



Keep the planet alive

SWEDISH PUPILS' THOUGHTS ABOUT THE FUTURE

ART COMPETITION 2009

Content



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“Recycle and
cycle more!”

Joakim Sjöberg, age 12

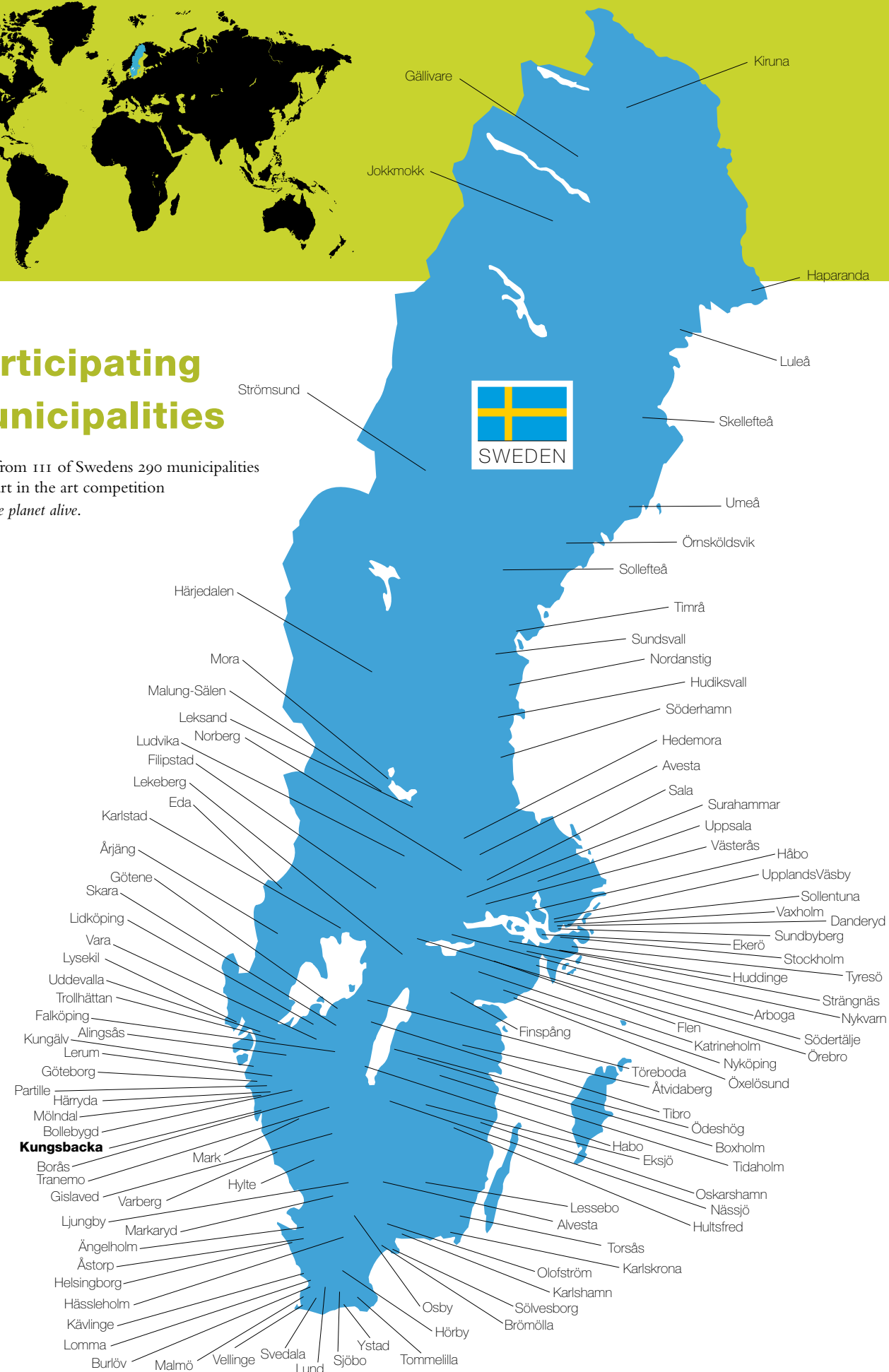


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Participating municipalities

Pupils from 111 of Sweden's 290 municipalities took part in the art competition
Keep the planet alive.



Preface

Keep the planet alive

This book is the result of a Swedish art competition for children and young people that took place in the spring of 2009. All school pupils aged between 6 and 16 were invited to participate, their task being to produce a picture on the theme *Keep the planet alive*.

Pupils from many of Sweden's municipalities took part. The winning contributions have been collected in this book, together with texts by some of Sweden's most prominent names in the field of environment. The book will be presented to environmental ministers at the UN Climate Summit in Copenhagen in December 2009.

The initiators of the project were Tommy Bengtsson and Anna Kölby, both teachers from Kullavik school in Kungsbacka, Sweden.

-It is important listen to children. To invest in them and in their education is perhaps one of the most important factors in order to ensure sustainable development. Their pictures can hopefully be an inspiration in the work of keeping our planet alive and also serve as a reminder to us adults that we must take responsibility for the generations to come.



Introduction

by Margot Wallström Vice President of the European Commission



There is a unique and amazing place called Earth. As far as we know it is the only place in the universe where life is possible; a place where the conditions allow the earth to give us food and where we can drink the water.

For millions of years a balance was kept. But in the last few hundred years we have upset that balance. Today we are causing climate change and huge losses of biodiversity. We need to change, to find a more sustainable way of living.

Perhaps we need to be reminded of the fact that we take decisions not only for us, but for generations to come.

Political leaders and decision makers need to sit down with young people and children and discuss where we are today and why. To talk about why we have ended up with a changing climate, with thousands of chemicals in breast milk and with irreversible losses of biodiversity and what we can do about this.

Perhaps we can say that we were ignorant, that we did not know. The problem is, however, that now, even when we do have the science and the evidence, we still continue to increase the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and biodiversity is vanishing at an alarming rate. We are erasing nature's hard drive without even knowing what data it contains.

“We need your creativity, your energy and your inspiration”

I hope that children and the young will be able to understand why we have ended up in this situation and perhaps forgive us and give us a new chance. What I am sure of, however, is that children and young people will provide us with suggestions on how to meet the challenge as well as the energy and inspiration we need to move forward.

Will we listen? Will we act? We have the know-how, the tools and the technology to fight climate change. Not only that: we have the means and the public support to back us up. But will we take our responsibility and ensure a living planet for generations to come?

Within the EU, it is clear what citizens and especially young people want. They want to stop climate change and make the environment the number one priority for the EU.

As Commissioner for the environment, and as Vice-President of the European Commission, I have worked for a more sustainable development, with a new chemicals policy for Europe and for the EU to take the lead in climate change. And the EU has taken the lead and committed to a set of ambitious climate and energy targets.

Now we need an ambitious worldwide agreement that will give us a chance to prevent climate change from reaching disastrous levels – levels that threaten to cause enormous human suffering, undermine economic progress and poverty reduction, and trigger potentially catastrophic environmental changes.

To succeed we need your help. We need your ideas, your thoughts, and your questions. We need your creativity, your energy and your inspiration. We need to work together.

Make your voice heard. It can be by writing, through art or music. Join an organisation, use the Internet. Or, if you are old enough, make your voice heard by voting.

Take an initiative together with others, like the teachers in Kullavikskolan who started this art competition. Or express your dreams and hopes with pictures and drawings like the schoolchildren who participate in this book. Make your voice heard. It is your right. And we, politicians, business leaders or other decision makers, we need to listen. Your agenda needs to be our agenda, especially when we are dealing with the future.

With the right political decisions, with sustainable investments and with your help, we can keep our planet alive.

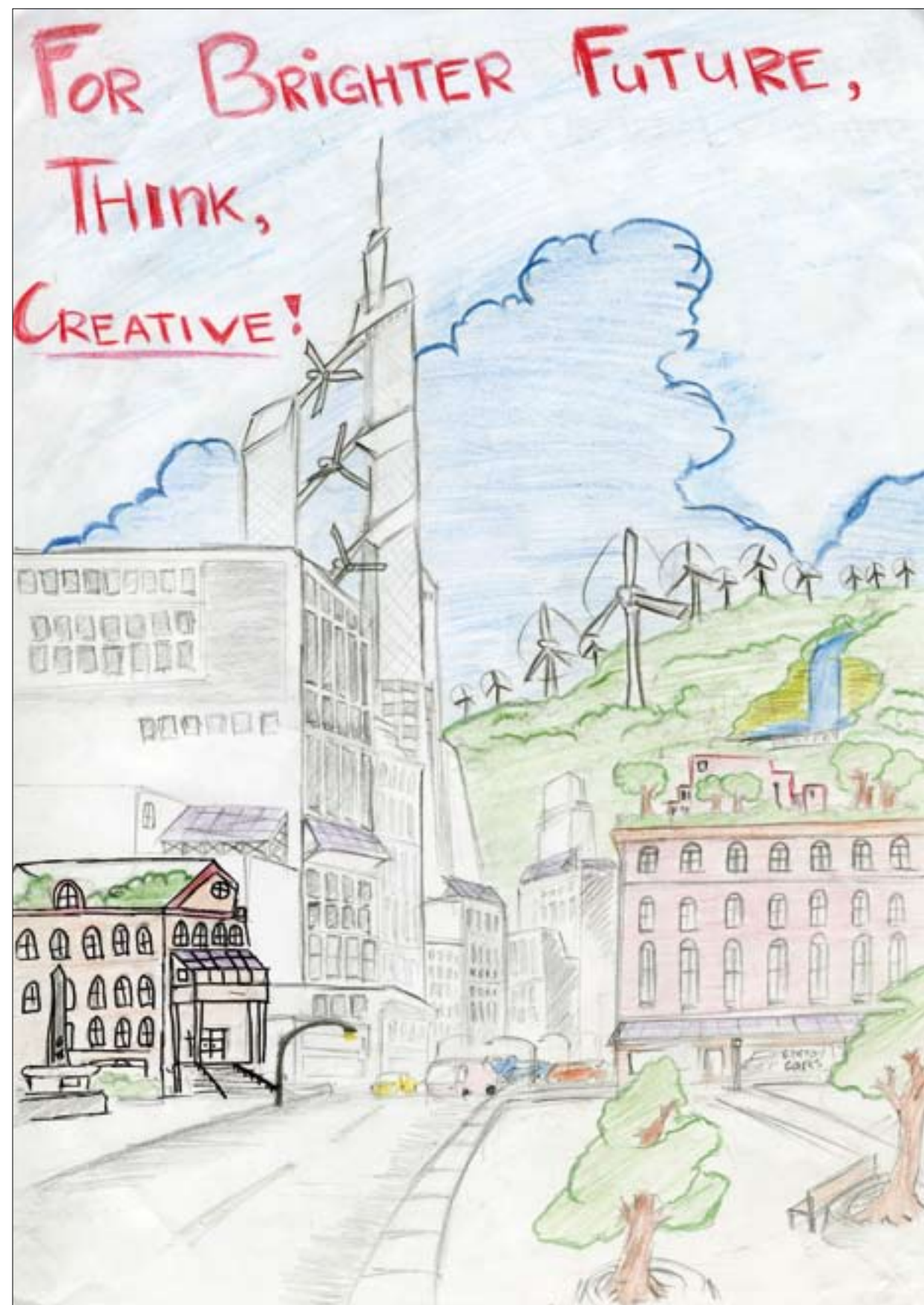
Never think it is not possible. It is possible. Together, we can change the world.



Margot Wallström
Vice-president
of the European Commission



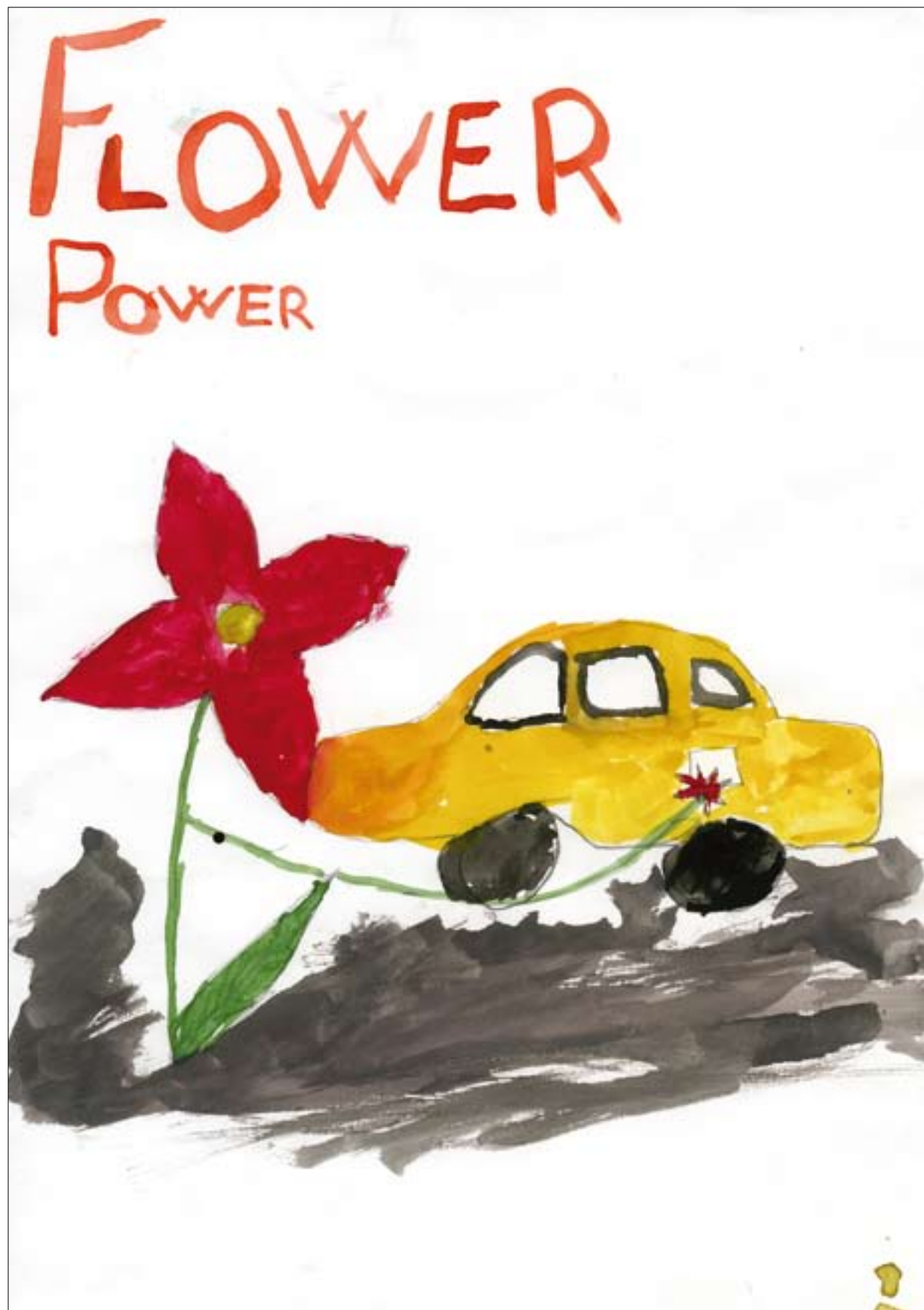
Moa Liljevall,
age 12



Johannah Pancito
 Paradisskolan • Trollhättan municipality
 Fourth place • Competition class age 13–16



Elin Gustafsson
 Stenhammarskolan • Lidköping municipality
 Shared sixth place • Competition class age 10–12



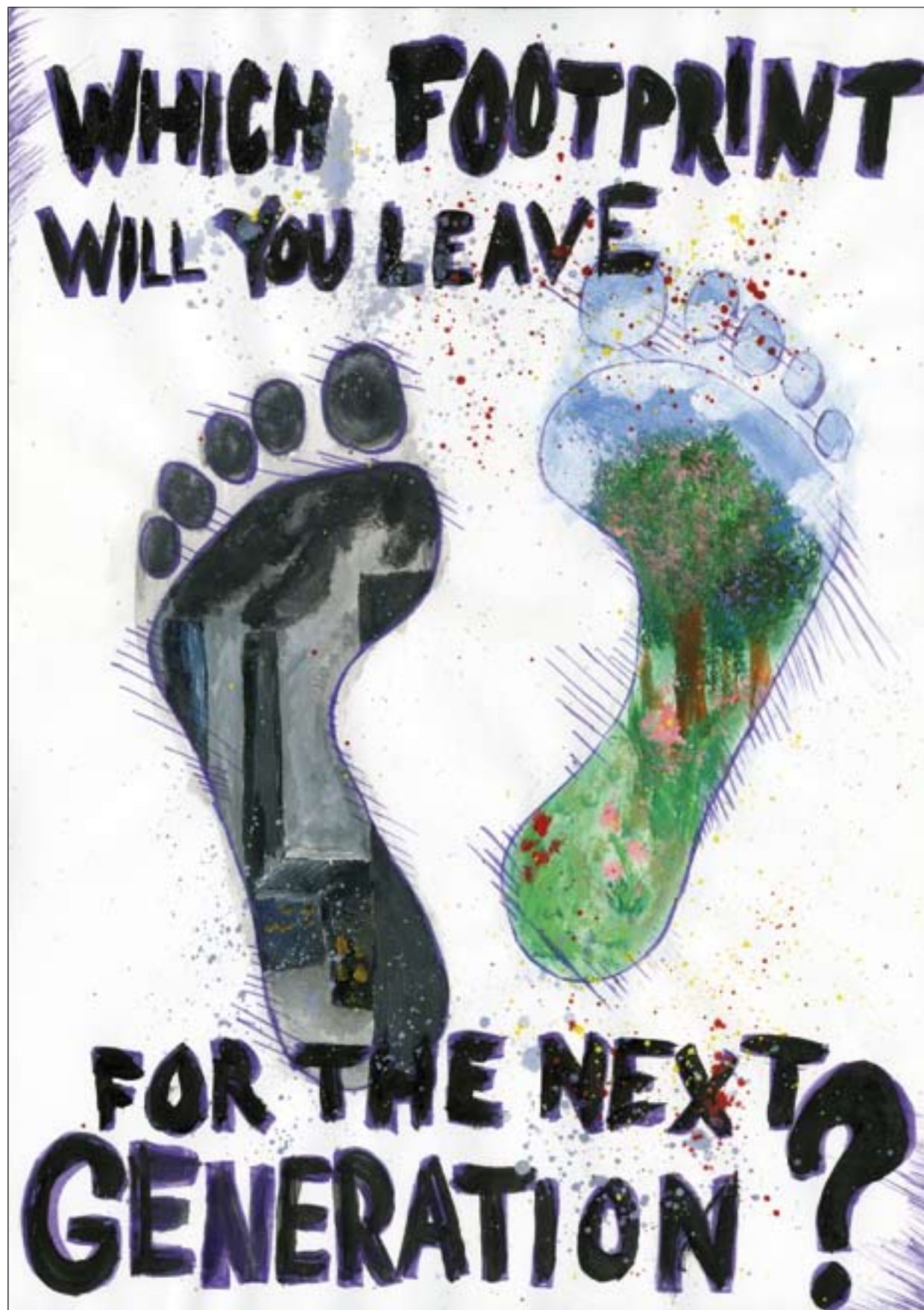
Klara Gottberg

Sälens skola • Malung-Sälens municipality
Second place • Competition class age 10–12



Jonathan Viking

Valleskolan • Skara municipality
First place • Competition class age 10–12



Elin Fallgren

Fribergaskolan • Danderyd municipality
First place • Competition class age 13–16

Common action on climate change

Some time ago, I did a simple test on the web showing how my lifestyle affected the climate. It calculated my climate footprint. If everyone lived like me, we would need more than two Earths.

I try to make climate-smart choices in my everyday life. According to the test, the average, per Swede, comes in at 3.5 Earths.

I did the test again. On purpose, I consistently chose what was best for the climate. I ticked the box for only eating vegetables. Flying? Not at all. Train? Always!

The result: the equivalent of 1.5 Earths.

We only have one Earth, and need to do what the climate demands. Global emissions need to be at least halved by 2050. In the next century, emissions must be close to zero. We only have one Earth, not one and a half.

You can do a lot for the climate, but you cannot solve the world's climate problems on your own. That simple web test confirms that common action is required to enable us to achieve the emission reductions necessary.

Now we have the chance. In the run-up to the major UN climate meeting in Copenhagen in December, negotiations are underway on an agreement between all the countries of the world covering all emissions.

The major challenge is to phase out fossil energy. The industrialised countries have so far had a high-carbon development. We have invested in fossil technologies. Now we face huge costs transforming transport, energy and buildings for the low-carbon society. Rapidly growing economies in the developing world need not follow the old path. It is cheaper for them to leapfrog directly towards a low carbon economy. In the future there can be no growth other than low-carbon growth.

Rich countries need to take the lead in this transition, do the most and also assist poor countries in addressing the impacts of climate change. By choosing the right measures now, we can change the resource base – from old fossil energy to energy that is renewable, can be recycled and is sustainable.

Sweden wants to show that such a transformation is possible. During the spring, the Government presented a tangible way out of dependence on fossil energy. Climate gas emissions are to be reduced by 40 per cent in ten years. In forty years – 2050 – Sweden is to have no net emissions at all. In ten years, half of our energy is to be renewable. The electricity sector is to be carbon dioxide-free. The use of fossil energy for heating will be completely phased out in the next decade. Our vehicle park must be fossil-independent in twenty years.

This autumn, Sweden holds Presidency of the EU. In an ambitious global agreement, the EU-countries have decided to reduce the EU's emissions by 30 per cent by 2020. The EU has taken the lead in creating a global economy with low carbon dioxide emissions.

In Copenhagen we need to give the full political reply to what science has shown is essential for the climate – and what the world expects. I am convinced that we will succeed, “Keep the planet alive”. For the simple reason that we must.



Andreas Carlgren
Minister for the Environment
Sweden

“
We only
have one
Earth, and
need to do
what the
climate
demands
”



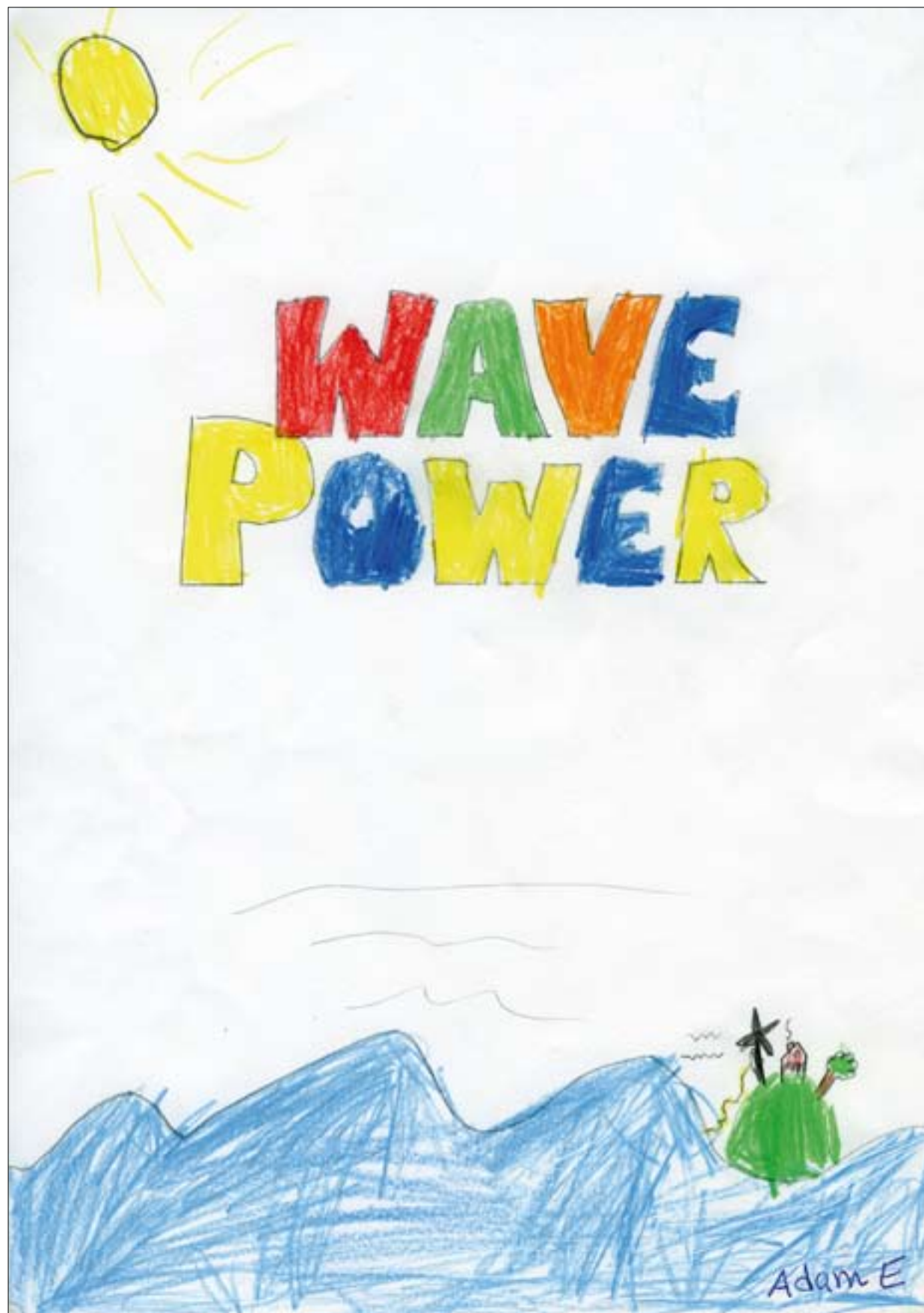
Linda Nilsson

Blombackaskolan • Södertälje municipality
Second place • Competition class age 13–16



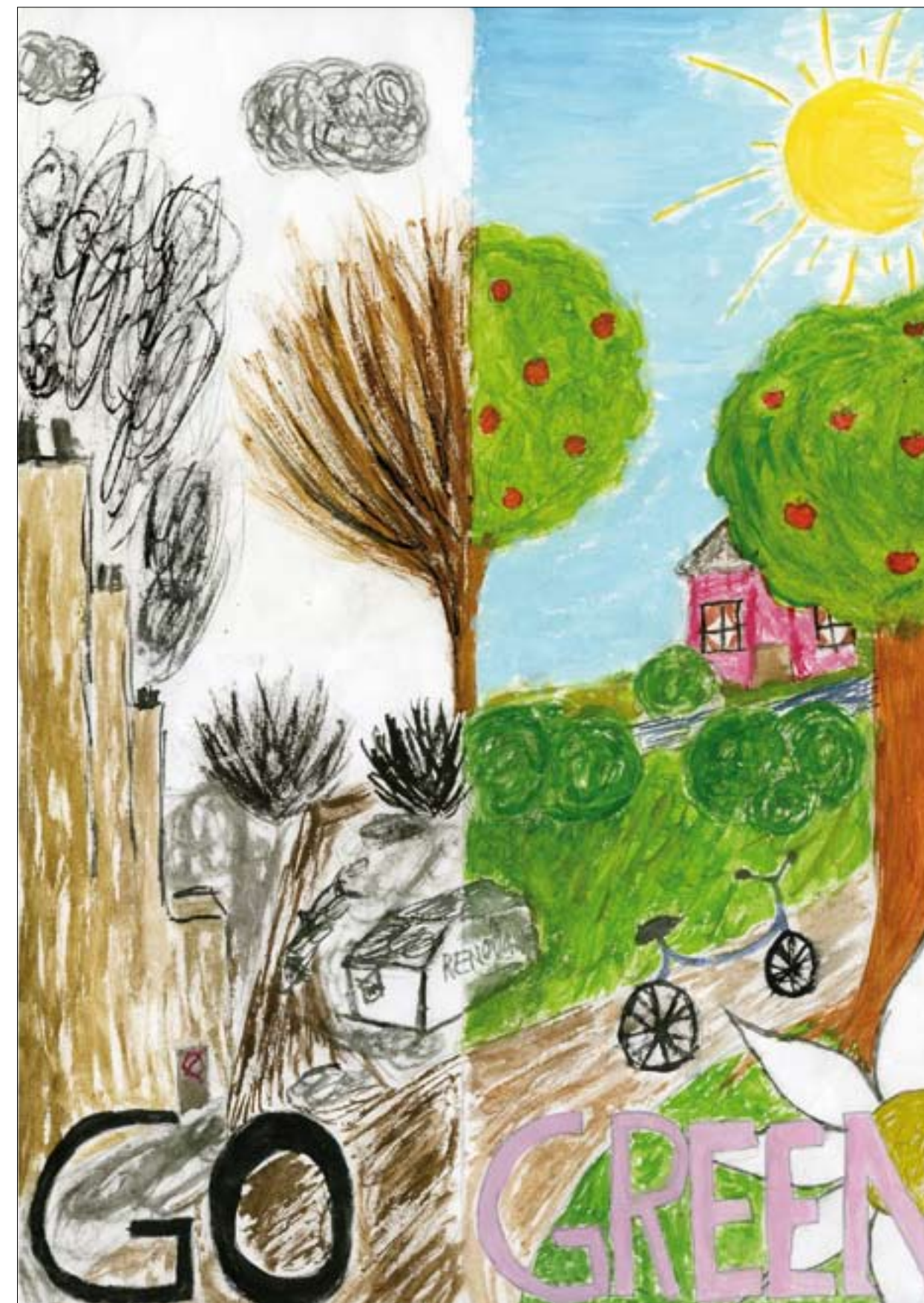
Maria Rundcrantz

Furulundskolan • Partille municipality
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 6–9



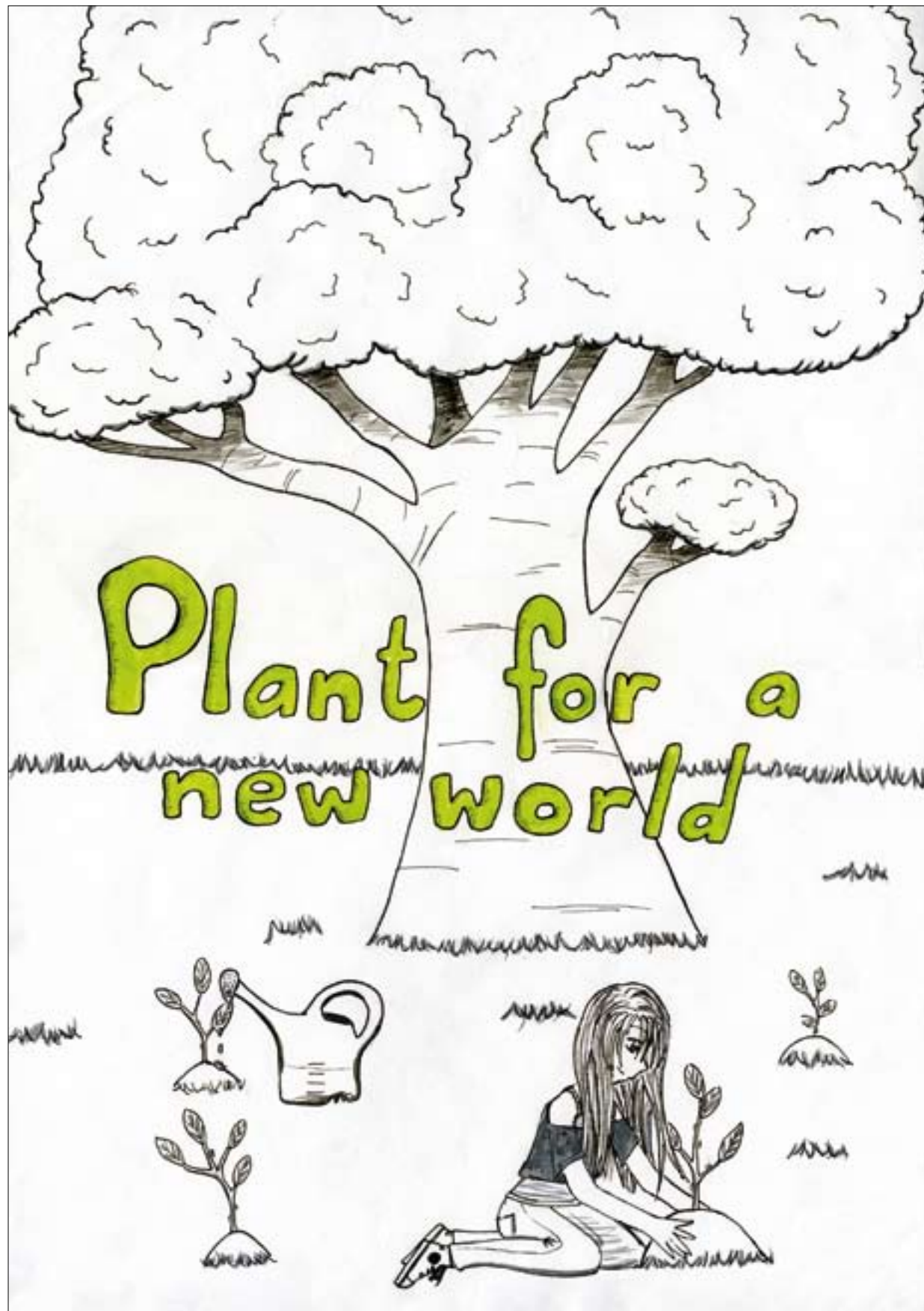
Adam Ekström

Bockara skola • Oskarshamn municipality
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 6–9



Marie Linde

Utmarksskolan • City of Göteborg
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 13–16



Mimosa Wittenfelt

Freinetskolan • Lund municipality
Fifth place • Competition class age 13–16



Stefan Edman

Biologist, author, former environmental adviser
to the Swedish Prime Minister



Mother Earth – from wonder and love to change and hope!

I am writing this under my favourite oak, the giant of a forest glade in southern Sweden, born of an acorn in the 17th century. A scarred, seasoned old-timer, in other words, yet fully alert, with yellow-green flowers hanging in small catkins every spring.

I come here all year round to gather inspiration and gain perspective. A tree is to me the essence of our brightest dreams of secure identity and generous solidarity: deep roots, wide open crown, tightly woven branches. It is of course no coincidence that the word for tree in a number of our languages is related to expressions of loyalty, family solidarity, and the laying down of arms.

But other creatures also like to come here. At least a thousand different species live and die in the swarming multistoreys of the old oak: eat, love, give birth, take shelter. Grubs, flies, mosquitoes, butterflies, beetles, many millions of individuals. Round the roots are a billion bacteria – in every gram of earth. And fifty metres of live mycelia that help the tree absorb nourishment and survive.

One morning in May the crown of the oak is globalised! The willow warbler has landed, seven grams light, after its eight-thousand-kilometre journey from Tanzania. All alone, it has flown here by night, with the help of the stars and its inherited magnetic GPS-compass. Sweden's most common summer bird. But really an African visitor...

Yes, our world is a village; Mother Earth is like a single living body! Everything is connected, nothing can live by itself. I drink my coffee and take in water molecules that were in the cod of the Atlantic but a moment ago; thus my body becomes a lagoon of the ocean. I breathe in oxygen that perpetuates life in heart and cell –

oxygen produced in the algae of the Pacific, the grass of the home meadow, or the taiga of Siberia. I think and imagine, thanks to the microorganisms in the soil – five billion in the palm of one hand! – which make the earth for growing the food that will eventually charge the universe of the brain with energy.

Thus: my body does not begin and end with the skin. It extends into waters, forests, and lands, close by or a million miles away. Indeed, far out into the cosmos. Each cell, movement and thought is driven by photons from the sun. My saliva was once ice crystals in comets that collided with our young planet. The carbon atoms in the tip of my nose are stardust, formed billions of years ago in suns that no longer exist. Like the iron in my blood, the phosphorus in my teeth and the sulphur in my hair. I am, therefore, both ancient and inconceivably young in the history of the universe. Or as a contemporary Swedish poet well read in modern cosmology says, with slight exaggeration:

*Each piece of bread
I place in my mouth
contains all people,
the earth, the heavens,
and all the stars*
(Göran Sonnevi)

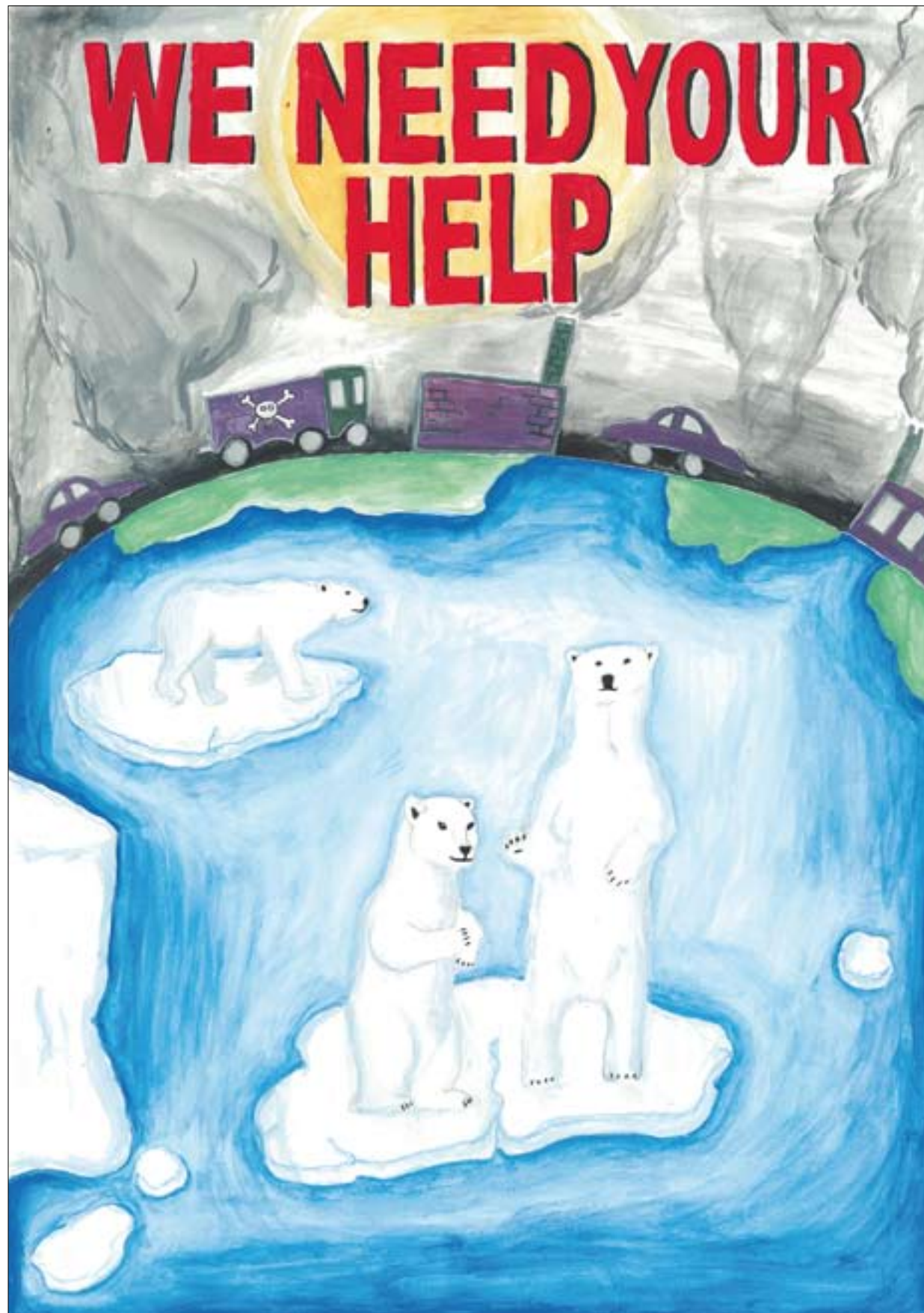
Why am I telling you all this – and why now? Because I am convinced that the fight for sustainable development can only be kept up in the long term if it is continually nourished in a pleasurable “aha” experience of the beauty of nature, people, and life – instead of in an atmosphere of doom and mental acidification.



Beatrice Nerman
Klockargårdsskolan • Gislaved municipality
Fourth place • Competition class age 6–9



Clara Görander
Oxledsskolan • Partille municipality
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 13–16



Malin de Sousa Mestre
Kullaviksskolan • Kungsbacka municipality
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 13–16



“Recycling your tins,
so the nature becomes cleaner”

Melissa Wiss, age 13

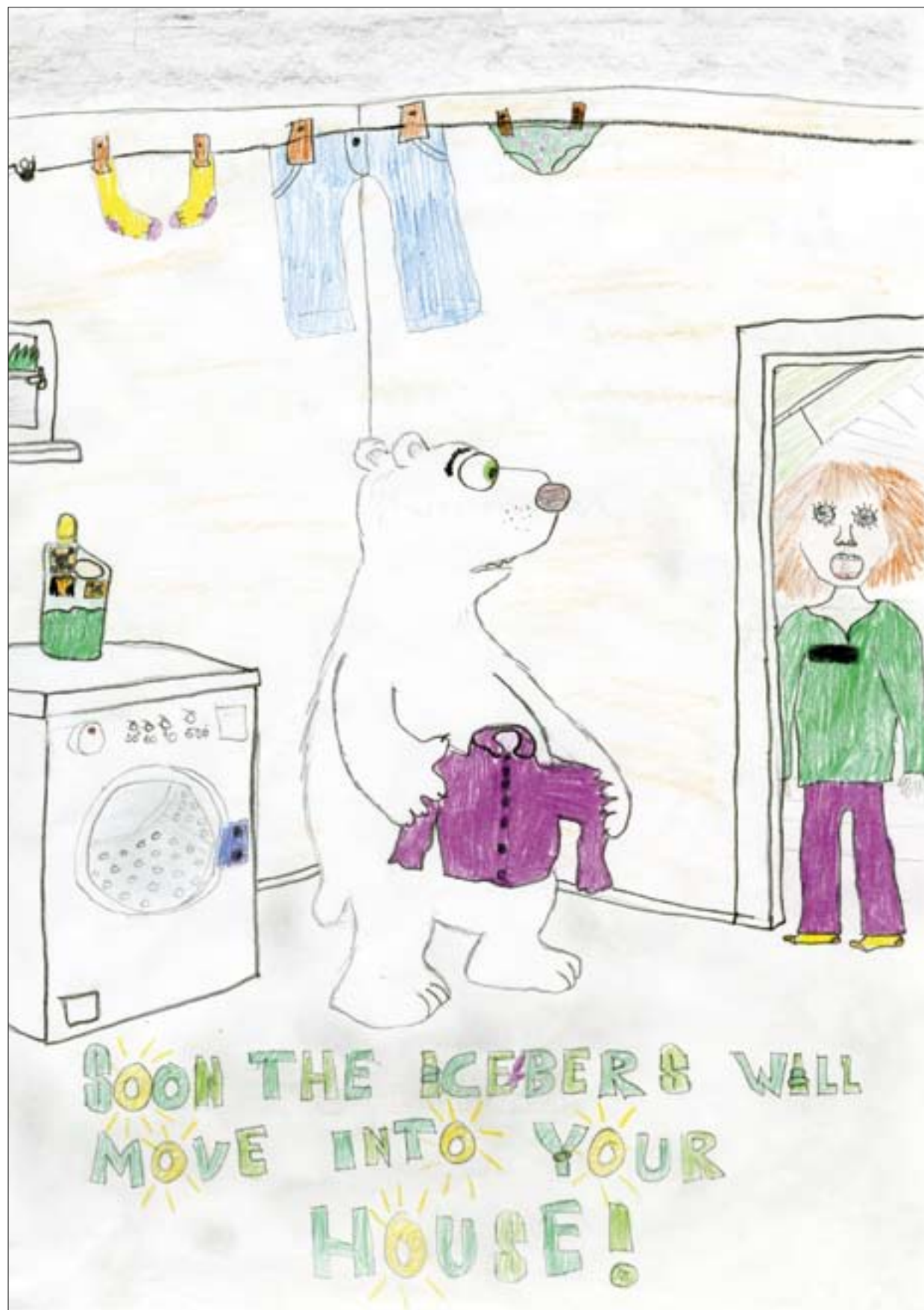
“Don’t use the car,
take your bike or walk to school”

William Bourghardt, age 12

“If every human being makes
something good for the earth every day,
we will save it”

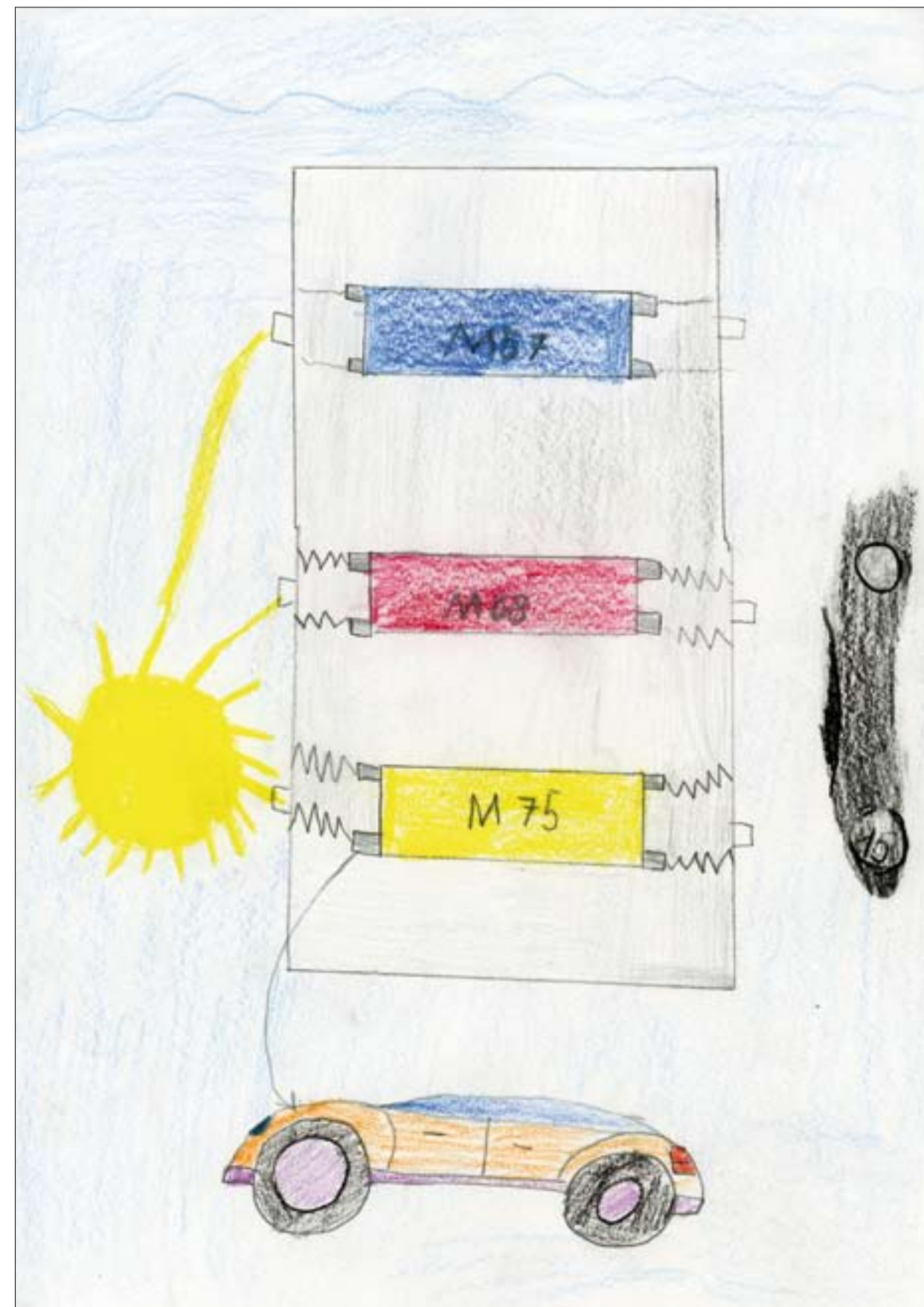
Elsa Göthlin, age 11





Frida Johansson

Funäsdalens centralskola • Härjedalen municipality
Third place • Competition class age 10–12



Victor Dolk

Valleskolan • Skara municipality
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 6–9



Samuel Hammerberg

Hästhagenskolan • Lerum municipality
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 6–9

Have courage to use your own understanding

I am sometimes asked if I am an optimist or a pessimist. My answer is that I am not a pessimist. But neither am I an optimist in the naive meaning that I believe some technical fix will solve all our problems. I'd rather describe myself as a possibilist. We actually have excellent opportunities to sustain a good life on Earth, but in order to do so we must be very proactive.

Did you know that every hour this planet receives enough sunlight to power the global human energy system for a whole year! There are technologies available that harvest the sunlight, and those technologies are becoming less and less expensive. This is just one example of several future technologies with great potential.

As long as the price tag for our current technologies do not account for the environmental harm they cause, future technologies will in most cases be more expensive. During the transition towards the future cleaner technologies we must therefore accept that the old dirty technologies account for the damage they cause, which in turn makes them more expensive. Accepting the extra costs now is a far better alternative than waiting for the problem to become worse, considering we will eventually still have to make the transition. But this calls for motivated people and good leadership.

When it comes to motivation I believe that schoolteachers will play an essential role. In many countries they guide the children through the shock and denial phases into the phase of sorrow. It is essential that the children are not left in the phase of sorrow but are given the proper tools to proceed to the phase of creativity! This means guiding the children among possible solutions and motivating them to take part in the transition towards a sustainable future.

Another interesting aspect of motivation is that we have fantastic opportunities to increase prosperity without steadily using more energy. Few of our basic needs – such as affection, understanding, inclusion, and identity – require large amounts of energy. More and more exciting studies are done discovering what really makes us happy. The results indicate that if we take ourselves and our wellbeing seriously, there is great hope that we can break the negative environmental trends and at the same time become happier! Maybe wellbeing will be the driving force for the transition towards a sustainable future?

Good leadership on all levels is critical for the transition! With good leadership we don't have to wait for everyone to understand and act. Some of us must be brave enough to create positive examples: Some make it happen, some see it happen and the rest just wonder what happened! Or using the motto of Immanuel Kant: Sapere Aude! [dare to know] Have courage to use your own understanding!



John Holmberg

Professor and Vice president
at Chalmers University
of Technology
Gothenburg Sweden

“

Every hour
this planet
receives
enough
sunlight to
power the
global human
energy
system for a
whole year

”



Mauritz Wallentin, Alan Ali Haje
and Jamankara Touray
Age 10

“ Save the environment,
use more solarcells”

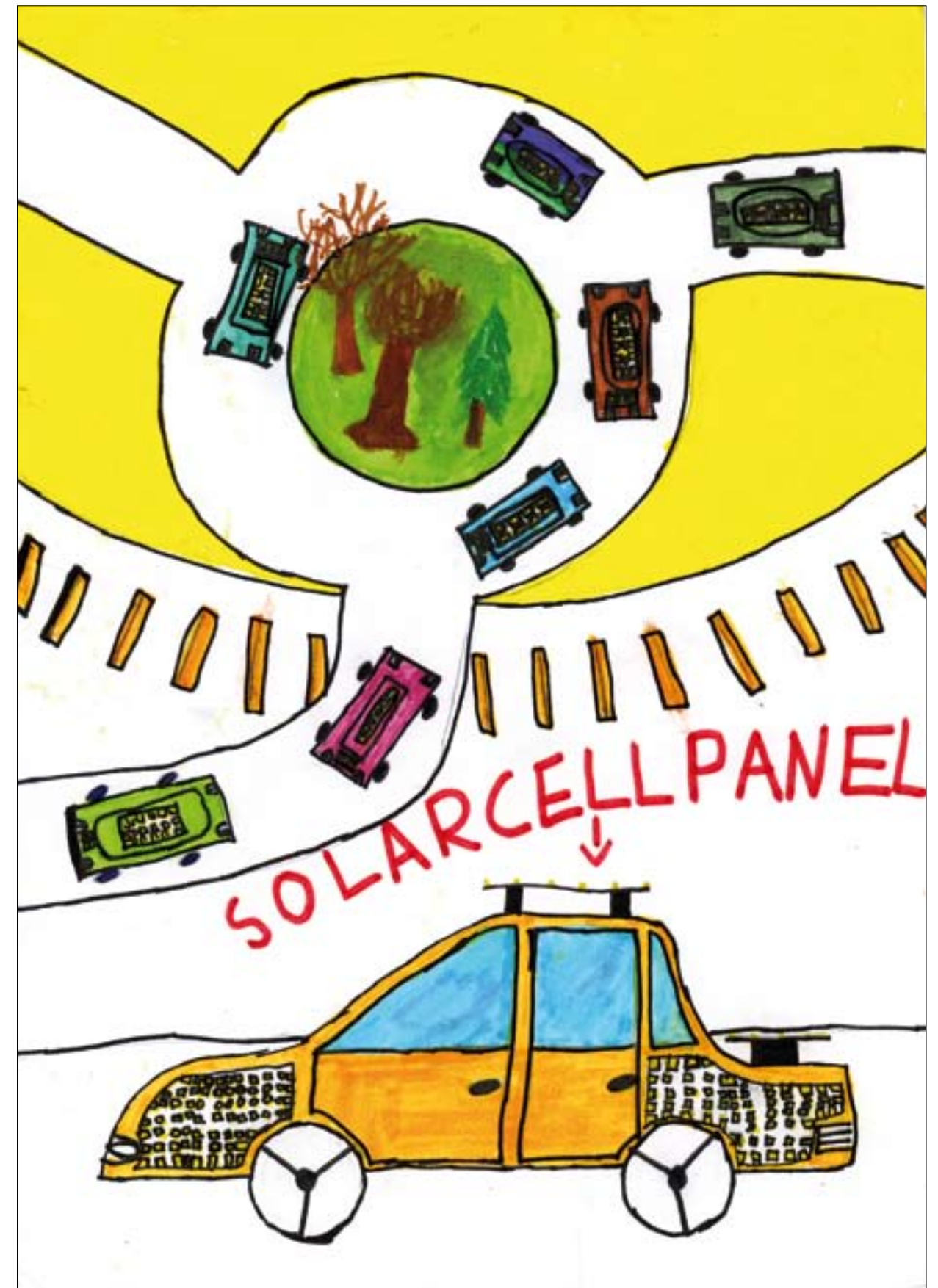
Simon Norle, age 10

“ Do not drive petrol-cars. Run el-cars”

Hugo Norberg, age 10

“ Save the environment.
Carry more goods by train”

Lovisa Hedin, age 10



August Filannino

Ekebyhovskolan • Ekerö municipality
Fifth place • Competition class age 10–12



Food for all on a sustainable planet

Clear visions are strong tools in achieving the almost unthinkable. If we are able to imagine a sustainable world, we increase the likelihood of such a world coming about. What we think and speak of most is what will become reality. The best we can do is to start building visions right now, because we have to stop climate change and we will soon need to feed 9 billion people.

Close your eyes and imagine that you are in the year 2050 and that food is produced only by the use of renewable resources, such as sun, wind and ecosystem services. This has been important to halt the emissions of greenhouse gases from agriculture. The relationship between farmers and consumers is strong and almost all farms have animals to create smooth recirculation of food, feed and manure. Animal and human manure are efficiently re-cycled to reduce the need for additional climate-damaging fertilising. Social and ecological synergies have been the positive outcomes of the food system being scaled down. Animals forage for their own food, distribute their manure, cultivate the soil as draft animals and regulate weeds and pests through grazing and soil cultivation. Consumers help in production and have a stronger trust that their food is safe, nutritious and ethically produced. Closed, short-distance circuits have reduced transportation, diminished leaching and improved response times when problems arise. The previous rapid growth of cities all over the world has slowed down, making such changes feasible.

More food is produced in the cities to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and secure the supply. All fresh vegetables are grown here, e.g. in greenhouses where surplus heat and surplus carbon dioxide can be used. Eggs for the inhabitants are produced in the city; some household pigs and chickens live here too. In cities it is easy to grow organically, as nutrient recirculation is fast and short and there is a plentiful supply of green manure for increasing soil fertility in the form of grass clippings and compost. Almost no transportation is needed and the food is fresh and nutritious when eaten.

In the countryside, the agricultural landscapes look like gardens. Different varieties and species of annual crops are grown together and a mixture of trees, bushes and herbaceous plants. This is necessary, as the diversity found in such systems is much more productive than monocultures, an important consideration when land is scarce and food must be produced on renewable resources. Polyculture also produces many more of the functions that agriculture needs to provide now. For example, it provides feed and shelter for wild animals and plants, sequesters carbon to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, maintains soil fertility and captures and retains water. These systems combine nature conservation with high and stable production in brilliant ecological designs.



Ossian Rydebjörk, age 15



Johanna Björklund
Susanne Johansson
researchers at Swedish University
of Agricultural Sciences
Pär Holmgren
meteorologist and writer, Spridda skurar AB

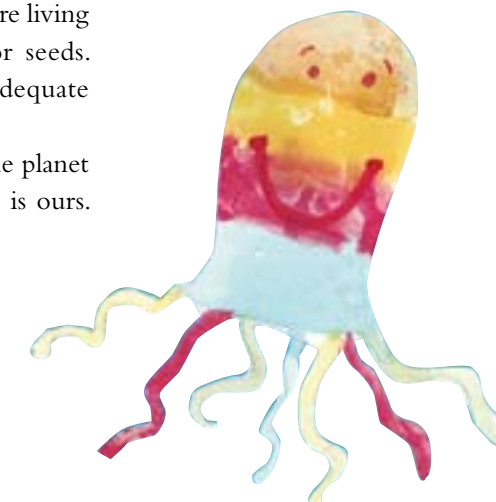
We have changed our diets radically to eat climate friendly. Humans mainly eat what can be produced in their near surrounding now and have adapted to a seasonal diet. Populations in high-income countries have reduced their meat consumption dramatically, as this has had such a high impact on global warming and moreover, one-third of all arable land was formerly used to produce animal feed. Now farm animals are not competing with humans for feed. Cows, goats, sheep and horses, are raised on grass, which is what they have evolved to eat. They graze on areas not suitable for cultivation, simultaneously contributing to a high rate of carbon dioxide sequestration in the soil. Animal husbandry no longer demands forest clearance or other unsustainable land use change, since demand from high-income countries for cheap meat has declined.

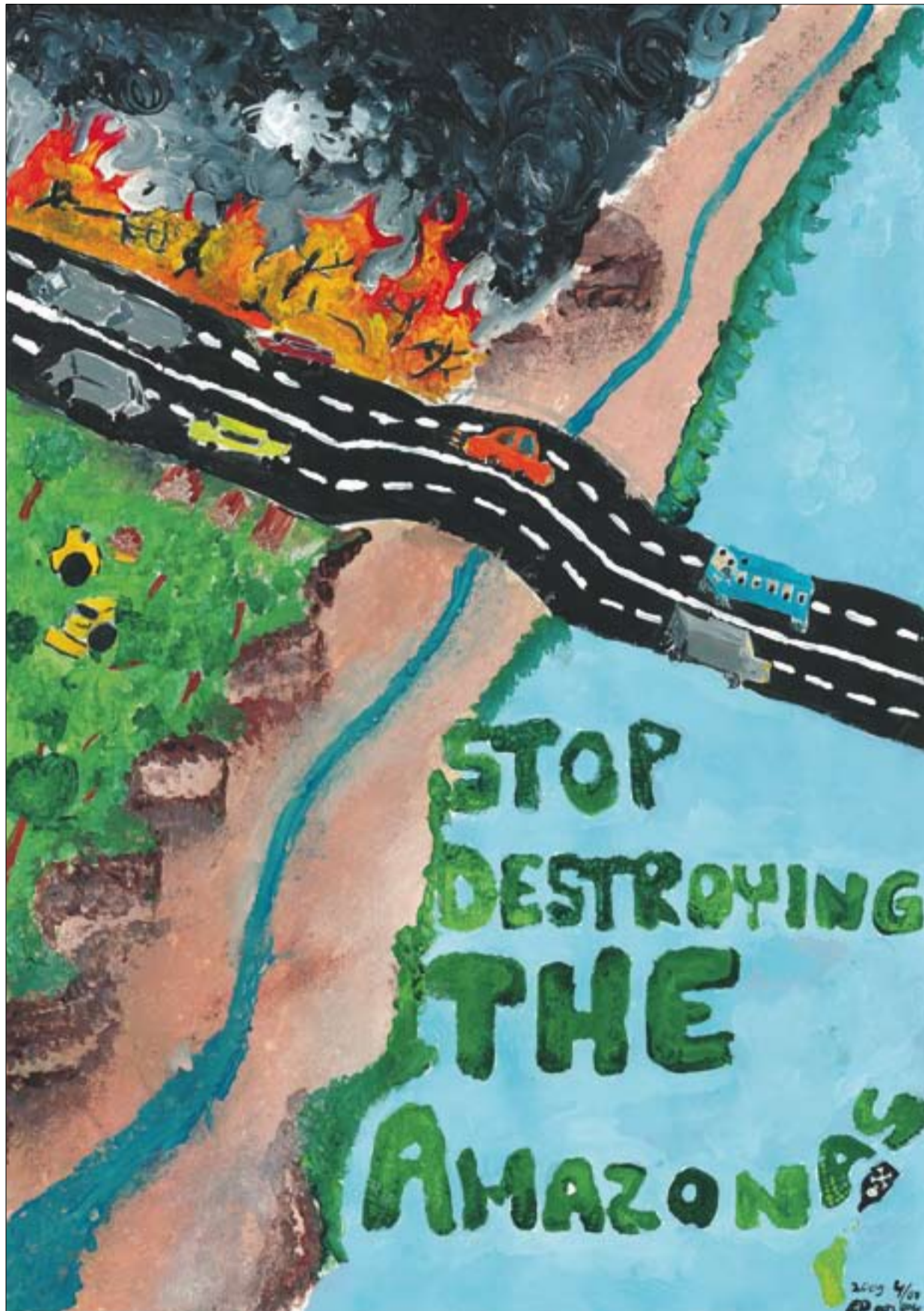
Pigs and chickens are fed on leftovers from households, food industries and restaurants. As about 70–80% of the greenhouse gases produced by these animals in 2009 arose from the production of the feed, a diet on leftovers is favourable from a climate point of view. Instead of producing large amounts of emissions, these animals now help to reduce emissions of the potent greenhouse gas methane, formerly emitted from organic wastes.

In contrast to developments in the late 20th and early 21st century, plant and animal breeding is local and diversity is the chief focus. This was necessary to produce high, stable yields in a world with a more unpredictable and changing climate. The multifunctionality and resilience of the food system are crucial today, and increased variation has been a tool in achieving this. Hundreds of varieties of common crops – cereals, beans, peas and apples – are grown everywhere and farmers and their fields are living genebanks maintaining this diversity. No one can own genes or seeds. Over time, the world has become aware that a great diversity and adequate supply of cheap seeds are fundamental for food sovereignty.

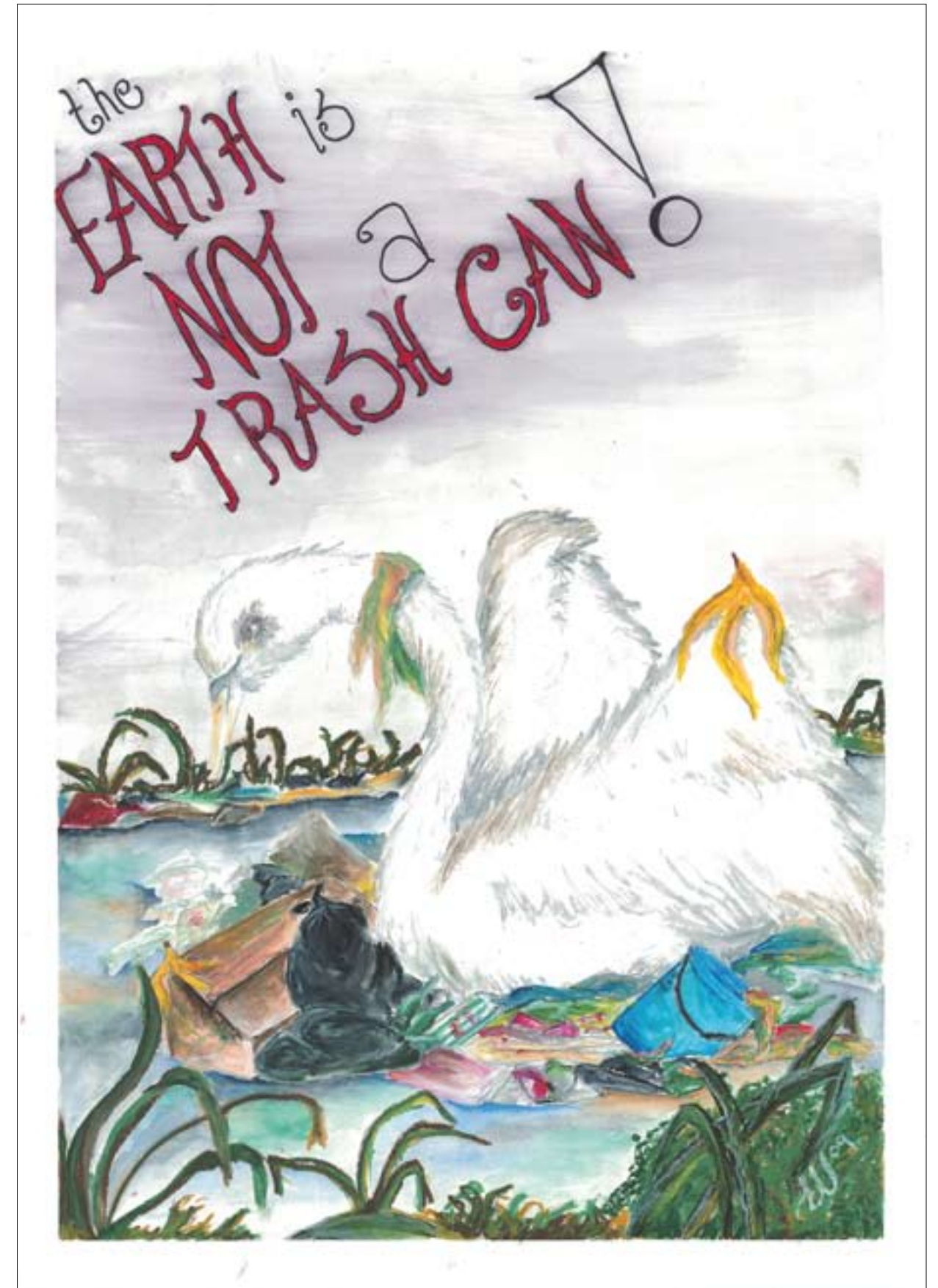
To reach the goal of providing enough food for all on a sustainable planet in the year 2050, inspiring and innovative visions are required. This is ours. What is yours?

“Close your eyes and imagine that you are in the year 2050”

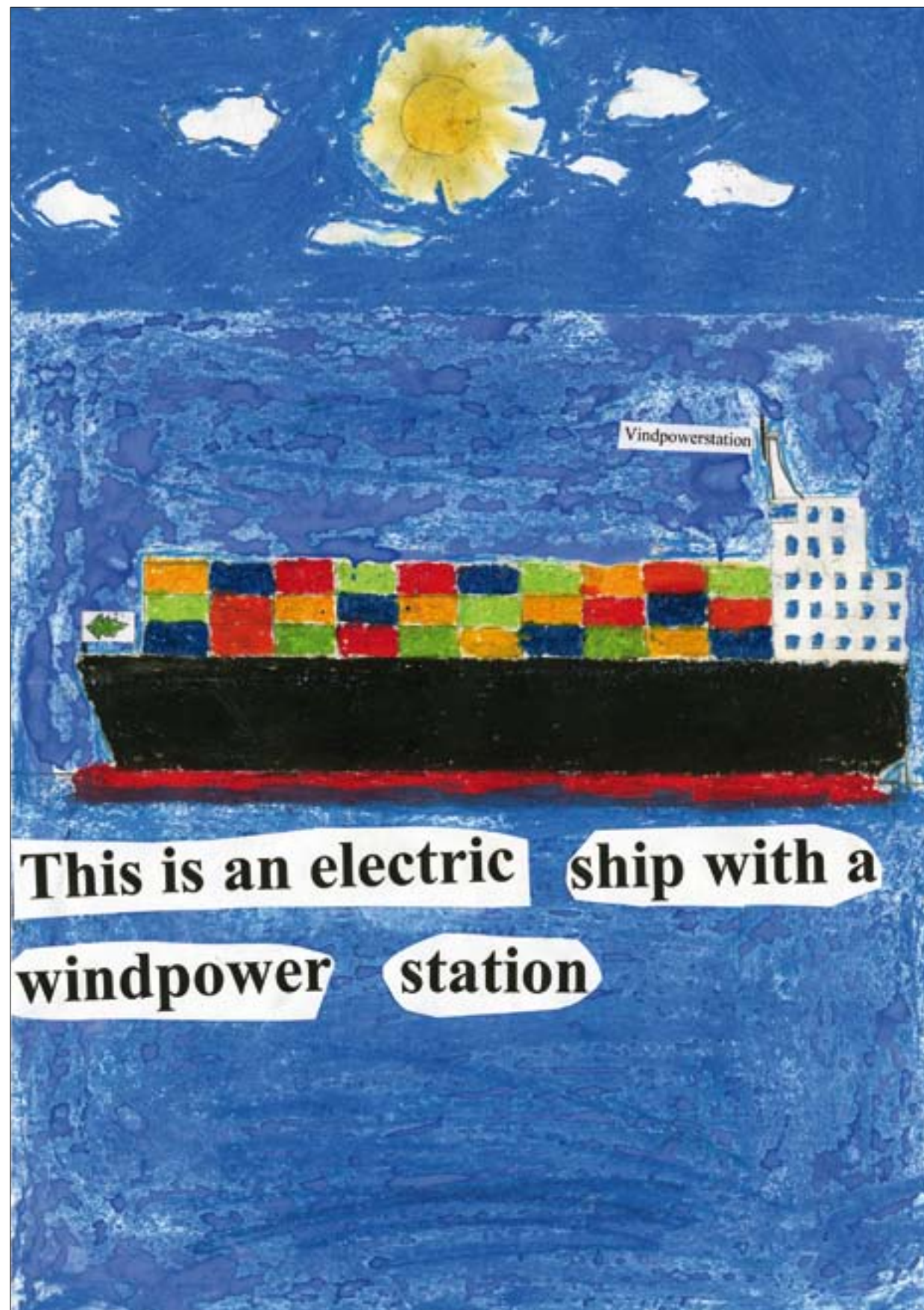




Elin Delin and Ellen Klein
 Gullmarsskolan • Lysekil municipality
 Shared sixth place • Competition class age 13–16



Embla Nilsson
 Smedingekolan • Kungsbacka municipality
 Shared sixth place • Competition class age 13–16



Jesper Rönnebrand
 Furuparksskolan • Luleå municipality
 Shared sixth place • Competition class age 10–12



Class 1A
 Backaskolan • City of Göteborg
 Fifth place • Competition class age 6–9



Preschool B

Kullaviksskolan • Kungsbacka municipality
Second place • Competition class age 6–9

A powerful climate treaty that tackles the right to development and the climate crisis simultaneously



Svante Axelsson

Secretary General
of the Swedish Society
for Nature Conservation

In December of this year, the world's nations will meet in Copenhagen to reach an agreement on how to combat the climate crisis. The clock is ticking and the stakes are high. The planet needs a deal that ends out dependency upon fossil fuels, and that allows development for the world's poor.

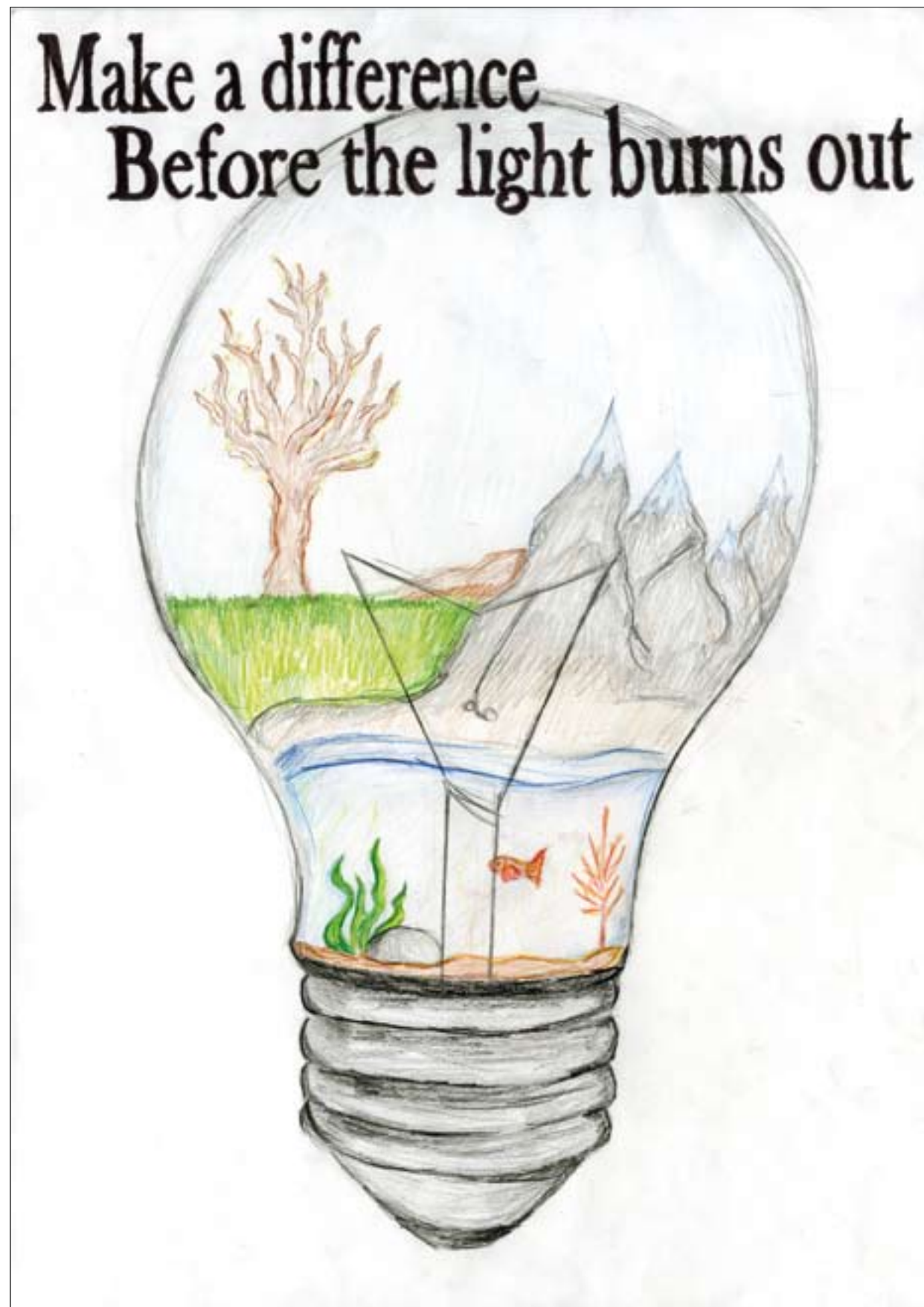
Around the world people students, mayors and NGOs engage in solving the climate crisis. The aims that politicians discuss in the climate negotiations and in the EU are frighteningly low in comparison with the emission reductions identified by top researchers. Many CEOs and heads of municipalities participate in the Climate Relay, organized by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. They request that the industrialized nations by the year 2020, together reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40 percent from their 1990 and that they substantially strengthen their support for climate investments, in addition to aid, in developing countries.

Countries and companies that lead the transition towards a no carbon society flourish. Some Swedish companies decreased their greenhouse gas emissions by 25 % while maintaining profits. Research shows that Sweden can halve its energy use with maintained welfare until 2030. Prime Minister Reinfeldt travels the world to encourage ministers to put the right price on carbon. The Swedish carbon tax, of which the Swedish Society had long been a proponent, has contributed to a decrease of greenhouse gases by 9 % while GDP increased by 44 %. To multiply the positive examples political frameworks are needed so that EU can become a no carbon society before the end of the century.

It is urgent. Nobel Laureate Pachauri from the UN climate panel recently said that due to climate change as much as 500 million people might be at extreme risk and four billion people are at risk.

By taking on a proactive leadership role, the EU can show how the, climate-smart society here and in developing countries, free from fossil fuels, can be achieved with both higher quality of life and a healthy economy. We need to do this for the children of the world – independently of what other countries do.

“
500 million
people might
be at extreme
risk and four
billion people
are at risk
”



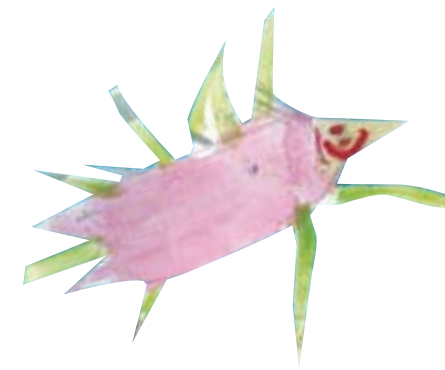
Emilia Henriksson Shackter
Kullaviksskolan • Kungsbacka municipality
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 10–12



Marcus Glimtén
Frillesåsskolan • Kungsbacka municipality
First place • Competition class age 6–9



Elin Svensson
Kollaskolan • Kungsbacka municipality
Third place • Competition class age 6–9



Design for sustainable development

There is no doubt that the world faces major problems that are partially caused by our consumption-oriented culture. The question is how we can “develop our society so that it fulfils present needs without risking the ability of future generations to satisfy their needs”.

Today, designers and architects have a great deal of responsibility for ensuring the ecological sustainability and accessibility and for getting people involved. The emphasis is on taking responsibility for global resources, promoting human rights and respect for every person, and viewing sustainable development from an ecological, social and economic perspective.

An economically sustainable perspective means that we act to promote long-term preservation of the production capability of water, soil and eco-systems. Today, our lifestyle greatly impacts ourselves and our environment. Emissions and waste far exceed the ability of the Earth to absorb them. If everyone would live at the same standard as we do today, we would need several more planets.

A socially sustainable perspective means building a long-term stable and dynamic society that satisfied fundamental human needs, and considers the equal value of all people. Globally, people and the environment are often exploited

Economically sustainable development is about conserving human and material resources, and using intelligent solutions and investments, as well as environmentally efficient goods, production and freight. Today, the market and its mechanisms have an enormous influence on how we live our lives, and how society functions.

A chance to be a trendsetter

If we are to succeed in the transition to sustainable development, the efforts of many people in all sectors of society are required. Does having an abundance of things really make us happier? Or maybe we can solve many problems at the same time by emphasizing other values in order to improve our quality of life? If this is the case, there is a chance that we can give future generations more sustainable development.



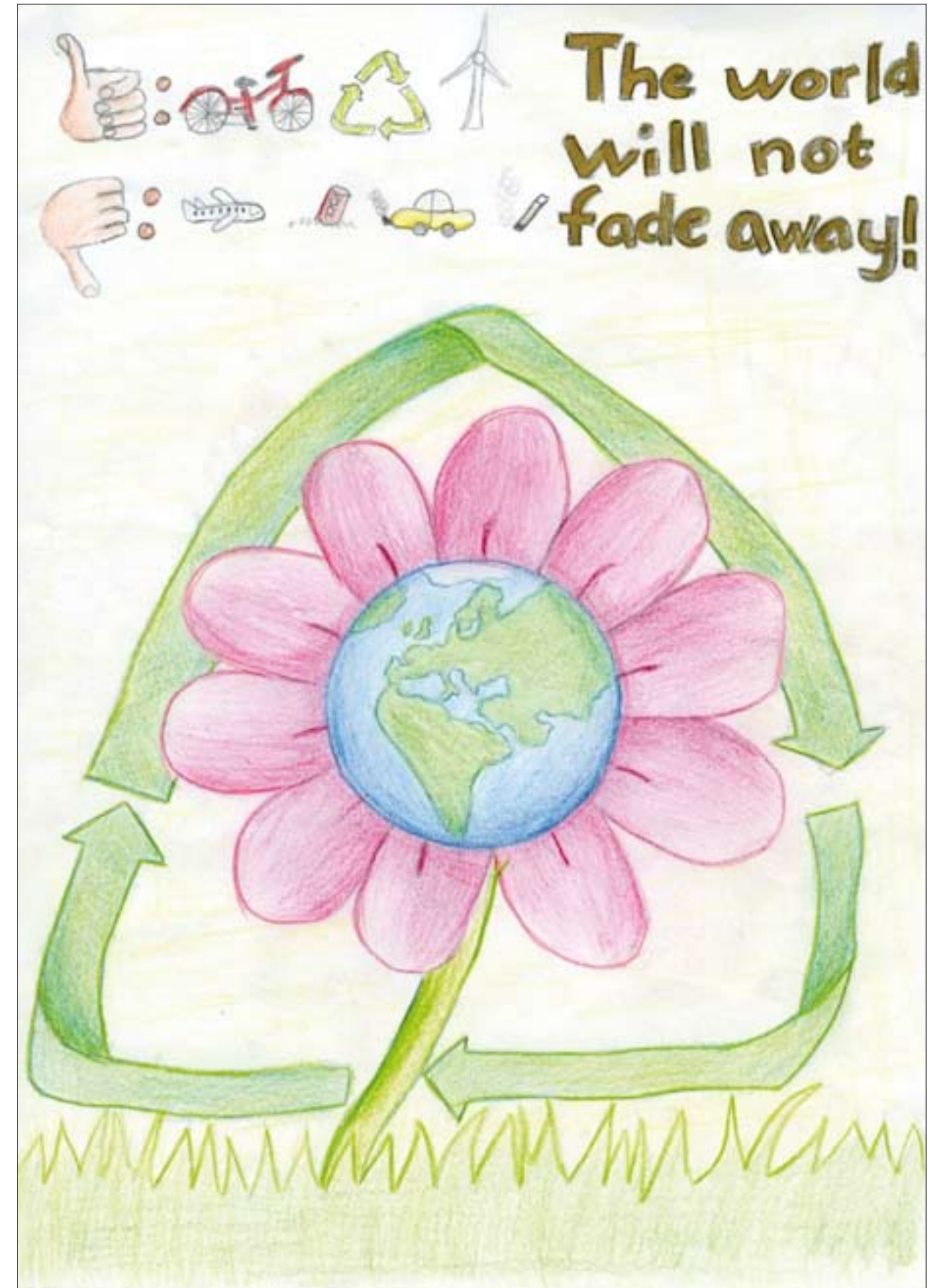
Kristina Sahlqvist
Architect, SIR/MSA
Visiting Professor in Design,
with focus on Spatial Design and
Sustainable Development
School of Design and Crafts (HDK)
University of Gothenburg

“
Today,
our lifestyle
greatly
impacts
ourselves
and our
environment
”



Louise Engelfeldt, Belinda Jangstad and Johanna Wedholm

Brunnsångskolan • Södertälje municipality
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 10–12



Karolina Alvekrans

Eklandaskolan • City of Mölndal
Shared sixth place • Competition class age 10–12



Josefine Fredriksson

Hedekolan • Kungsbacka municipality

Shared sixth place • Competition class age 6–9



“Buy potatoes that grows near you!
The nature become cleaner when you
don't need gas to get your potatoes
on your plate”

Ida Johansson Koski, age 11

“All inventors in the world should try to
develop environmental friendly fuel”

Emma Rydlinger, age 10

“I think war
should be stopped
and that experts
should develop
new electric cars”

Hannes Lasseur, age 10





“Our mission is to keep the earth alive so that even our great grandchildren will enjoy in wild raspberries”

Emilia Lindmark, age 10

“More vegetables save our planet!”

Petter Stålnacke, age 11

Work locally and think globally

What can be more important for us than to save our planet for future generations?

We are proud of this book which show how children and young people think about the future. Their pictures alternate with texts written by persons who are involved with climate issues in various ways.

We know that many young people are very worried about climate issues. Each adult, especially we public officials, has a great responsibility to take these worries seriously, and one way to do this has been to support the Keep the planet alive art competition. We are happy that so many schools from all over Sweden participated.

“

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Kungsbacka Municipality has worked with Agenda 21 issues for many years. Our local environmental objectives show how we intend to develop into an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable municipality. We are actively engaged in environmental efforts in many areas. We make it easier for residents of our municipality to participate in environmental work, as well as require our own operations to meet environmental objectives.

This art competition is a fine example of how to work locally and think globally. The Municipality of Kungsbacka wishes to thank all those who have taken part in this work, and in various ways have supported the contest and this book.



Per Ödman
Municipal commissioner
Chairman of the Municipal
Executive Board
Municipality of Kungsbacka



Project group – Keep the planet alive

Tommy Bengtsson, project leader, Kullaviksskolan

Anna Kölby, project leader, Kullaviksskolan

Elisabeth Ingemarsson Nilsson, Agenda 21

Lars Clemensson, Förskola & Grundskola

Adina Hildell, Kullaviksskolan

Rebecca Hagh, Kullaviksskolan

All members of the group work in Kungsbacka municipality.

The project group wants to give a special thanks to

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and Stefan Edman, author, for good ideas and comments.

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ALL PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS



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Svensk Vindkraftsförening

TO ORDER

www.kungsbacka.se/bildtavling 2009

SURPLUS OF SALES WILL GO TO

Stiftelsen Nordens Ark



Sun, wind, water and chlorophyll

You are holding the results of
Keep the planet alive,
a Swedish art competition for young people. The winning
contributions have been collected in this book, together with texts
by some of Sweden's most prominent names
in the field of environment.



Train, bus and bike are all good alternatives for more climate-smart travel. Tommy Bengtsson and Anna Kölby are the initiators of the art competition *Keep the planet alive*. Together with pupils Adina Hildell and Rebecca Hagh, they hope to increase interest in environmental issues and inspire people to work for a sustainable future.

Read more

www.kungsbacka.se/bildtavling2009



Kungsbacka

