

# YOUTH PEACE WEEK 2022

*The Power of Unity*  
*Te Mana o te Kotahitanga*



**7th-13th August 2022**

To register for free, visit [www.peacefoundation.org.nz](http://www.peacefoundation.org.nz)  
Your school will receive a toolkit and updates



**THE PEACE** Te Rōpū  
**FOUNDATION** Ro ngomau  
o Aotearoa

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Full list on page 43.

#### SPONSOR

Disarmament Education United Nations Implementation Fund

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# Kia Ora

Welcome to your 2022 toolkit for, 'The Power of Unity', 'Te Mana o te Kotahitanga.'

This year's theme is **The Power of Unity**. Together, we want to make the world a better place. Often we try to do things alone, but what we can see is that there is power in unity. Unity however, does not mean being the same or everyone doing the same thing. Diversity of ideas, beliefs, cultures, religions, careers and actions is a 'taonga' – a treasure to be protected. Unity means respecting these differences, being inclusive of everyone (and nature), and working cooperatively to make our world a better place for all. When we work together, we can achieve great things. While sometimes it takes one person to speak up for what they believe in, it's the support and encouragement they receive from those within their communities and around the world that can bring about meaningful change.

The youth voice is becoming louder as young people around the world stand up in record numbers for the causes they believe in. Children and young people are at the forefront of every major cause, speaking out and putting pressure on world leaders to take action on important issues. Our group of youth Peace Ambassadors sat down and identified three issues that matter to them most, and that they believed would have the largest impact on their futures. They chose three topics that they believe need attention and action right now in order for young people to thrive. This year our focus is on, uniting for climate action, uniting for education, and uniting for peace - three key areas which are recognised by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

## What is Youth Peace Week?

Youth Peace Week, originally called Schools Peace Week, was established by the Peace Foundation in 2001, supported by the New Zealand Minister of Education, as a project for the UN Decade of Peace and Nonviolence for Children (2001- 2010). It is held in conjunction with Hiroshima Day (August 6) and Nagasaki Day (August 9), the commemorations of the nuclear bombings of these cities during WWII. Youth Peace Week also includes International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples (August 9) and International Youth Day (August 12).





# Foreword- Alyn Ware

**Youth Peace Week** is an important week for all of us in Aotearoa, the Pacific and around the world to highlight the importance of peace and to support Rangitahi - our youth - in their hopes, visions and actions for a better world.

Since 1975, the Peace Foundation has been promoting peaceful relationships at all levels of society from inter-personal peace and peace in the home to peace in schools and communities, to peace in the world.

Peace is not the absence of conflict. It is an active, creative and purposeful process to resolve conflicts in fair ways that ensure respect, inclusion, equity and a sustainable social and physical environment.

Youth Peace Week is led by youth and is primarily for youth - at home, in schools and in the community.

The Peace Foundation's peer mediation programs demonstrate that youth can develop the skills for peace-making at a very early age, with children as young as 5 and 6 years old successfully mediating conflicts of their peers.

And in previous years, the range of creative youth actions, events and projects undertaken for Youth Peace Week was inspiring.

I encourage youth everywhere to join Youth Peace Week.

You can take a small action like folding an origami (peace) crane and giving it to someone as a peace offering. Or you can join with others at school, university, your workplace or sports/social clubs to organise an event or action. This tool-kit includes many ideas to choose from or to inspire you to come up with your own idea.

And remember that the theme for Youth Peace 2022 is 'The Power of Unity', 'Te Mana o te Kotahitanga.'

Relevant to this theme is the whakatauki from UNESCO Aotearoa 'He moana pukepuke e ekengia e te waka - A choppy sea can be navigated by a waka.'

Alyn Ware  
Peace Foundation International Representative  
Winner of the 2009 Right Livelihood Award  
(‘Alternative Nobel Peace Prize’)





# Key Concepts

## **Activist / Kaiwhakatūtū:**

Someone who stands up for something they strongly believe in, calling for change to improve the lives and futures of those around them.

## **Climate Action/ Ngā Wheta ā-Āhuarangi:**

Taking steps towards healing nature and the environment, combating climate change, and looking for more sustainable methods in areas such as farming, goods production, and community development.

## **Disarmament / Te whakamoe patu:**

Disarmament means prohibiting and eliminating inhumane weapons – such as nuclear weapons and landmines – and controlling other weapons so that they do not proliferate or be used illegally. It also means cutting weapons budgets, so that more money is available for peace, protecting the climate and ending poverty.

## **Education / Mātauranga:**

A fundamental right as stated by Article 26 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, meaning that every child and young person in the world has the right to go to school and learn in an environment where they feel safe and included.

## **Equality / Mana taurite:**

Ensuring everyone is treated equally and have the same rights and opportunities, regardless of race, gender, sex, religion, or beliefs.

## **Gender Equality / Tauritetanga ā-ira:**

Ensuring that opportunities, access to resources or places, rights, and responsibilities are unaffected or differentiated based on a person's gender.

## **Peace / Rangimarie:**

Peace is more than just the absence of violence. It is about personal well-being and building harmonious relations at all levels of society, including the home, school, community, nation and globally. It involves the resolution of conflicts in ways that ensure all parties (people and groups involved) feel recognised, included and secure.

## **Universal Declaration of Human Rights / Te Whakapuakitanga Tika Tangata:**

The first of its kind, this document (originally published in 1948) set out a list of fundamental human rights and freedoms that apply to every person on Earth. These include the right to life and liberty, the right to education and health, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, and many more.

## **UN Sustainable Development Goals / Ngā Whāinga Whakawhanake Toitū o Te Rūnanga Whakakotahi i Ngā Iwi o te Ao:**

An urgent call to action by all countries for a global partnership to address current concerns ranging from climate change, to gender equality, clean water, and economic growth.

# United Nations Sustainability Goals

In 2015, all the United Nations (UN) Member States adopted the, *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The Agenda provides a, "shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future." (United Nations, n.d.). In total, there are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to date (April 1, 2022) there have been 169 targets, 3161 events, 1321 publications, and 6014 actions.

The SDGs are an urgent call to action by all countries for a global partnership to address current concerns ranging from climate change, to gender equality, clean water, and economic growth. There are five P's which can be used to address the areas which the SDGs cover: People, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership. One area of key importance, as recognised by the SDGs is eradicating poverty in all its forms.

Our three focus goals; climate change, education, and peace have been chosen by our 2022 Youth Peace Ambassadors as issues that have the greatest impact on their futures.

## What are the 17 UN Sustainability Goals?

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals



# THE GLOBAL GOALS



# Unite for Peace



Kia kotahi mai mō te maungārongo



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16

## Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.



8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.



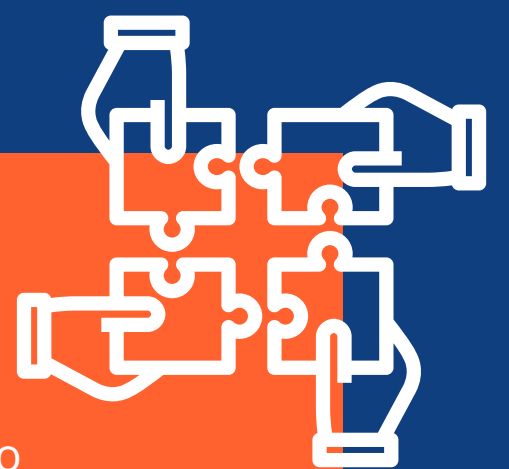
3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.



10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

11. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.



5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.



7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

12. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

# Unite for Peace

Peace literally makes the world a better place. When peace is achieved, there can be positive outcomes at personal, interpersonal, societal, and global levels.

There is no singular definition for peace and it has been interpreted in many ways by many different people. Peace includes but is not limited to; inner actions and beliefs, outwards actions, feelings, and thoughts... Some dictionary definitions describe peace as, 'freedom from disturbance' and, 'a state or period in which there is no war or a war has ended.' The United Nations Charter holds that all countries are required to uphold peace by refraining from war or the threat of war, and by resolving conflicts with each other through diplomatic means including "negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice."



## Why is peace important?

Uniting for peace is essential for us to survive and thrive, and underpins many of the declarations in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Peace is essential for our safety and well-being, and without it, there are flow-on effects for other areas of our lives. For example, the Alliance for Peacebuilding (2022) stated, "Presence of conflict is a "most evident trend" among countries vulnerable to infectious disease outbreaks; 7 of 10 the most-vulnerable are zones that have recent or current conflict." The absence of peace has implications for many areas of life including, but not limited to, education, security of person, livelihoods, leisure, and other freedoms.

*'It isn't enough to talk about peace, one must believe in it. And it isn't enough to believe in it, one must work at it.'*  
*- Eleanor Roosevelt*

*Peace has been something which the human race has aspired towards for thousands of years. so what can we do to help?*

History shows us that peace is something which needs to be continually worked towards. Even today there are countries at war, hate crimes, racism, and acts of violence.

Uniting for peace helps humanity to come together for a future which can improve the health and well-being of individuals and groups.

The nuclear disarmament movement has succeeded in banning nuclear weapons from many countries including New Zealand, and from multiple regions including the South Pacific. However, the nine nuclear armed states continue to threaten our very existence- much still has to be done to end the nuclear threat.

We can use our voices to speak up for peace. Greta Thunburg became the face of the climate change movement when she was brave enough to challenge world leaders to take immediate action for climate change. Now the movement has global spread and is pushing for people and governments to recognise that we cannot 'continue as normal.'

TOGETHER WE CAN ACHIEVE  
**POSITIVE CHANGE!**



# Unite for Peace- Nuclear Disarmament

One area where people have united for peace is towards nuclear disarmament. Peace and disarmament movements have helped to end nuclear testing and ensure that world leaders have not used nuclear weapons in wartime since 1945. The movements have also helped to cut the numbers of nuclear weapons in the world's arsenals from over 60,000 in the 1980s to about 13,000 today, and to ban nuclear weapons in regions like the Pacific. New Zealand used to be part of a nuclear-weapons alliance (ANZUS). The peace movement campaigned successfully to ban nuclear weapons and have this enshrined in law – the 1987 New Zealand Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Act. Now New Zealanders are leaders in global nuclear abolition movements.



There have also been over 2000 nuclear bombs detonated for 'testing' reasons. Hundreds of these were in the Pacific Islands, causing horrific, trans-generational harm (cancers, birth deformities, still-births and other health impacts) particularly to women and children.

Recommended viewing:

A time lapse of the nuclear tests:

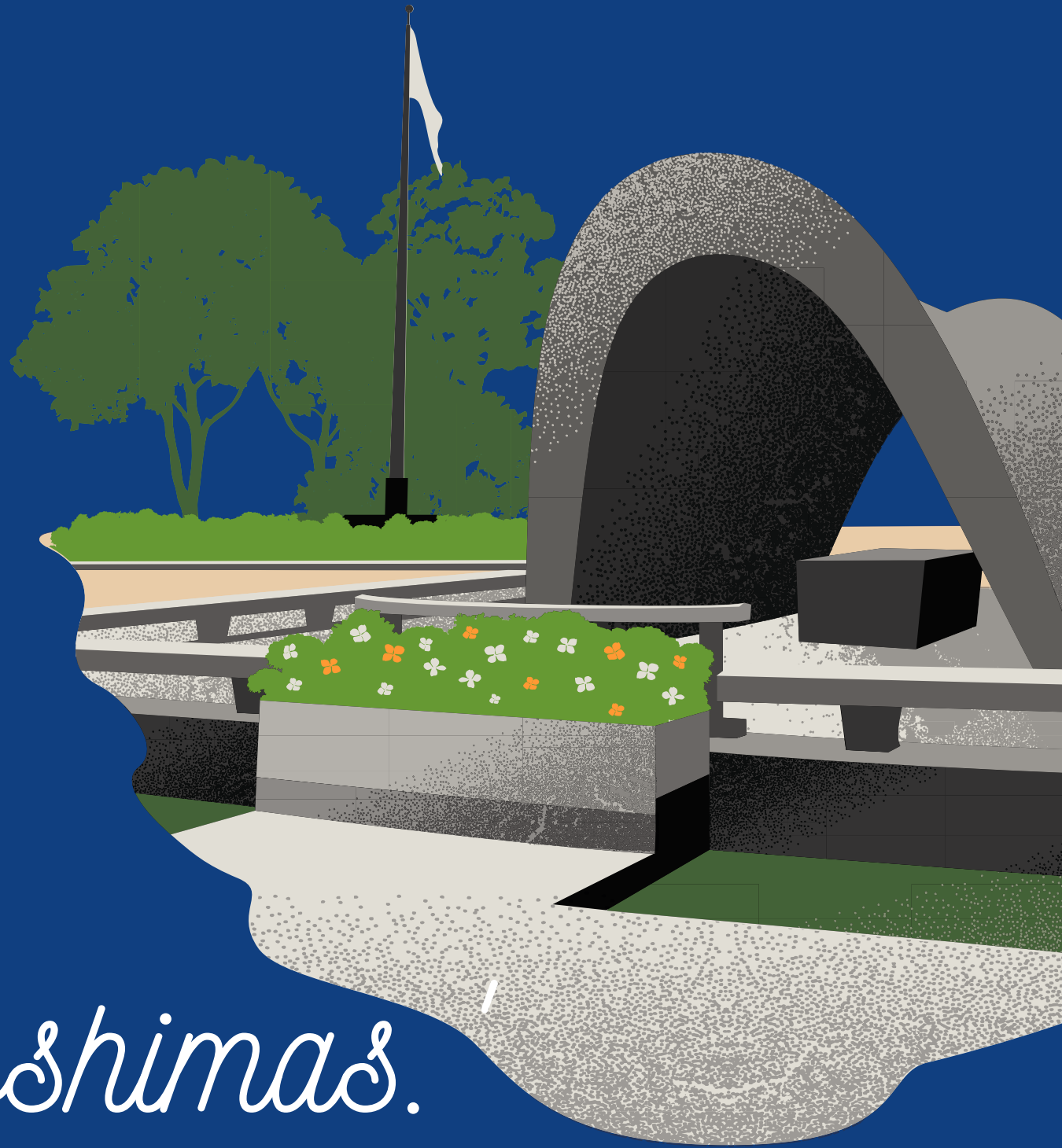
**CLICK HERE TO VIEW**

## The Rainbow Warrior

On July 10, 1985, The Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior was sunk in Auckland harbour by the explosive mines secretly attached by French agents. The Rainbow Warrior had just relocated Marshallese people from islands irradiated by USA's nuclear tests, and was about to sail to Moruroa to protest French nuclear tests. The French government had to pay compensation to Greenpeace and New Zealand for their crime. Some of this money now funds peace education programs in New Zealand including Youth Peace Week.

## Hiroshima and Nagasaki:

The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the first and only times that nuclear weapons have been used in warfare. On August 6th, 1945 the atomic bomb, 'Little Boy' exploded above Hiroshima and three days later on August 9th, the United States dropped 'Fat Man' a plutonium-type bomb above Nagasaki. The exact number of casualties is unknown however, it has been estimated that the death toll from the two bombs was between 140,000 and 200,000 (Bulletin of Atomic Scientists). Alongside high incidences of casualties, there were environmental, economic, social, and political impacts.



*No more Hiroshimas.  
- Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum*



# Unite for Peace - Nuclear Disarmament timeline

## How have others united for peace?

In the years since the atomic bombings and nuclear weapons tests, people from Aotearoa, the Pacific and all across the globe have spoken out and taken action for peace and nuclear disarmament. Through demonstrations, non-violent action promotion, media, sharing experiences, knowledge dissemination, art and music, these individuals have contributed to positive change and the achievement of nuclear disarmament policies and treaties.

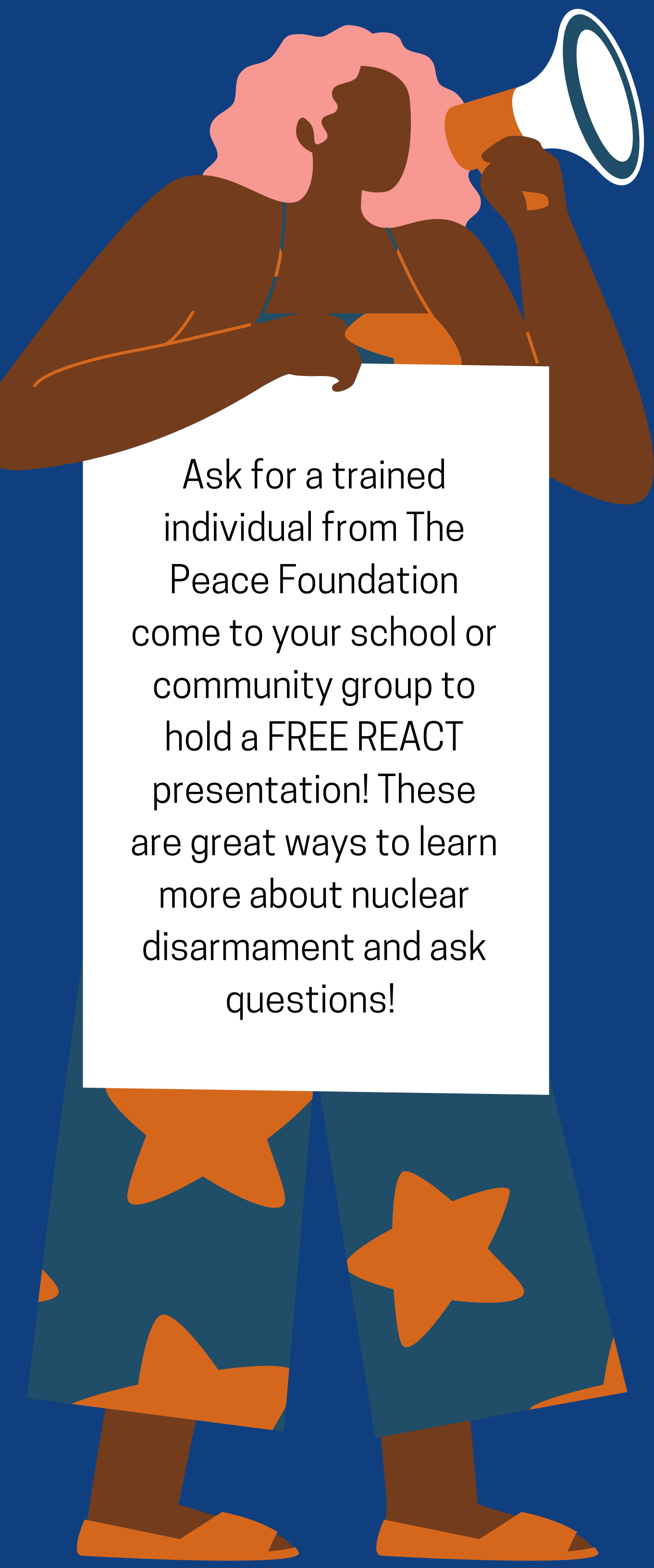


- 1946: United Nations Resolution 1 (1) calls for elimination of nuclear weapons.
- 1959: Antarctic Treaty makes Antarctica a nuclear-free zone.
- This was followed by establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1967, Outer Space in 1967, the Pacific in 1985, South-East Asia in 1995, Africa in 1996 and Central Asia in 2006.
- 1963- Partial Test Ban Treaty bans atmospheric nuclear tests.
- 1968- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is signed.
- 1987: New Zealand Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Act prohibits nuclear weapons in New Zealand.
- 1995: Pugwash (organization of scientists founded by Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russel) wins Nobel Peace Prize for promoting nuclear abolition.
- 1996: International Court of Justice affirms the general illegality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons.
- 1996: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty bans all nuclear tests.
- 2003: David Lange, former New Zealand Prime Minister, wins the 'Alternative Nobel Peace Prize' (Right Livelihood Award) for making NZ nuclear free.
- 2009: New Zealander, Alyn Ware, wins the 'Alternative Nobel Peace Prize' (Right Livelihood Award) for leading peace education and global anti-nuclear campaigns.
- 2017: International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) wins Nobel Peace Prize.
- 2017: Treaty of the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons adopted.
- 2018: UN Human Rights Committee affirms that nuclear weapons violate the Right to Life.

Together we have already achieved so much, but there is still a long way to go!

# How can we unite for peace?

Participate in Youth Peace Week for 2022.  
There are lots of activities and ideas for how to get involved, in this toolkit.



Ask for a trained individual from The Peace Foundation come to your school or community group to hold a FREE REACT presentation! These are great ways to learn more about nuclear disarmament and ask questions!

Do your own research on peace and disarmament. Once you learn about a topic, take the time to teach others about it too!

Talk to people about how we can create peace in our own lives as well as within the community.

# Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes

According to Japanese legend, if you fold 1,000 paper cranes you will be granted a wish.

Sadako Sasaki was 2 years old when the atomic bomb exploded above Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945. At the time, she was approximately 1.6 kilometres from the hypocentre and appeared unharmed however, Sadako was exposed to radiation.

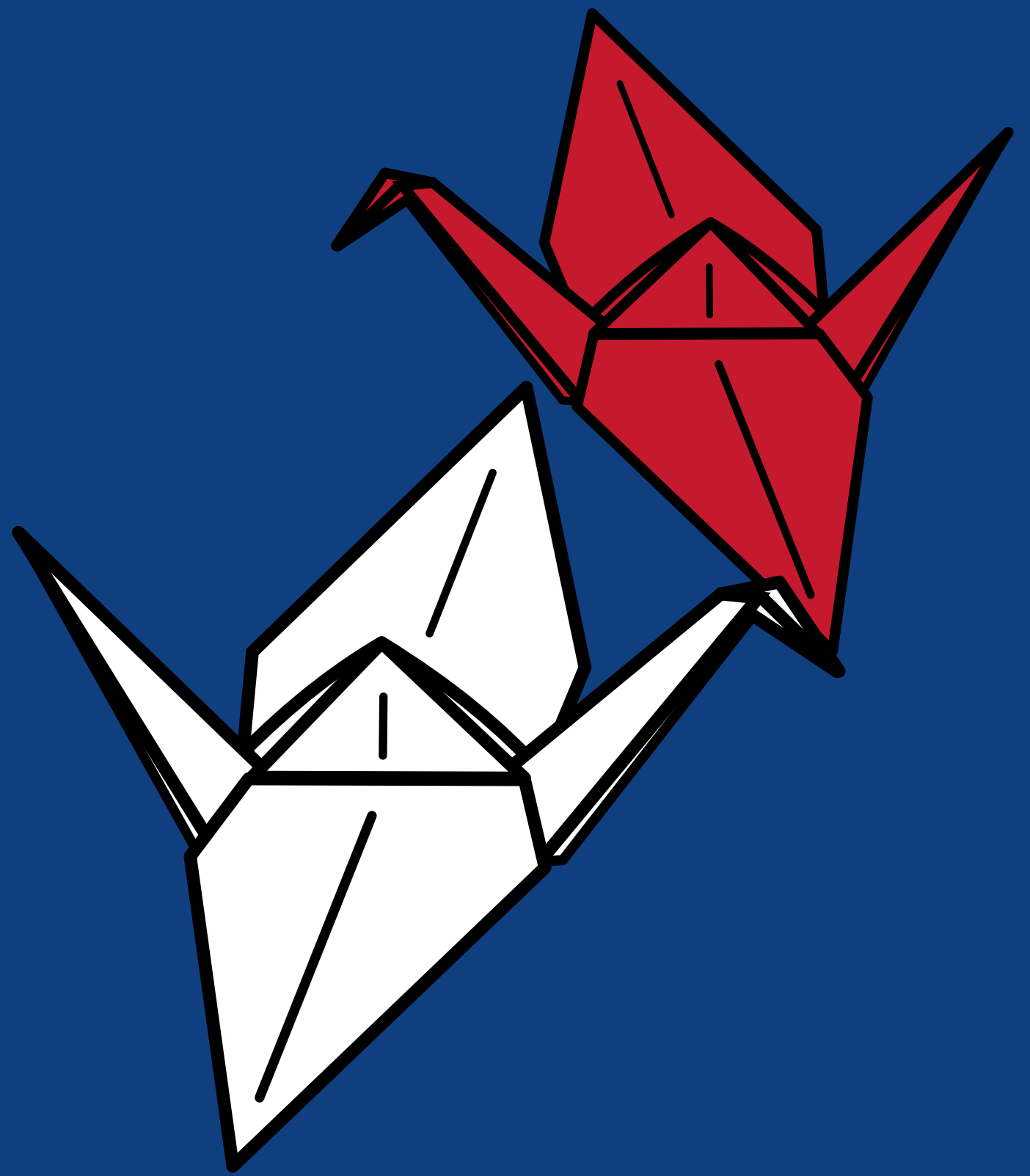
In school, Sadako was a runner who competed in relays on sports days. During sixth grade, she fell ill and was hospitalised in Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital with leukemia.

Like the legend, Sadako believed that if she folded 1,000 cranes her illness would be cured. Even after folding her thousandth crane she continued on in hopes she would recover from her illness. Sadako folded cranes using paper from medicines she was given and other things she could find (Hernon, 2021). In total, Sadako folded over 1,300 cranes (Hernon, 2021).

Unfortunately Sadako's wish did not come true and on October 26th, eight months after her diagnosis with leukemia, Sadako died at the age of 12.

*I will write peace on  
your wings and you  
will fly all over the  
world.*

*– Sadako Sasaki*



In response to her death, Sadako's classmates called for support in building a monument for peace. This monument called, The Children's Peace Monument, was completed on May 5th, 1958 and is a place where people can go to pray for children, like Sadako, who perished as a result of the atomic bombing (Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, n.d.).

Today, in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park you can see thousands of paper cranes which have been sent there from around the world in solidarity of peace. Earth Hiroshima (earth-hiroshima.com) estimated that each year, over 10 million paper cranes are sent to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park.

Sadako's legacy continues today through people uniting for peace globally. Every crane that is folded, every story that is shared, and every person who speaks out for change is making a difference. If you would like to be a part of this positive change in uniting for peace, you are invited to participate in the activities later in this chapter.

To learn more about Sadako, head to [sadakosasaki.com](http://sadakosasaki.com)

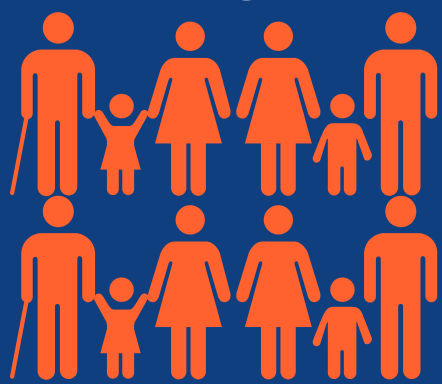


# GLOBAL PEACE FACTS

The Global Peace Index is used to measure the peacefulness of a country. This Index uses both qualitative and quantitative data from 23 areas, on a scale of 1-5, to weigh how peaceful a country is - the lower the score, the more peaceful.

As of 2021, Iceland was ranked with the lowest score (most peaceful), followed by Denmark, then New Zealand (Vision of Humanity, 2022). Below are some more stats from [visionofhumanity.org](https://www.visionofhumanity.org)

**235.4  
MILLION**



Estimated number of people currently in need of humanitarian assistance and protection

**CONFLICT  
ACCOUNTS FOR**

**80%**

**OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

"Throughout the world, there has been a surge in **STIGMATISATION** and **HATE SPEECH** and increased incitement and violence towards national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, as well as towards other ethnic and racial groups simply because of their identity."



"Women's inclusion in a peace process makes the resulting agreement **TWENTY PERCENT** more likely to last at least two years, and

**35%**

more likely to last for 15 years."



**THE INSTITUTE FOR  
ECONOMICS & PEACE:**

"Each dollar invested in peacebuilding will lead to a \$16 decline in the cost of conflict."



**IT IS TIME TO**

**TAKE  
ACTION**



# Unite for Peace Activities

## Everyone:

### Cranes for Peace

Take time to read the story of Sadako Sasaki. Reflect on what you learn, and discuss as a group how we can stand up for peace today. Then, work together to fold 1,000 cranes for peace like Sadako did. Information on how to fold paper cranes and tie them together can be found by clicking [HERE](#) or to view a step-by-step video click [HERE](#).

Once completed, you are invited to take photos to share online with the hashtag #nzyouthpeaceweek2022. The thousand paper cranes can either be kept at your school or local community centre as a reminder of peace, sent to The Peace Foundation, or mailed to the peace division of Citizens Affairs Bureau in Hiroshima where it will be forwarded to The Children's Peace Monument in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park (address found by clicking [HERE](#)).



# Unite for Peace Activities

## Primary Schools:

### Build a Peace Wall

Look at some images for peace and talk about what peace means to each of you. Using things around you, create a peace poster. You might choose to use leaves, photos, craft items, or paint - it is completely up to you!

When you have completed your poster, share what you did and why. Afterwards, display them on your peace wall so that your school and community can enjoy your creations.



### Friendship Chain

You will need:

- Scissors.
- Coloured paper (Pre-cut into strips about 5cm wide with enough for each student and adult to have at least 2-3 pieces each).
- Stapler or cellotape.

As a group you will make a friendship chain which can be used as a visual reminder of peace and good relationships. Start by discussing what friendship is and how you can be a friend to others. What do you like to do with your friends? What do you have in common?

Then, pass out 2-3 strips of coloured paper to each student. Explain that on each strip they will write the name of a friend and one thing they like to do together. Encourage students to write using complete sentences, for example: "My friend is \_\_\_\_ and we like to \_\_\_\_." You can provide an example or template if they need help. If some students finish early, encourage them to make strips about another friend.

Once everyone has completed their strips, bring the group back together and explain that you will create a long friendship chain! Each person will share what they wrote with one another. Start by reading your own sentence, then when you are done show the students how to cellotape or staple their strip together to make a circle. After each student reads out their sentence/s get them to add them to the chain so that they interlock with one another. Once everyone has added their strips to the chain you can display it to be reminded of how we can spread peace and sustain positive relationships.

# Unite for Peace Activities - cont.

## Secondary Schools:

### Global Peace

For this activity, you will learn about different cultures and how to say 'peace' in multiple languages. As a group, choose ten countries from across the world whose native language is not English. You might want to ensure you have countries from different continents, or you may choose a mix of developed and developing countries - it is completely up to you! Once you have the 10 countries, research what one of their official languages is and how they say peace (make sure you know how to say it out loud). Then, using your findings, create a poster for each country that includes their language and how they say 'peace.' In the country you have chosen, look up how they have united for peace towards a cause - it might be a small group of people you examine, or it could be the government... Draw how they united for peace.

Once the poster is completed, share it with your classroom or group. Teach everyone how to say 'peace' in the language you researched, and then learn how to say it in nine other ways too!

Keen to take this one step further?

Video yourselves saying 'peace' in different languages and post it online using the hashtag

#nzyouthpeaceweek2022

This is a great way to showcase peace and to help others learn too!

### Improvisation Role Play

Get your group to sit in a circle, and choose two or three students to stand in the middle. The students in the middle will be given a conflict scenario by you to act out. These scenarios may be from school, home, or current events. Give the students acting out the conflict some time for the scenario to unravel, then ask them all to freeze.

The rest of the group who has been watching them has the opportunity to suggest ways that peace could be made in the conflict. For each solution you provide, the actors will play out the scenario. After each conflict scenario and resolution has been acted out, take some time to talk about the different outcomes, and the benefits and disadvantages of each of them.

Once completed, get the group to discuss the activity and how it can apply to everyday life.





# Unite for Climate Action



Kia kotahi mai mō ngā wheta ā-āhuarangi



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13

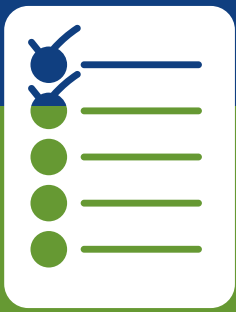
## Climate Action



1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.



2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.



3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.



4. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible..



5. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.



# Unite for Climate Action

## What is climate change?

Climate change is a global issue that will impact all humans on Earth. It is described as a change in average conditions over a long period of time. These are mainly a result of human activities, which cause our planet to heat up.

As humans burn fuel to power forms of transport and factories, it increases the levels of greenhouse gases, contributing to higher temperatures within our atmosphere, and the heating up of our planet.

## What are some factors causing climate change?

- Burning fossil fuels.

Fossil fuels are things such as oil and gas. When these fossil fuels are burned to create energy, the gasses released into the atmosphere act like a glasshouse and trap the heat from the sun which causes the Earth to warm (National Geographic Kids, n.d.). This is also know as the 'Greenhouse Effect.'

- Farming.

Eating habits of livestock, such as cows, can contribute to climate change. Methane (a greenhouse gas) builds up in cow's digestive system and is released in the form of a BURP! This quickly adds up when you consider that there are nearly 1.5 billion cows in the world (National Geographic Kids, n.d.).

- Deforestation.

Forests absorb carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas) and release oxygen. When forests are cut down for wood, palm oil, and other human purposes, this can increase the rate of climate change.

## How does this impact us?

Increased levels of greenhouse gases are causing the Antarctic and Arctic ice to melt and the sea level to rise. About 40 percent of people on Earth live within 100 kilometres of a coastline, and if sea levels continue to rise it might force individuals to have to move inland (Nejadhashemi, Harrigan & Woznicki, 2017; UN, n.d.). Pacific Islands are adversely effected by climate change with their islands and way of life suffering as a result. Similarly, higher temperatures, increased rainfall, and droughts all impact food production. Climate change will affect everyone.



# Climate Change and Disarmament.

**The World Future Council highlights four main connections between nuclear weapons and the climate in what they call the Climate – Nuclear Disarmament Nexus:**

1. Climate change-induced weather events can impact on nuclear security and safety. One example of this is the Runit Dome in the Marshall Islands, a storage facility for radioactive waste from nuclear tests. Climate change is causing the oceans to rise and wash over the dome, which could result in release of more radiation into the ocean.
2. Nuclear war would create catastrophic climatic and environmental consequences. A nuclear war with as little as 50-100 nuclear weapons (less than 1% of the world's nuclear weapons) would likely cause a collapse of the world's global food production lasting a number of years and causing billions to starve.
3. Conflicts due to climate change could trigger the use of nuclear weapons. Climate induced droughts in Syria were a key factor in the conflict that brought USA and Russia in on opposing sides. Conflicts like this could lead to nuclear war.
4. The funding currently devoted to nuclear weapons is sorely needed to combat climate change. \$US100 billion is spent annually on nuclear weapons. The world needs this money to support renewable energy and quick transition to green economies.



## **Cooperative action on climate and nuclear abolition.**

There are a number of examples of youth-led action on the Climate – Nuclear Disarmament Nexus:

- During Disarmament Week 2019, Fridays for Future, School Strike4Climate, and Grannies for Peace did an action in front of the United Nations where they symbolically counted out billions of dollars from the nuclear weapons budget and re-allocated this to climate action.
- Youth Fusion runs Move the Nuclear Weapons Money social media campaign where you provide a quote and photo and they create a meme for promotion.
- There is an annual international PACEY award (Peace, nuclear Abolition and Climate Engaged Youth) for two outstanding projects. You can enter a project and/or vote for the two winners.
- Pacific Island Students Fighting Climate Change have launched an initiative to take the issue of climate change to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), based on the success of the 1996 ICJ case on nuclear weapons (which was led by young New Zealanders).

Check out Greta Thunburg's inspiring story, and some activities and suggestions on the next few pages!





# How does climate change impact the planet, people and living organisms?

What kinds of things is climate change causing to happen?

- Increased rainfall
- Shrinking sea ice
- Rising sea levels
- Poor air quality
- More extreme and unpredictable weather

Climate change affects basic health requirements including, sufficient food, clean air, safe water, and shelter (World Health Organisation, 2022).

These have direct implications for human health and wellbeing. For example, poor air quality can increase risk of asthma, respiratory and cardiovascular disease.

Animals are also impacted by climate change. The World Wildlife Fund (2015) recognised a variety of species which are negatively impacted by climate change including; Polar Bears (melting sea ice impacting habitat), Green Sea Turtles (temperature changes impact the sex of the turtles), Mountain Gorillas (decreased habitat), Giant Panda (food source vulnerability), amongst many other animals...

Climate change affects variables that determine plant growth. Extreme temperatures, decreased water availability and changing soil conditions make it more difficult for plants to thrive (Worland, 2015). "Overall, climate change is expected to stunt plant growth." (Worland, 2015). Declines in growth of plants could drastically change habitats necessary for the survival of some species.

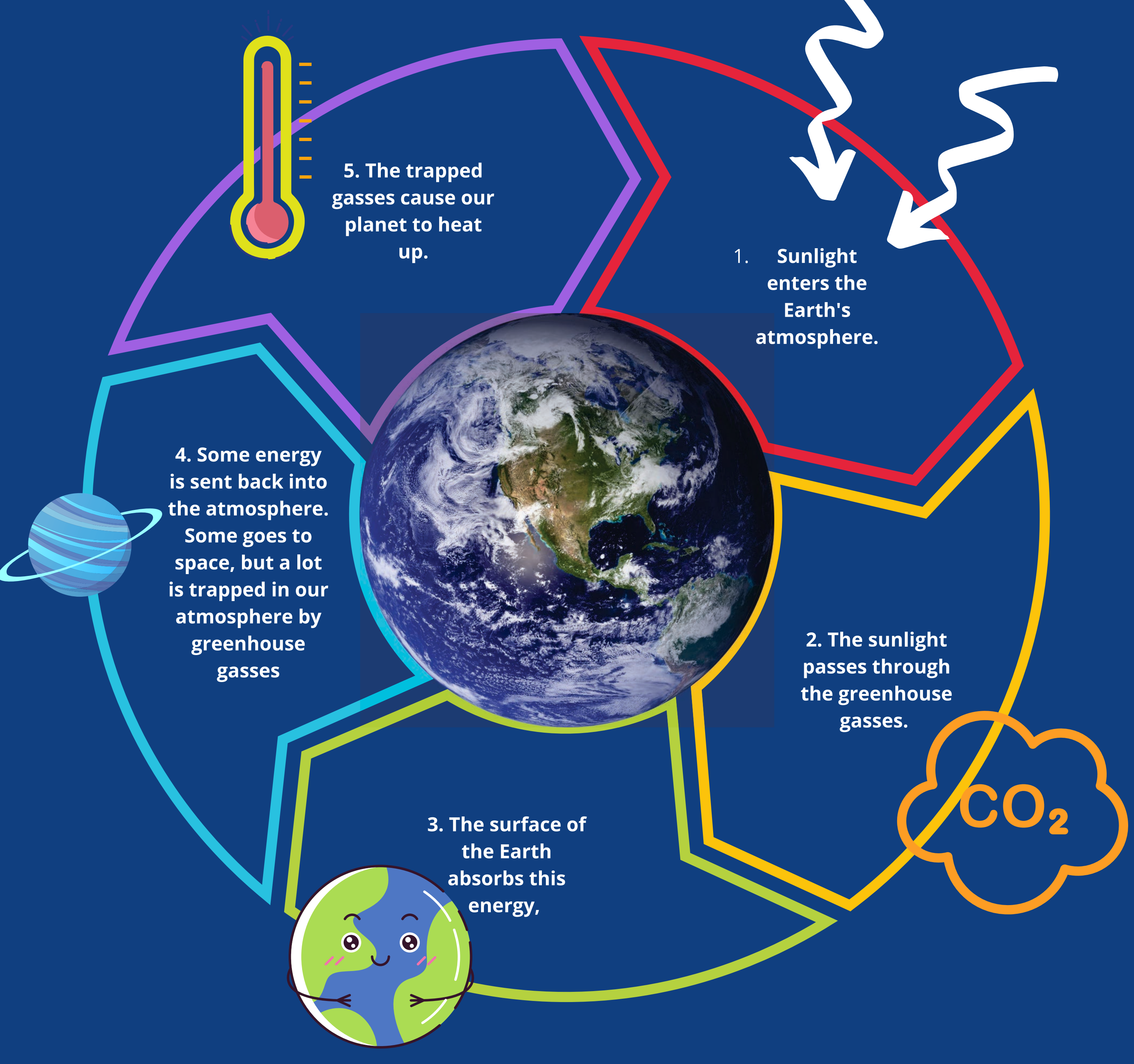
YOU CAN START BY MAKING  
**SMALL CHANGES!**



# What is the Greenhouse Effect?

The Greenhouse Effect occurs when greenhouse gasses trap the energy of the sun which results in rises to the Earth's temperature.

The Greenhouse Effect makes Earth warm enough for us to survive, but too much warming can cause problems for humans, animals, and plants.



# How can we unite for climate action?

Take some time to read through examples and activities on the next few pages for ideas!



Small changes in your daily life can make a **BIG** difference!

Try walking, biking, or scootering instead of using the car.

Reduce, reuse and recycle clothing and other household items.

Things you can do at home:  
Correctly recycle your waste.

Ask to change your lightbulbs to more energy efficient ones.

Only cook enough food to eat to prevent wastage.

Buy Fairtrade.

This ensures people are paid fair wages and they can cover costs without resorting to using cheap farming methods which could damage the environment (National Geographic Kids, n.d.).



# Greta Thunberg's Fridays for Future

On the 20th of August 2018, a fifteen-year-old girl from Stockholm approached the Swedish parliament with a sign that read "School strike for the climate." She believes that we are experiencing the greatest climate crisis we have ever faced and is concerned and upset over global governments and their inadequate actions on climate issues. This girl, Greta Thunberg, was determined to sit outside the house of government until election day, calling for world leaders to pay more attention to the rising threats of climate change. When asked why she was not attending school, and whether it was a good idea to miss school, Greta talked about sustainable development. Whatever humans are responsible for today cannot be undone by future generations. She pointed out the importance of climate action and why it is essential for social change. She criticised politicians and their ignorance regarding the UN Sustainable Developments Goals, claiming that all they do is talk, only to support the "business as usual" approach made by large corporations. Her belief was that we can discuss climate change all day, everyday, but if no one is ready to act upon the matter, nothing will ever change.

Since then, Greta has had an incredible journey and inspired millions of people to take action and fight climate change. Not only has she been acknowledged by the United Nations and their secretary Antony Guterres, but also by former President of the United States, Barack Obama, who praised her for her contributions across the globe. The Fridays for Future movement, a strike occurring once a week, is a protest where people around the world stand up against the fossil fuel industry, speak up about the threat of climate change, and pressure governments to take action. As a result of Greta's inspiring story, the Global Week for Future in 2019 became the largest climate strike of all time. It is estimated that 6 million people across the globe took part in the protest.

Greta's story shows us how a single activist, one student with big ambitions, can unite people across the globe to bring about much needed change. Greta's climate strike opened the eyes of many around the world to the climate crisis we are facing. From inspiring other young activists, to lobbying and pressuring politicians, Greta has become a symbol for climate action.

If you are inspired by Greta's story, there are many ways you can show your support for the planet and speak up for climate action and environmental protection.

Locally, you can join community action groups that work to clean up parks and beaches, or start a recycling program at home or at school. You can also measure your carbon footprint and see where you can make small changes to your life that will mean big changes for the environment.

For more climate action ideas, see page 28.

To learn more about Greta and the Fridays for Future movement, visit

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



*You are never too small to make a difference.*

*- Greta Thunberg*



# GLOBAL CLIMATE FACTS

The effects of climate change are far-reaching, affecting nearly every person, animal and place on Earth. No one can escape its impact, but everyone can play a role in protecting the world from further harm and helping it heal. With the entire global population dependent on land, water, and air, it's important that we take action now to ensure the health, wellbeing and survival of the human race and all living things on our planet.

**1.1  
DEGREES**

Annual global  
temperature rise  
since the year 1880



**AROUND 810 MILLION  
PEOPLE FACED  
HUNGER IN 2020.**

**WHILE 17%  
OF FOOD WAS WASTED.**

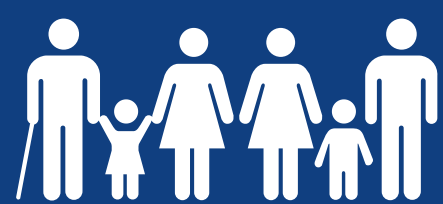
**13 MILLION**

The number of people who die each year due to environmental events, such as air pollution, food insecurity, extreme weather events, and disease.



**800 MILLION PEOPLE**

are currently vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. That's



**11%**

of the world's population.

As of July 2021. The concentration of **CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>)** **IN THE ATMOSPHERE**

is at the highest it's been in human history.



## IT'S TIME TO TAKE ACTION



Increasingly, we are feeling the effects of climate change and the environmental impact of human activity. Every day more forests disappear, temperatures rise across the globe, and there are more catastrophic weather events. These have devastating effects on people's health, wellbeing and livelihoods, as well as on our air quality, farming lands, and waterways.

We have a responsibility for ourselves and for those that come after us to clean up our act and leave behind a planet that is safe and liveable. Think about how you and your school community can unite and stand up for climate action.



# Unite for Climate Action Activities

**All Students**

**The Lunch Buzz**

Make your own reusable beeswax lunch wraps. These are a great way to cut down on some of the items which we use to wrap our foods that are not easily biodegradable. By making your own beeswax lunch wraps, you can help the environment while learning some awesome skills!

If you want to do more for the environment, don't use new fabrics, reuse ones that you already have! You can also try making beeswax lunch wraps for friends, teachers, family... Check out the video on how to make them here: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_FhFnwNkXE8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_FhFnwNkXE8)

## Primary Students

### Seed Ball Blast

Make seed balls to drop in soil. Watch your mini garden grow! You'll need to mix together one handful of seeds, 3 handfuls of potter's clay, and 5 handfuls of compost. Slowly add water while mixing, taking care not to make it too wet. Using your hands, form golf ball size seed balls and let them sit on a sunny windowsill until they're completely dry. Here comes the fun part! Throw your seed balls into gardens or anywhere you see bare soil and watch your flowers grow.

### Fridays for Future Art Installation

Use your art and creativity skills to create protest signs for the Fridays for Future movement. Use images and words that will show others how climate change affects us all, and what we should be doing to fight it. Find a spot in your school to showcase your signs and encourage people to talk about the things they can do at school, home, and in the community to become a climate activist!

## Secondary Students

### Action Through Art

Challenge different classes or school groups to a sustainable art competition. Each team chooses one recyclable material to use from the following list: paper, tin, plastic, or glass. Teams collect their recycled items and create a piece of art that brings attention to climate challenges or climate action. Schools can choose to hold a contest where students vote for a winning piece, or simply display the art for students to see. Encourage people to share photos of the art pieces on social media using the hashtag #nzyouthpeaceweek2022

### Walk the Walk Challenge

Challenge the school community to ditch the cars and buses for a week! Have a whole week dedicated to walking, skipping, biking, or scooting to school. It's a great way to help improve both your health and the health of the environment. You could even turn this into a challenge and the group or class with the most people hopping off the bus or out of the car in favour of healthier solutions, gets a prize!



# Unite for Education

EDUCATION  
**FOR**  
EVERYONE

Kia kotahi mai mō te mātauranga



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 04

## Quality Education



1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes.

2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education.



3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.



8. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

5. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.



6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

9. By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.



10. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.



# Unite for Education

Education is a fundamental right as stated by Article 26 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This means that everyone in the world has the right to go to school and learn in an environment where they feel safe and included.

## Why is Education Important?

Being able to go to school and receive a quality education gives children the best start in life and prepares them to be successful in the future. A society with meaningful learning opportunities available, can unlock the potential of the next generation's leaders, policy makers, teachers, and doctors. Education is more than just learning how to read and write. It can create stability during childhood, teach valuable life skills throughout adolescence, and increase opportunities for work and success in adulthood.

When children and young people have access to quality education, individuals and communities can achieve great things - social problems such as poverty and violent conflict can be minimised or disappear altogether. Through education, people are given the necessary tools and skills to make positive changes within their communities. Skills such as leadership, conflict-resolution, and negotiation can teach children how to effectively express their opinions, work collaboratively with others, identify challenges and conflicts, and come up with peaceful solutions. These skills are vital in avoiding and ending violent conflict within and between countries. Education can also be used as a tool to raise awareness and empower the next generation to advance the work being done in areas such as peace and disarmament, climate change, and quality education. It encourages people to speak up for what they believe in, celebrate their differences, and come together for a better world.



## Education Around the World

Education is one of the most powerful tools we can use to bring about equality and peace, as well as economic, social and environmental stability. Ensuring that every child has access to quality education and learning opportunities should be a priority for every country around the world. While significant progress has been made in the education space over the last 10 years, in 2018 there were still around 258 million children and young people who were not in school. That is about 1/5 of children and young people around the world who are missing out on valuable learning opportunities (Why It Matters, 2020).

## Barriers to Education

Some reasons for low enrolment rates can be attributed to poor infrastructure and a lack of suitable school buildings, violent conflict that makes attending school unsafe, poverty and the inability for parents to afford the costs associated with schooling, and limited or no support for vulnerable members of society, such as those with intellectual or physical disabilities.

Communities with limited access to clean drinking water, reliable electricity, and appropriate technologies can find it especially difficult to provide quality education opportunities for children. As the world begins to rely more heavily on technology, the digital divide for these communities is increasing, and many children are being left behind. Without access to the internet or new technologies, children can miss out on learning vital skills that are becoming more important in today's job market.

# Continued...

## Education and the COVID-19 Pandemic



The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the world as we know it, with the education system severely disrupted. The closure of schools and learning centres during COVID-19 has meant that more children and young people than ever before have been out of school. These closures had a significant impact on roughly 91% of students worldwide, with many turning to online learning and some unable to access any education opportunities at all. A few months after the start of the pandemic, in April 2020, an estimated 1.6 billion children and young people were out of school (Why It Matters, 2020). As the pandemic continues, the disruptions to learning could see some students fall behind and others not return to school at all.

Girls are at a significantly greater risk of having their educational pursuits disrupted or ended all together during disease outbreaks and pandemics. Research has shown that since COVID-19 began, girls have experienced an increase in violence, which has a direct affect on their mental and physical health, safety and well-being (World Bank, 2021). Those who experience violence often have lower educational attainment, lower self-esteem, and can find it difficult to concentrate at school (Gennari, Urban, McCleary-Sills, et al., 2014). As the virus continues to spread, girls may also feel increased pressure to discontinue their education and take over household chores as caregivers become ill or die from COVID-19.

Another barrier that children and young people can face in their pursuit of education is gender discrimination. In some communities, girls are denied access to education and are instead expected to assist with tasks in the home, like raising children, cooking, and cleaning. For these communities, achieving gender equality should be seen as an important step towards bringing about positive transformation. When girls are educated, they can make better and more informed choices about their own lives, health, and wellbeing, and that of their families. They are able to access better jobs, receive higher incomes, and greatly contribute in ways that can reduce poverty and bring about positive social change within their communities (World Bank, 2021).

### Uniting for Education

While there is still work to be done, the great news is that as we speak there is a generation of children and young people who are standing up and speaking out for safe, quality and equal education opportunities for all. Read about Malala Yousafzai and her fight for education on page 35.

If you're inspired by Malala's story, there are a number of ways you can help advocate for education rights and support learning opportunities for children and young people in your community and around the world. Here are some ideas:

- Volunteer to read stories to children and get them excited about literacy at your local library or primary school.
- Participate in our call to action in support of Pakistan.

Together with a school group or classmates, try some of the activities outlined on pages 37 and 38.

*Ko te manu e kai ana i te miro nōnā te ngahere, ko te manu e kai ana i te mātauranga nōnā te ao.*

*The forest belongs to the bird who feasts on the miro berry, the world belongs to the bird who feasts on education.*



# Why is it important that people receive an education?

Quality education opportunities provide people with the skills they need to access better jobs and salaries, to succeed in the labour market, and to face the difficulties and challenges that may arise in societies.

Societies around the world that prioritise education see greater social contributions and their citizens are able to receive greater social benefits. An educated population can also lift communities out of poverty.


Having a largely educated population leads to healthier, happier, and more peaceful societies. An educated population is likely to have more skilled doctors, lawyers, teachers, and politicians, jobs that have great benefits for a society.

Education is one of the most powerful tools we can use to change the world for the better. Education, peace, and climate change are all connected. With more people around the world standing up for change in these spaces, we can leave the world better than we found it.

EDUCATION  
**FOR EVERYONE!**

# How can we unite for education?

Take a stand and STAND UP for quality education for all!



You don't have to go abroad to stand up for **quality education for everyone!**

There are **heaps** of things you can do in your own school and community to make a difference.

Find even more ideas in this toolkit!

## **In your community:**

Hold a book drive and donate used books to a local school or community centre.

Volunteer to tutor students in your school or community who may be finding school challenging.

## **Around the world:**

Hold a bake sale or sausage sizzle to raise money for a low income school overseas. Use this opportunity to stand up and advocate for quality education for all in your school and community.



# Malala's Fight for Girls' Education



Malala Yousafzai was born in Mingora, Pakistan in 1997. In Pakistan, sending girls to school is not often prioritised but Malala's parents were determined for her to receive a good education. Her father, Ziauddin Yousafzai, was a teacher and educational activist who saw the importance of girls receiving an education. He ran a girls' school in their village and encouraged girls in the community to attend.

In 2007, when Malala was 10 years old, an extremist group called the Taliban took control of her town in Swat Valley. The Taliban quickly banned many things, like dancing, owning a television, and having parties. To make matters worse, they prohibited girls from receiving an education and destroyed around 400 schools.

Being banned from attending school didn't stop Malala from standing up and fighting for what she believed in: a world where all girls have access to free quality education. She wrote blog posts, gave interviews, and even had a documentary made about her life and what it was like growing up as a young girl under the Taliban's control. She gained a lot of popularity and was even nominated for the International Children's Peace Prize.

While Malala was gaining a large following for speaking up about the unfair treatment of girls in Pakistan, not everyone was happy about what she was saying. The Taliban did not like that Malala was speaking out publicly about girls' rights to education in their country. In retaliation, Malala, who was 16 years old at the time, and two other girls were targeted and severely injured by a Taliban gunman while they were riding on a school bus. Malala was flown to a hospital in the United Kingdom for life-saving treatment where, after many surgeries, she recovered from her injuries. Her story of hope and survival was shared around the world and she became one of the most influential activists fighting for education rights and equality for girls.

When she left the hospital, Malala started a non-profit organisation, called the Malala Fund, to support girls in their pursuit of education. She also wrote an international best-selling book, *I Am Malala*.

In recognition for the valuable contributions she made to education around the world, she won Pakistan's first National Youth Peace Prize, and at 17 was the youngest person to win a Nobel Peace Prize.

Malala's story continues to inspire many people around the world and has brought much-needed attention to the barriers a lot of girls face when trying to access education. Today, Malala continues her fight to ensure that every girl around the world has access to safe and inclusive educational opportunities.

To learn more about Malala Yousafzai and her inspiring journey, visit [www.malala.org](http://www.malala.org)

*"One child, one teacher, one book, one pen can change the world."*

*- Malala Yousafzai*

# GLOBAL EDUCATION FACTS

Global efforts to improve education outcomes are working. Before the COVID-19 pandemic began, more children and young people than ever before were attending school (UNICEF, 2021). While this is a great start, there is still a lot to be done to ensure all children and young people are able to receive safe, quality education in an environment free from discrimination and exclusion.


### ECE EQUALS \$\$\$

Children who have access to early childhood development opportunities usually go on to achieve higher education, and thus make more money as adults.




### 55% HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE


Globally, while 83% of children finish grade school, only 55% of teenagers go on to complete high school.



### 17% HIGHER EARNINGS

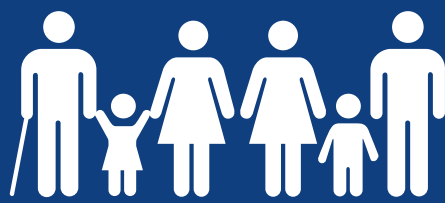
Students who obtain a college degree earn an average of seventeen percent more than those who don't. Those with a high school diploma will see seven percent more earnings than those without one.





"If a child's mother can read, they are 50% more likely to live past the age of five, and 2x as likely to attend school."

### 171 MILLION PEOPLE OUT OF POVERTY



If every student in a low income country learned how to read at a basic level, 171 million people around the world could escape poverty.



## IT'S TIME TO TAKE ACTION

Global education studies and research from all over the world point to the same conclusion: education is vital for improving the livelihoods of individuals, communities, and countries. Children and young people who have access to safe, quality education have better health outcomes and are less likely to experience teen pregnancy, participate in violent, anti-social behaviour, and get into trouble with the law.

How can you help your community ensure that all children and young people have access to inclusive and safe education opportunities?



# Unite for Education Activities

## All Students

### Letter to do Better

The fictional country of Mangoba is not prioritising education. Only 20% of children and young people in the country are receiving an education and schools do not have important resources, like paper, pencils, desks and chairs. Write a letter to the government of Mangoba and explain why education is important and what it means to you. Be sure to explain what resources are needed for students to receive quality education where they feel safe and included. Share your letters with the class and discuss what is needed to make every school a good place to learn.

### Education Sign Off

You will need:

- poster board or large pieces of paper
- paint and/ or markers
- wooden rods or sticks

Create protest signs that bring attention to the barriers girls face when trying to access education around the world and the importance of safe, inclusive, quality education for all children. Hang your protest signs around the school to highlight and bring attention to the right to education.

## Primary Students

### Your School, Your Way

Discuss the words school and education. What do they mean? What things might make school a good place to learn? What things might make school a challenging place to learn? There are some children around the world that don't go to school. What barriers do you think some children face when trying to access education? What needs to be changed so that every child in the world can attend school? On a piece of paper (or on the computer) design a school where all kids feels safe and are able to access a quality education. Present your school to the class and discuss what makes your school special.

### Book Donation Drive

Reading is an important part of life and a great skill to have. Think about all of the times you read something in a normal day at home, at school, and in the community. Make a list of the things people do everyday that require them to read (like reading a bus schedule, reading a recipe, and reading road signs). Discuss how not being able to read could affect someone's life. Now that we know why reading is important, let's encourage kids in our community to enjoy reading! Encourage each student to bring in a book or two from home. Do some research and decide as a class which school or community group could benefit the most from your book donation. For added reading practice, before donating the books, students can read their books to each other in small groups.

# Unite for Education Activities - cont.

## Secondary Students

### Ad Heros

Start by discussing favourite advertisements and what makes an ad capture the attention of its audience? Split a group or class into teams of 3-4 students. Ask each team to create an advertisement for the Right to Education. Students can choose to perform a skit or song, write a radio ad, or create a print ad (written or drawn) which they will present to the group. Each presentation should be under 3 minutes. Teams will start by creating a plan on paper to organise their ideas. Key points to discuss:

- Who is the target audience?
- What is the message?
- How do we want the target audience to feel after they see the ad?

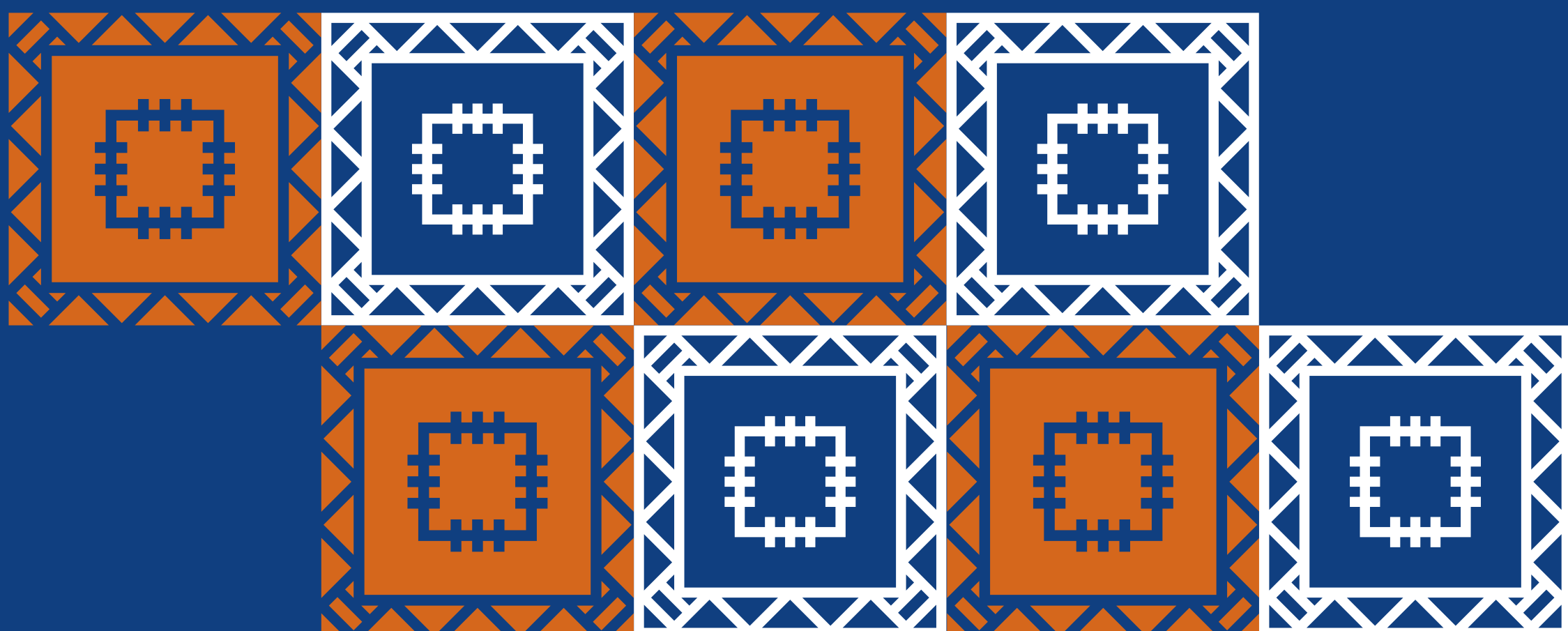
Once each team has finished, present and discuss the effectiveness of each ad as a group. Students can also choose to film or photograph their ads and post them to social media. If doing so, don't forget to hashtag, #nzyouthpeaceweek2022 so we can see it!

### ABC Quilting Challenge

You will need:

- 26 squares of paper
- markers, coloured pencils
- paper clips, rings or tape (to join your quilt squares together)
- creativity!

As a team or group, create an ABC Quilt that highlights the importance of education for children and young people around the world. For each letter of the alphabet, design a piece of art on a paper square that showcases the challenges/ barriers or the benefits of education. Once complete, hang your quilt in the school to spark discussion and interest in the right to education. Encourage students to take and share pictures with the quilt. If posting to social media, use the hashtag, #nzyouthpeaceweek2022 so we can see it too!





WHAT I STAND  
FOR IS  
WHY I STAND





# INITIATIVE! Support Peace in Pakistan



The Peace Foundation has been partnered with the World Learning Education Society, an initiative supported by the Peace Education Welfare Organisation (PEWO), since 2014. One of their social entrepreneur programmes, the World Learning International School (WLIS), supports 200 member schools and is committed to promoting a culture of peace in Pakistan. In 2019, more than 80,000 students and 3,000 teachers across Pakistan joined The Peace Foundation in celebrating Youth Peace Week.

WLIS operates in the densely populated town of Lyari, which is one of the most turbulent and underprivileged areas in Pakistan. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has had devastating effects on the community and its education systems. Schools have not received any funding for more than three months and have been unable to pay their teachers and keep classrooms running.

Pakistan is one of the worst hit regions in this part of the world and New Zealand schools (like yours) are in a unique position to offer their help. WLIS is keen to create a partnership between young people in Pakistan and New Zealand. With the support of The Peace Foundation they aim to create the NZ Peace Center Pakistan, where students will learn conflict resolution, social entrepreneurship and leadership skills. In order to achieve their goals, WLIS needs your help to hire a Youth Coordinator, to develop their NZ Peace Center Pakistan, and to support youth in underprivileged areas of Pakistan.

You can support WLIS and its peace initiatives with fundraising campaigns in your schools. A bake sale or mufti days are great ways to raise money, have fun, and help schools in Pakistan. Send your proceeds to The Peace Foundation and we will send a bank transfer to WLIS. We will make sure they are aware it was your school that contributed to the total amount of funds received.

Get in touch with The Peace Foundation if you want more information on WLIS and how to support them. Email: [peaceweek@peacefoundation.org.nz](mailto:peaceweek@peacefoundation.org.nz)







THEME

# THE POWER OF UNITY

TE MANA O TE KOTAHITANGA

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES  
FOR ALL AND SPECIAL  
CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES  
FOR SELECTED ARTWORKS

OPEN FOR 5 TO 18 YEARS OLD  
ONLINE EXHIBITION AND  
SHOWCASE AT  
YOUTH PEACE WEEK 2022

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: 16TH JULY, 2022

PAINT OR DRAW USING ANY MEDIUM AND SUBMIT  
ONLINE. THE SELECTED ARTWORKS WILL BE INVITED TO  
SUBMIT ORIGINALS FOR THE EXHIBITION.

FOR DETAILS AND ONLINE SUBMISSION;  
**NZ.THELITTLEART.ORG**





# Helpful Resources and Referencing

**To learn about the inspiring individuals mentioned in this Toolkit head to:**

sadakosasaki.com  
[www.malala.org](http://www.malala.org)  
[www.fridaysforfuture.org](http://www.fridaysforfuture.org)

**Time lapse of nuclear weapons use:**

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=WAnqRQg-W0k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WAnqRQg-W0k)

**Paper crane folding:**

[www.instructables.com/Senbazuru/](http://www.instructables.com/Senbazuru/)  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=KfnyopxdjXQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KfnyopxdjXQ)

**Beeswax Wraps:**

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_FhFnwNkXE8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_FhFnwNkXE8)

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Milla Hoogeveen	Isabella Cain
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