

# OUR PLANET'S FUTURE SUMMIT



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# OUR PLANET'S FUTURE SUMMIT



**SUGGESTED  
AGE RANGE**  
11 – 16

## PACK CONTENTS

**Introductory reading: Reporting On Our Living Planet**

<https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-10/LPRYouthFINAL.pdf>

**Context video:** <https://youtu.be/ufiiFGdAl5E>

## WORKSHOP AIMS:

- Build understanding of environmental issues, the links between them, and their connections to lifestyle choices and political systems
- Build understanding of the mechanisms for international decision-making and the challenges that can prevent change
- Strengthen skills in public speaking, and in constructing a strong and persuasive argument
- Strengthen skills in participatory decision-making
- Potential extension activities: creating and delivering a powerpoint, filming and editing a short news segment



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## SUMMARY

This workshop is designed to immerse participants in the varied and interlinked issues that face our planet, and build their understanding of the complexities involved in bringing about change at a global level. Over the course of a two-hour workshop (with optional preparation and plenary sessions) students take on the roles of 'World Leaders' and 'Our Planet Experts' to roleplay an international summit aimed at defining a sustainable future for our planet.

- **World Leaders** have a fund of **100 Billion 'World Dollars' (WD)**, split equally between the group in 5 Billion tokens. World Leaders are given briefings on food, energy and health. They must decide how to invest the available budget, and what agreements to put in place, in order to ensure a positive future for the world population.
- **Our Planet Experts** split into small groups, each tasked with researching one of the biomes of our planet and then presenting evidence to the world leaders to inform and influence their decisions on how to invest their budget and define the future of society. They are given briefings on the issues facing the biome and the things that need to change for that biome to thrive. Other groups may take on the role of experts for topics that are less obviously environmental concerns, but which affect – and are affected by – the health of our planet.
- Each group of experts presents their case and World Leaders confer to decide where to invest and whether to change their plans for energy, food and health. A round table session allows them to discuss priorities and approaches with experts before drawing up their decisions and budget allocations.
- At the end, the plan is presented by the World Leaders and a discussion or debate is held to determine if it is considered to be a positive way forward for our planet.

# WORKSHOP STRUCTURES FACILITATOR GUIDE

## 1 SELECTION (10 MINS / PREPARATION SESSION):

Slips of paper are prepared and then drawn from a hat to give each student their role. 2-3 students are each allocated as Our Planet Experts for each of the biomes.

If numbers are small, biomes can be excluded, or groups can research and present more than one biome.

A larger group forms a panel of World Leaders. If time permits, World Leaders could be allocated a particular country to help focus them on different priorities and concerns when considering the issues. Some fictional country examples are provided.

If time and numbers allow, extra elements can be introduced to enrich the debate or to tailor the workshop to particular topics or concepts by introducing experts representing other priorities, such as business, agriculture, banking or health. Some participants could represent the interests of industries that are contributing to the problem and be tasked with playing 'devil's advocate' to make a case for their interests at the expense of environmental action. These additional experts should only be included if there is time for participants to research and prepare their case before the workshop in a preparatory session or as homework.

One young person can be given the role of chair, or this can be undertaken by an adult.

### Example breakdowns:

- 15 young people: 5 world leaders, 2 grasslands experts, 2 oceans experts, 2 frozen worlds experts, 2 freshwater experts, 2 forests experts (staff member chairs)
- 20 young people: 5 world leaders, 3 grasslands experts, 3 oceans experts, 3 frozen worlds experts, 3 freshwater experts, 3 forests experts (staff member chairs)
- 30 young people: 1 Chair, 5 world leaders, 3 grasslands experts, 3 oceans experts, 3 frozen worlds experts, 3 freshwater experts, 3 forest experts, 3 jungle experts, 2 agriculture experts, 2 fossil fuel industry experts, 2 health experts

## 2 RESEARCH AND PLANNING (30 MINS / PREPARATION SESSION):

The world leaders and each group of Experts find space to have their initial group discussions and to prepare their presentations.

World Leaders review the briefings on energy, food and health and decide on an initial plan of where to invest their money to ensure the population of the planet are comfortable for the next 10 years. They also consider how their money can itself be a force for good.



Experts discuss their biome or topic area (using the briefings provided and conducting internet research if time allows) and prepare a short (5 minute) presentation for the World Leaders (see Expert Presentation Guide resource).

## 3 SUMMIT (45 MINS – 2 HOURS DEPENDING ON NUMBER OF EXPERTS PRESENTING EVIDENCE):

Our Planet's Future Summit introduction video, then opening remarks by the Chair (5 mins)

The World Leaders present their priorities, initial action plans and budget allocations for the next 10 years. (5 mins)

Before introducing each group of Our Planet Experts, the chair plays a short video to set the scene (biome tour videos provided). Each group of Our Planet Experts then presents about their biome and puts forward their recommendations to World Leaders for actions, changes and investments that will protect their biome and benefit human society and wildlife. World Leaders may ask for clarification of points, but save questions or challenges for the round table discussion. (40 – 60 mins)

After all the presentations, all the groups are given 10 minutes to discuss the information they have heard and consider their position for the round table discussion.

## 4 ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION (30 MINS – 1 HOUR):

The Chair opens the round table discussion by explaining the format and ground rules for the discussion. They may wish to explain the 'three C's':

Courteous: Input should be respectful, polite and delivered in a non-aggressive way

**Considered:** Opinions should be well thought-out, based on evidence, and relevant to the discussion.

**Constructive:** All contributions should aim to move the discussion forward positively by suggesting a way forward rather than simply undermining another idea.

The World Leaders then respond to the information they have heard and present any changes they are considering making to the initial plan set out at the beginning. Their budget allocation and list of international agreements and policies is displayed openly in the centre of the table or on a screen to allow all contributors to see what is covered and what might be missing.

The Chair then facilitates a discussion to ensure that everyone with a contribution has the opportunity to input, before time runs out. If the World Leaders agree to any changes or additions to their plan these are made in real time on the display.

The final version of the 10 year plan for Our Planet is reviewed, and each group of Our Planet Experts comments on the implications for their biome. The class considers if the planet would be better or worse off in 10 years time as a result of this plan.

The final version of Our Planet could be put on display for the school, or shared and discussed with another school who have developed their own model via a Skype in the Classroom collaboration.

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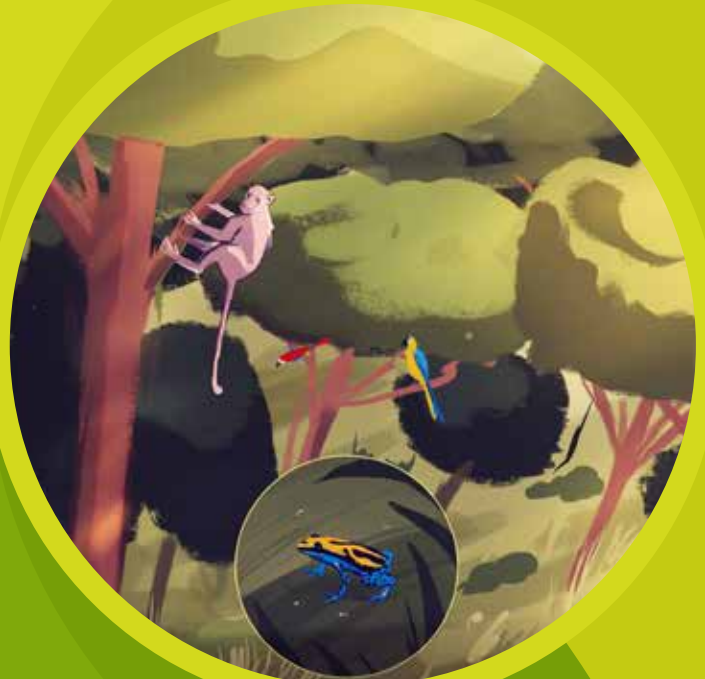
## PLENARY LEARNING POINTS

- All biomes need to be restored so they can bring their qualities (flow, ice, space etc) to the global picture for the overall biodiversity to improve
- Protecting the biomes brings benefits to humans – food security, healthy environment and sustainable power
- Short term benefits from unsustainable ways to eat, travel and power human society are outweighed by the huge problems caused if they lead to the irreversible destruction of biomes and their qualities.
- Early education potential around the power of individual finance and how money can be used to fund sustainable development if deployed properly.



## CHAIR TIP

GIVE EACH GROUP ONE BLUE AND ONE GREEN CARD. IF THEY WISH TO MAKE A NEW POINT THEY RAISE THE BLUE CARD, AND IF THEY WANT TO BUILD ON A LIVE DISCUSSION OR ASK A QUESTION OF SOMEONE WHO IS SPEAKING THEY RAISE THE GREEN CARD. THIS ENSURES THAT THE CHAIR CAN PREVENT THE DISCUSSION FROM JUMPING AWAY FROM A TOPIC BEFORE ALL RELEVANT CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN HEARD.



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## POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Connect to another classroom via Skype in the Classroom, and discuss your vision for our planet in the future. What are the differences and similarities? Would you like to adopt any of the new ideas you hear into your future vision?
- Set up a press conference for the world leaders and experts and conduct interviews about the outcome of the conference and the issues raised. While one group is questioned the other participants take on the role of journalists for the world press. You could allocate film crews to each Q&A session and task them with editing a news segment.

# WORLD LEADER BRIEFING

As leaders of countries across the planet, you are responsible for the big decisions that will shape the way we live in the future. These decisions will have short term impacts on the lives of the people living today, but will also have longer term impacts on our planet and everything that lives on it.

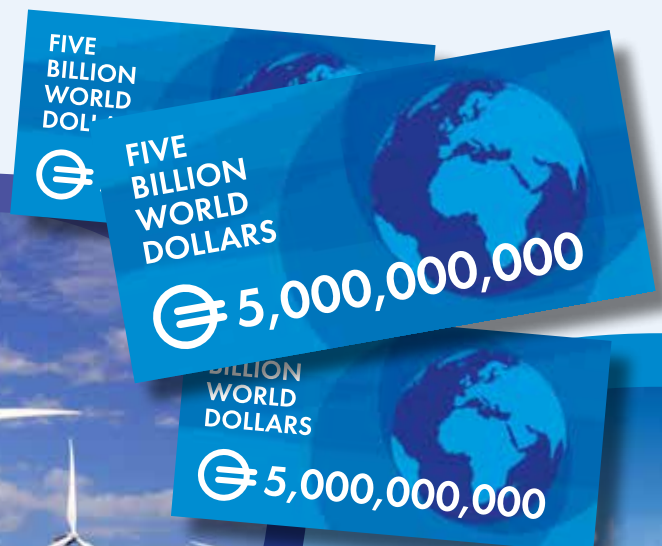
The world population is growing. There are already problems in some parts of the world where there is not enough food, or where people get ill because air and water is not clean or the place they live is becoming unsafe. More people on the planet means more fuel and energy is needed for cooking, transport, heating and air conditioning, light and communication.

You have to decide how to spend the world budget to make sure that people living today can stay healthy, happy and have the energy they need. You also need to consider the people of the future and the impact our lifestyles have on the rest of the planet. Your budget is allocated in 5 Billion world dollar (WD) increments. Think about what you want to change most urgently and how you would make things better for people and our planet.

Our planet is a complex living system, and we are part of it. A living system is made up of wildlife (biodiversity) and places with certain qualities that allow those living things to survive (biomes). There may be ways to get lots of food and energy very cheaply and quickly, but if we do this unsustainably we may destroy the living systems that provide these things. This would mean we could no longer get food and energy in the same way in the future, but also that everything else that the living system did to support a healthy planet would be affected, making more problems for people and wildlife.

You'll hear from Our Planet Experts who will alert you to important issues that they feel need to be addressed for a sustainable future. Can you make choices that let people and nature thrive into the future?

**YOU HAVE TO DECIDE HOW TO SPEND THE WORLD BUDGET TO MAKE SURE THAT PEOPLE LIVING TODAY CAN STAY HEALTHY, HAPPY AND HAVE THE ENERGY THEY NEED.**



## RESEARCH AND PLANNING

1. Decide on a decision-making structure. For international agreements all leaders need to support for it to be implemented. For funding allocations you could share out the budget between the world leaders (either fairly or proportional to size of economy if you have chosen to each represent real or fictional countries) and make individual decisions about how to spend it. Alternatively the budget could be held in a pot and all funding allocations could be decided by majority vote. You might find it useful to elect one in your number as a 'chair' to ensure discussions progress.
2. Read the briefings provided and/or conduct your own research to inform your priorities. If you are representing specific countries (real or fictional) consider what changes are most important to your population, and the ways that you can most affect the big issues facing the planet, positively or negatively.
3. You could build up a list of ideas collaboratively and work through them, or each world leader could bring up their key priorities in turn.
4. Draw up your agreed actions and budget allocations using the template provided, but do not sign it.
5. Agree how to present the plan at the Summit. Individual world leaders could explain one section of the plan each, or one world leader could be elected to present on behalf of the panel.
6. Review your plan for the future:
  - Does it ensure that all people have enough food and energy? Do you think they will be healthier and happier than before?
  - What do you think you might do the next year? Could you make things even better?
  - Do you think biodiversity will improve or decline? Do you think any biomes or species will be affected for better or worse?
  - What do you think our planet would look like in 10 years time?
  - Agree a slogan for your plan. Try to sum up your vision for the world in one sentence that can be used to communicate it to the public.

## SUMMIT

1. Present your plan, explaining your priorities and vision for the future of our planet.
2. Listen to the evidence from the experts. After each presentation, discuss briefly what change or additions you might want to make to your plan.
3. After all of the expert briefings have been presented, review your plan and draw up your revised version on flip chart paper to display throughout the round table discussion. Label a flip chart page for each biome of our planet and stick post-its and budget allocations to them so that the developing plan can be seen and discussed by all. You may find it useful to have different colour post-its for international agreements, technology, education and restoration actions.

## ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

1. Label a flip chart page for each biome of our planet and stick post-its and budget allocations to them so that the developing plan can be seen and discussed by all. You may find it useful to have different colour post-its for international agreements, technology, education and restoration actions.
2. During the round table session you can ask questions or appeal for ideas from the experts, who may already have a proposal for how the budget could be best used to deliver impact in more than one area at once.
3. You are collectively responsible for the final decisions, but can choose to introduce a wider participatory decision-making process (eg an open vote on a decision) if you decide this is best. Alternatively you can use your existing decision-making structure to approve changes or additions to your plan.
4. When the plan is finalised, write it up onto a fresh template and add your signatures at the bottom to ratify it.



## BRIEFING TOPIC ONE – FOOD

What we eat not only affects our own health, but also the environment. Food is at the heart of many environmental issues, contributing to climate change and biodiversity loss around the world.

Our food system relies on nature. Nearly all of our food starts as living things – for example plants, animals, fish and fungi. The things we eat are part of living systems and rely on the right conditions and other living things to grow and reproduce. Many plants we grow for food need insects to pollinate them as well as land and clean water to grow, and the fish we take from the ocean would not be there without the tiny sea creatures and plants that they eat, and access to the places they go to breed.

At the moment we have more than 7 billion humans living on our planet. The growing population means that demand for food is increasing, but there are choices we can make about what we eat and how we produce it. These choices will make a big difference to whether we can produce enough food for all the people on our planet, without destroying the systems that we need to survive.

At the moment enough food is produced to feed everyone on the planet, but it doesn't reach everyone who needs it.

About 1.3 billion tons of food are wasted each year, which is four times the amount needed to feed the 800+ million people who do not have enough to eat.

At the moment, many people on our planet eat a lot of meat and dairy products (milk, cheese, yoghurt etc). Farming animals for meat and dairy requires lots of space, huge amounts of water, and food for the animals which also needs to be grown using up more land and water. Producing meat creates much more carbon dioxide than growing plants such as vegetables and grains, and carbon dioxide is the main cause of climate change which itself causes problems for people and wildlife around the world.

When food has been produced it needs to be transported to the people who consume it, and it is often processed and packaged to make it easier to store and sell. This means that the food system is also responsible for a lot of pollution and energy use.

### THINK

- Where does all the food that you eat come from?
- How can we feed more people without destroying our planet?
- How can we cut down the amount of transport and packaging?
- How can we make sure that there is enough food for the future and in the right place?



## BRIEFING TOPIC TWO – ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Our demand for energy (electricity, heat and fuel for transport) is responsible for more than half of greenhouse gas emissions. These are the gases that go into the atmosphere and reflect the sun's heat, causing the planet to heat up. The way we produce and use energy at the moment is therefore one of the biggest causes of climate change.

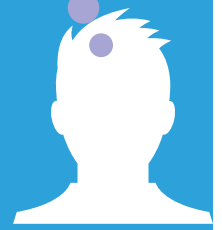
The reason for this big impact is that fossil fuels (oil, coal and natural gas) are still used to produce a lot of the world's energy and fuel. A lot of carbon is locked up under the ground as oil, coal and gas, and when we take them out of the ground and burn them to create electricity in power stations, to heat our homes or to fuel vehicles, that carbon is released as carbon dioxide – one of the main greenhouse gases.

Climate Change is a huge challenge that is threatening the future of many species on our planet, and making life very difficult for many people around the world. If we continue to burn fossil fuels we make it harder and harder to solve other problems facing people and wildlife around the world.

Burning fossil fuels and driving petrol or diesel cars also makes the air less healthy to breathe, and means that more people have health problems.

Luckily there are other ways to generate electricity and power our transport. It is also possible that we could use less energy if we choose more efficient options and avoid waste.

- What alternatives to fossil fuels are there for generating electricity?
- Should we spend money on new technologies to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy sources?
- How can we transport people locally and globally in an environmentally friendly way?
- How will tackling climate change affect jobs, how much money we have and how we live?
- How can we support people, wildlife and places that are affected by climate change?
- How do you think climate change is, or will, affect the place where you live?



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## BRIEFING TOPIC THREE – HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

People need clean air, clean water and enough food of different kinds to be healthy. They also need places to live that are not too warm or cold, and a lifestyle that involves enough exercise and time with other people.

Evidence shows that spending time amongst nature helps people to feel happy – as well as being good for their health. Being surrounded by trees, hearing birdsong, and seeing wildlife helps people to calm down when they are stressed, and if there are green spaces, trees and plants near their home they are more likely to spend time outside taking healthy exercise. Trees and plants also help clean the air and cool towns and cities that have a lot of concrete and tarmac that heats up in the sun.

As world leaders you are responsible for making sure that everyone living on the planet has the opportunity to live a healthy and happy life. As you make your choices about the future, consider whether it will make life better or worse for people now and in the future.

## BRIEFING TOPIC FOUR – FINANCE

It's important to think about where money comes from and how money is used in our economy today. Finance is much like the blood circulation system in the body – you need it for every economic activity. Money can be used to fund unsustainable activities that threaten our climate or food system for instance, or it can be used to fund the sustainable future that we need. Whether a bank account, a pension investment, or an investment product, finance has an impact on the things we care about and we can use finance to be a force for good.



## INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



- All world leaders agree to stop doing something or start doing something another way.
- Think about whether the change in behaviour or policy requires new technology to be developed, or for new technology to be used around the world (see 'technology').
- No cost (unless there is an impact of the agreement that needs to be dealt with).
- No limit on number of agreements – but they must not contradict each other!

Remember – countries agreeing to act in a certain way does not cost anything up front, but may in some cases have an impact on other aspects of society or the economy, requiring the development of technology or an education programme.

## TECHNOLOGY

- Researching and developing a new technological solution costs WD5 Billion.  
*(Do this where you can see there is a problem but you are not sure what the solution would be. It needs to be a single solution – for example being able to do something without causing a problem that the current technology causes)*
- Launch a technology (new or existing) where it is not currently used costs WD5 Billion.  
*(Do this to introduce a new way of doing something, or to fix a problem)*



## BUILDING THE FUTURE

These are the key ways that change can be brought about at a global level. For each issue or need you want to address, consider which approach is most suitable and whether a combination of these might be required to ensure a sustainable change.



## RESTORATION

- Working to undo damage to a single biome without changing anything else costs WD10 Billion. If the causes of the problems are not dealt with this funding would be needed every year going forward. It does not prevent any impacts of the problems felt outside the biome.

## EDUCATION

- Changing a particular behaviour costs WD5 Billion, and the change is permanent.  
*(Do this when it helps for people to stop doing something, take an action, or do something differently. Consider if this change causes any other problems that may need to be solved)*



# OUR PLANET'S FUTURE – ACTION PLAN

International Agreements

Technology

Education

Restoration

Review – what will be better and what will still be a problem

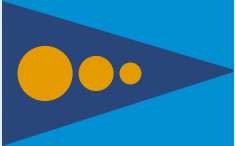
Slogan for your action plan

Signature of World Leaders

## FICTIONAL COUNTRY CASE STUDIES



**Abanassia** is a landlocked country in southern Africa with a population of 14 million. 73% of the population lives below the poverty line, and traditional subsistence farming is the way of life for most people. The climate is semi-arid; the ecosystem is fragile, and transport infrastructure is limited. The recent discovery of substantial oil reserves has offered a glimmer of hope for the economy.



**Bantaros** is a Pacific island nation with a population of just 3 Million people, with over 50% living beneath the poverty line. The main industries are fishing and forestry, accounting for over 70% of the workforce. Main exports are fish, palm oil and timber. Bantaros is suffering from increasing numbers of extreme weather events, and many coastal communities are at risk from rising sea levels. In the last 30 years Bantaros has lost 40% of its forest cover.



**Numerica** is a central European country with the 10th largest economy in the world. Its population of 50 Million enjoy a very high standard of living. Numerica is a large manufacturer and the economy is based predominantly on the production and export of vehicles. Tourism also accounts for a large part of the remainder of the economy. Numerica is a net importer of food and energy.



**Pezzador** is an equatorial nation in South America with a population of 21 Million. In 1950 Pezzador had rainforest covering 67% of its land, but in 2018 this has fallen to 39%. The economy of Pezzador is based mostly on exports of oil, timber, palm oil and farmed shrimp. It is currently in a growth phase with the number of people living under the poverty line dropping from 55% in 2010 to 23% in 2018. Tourism is a growth industry, though hampered by a lack of infrastructural development outside its capital city.



**Shao Po** is an East Asian country with a population of 100 Million and one of the largest economies in the world. It has a thriving electronics goods industry, and is a world leader in technological innovation. Shao Po's capital city is an international financial centre, and home to the busiest airport in the world. Rapid industrialization has imposed severe pressures on the environment. Air pollution is a serious environmental problem in Shao Po, particularly in cities. Health problems caused by poor air quality are common and rising. Toxic pollutants from power plant emissions have led to the appearance of acid rain throughout the country, and water pollution is another area of concern.

# OUR PLANET EXPERTS BRIEFING

Your role in the Our Planet Futures Summit is to present information and recommendations around a specialist area and guide the world leaders in making the best course of action for your interests.

Working in pairs or small groups you will research your specialist topic – either a biome of planet earth or an area of human interest – and prepare a presentation that puts a persuasive argument for an action or set of actions that you feel world leaders should undertake.

**IF YOU ARE REPRESENTING A BIOME, YOUR ROLE IS TO COMMUNICATE ITS IMPORTANCE, THE CONDITIONS REQUIRED TO ENSURE IT CONTINUES TO PROVIDE BENEFITS TO PEOPLE AND THE PLANET IN THE FUTURE, AND YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HOW WORLD LEADERS COULD TAKE ACTION TO ENSURE ITS FUTURE.**



**IF YOU ARE REPRESENTING AN AREA OF HUMAN INTEREST (EG BUSINESS / HEALTH) YOU MAY WISH TO TAKE A STANCE THAT DOES NOT TALLY WITH YOUR GENUINE BELIEFS, BUT WHICH BRINGS INTO THE DEBATE SOME OF THE CONCERNS AND PRIORITIES THAT WORLD LEADERS MAY BE FORCED TO ADDRESS.**



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## RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Research your specialist area using the Our Planet briefings provided, and/or through your own online research.

Plan a 5 minute presentation (worksheet provided) to make a case for actions that you feel world leaders should take in order to address issues and concern relevant to your specialist area. If you have time you may wish to create a powerpoint slide deck to clearly communicate your key points.

Remember – world leaders have many priorities to consider in making their decisions about the future. You may want to consider economic arguments for the actions you are recommending, or include details on how it will improve life for the human population as well as wildlife.

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## GLOBAL SUMMIT

The world leaders will start by presenting their initial plans and budget allocations. You will then be called upon to present your evidence to the panel of world leaders, alongside other experts in a range of specialist areas.

You may wish to adjust your recommendations or the way you make the case for action in light of information in other presentations – including the initial position of the world leaders.



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**YOU COULD COME UP WITH A JOINT PROPOSAL FOR ACTIONS THAT WOULD DELIVER POSITIVE OUTCOMES IN TWO OR MORE AREAS, AND MAKE A JOINT CASE TO WORLD LEADERS. THESE RECOMMENDATIONS WILL THEN SEEM MORE ATTRACTIVE AND BETTER VALUE FOR THE IMPACT THEY CAN HAVE.**

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## ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

The round table discussion is your chance to address specific misunderstandings and make a strong case for actions that world leaders are not currently prioritising. Your best chance of securing positive action on your topic, however, may be to compromise and accept smaller commitments rather than nothing.

Before contributing to the round table you should have discussed in your group what your 'red lines' are. This means the lines you agree you cannot step back from in negotiations. What is the minimum action that you need to secure for there to be any hope for the future? What evidence can you assemble to show how important this is?

The round table allows you to address other experts as well as world leaders. You could come up with a joint proposal for actions that would deliver positive outcomes in two or more areas, and make a joint case to world leaders. These recommendations will then seem more attractive and better value for the impact they can have.

## MAKING YOUR CASE

A position paper is a short document that describes your position on the topic and what you want world leaders to do about it. Writing a position paper is important because it helps you understand what you need to say and identify what evidence and information you need to include in order to convince world leaders.

The position paper does not need to be shared with anyone outside your group – it can just be used for reference to check you are emphasising the key points in the heat of the moment, and as a checklist to ensure that everything is addressed by the end of the summit.

When you are happy that your position paper contains everything it needs to, you can concentrate on preparing a presentation that conveys the information in as clear and persuasive a format as possible.

Use the form below to work through the key components of a strong position paper.



© Pascal Kobehn / Silverback Films / Netflix

### THINK



#### 1. TOPIC BACKGROUND

- What is the topic and why is it relevant to the summit?
- Who is affected by the problems you want to be addressed? How many people?
- How did the problems arise?
- When will the situation reach a critical stage (ie when is the deadline for action)?

#### 2. PAST INTERNATIONAL ACTION

- What action has been previously taken on this topic (if any)?
- What are the most important resolutions and treaties on this topic? Are they having an impact and are the resolutions ambitious enough?
- What alternative perspectives are there on what is happening or what should be done?

### THINK



### THINK



#### 3. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- See Our Planet's Future – Action Plan
- What actions would you recommend?
- Can any existing solutions be expanded with more support or funding?
- Is there a Plan B – ie alternative solutions if your recommendations are not accepted?



## PRESENTATION TIPS

### STRUCTURE

1. Introduce yourselves and the topic you will present.
2. Briefly outline the importance and relevance of your topic (eg why is your focus biome important to the planet, wildlife and humans?).
3. Explain the problem(s) that needs addressing.
4. State your key recommendations clearly, then back them up with examples and statistics.
5. Try to do the hard work for the world leaders by providing clear recommendations in a format that they can simply adopt into their plan. Appeals to address an issue without providing a solution will be harder for world leaders to act on.
6. Repeat the key recommendations in closing remarks at the end to ensure the audience are left with the most important messages.



### STYLE

- You are presenting information and evidence, but that alone won't make people care and want to take action. Project passion and enthusiasm for the topic without blaming or preaching. The majority of communication is nonverbal, so how you look and sound are vital.
- Speak to the knowledge level of your audience. Define all terms they might not be familiar with.
- Tailor your topic to audience interests. What would make world leaders pay attention? Can you highlight the impact on economy, health & wellbeing of population etc?
- Talk clearly and avoid speaking too quickly, softly, or loudly. Make sure that the ends of your sentences don't drop off.
- Maintain eye contact. It is more engaging and conveys honesty. It also lets you know how the audience is responding to your presentation. If you realise you need to repeat or clarify something you have just said because it has not been understood you can do so.
- Use hand gestures to emphasize points. When not gesturing, let your hands drop to your sides naturally. Keep them out of pockets, off your hips, or behind your back. Avoid fiddling with clothes, hair, or papers.
- Maintain good posture, but not too stiff and awkward. Bringing your shoulders back and keeping your legs apart helps to keep you looking confident and comfortable.
- Occasional stumbles will hardly be noticed by the audience if you simply correct yourself and continue. Try not to get flustered and don't comment on your error as this just breaks the flow and draws attention to it.
- Enjoy yourself!

# WORLD DOLLARS

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