

# Resources and additional information

**TO HELP YOU AND YOUR GROUP** undertake this challenge badge a number of resources are being put together and can be found on the FAO Children and Youth Climate Change Web site: [www.fao.org/climatechange/youth/60638/en](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/youth/60638/en)

**SPECIFIC RESOURCE MATERIALS** will also be developed for the activities listed in this booklet and will be placed at the web link above. If you would like to be automatically informed of new resources, please write to us and register for the free YUNGA newsletter: [children-youth@fao.org](mailto:children-youth@fao.org)





Aby Adrahm, aged 12, Qatar

# Useful websites and books

**BIOVERSIY INTERNATIONAL** has many resources on agricultural biodiversity:  
[www.biodiversityinternational.org](http://www.biodiversityinternational.org)

**ON THE BIRDLIFE WEBSITE**, learn about birds, their habitats, global biodiversity and examples of conservation projects:  
[www.birdlife.org](http://www.birdlife.org)

**THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY** youth pages have information about the CBD and biodiversity and lots of activities and resources for young people:  
[www.cbd.int/youth](http://www.cbd.int/youth)

**THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LIFE** is an online reference and database of all species known to science:  
[www.eol.org](http://www.eol.org)

**THE FAO CHILDREN AND YOUTH CLIMATE CHANGE** portal contains activities, resources, events, competitions and projects related to biodiversity, climate change and other issues that concern youth:  
[www.fao.org/climatechange/youth/en](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/youth/en)

**THE GREEN WAVE** website is your gateway to an exciting biodiversity project for young people. It has lots of resources and stories about how youth around the world are celebrating biodiversity:  
[www.greenwave.cbd.int](http://www.greenwave.cbd.int)

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS** in the U.K. has an excellent programme for children. Visit the Wildlife Explorers website for great resources and activities. Several activities in the Wildlife Action Awards inspired activities for this badge:  
[www.rspb.org.uk/youth](http://www.rspb.org.uk/youth)

David Suzuki and Kathy Vanderlinden. (2001). *Eco-fun: great projects, experiments and games for a greener Earth*. Vancouver (B.C.): Greystone Books.

**TUNZA** is the children and youth programme of the United Nations Environment Programme. The website has information about youth activities and campaigns, as well as publications and multimedia resources:

[www.unep.org/tunza](http://www.unep.org/tunza)

**THE UNITED NATIONS CYBERSCHOOLBUS** is a global teaching and learning project that covers topics such as peace, human rights, environment, health and oceans:

[www.cyberschoolbus.un.org](http://www.cyberschoolbus.un.org)

**THE WORLDBIRDS WEBSITE** is your entry point to an incredible global citizen science project on birds:

[www.worldbirds.org](http://www.worldbirds.org)

**THE WAGGGS WEBSITE** contains many resources and news on environmental issues such as the *Together we can change our world* badge about the Millennium Development Goals:

[www.wagggsworld.org](http://www.wagggsworld.org)

**WWF** takes you from the basics of biodiversity through to the intricacies of soil, climate change and fisheries:

[www.biodiversity911.org/default.html](http://www.biodiversity911.org/default.html)

See what other challenge badges and activities are available on the YUNGA Web site [www.yunga.org](http://www.yunga.org)

# Glossary

- >> **Adaptation:** special characteristic that helps an organism to survive and/or to reproduce.
- >> **Amphibians:** a large group of animals that usually have moist skins and most live in or in association with freshwater – including frogs, toads, newts and salamanders. Most have eggs without shells, laid or developing in water or moist environments.
- >> **Biodiversity:** the variety of life on Earth, at each of the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, and the relationships between them.
- >> **Biodiversity hotspot:** an area especially rich in plant and animal life, but in grave threat of being destroyed. To be recognized as a biodiversity hotspot, the area must: have at least 1 500 endemic species of vascular plants, and have lost at least 70 percent of its original habitat.
- >> **Climate change:** a change in the overall state of the Earth’s climate caused by natural and human causes such as the build-up of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, in the Earth’s atmosphere.
- >> **Conservation:** changing needs or habits with the aim of maintaining the health of the natural world, including land, water, biodiversity, and energy.
- >> **Ecosystem:** the physical and biological components of an environment, and their interactions. An ecosystem is relatively self-contained and is defined by the types of organisms found there and their interactions, (e.g. forest, grassland, lake).
- >> **Ecosystem goods and services:** the benefits that the environment, including humans, obtains from ecosystems. The four types of ecosystem services are: provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting.
- >> **Ex-situ conservation:** off-site conservation in which plants or animals are removed from their natural habitat and placed in a new location such as a zoo or seed bank.
- >> **Fragmentation:** process whereby parts of a habitat become separated from one another because of changes in a landscape. Fragmentation makes it difficult for species to move throughout a habitat, and poses a major challenge for species requiring large areas of land.
- >> **Gene:** a chemical structure inside a cell that determines certain characteristics of an organism, and which is passed down from parent to offspring.
- >> **Genetically modified:** see Living modified organism.

- >> **Genetic diversity:** the variety and richness of genes in a population or species.
- >> **Habitat:** the local environment in which an organism is usually found.
- >> **Indigenous Peoples:** are any ethnic group who inhabit a geographic region with which they have the earliest known historical connection.
- >> **In-situ conservation:** on-site conservation in which plants or animals are protected in their natural habitats, either by protecting or cleaning up the habitat, or by defending the species from disease, competitors and predators.
- >> **Living modified organism (LMO):** an organism produced by modern biotechnology in which scientists have taken a single gene from a plant or animal cell or from a bacterium, and then inserted it into another plant or animal cell. LMOs are commonly known as genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
- >> **Microorganism:** a creature too small to be seen by the human eye alone, but can be seen through a microscope. In ecosystems, they help in recycling nutrients.
- >> **Natural resource:** something from nature that can be used to make something else; farmers need natural resources, such as land, air, water and sunlight, to grow food.
- >> **Organism:** an individual living creature such as a spider, walnut tree or human.
- >> **Pollinator:** an animal that carries pollen from one seed plant to another, unwittingly aiding the plant to reproduce. Common pollinators include bees, butterflies, moths, birds and bats.
- >> **Reptiles:** snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises etc. Some are terrestrial (land living), others live on both land and in water, some exclusively in water (e.g. freshwater turtles). Most have eggs with shells which are laid and develop out of water.
- >> **Species:** a group of similar organisms which are able to breed together and produce healthy, fertile offspring (offspring that are able to produce young).
- >> **Trait:** a characteristic or distinguishing feature that identifies an organism, like curly hair or tallness. In agriculture, important traits include those that affect a plant's yield or resistance to disease. Some traits are inheritable and others are not.
- >> **Watershed:** an area of land that catches rain and snow, and drains into a larger body of water such as a marsh, stream, river, lake, ocean or groundwater. A watershed (sometimes called a drainage basin) can be as small as a few hectares or as large as thousands of square kilometres.

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[www.sida.se](http://www.sida.se)

#### THIS BADGE WAS DEVELOPED BY:

##### **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**



FAO leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, helping countries to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. [www.fao.org/climatechange/youth/en](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/youth/en)

##### **Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**



The Convention on Biological Diversity came into force on 29 December 1993 with the objectives to conserve biodiversity, use it in a sustainable fashion and to share its benefits fairly and equitably. The CBD Secretariat manages biodiversity policy discussions, facilitates the participation of countries and groups in biodiversity processes and supports the implementation of the Convention. [www.cbd.int/youth](http://www.cbd.int/youth)

##### **World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)**



WAGGGS is a worldwide movement providing non-formal education where girls and young women develop leadership and life skills through self-development, challenge and adventure. Girl Guides and Girl Scouts learn by doing. The Association brings together Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting Associations from 145 countries reaching 10 million members around the globe. [www.waggsworld.org](http://www.waggsworld.org)

##### **The Green Wave**



The Green Wave is a global campaign to educate children and youth about biodiversity. The main activity centres around local tree-planting celebrations held each year at 10am local time on the International Day for Biological Diversity on 22 May. Collectively, all of these Green Wave celebrations create a 'green wave' that starts in the far east and travels west around the planet. [www.greenwave.cbd.int](http://www.greenwave.cbd.int)

##### **Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA)**



YUNGA was created to allow children and young people to be involved and make a difference. Numerous partners, including UN agencies and civil society organizations collaborate in developing initiatives, resources and opportunities for children and young people. YUNGA also acts as a gateway to allow children and youth to be involved in the UN related activities such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), food security, climate change and biodiversity. [www.yunga.org](http://www.yunga.org)



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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:**



**YOUTH AND UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL ALLIANCE (YUNGA)  
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)**

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**SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)**

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