



# “Our World, Our Climate, Our Food”

## International Drawing Competition

FAO and WAGGGS  
have joined forces to  
educate young people  
around the world  
about climate change  
and hunger.

If you are  
6 to 20 years old  
we want your  
drawings!

You can  
contribute by  
drawing a logo  
(an emblem) for  
this youth  
initiative.

The winners will get  
prizes and the overall  
winner will fly to  
Rome to see how  
his/her drawing will  
be used.

It's easy.  
All you have to  
do is draw a bright  
bold design which  
you think shows how  
young people can  
take action against  
climate change.

Be quick  
as you have  
to send your  
drawing to us by the  
**10 November 2008.**



girls worldwide say



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

# **“Our World, Our Climate, Our Food”**

## **Local action for a global challenge**

### **International Drawing Competition**

**Organizers:** The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)

#### **A. BACKGROUND**

The International Drawing Competition is being held as part of the youth education initiative “Our World, Our Climate, Our Food”. This worldwide project aims to disseminate information and raise awareness of such issues as climate change, environment and food security, with the purpose of encouraging children and young people to take part in activities to reduce our impact on the environment and to 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. The aim of the Drawing Competition is **to design a logo** (an emblem) for “Our World, Our Climate, Our Food” which will be used on posters, publications, T-shirts and activity badges.

#### **B. PARTICIPANTS**

The International Drawing Competition is open to **ALL children and young people from 6 to 20 years of age**.

#### **C. COMPETITION RULES**

1. The drawings should reflect issues concerning climate change, environment and food security. Find out more about climate change and hunger by reading "Time to think and act!" section on page 6. Plan and do some activities to raise your group's awareness of climate change and food security issues before they start drawing.
2. The logo should be drawn on white A4-size paper in the round or square frames provided in the annexed templates. The diameter of the round frame and length of the square should be 18 cm.
3. Remind your group that the logo will be used for small badges and large posters. Encourage them to draw it with strong bold colours. Participants may use drawing materials of any type: pens, pencils, paints, with the exception of crayons. They are also allowed to use computer graphic programmes.
4. The drawings must be the child's or youth's original work. Most importantly They should use their imagination and have fun!

#### **D. DEADLINE AND SUBMISSION OF ENTRIES**

The deadline for submitting the drawings is **10 November 2008**. The postmark date will be regarded as the date of delivery.

Send your drawings by e-mail to [children-youth@fao.org](mailto:children-youth@fao.org) or by post (preferably in a water-proof envelope) to:

Reuben Sessa  
FAO, NRC  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
00153 Rome, Italy

Please note that if submissions are sent electronically you should keep the original drawing in a safe place as we may require the original in case your drawing is selected.

#### **E. ADJUDICATION AND PRIZES**

Adjudication will be conducted by a Panel formed from FAO staff, WAGGGS representatives and graphic designers.

Prizes of US\$250 will be awarded to the winner of each age group (6-10, 11-15 and 16-20 years old), US\$150 will be awarded to the runner up of each age group and US\$100 will be awarded to the third best drawing of each age group. From the three age group winners an overall best design will be selected and the overall winner will be invited to FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, to see how his/her drawing will be used.

#### **F. 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.

#### **G. ENQUIRY**

For further information and enquiries please email: [children-youth@fao.org](mailto:children-youth@fao.org)



girls worldwide say



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Association mondiale des Guides et des Eclaireuses  
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## “Our World, Our Climate, Our Food”

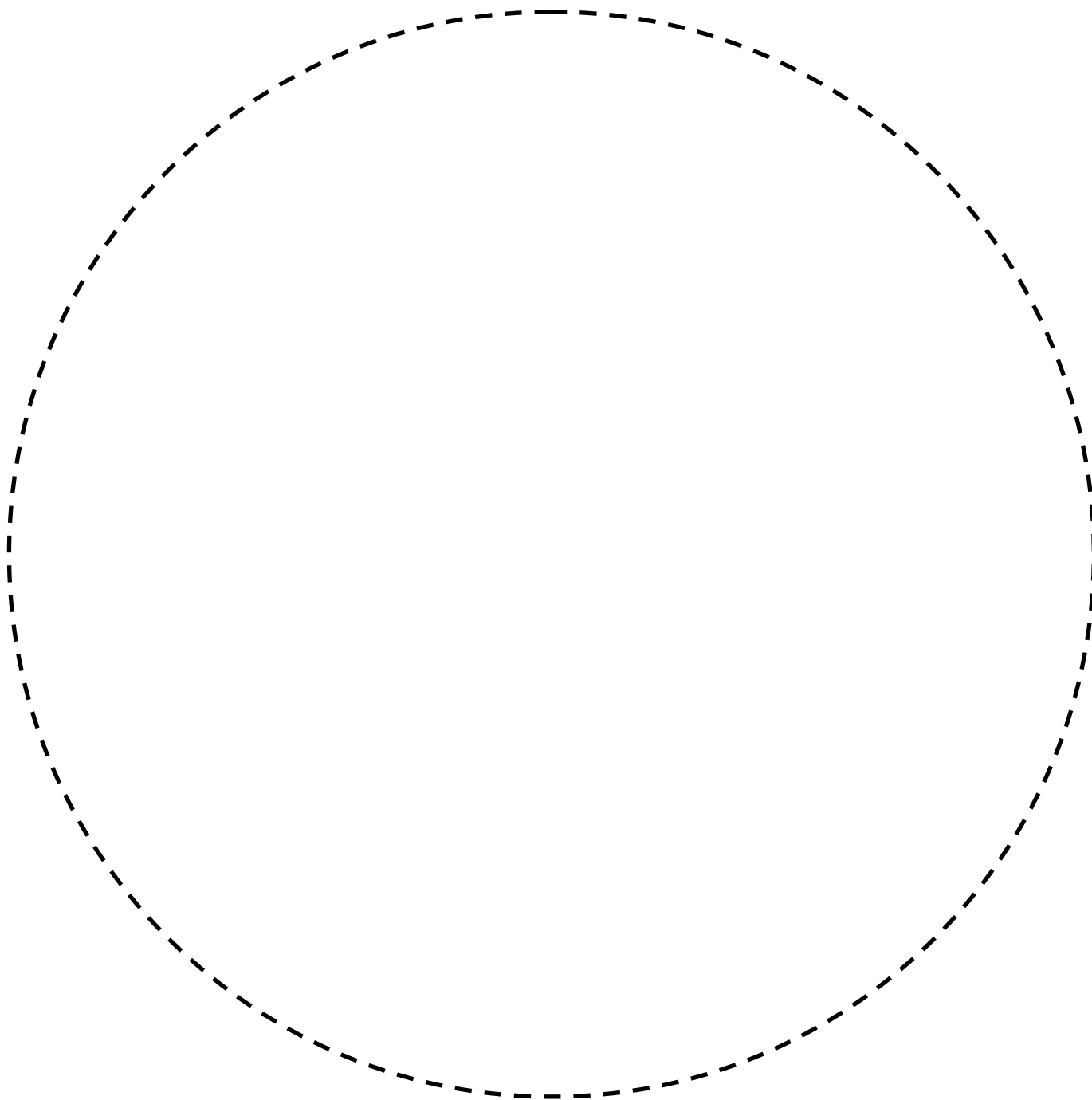
Local action for a global challenge

PARTICIPANT’S NAME AND SURNAME.....  
DATE OF BIRTH (DD/MM/YYYY) ..... COUNTRY.....  
ADDRESS .....  
TEL..... E-MAIL.....  
SCHOOL/ASSOCIATION.....  
TEACHER’S/LEADER’S NAME AND CONTACTS.....



## **“Our World, Our Climate, Our Food”**

**Local action for a global challenge**



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## 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.

### 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 5 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.
4. **Forests** are home to hundreds of species of mammals, birds, reptiles, thousands of insects and plant species. 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.
5. **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.

6. **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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. **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.

### **Your turn...**

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

- How big is your carbon footprint? Use one of the numerous Web calculators to measure it. 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 be used to allow people to adapt and remain in their communities. Why don't you think of some clever ideas which could be useful? 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 or ask your shop keeper. 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?

## 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%  
B. 40%  
C. 80%
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% of household electrical consumption  
B. 5% of household electrical consumption  
C. 10% 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

## 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 population.
2. B. Water vapor (H<sub>2</sub>O) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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% since May 2007 and over 200% 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% of household electricity consumption and 1% of global CO<sub>2</sub> 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

## OTHER USEFUL RESOURCES

1. FAO [www.fao.org/](http://www.fao.org/)
2. WAGGGS [www.wagggsworld.org](http://www.wagggsworld.org)
3. UNEP [www.unep.org/Publications/Tunza.asp](http://www.unep.org/Publications/Tunza.asp)
4. UN Cyberschoolbus [www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/](http://www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/)
5. UN Millennium Campaign [www.endpoverty2015.org/](http://www.endpoverty2015.org/)
6. Feeding Minds Fighting Hunger [www.feedingminds.org/](http://www.feedingminds.org/)
7. UNICEF Voices of youth [www.unicef.org/voy/](http://www.unicef.org/voy/)
8. UN Climate change portal of youth [www.un.org/climatechange/youth.shtml](http://www.un.org/climatechange/youth.shtml)
9. UK Scouts Climate page: [www2.scouts.org.uk/climatechange/](http://www2.scouts.org.uk/climatechange/)
10. Canadian Climate Change Challenge: [www.scouts.ca/scouts.asp?cmPageID=485](http://www.scouts.ca/scouts.asp?cmPageID=485)
11. Carbon footprints: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon\\_footprint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_footprint)
12. Food prices : [www.fao.org/es/esc/en/15/53/59/highlight\\_528.html](http://www.fao.org/es/esc/en/15/53/59/highlight_528.html) and [www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/FoodPricesIndex/en/](http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/FoodPricesIndex/en/)