

# USING DATA TO TELL STORIES ABOUT FOOD

2022 NEW YORK YOUTH INSTITUTE GRACE CAMPIDILLI CORNELL UNIVERSITY

## **ABOUT ME**









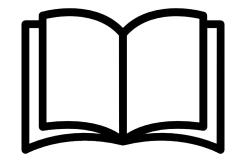
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences





## **POWER OF A STORY**

- CONNECT WITH PEOPLE
- SIMPLIFY A COMPLEX TOPIC
- TEACH ABOUT MORAL, ETHICS, ETC

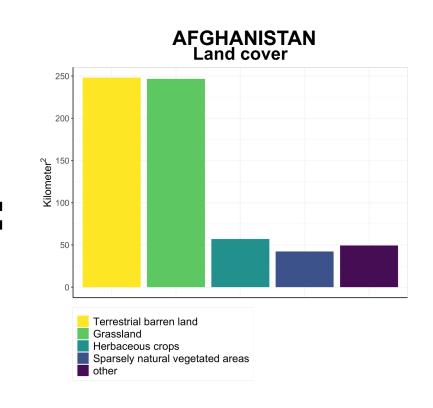


WHAT MAKES A STORY EFFECTIVE?



#### SAME STORY CAN BE COMMUNICATED IN DIFFERENT WAYS

AFGHANISTAN HAS OVER 200 SQUARE KILOMETERS OF BARREN LAND, 200 SQUARE KILOMETERS OF GRASSLAND, AND LESS THAN 50 SQUARE KILOMETERS OF CROP LAND.





### THIS THINKING CAN BE APPLIED TO YOUR RESEARCH PAPER

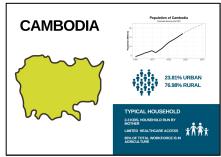
Grace Campidilli Iowa State University Ames, IA Cambodia, Sustainable Agriculture

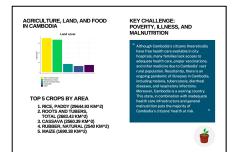
#### Cambodia: A Malnourished Country in need of Sustainable Agriculture Practices

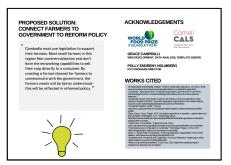
Throughout the developed, western world, the average food consumer generally experiences virtually no anxiety surrounding he production of crops and reliability of crop yields. However, in many developing countries, crop producers are failing to meet the demands of impoverished communities. This failine is oftend too to developing countries register and/or inability to implement genetically modified crops and effective crop production methods. The differences in agricultural practices between developed and developing countries are not resultant of simple preferences, but rather fundamental misunderstandings and governmental intervention pertaining to GMO implementation. Many countries in southeast Asia, including Cambodia, experience some of the most devastating effects of unsustainable agriculture practices. Although Cambodia's poverty level has significantly lessened in recent years, over 40% of children and the majority of adults still suffer from malurativin on some level (Southest Asia; Prospects and Challenges). Because Cambodia is a poor, malnourished country, GMOs and effective, sustainable crop production methods need to be implemented to grant Cambodia the ability to progress as a country and allow Cambodian citizens access to nutrient dense food for centuries to

Cambodia has some of the world's most valuable biodiversity, serving as home to thousands of fare plant and animal species. Cambodia is also home to a population of 16 million individuals, with 79.3% of the country's population living in rural areas (Eliste and Zorya). Operating under nelective constitutional monarchy, Cambodia is currently governed by monarch Norodom Sihamoni (Southeast Asia: Prospects and Challenges). Cambodia's geography is characterized with hills and valleys, accompanied with an abundance of freshwater sources. Furthermore, Cambodia's climate, which is comprised of high temperatures year-round and a monsoon season from May to October, is favorable for the production of the country's major crops: rice, cassava, maize, and mangoes (Cambodia - Agricultural Land). The country's garicultural resources consist of 3.7 million hectares of cultivated land; 75% of the cultivated land is devoted to rice. However, due to the forests that comprise a large portion of Cambodia's landscape, there is little land left for farmers to cultivate. The majority of household Cambodian farmers hold small farms of 2 hectares or less, which amounts to less square footage than the area inside of two 400 meter tracks. Moroever, a large portion of Cambodia's citizens are farmers, 65% of Cambodia's total workforce, including 80% of the country's rural workforce, work in agriculture (Eliste and Zorya).











## **YOUR TURN**

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