women, who would be forced to go longer distances in search of firewood and water. With women's key roles and responsibilities in feeding, providing care and producing food for the family, their rights are essential to ensuring food security.
10. **Every person has the right to food.** It means that all people have the right to feed themselves and their families with dignity. People must be able to grow or hunt or catch the food they need or earn enough money to buy it. Fulfilling the right to food means ensuring that people have the knowledge, skills, resources and opportunities to get food for themselves. It also means that when people, for reasons beyond their control, are not able to feed themselves, they still have the right to food and they must be helped until they are able to feed themselves again. Governments must do everything possible to make sure that all of their people are free from hunger and have access to good quality and safe food. All members of society – individuals, families, local communities, civil society and private businesses – have responsibilities in securing and protecting the right to food for the local and global community.

'Inspire and Educate' competition

Time to think and act!

Your turn...

Now think how you are affected, and how you affect food security and climate.

- How has climate change affect your life? For example, have you heard of a water well near you that has dried up or that crops in your area didn't grow as well as they used to? Was there a drought or flood in your country recently? Also think about and investigate the potential impact climate change can have on the lives of people in developed and in developing countries.
- How big is your carbon footprint? Use one of the numerous Web calculators to measure it (for example see: www.zerofootprintkids.com/kids_home.aspx). What can you do to reduce your impact on the environment (cycling, walking, using public transport, less heating and cooling, switching of electrical appliances, eat less frozen foods, etc.)? See how many activities of everyday life you can link to issues related to climate change.
- As climate changes and more extreme events occur what methods or technologies can your community use to adapt. Can you think of some clever new ideas which could be useful in dealing with climate change? Let us know what your local communities are doing to deal with climate issues such as high temperatures, low water availability, sea level rise and extreme events such as floods and cyclones.
- Where does your food come from? Look at the labels, ask the shop keeper or people you normally buy your food from. Is it locally produced? How about growing your own vegetables? What fair trade products are produced or can they be brought in your local community?
- Think of what are the most important issues in your community in regards to climate change and food security. Maybe its floods, or using too many resources and wasting food or lack of knowledge of risks, etc. Now think what would be the best way to get a message across to your community on these issues (e.g. poster, event, training, etc.).
- Growing your own spices, vegetables and fruits can be a nice activity to learn about local products; try involving your parents/guardians or group of friends. Find out which plants are better to grow according to your climate; which ones need less water to grow?
- Think of ways on how to start a recycling campaign in your community. Involve your friends and family. Are you the first and only one in your community? Inform yourself! You might be surprised to find out that you are not alone!
- What associations/institutions are working on issues related to climate change in your community/country? Find out and see how you can get involved in their activities to help.

'Inspire and Educate' competition

Climate Change Quiz

- 1. What is the estimated number of people globally without access to a safe water supply?**
A. 400 million B. 1 billion C. 4 billion
- 2. Of the following gases, which is not considered a greenhouse gas?**
A. Water vapour B. Nitrogen C. Carbon dioxide
- 3. What is a carbon footprint?**
A. It is the sweaty mark you leave behind when you walk around in dirty socks.
B. It is your contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.
C. It is the amount of carbon in the sole of your shoe.
- 4. What is the average increase in cereal prices over the last year (since May 2007)?**
A. 20 per cent B. 40 per cent C. 80 per cent
- 5. How many litres of water are needed to grow one kilogram of rice and one kilogram of beef?**
A. 1 kg rice: 19 litres and 1 kg beef: 100 litres
B. 1 kg rice: 190 litres and 1 kg beef: 1,000 litres
C. 1 kg rice: 1900 litres and 1 kg beef: 100,000 litres
- 6. How much do electrical appliances (television, stereo, cordless phones, etc.) on "standby" consume in the household and at the global level?**
A. 1 per cent of household electrical consumption
B. 5 per cent of household electrical consumption
C. 10 per cent of household electrical consumption
- 7. What amount of global greenhouse gas emissions from human activities does agriculture and deforestation account for?**
A. One fifth B. One third C. Half
- 8. What are food miles?**
A. It is the number of miles you have to run to burn the food you eat.
B. It is a race to see how many hotdogs you can eat when you run over a mile.
C. The distance food has been transported from the producer to the consumer.
- 9. Recycling a can of soda would save enough energy to power your TV for?**
A. 30 minutes B. 3 hours C. 30 hours
- 10. Between 2000 and 2004 climate-related disasters affected:**
A. 2 million people B. 20 million people C. 262 million people

Climate Change Quiz - Answers

- 1. B** About one billion people lack access to a safe drinking water supply. 2.4 billion people do not have access to modern sanitation facilities. This constitutes over one third of the world's
- 2. B** Water vapor (H₂O) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) are the two largest contributors to the greenhouse effect.
- 3. B** Commuting, sheltering, eating, working, hobbies, etc. all contribute to climate change.
- 4. C** Cereal prices have gone up by over 80 per cent since May 2007 and over 200 per cent since May 2006. This makes it increasingly difficult for developing countries to buy food. Droughts, rising oil prices (which increases the costs of fertilizer production, materials and food transport, and industrial agriculture), increased use of biofuels, higher demands for meat and dairy products and a rising population are all causes of rises in food prices.
- 5. C** Rice needs about 1,900 litres. Rice is the most thirsty grain crop. One kilogram of beef needs a staggering 100,000 litres of water (mainly this is water required to grow the feed for the animals). In addition animal and dairy production also requires a lot more land and energy and produces a much larger quantity of green house gas emissions compared to producing vegetables and cereals. In short the higher up the food chain you go the more energy is required and the more emissions you produce. This also applies to how much processing has undergone to produce the food you buy, for example, 1 potato requires 25 litres of water, a bag of chips 185 litres and a hamburger would be 2500 litres.
- 6. C** Standby appliances can contribute 10 per cent of household electricity consumption and 1 per cent of global CO₂ emissions. Careful selection when buying appliances and making sure they are turned off when not needed will save the environment and reduce your bills.
- 7. B**
- 8. C** The further the distance food has to travel from the producer to the consumer the more energy is required and greenhouse gases produced. Buying in season and locally produced food will reduce your impact on the environment and reduce your carbon footprint.
- 9. B**
- 10. C**

Sources: FAO, TUNZA (UNEP) and UN Cyberschoolbus

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Other useful resources

- 1. FAO:**
www.fao.org/
- 2. WAGGGS:**
www.wagggsworld.org
- 3. UNEP:**
www.unep.org/Publications/Tunza.asp
- 4. UN Cyberschoolbus:**
www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/
- 5. UN Millennium Campaign:**
www.endpoverty2015.org/
- 6. Feeding Minds Fighting Hunger:**
www.feedingminds.org/
- 7. UNICEF Voices of youth:**
www.unicef.org/voy/
- 8. UN Climate change portal of youth:**
www.un.org/climatechange/youth.shtml
- 9. UK Scouts Climate page:**
www2.scouts.org.uk/climatechange/
- 10. Canadian Climate Change Challenge:**
www.scouts.ca/scouts.asp?cmPageID=485
- 11. Carbon footprints:**
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_footprint
- 12. Food prices :**
www.fao.org/es/esc/en/15/53/59/highlight_528.html and www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/FoodPricesIndex/en/