FPF Environmental Initiative Competition

Official Rules & Guidelines

1. Competition Overview

The **FPF Environmental Initiative Competition** challenges students to develop an original invention, initiative, program, product, service, campaign, or system that addresses an environmental problem.

Participants will identify a specific environmental issue, research its causes and consequences, and propose a practical solution that could create measurable environmental benefits.

Eligible projects may include:

- Physical inventions or products
- Environmental programs
- Community initiatives
- Educational campaigns
- Technology-based solutions
- Conservation projects
- Waste-reduction systems
- Sustainable business models
- Policy or advocacy initiatives
- Other environmentally beneficial concepts

The proposal may address a local, regional, national, or global environmental problem. However, participants must clearly define the intended scope of their solution.

The goal is not simply to describe an environmental problem. Participants must demonstrate the ability to **design an innovative, feasible, evidence-based, and measurable solution.**

Each individual or team will submit a comprehensive environmental initiative proposal with a maximum length of **20 pages, excluding the appendix**.

2. Purpose of the Competition

The Environmental Initiative Competition is designed to develop students' abilities to solve environmental problems through innovation, research, planning, and leadership.

Participants will develop experience in:

- Environmental research
- Problem identification
- Creative problem-solving
- Sustainable design
- Program development
- Product or invention development
- Project planning
- Environmental impact analysis
- Feasibility analysis
- Budgeting and resource planning
- Stakeholder analysis
- Risk assessment
- Impact measurement
- Professional communication
- Community engagement
- Ethical and responsible decision-making

The competition emphasizes the ability to connect **environmental science, innovation, feasibility, implementation, and measurable impact** into one coherent proposal.

3. Competition Scenario

Participants will act as **environmental innovators and project developers** seeking to address a meaningful environmental challenge.

The proposal should answer the central question:

> **What environmental problem have you identified, and how could your invention, initiative, program, or other solution address that problem in a practical, sustainable, and measurable way?**

Participants are not required to solve the entire environmental problem. A successful project may focus on one community, school, organization, industry, ecosystem, or population.

Judges will primarily evaluate the:

- Importance of the environmental problem

- Quality of the research
- Originality of the proposed solution
- Environmental benefits
- Practical feasibility
- Quality of the implementation plan
- Measurability of the expected results
- Strength of the evidence and reasoning

4. Eligible Environmental Solutions

Participants may propose an invention, initiative, program, product, service, campaign, policy proposal, or system intended to benefit the environment.

4.1 Eligible Project Types

Eligible projects may include:

- Pollution-prevention solutions
- Recycling or waste-reduction programs
- Renewable-energy technologies
- Energy-efficiency initiatives
- Water-conservation systems
- Sustainable agriculture projects
- Wildlife or habitat-conservation programs
- Climate-change mitigation initiatives
- Climate adaptation or resilience projects
- Sustainable transportation solutions
- Environmental education programs
- Community cleanup initiatives
- Composting or food-waste solutions
- Sustainable packaging or materials
- Air- or water-quality monitoring systems
- Biodiversity-protection initiatives
- Circular-economy systems
- Responsible-consumption campaigns
- Environmental applications or digital platforms
- Other projects with a clear environmental purpose

4.2 Project Stage

Projects may be:

- New concepts
- Early-stage prototypes
- Pilot programs
- Improvements to existing approaches
- Expanded versions of previously tested ideas

Participants must clearly explain the current stage of development.

4.3 Environmental Purpose

The proposal must have a clear and meaningful environmental purpose.

Projects that provide only an incidental environmental benefit may be considered ineligible.

4.4 Defined Scope

Participants must identify the intended scale of the project, such as:

- School
- Neighborhood
- Community
- City
- Region
- State
- Country
- Industry
- Global market

The proposed scope should be appropriate for the team's available resources and implementation plan.

5. Environmental Focus Areas

Projects may address one or more environmental areas, including:

- Climate change
- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Water scarcity

- Waste management
- Plastic pollution
- Food waste
- Energy consumption
- Renewable energy
- Deforestation
- Habitat destruction
- Biodiversity loss
- Soil degradation
- Sustainable agriculture
- Ocean conservation
- Wildlife protection
- Sustainable transportation
- Responsible manufacturing
- Environmental education
- Environmental justice
- Community resilience
- Resource conservation
- Sustainable consumption
- Other environmental challenges

Projects involving multiple environmental issues should clearly identify their primary area of focus.

6. Originality and Academic Integrity

All submissions must represent the original work of the participating student or team.

Participants may use outside sources, scientific studies, government data, environmental reports, existing technologies, expert opinions, and other publicly available information.

However:

- All outside information must be properly cited.
- Plagiarism is prohibited.
- Fabricated data or sources are prohibited.
- Existing projects or technologies may not be presented as original creations.
- Participants must clearly identify any ideas, methods, or designs adapted from existing work.
- AI-generated material must be verified and used according to competition rules.
- Participants are responsible for the accuracy of all information in their submission.

- Environmental claims must be supported by credible evidence.
- Research findings should not be intentionally misrepresented.

Projects do not have to be completely unlike anything that currently exists. However, participants must explain how their proposal is original, improved, adapted, or applied in a new way.

Judges may verify information, sources, statistics, and originality claims included in submissions.

7. Team Participation

Participants may compete individually or as a team.

Each participant may participate on **one team only**.

Teams may divide research, design, testing, writing, and presentation responsibilities internally. However, the final submission must represent a unified project.

Collaboration between separate competing teams is prohibited.

Outside experts, teachers, mentors, and community members may provide general advice, but they may not create the project or complete substantial portions of the submission for participants.

Any significant outside assistance should be acknowledged.

8. Required Proposal Sections

Every submission must contain the sections identified in these guidelines.

The sections should appear in approximately the order provided below.

Participants may add relevant sections when necessary, but all required information must be included.

9. Executive Summary

The executive summary should provide a concise overview of the entire proposal.

It should include:

- Project name
- Type of project
- Environmental problem being addressed
- Target community, population, market, or ecosystem
- Proposed solution
- Key environmental benefits
- Implementation strategy
- Estimated cost or resource requirements
- Expected results
- Long-term vision

The executive summary should allow a reader to understand the project's central idea without reading the entire report.

10. Environmental Problem

Participants must clearly define the environmental problem their project addresses.

This section should explain:

- What the problem is
- Where the problem occurs
- Who or what is affected
- The scale of the problem
- The primary causes
- The environmental consequences
- Relevant social or economic consequences
- Why the problem requires attention
- What may happen if the problem is not addressed

Participants should use credible evidence, statistics, studies, observations, or other research to demonstrate the significance of the problem.

The problem should be specific enough that the effectiveness of the proposed solution can be reasonably evaluated.

11. Background Research

Participants must provide relevant research about the selected environmental issue.

The research may include:

- Scientific studies
- Government data
- Environmental reports
- Historical trends
- Existing laws or regulations
- Community data
- Industry practices
- Current technologies
- Previous environmental initiatives
- Expert findings
- Documented environmental impacts

Participants should explain how the research influenced the design of the proposed solution.

The report should distinguish clearly between:

- Documented facts
- Participant assumptions
- Predictions
- Opinions
- Estimated results

12. Existing Solutions and Unmet Need

Participants must examine how the environmental problem is currently being addressed.

This section may include:

- Existing products
- Current technologies
- Government programs
- Nonprofit initiatives

- Business practices
- Community programs
- Laws and regulations
- Educational campaigns
- Conservation strategies
- Other relevant approaches

Participants should evaluate:

- What existing solutions do well
- Where existing solutions fall short
- Barriers preventing wider adoption
- Populations or locations that remain underserved
- Costs or limitations of current approaches
- The specific gap the proposed project will address

The purpose of this section is to demonstrate that the proposal responds to a genuine environmental need.

13. Proposed Environmental Solution

Participants must provide a clear and detailed explanation of their proposed invention, initiative, program, or other solution.

This section should address:

- What the solution is
- How it works
- Who will use, manage, or participate in it
- Where it will operate
- What resources it requires
- What environmental problem it addresses
- How it reduces or prevents environmental harm
- Why the proposed approach was selected
- How it differs from existing solutions
- What stage of development it has reached

The explanation should be detailed enough that judges can understand how the proposal could operate in practice.

Participants proposing a physical invention should include relevant design information.

Participants proposing a program or initiative should explain the program's structure, activities, and method of operation.

14. Innovation and Originality

Participants must explain what makes the proposed solution innovative.

Innovation may involve:

- A new invention
- A new use for an existing technology
- An improvement to an existing product
- A more effective delivery method
- A new community program
- A creative incentive system
- A new partnership model
- A more affordable solution
- A more accessible solution
- A solution adapted to a specific community
- A new combination of existing ideas
- A method for reaching an underserved group

Participants should not claim that an idea is entirely new unless that claim can be reasonably supported.

Judges will evaluate whether the project demonstrates meaningful creativity and improvement, not simply whether every individual component is new.

15. Target Population, Community, or Ecosystem

Participants must identify who or what will benefit from the project.

The target may include:

- Students
- Schools

- Households
- Businesses
- Farmers
- Government agencies
- Local communities
- Low-income communities
- Wildlife populations
- Forests
- Rivers
- Coastal areas
- Agricultural land
- Urban environments
- Specific industries
- Other populations or ecosystems

Participants should explain:

- Why this target was selected
- Its specific environmental needs
- How the project will reach it
- How many people, organizations, or acres may be affected
- Why the solution is appropriate for the target
- How potential users or community members may respond

Whenever possible, participants should support these conclusions with research or stakeholder input.

16. Environmental Impact

Participants must explain the environmental benefits the project is expected to produce.

Potential benefits may include:

- Reduced greenhouse-gas emissions
- Reduced energy use
- Increased use of renewable energy
- Reduced water consumption
- Improved water quality
- Reduced air pollution
- Reduced landfill waste
- Reduced food waste
- Reduced plastic use

- Increased recycling or reuse
- Habitat restoration
- Improved biodiversity
- Reduced soil degradation
- Improved resource efficiency
- Increased environmental awareness
- Greater community resilience
- Other measurable environmental improvements

Participants should estimate the project's potential impact where reasonably possible.

Estimates should clearly identify:

- The measurement being used
- The assumptions behind the estimate
- The period over which impact will occur
- The source of supporting information
- Important limitations or uncertainties

Participants should avoid unsupported or exaggerated environmental claims.

17. Environmental Tradeoffs

Projects must consider whether the proposed solution could create unintended environmental consequences.

Potential tradeoffs may include:

- Energy required to manufacture a product
- Materials required for production
- Transportation emissions
- Water consumption
- Waste produced at the end of a product's life
- Effects on wildlife or ecosystems
- Dependence on scarce resources
- Electronic waste
- Disposal requirements
- Land-use impacts
- Pollution shifted from one location to another

Participants should explain how these tradeoffs could be reduced or managed.

A strong proposal should consider the project's overall environmental impact rather than focusing on only one benefit.

18. Technical and Operational Feasibility

Participants must evaluate whether the proposed solution can realistically be developed and implemented.

This section should address:

- Required technology
- Required materials
- Required facilities
- Required personnel
- Operational procedures
- Production or delivery methods
- Safety requirements
- Maintenance
- Training
- Access to necessary resources
- Potential technical limitations

For an invention, participants should explain whether the necessary technology and materials currently exist.

For a program or initiative, participants should explain how the program would be organized and operated.

Participants are not required to have a fully developed product or operating program. However, the proposal must demonstrate that implementation is reasonably possible.

19. Implementation Plan

Participants must provide a step-by-step plan for launching the proposed project.

The implementation plan should identify:

1. Major activities
2. Order of implementation

3. Responsible individuals or organizations
4. Required resources
5. Important milestones
6. Expected completion dates
7. Methods for recruiting users or participants
8. Testing or pilot procedures
9. Evaluation methods
10. Plans for improvement or expansion

The plan should be realistic for the proposed scale of the project.

Participants may organize implementation into stages, such as:

Phase 1: Research and Design

Further research, stakeholder consultation, design development, and initial planning.

Phase 2: Prototype or Pilot

Small-scale testing of the invention, initiative, or program.

Phase 3: Evaluation

Measurement of results, identification of weaknesses, and collection of feedback.

Phase 4: Improvement

Modification of the design or program based on evidence.

Phase 5: Expansion

Implementation at a larger scale if the pilot is successful.

20. Timeline

Participants must provide a realistic timeline for the project.

The timeline should include major milestones such as:

- Research
- Design
- Prototype development

- Partner recruitment
- Fundraising
- Material acquisition
- Pilot launch
- Data collection
- Evaluation
- Project revision
- Full implementation
- Expansion

Participants should explain any important timing requirements, dependencies, or potential delays.

A table, calendar, or Gantt chart may be used.

21. Budget and Resource Requirements

Participants must estimate the financial and nonfinancial resources required to implement the project.

The budget may include:

- Materials
- Equipment
- Technology
- Software
- Labor
- Transportation
- Facilities
- Marketing
- Training
- Permits
- Testing
- Maintenance
- Insurance
- Administrative expenses
- Other operating costs

Participants should identify possible sources of funding, such as:

- Grants
- Donations

- Sponsorships
- School funding
- Government programs
- Business partnerships
- Fundraising
- Membership fees
- Product sales
- Service fees
- Crowdfunding
- Other revenue sources

All major estimates should be reasonable and supported where possible.

Projects are not automatically stronger because they are inexpensive. Judges will consider whether the expected environmental benefits justify the resources required.

22. Stakeholder and Partnership Analysis

Participants should identify the individuals and organizations that could influence or be affected by the project.

Potential stakeholders may include:

- Community members
- Students
- Schools
- Local businesses
- Government agencies
- Nonprofit organizations
- Environmental organizations
- Researchers
- Property owners
- Manufacturers
- Customers
- Volunteers
- Investors
- Donors
- Indigenous communities
- Other affected groups

Participants should explain:

- What role each major stakeholder could play
- How stakeholders may benefit
- Why stakeholders may support or oppose the project
- How partnerships could improve implementation
- How affected groups would be consulted
- How conflicts or concerns would be addressed

Actual partnerships are not required unless otherwise specified by competition organizers. Proposed partnerships should not be presented as confirmed unless participants have received agreement from the organization.

23. Community Engagement and Education

Where relevant, participants should explain how the project will engage, educate, or motivate its intended participants.

Strategies may include:

- Workshops
- School programs
- Social-media campaigns
- Public events
- Volunteer opportunities
- Demonstrations
- Incentive programs
- Community meetings
- Informational materials
- Partnerships with local organizations
- Challenges or competitions
- Digital tools

Participants should explain how they will encourage participation and long-term behavior change.

Projects should avoid assuming that awareness alone will automatically produce environmental action.

24. Measurement and Evaluation

Participants must identify how the project's performance will be measured.

Potential indicators may include:

- Pounds of waste prevented or collected
- Percentage reduction in energy use
- Gallons of water conserved
- Greenhouse-gas emissions avoided
- Acres of habitat restored
- Number of trees planted and surviving
- Number of participants
- Participation or completion rate
- Amount of material recycled or reused
- Improvements in water or air quality
- Number of households or organizations served
- Changes in environmental knowledge or behavior
- Cost per unit of environmental benefit
- Other relevant indicators

Participants should explain:

1. What will be measured
2. How it will be measured
3. When measurements will occur
4. Who will collect the data
5. What would be considered a successful result
6. How the findings will be used to improve the project

Measures should focus on actual environmental outcomes whenever possible, rather than only activities.

For example, distributing recycling bins is an activity. Measuring how much additional material is recycled is an outcome.

25. Scalability and Long-Term Sustainability

Participants must explain how the project could continue over time.

This section should address:

- Long-term funding
- Ongoing leadership
- Maintenance
- Replacement of materials or equipment
- Volunteer or employee retention
- Continued community participation
- Long-term partnerships
- Revenue or fundraising strategy
- Data collection
- Project improvement
- Expansion to other locations

Participants should also evaluate whether the project could be scaled.

Potential forms of expansion include:

- Serving more participants
- Operating in additional schools
- Expanding into other communities
- Increasing production
- Licensing the invention
- Forming new partnerships
- Creating a replicable program
- Adapting the project to other environmental problems

Participants should explain what changes, resources, or partnerships would be required for expansion.

26. Risk Analysis

Participants must identify and evaluate the major risks facing the project.

Potential risks include:

- Technical failure
- Insufficient funding
- Low community participation
- High operating costs
- Supply-chain problems
- Regulatory barriers

- Safety concerns
- Environmental tradeoffs
- Partner withdrawal
- Difficulty measuring results
- Maintenance problems
- Public opposition
- Inaccurate assumptions
- Limited scalability
- Unintended environmental consequences
- Changes in market or community conditions

For each major risk, participants should discuss:

1. What the risk is
2. Why it matters
3. Its potential impact
4. Its likelihood, where reasonably supportable
5. How the risk could be prevented or reduced
6. What contingency plan could be used

Participants should avoid simply listing risks without analyzing their importance.

27. Legal, Regulatory, Safety, and Ethical Considerations

Participants should identify any relevant legal, regulatory, safety, or ethical considerations.

These may include:

- Environmental regulations
- Required permits
- Building or zoning requirements
- Product-safety standards
- Waste-disposal regulations
- Data privacy
- Intellectual property
- Accessibility
- Workplace safety
- Wildlife-protection laws
- Land-use requirements
- Community consent

- Cultural considerations
- Responsible research practices

Participants should not claim that legal approval has been obtained unless it has been formally granted.

The proposal should protect participants, users, communities, wildlife, and ecosystems from unreasonable harm.

28. Environmental Justice and Accessibility

Where relevant, participants should consider how environmental problems and proposed solutions affect different communities.

This section may address:

- Whether certain communities experience greater environmental harm
- Whether the project is affordable
- Whether people with disabilities can participate
- Whether language barriers exist
- Whether the project could unintentionally exclude certain groups
- Whether benefits and burdens are distributed fairly
- How affected communities would participate in decision-making
- Whether the project creates new costs or risks for vulnerable populations

Participants should explain how the project can be made equitable, inclusive, and accessible.

29. Prototype, Model, or Pilot Program

Participants are encouraged, but not required, to create a prototype, model, demonstration, or pilot program.

Examples include:

- Physical prototype
- Digital prototype
- Application mockup

- Engineering model
- Website
- Campaign materials
- Sample educational curriculum
- Small-scale community pilot
- Product drawings
- Computer-aided design
- Process diagram
- Experimental test
- Survey or focus group

If a prototype or pilot is completed, participants should explain:

- What was created or tested
- How the test was conducted
- What results were observed
- What feedback was received
- What limitations existed
- What changes would be made

A prototype does not need to be commercially complete. Judges will evaluate how effectively it supports the proposal.

30. Conclusion

The conclusion should summarize the project's most important findings.

It should answer:

- What environmental problem does the project address?
- Why is the problem important?
- What is the proposed solution?
- Why is the solution innovative?
- What environmental benefits could it produce?
- Is the project feasible?
- What resources are required?
- What are the greatest risks?
- How will success be measured?
- How could the project continue or expand?
- What are the most important assumptions?
- What would cause the team to revise or abandon the proposal?

The conclusion should be consistent with the research and evidence presented throughout the report.

31. Sources and Citations

All external information must be properly cited.

Sources may include:

- Government agencies
- Scientific journals
- Academic research
- Environmental organizations
- Universities
- Industry reports
- Company publications
- Books
- News publications
- Public databases
- Interviews
- Surveys
- Expert testimony
- Other credible sources

Citations should identify, where applicable:

- Author or organization
- Title
- Publication or website
- Publication date
- URL or retrieval information

In-text citations, footnotes, or endnotes should be used.

A bibliography alone is not sufficient when specific claims, statistics, images, or data are used throughout the report.

Participants should prioritize **primary sources, scientific evidence, government information, and other credible research.**

Images, diagrams, and graphics created by others must also be properly credited.

32. Appendix

The appendix is excluded from the 20-page limit.

Participants may use the appendix for supporting materials such as:

- Detailed calculations
- Technical drawings
- Engineering designs
- Prototype photographs
- Testing results
- Survey instruments
- Complete survey results
- Interview notes
- Budget details
- Environmental-impact calculations
- Product specifications
- Implementation charts
- Letters of support
- Additional maps
- Additional graphs
- Supplemental research
- Educational materials
- Other supporting documents

Important analysis and arguments should remain in the main proposal rather than being placed exclusively in the appendix.

33. Optional Analysis and Supporting Work

Participants may include additional analysis when it meaningfully strengthens the proposal.

Examples include:

- Life-cycle assessment
- Carbon-footprint analysis
- Cost-benefit analysis
- Geographic information system mapping
- Scientific experiments

- Engineering calculations
- User testing
- Community surveys
- Stakeholder interviews
- Market research
- Behavioral analysis
- Policy analysis
- Environmental-impact modeling
- Alternative design comparison
- Scenario analysis
- Sensitivity analysis

Optional analysis does not automatically receive additional credit.

Judges will evaluate whether the analysis is **relevant, accurate, clearly explained, and meaningfully connected to the proposed solution.**

34. Formatting Requirements

Main Proposal

- Maximum **20 pages**
- Appendix does not count toward the 20-page limit
- Professional formatting required
- Pages should be numbered
- Sections should be clearly labeled
- Tables, charts, images, and figures should have titles or captions
- Sources and citations must be included
- Text must be readable
- Environmental claims must be supported by evidence

Recommended Format

The report should be structured as a professional environmental project proposal.

Participants may use:

- Headings
- Subheadings
- Tables

- Charts
- Graphs
- Maps
- Photographs
- Diagrams
- Design drawings
- Timelines
- Budgets
- Models
- Figures

Visuals should support the proposal rather than replace written explanation and reasoning.

35. Submission Requirements

The final submission must contain:

1. A complete environmental initiative proposal
2. All required sections
3. Proper citations
4. An implementation plan
5. A budget or resource estimate
6. Environmental-impact measures
7. Supporting appendix materials where applicable

The final report must be submitted as either:

- **PDF**
- **DOCX**

The main proposal may not exceed **20 pages**, excluding the appendix.

Any supplemental prototype photographs, videos, websites, or digital demonstrations must follow the submission procedures established by competition organizers.

Links must be accessible to judges and should not require special permission unless otherwise approved.

36. Competition Rules

Participants must follow all competition requirements.

The following are prohibited:

- Participating on multiple teams
- Collusion between teams
- Plagiarism
- Fabricating research or data
- Fabricating sources
- Misrepresenting an existing idea as original
- Falsely claiming partnerships or endorsements
- Falsely claiming that a prototype has been tested
- Intentionally misleading judges
- Submitting an ineligible project
- Exceeding the 20-page limit for the main proposal
- Submitting an incomplete proposal
- Conducting unsafe or unethical experiments
- Harming people, animals, property, or ecosystems during project development
- Violating applicable laws or regulations

The organizers reserve the right to verify any information contained in a submission.

37. Safety Requirements

All project development and testing must be conducted safely and responsibly.

Participants may not conduct activities involving:

- Dangerous chemicals without proper supervision
- Hazardous waste without authorization
- Unsafe electrical systems
- Harmful testing on people or animals
- Destruction of protected habitats
- Release of organisms into the environment without authorization
- Illegal collection of plants, animals, or natural materials
- Unauthorized testing on public or private property
- Other activities that create unreasonable risks

Projects involving specialized equipment, chemicals, engineering, fieldwork, or experimentation must follow appropriate safety procedures and receive necessary adult supervision or authorization.

Competition participation does not grant permission to conduct activities that would otherwise require regulatory, property-owner, school, or institutional approval.

38. Disqualification

A submission may be disqualified for significant violations, including:

- Submitting a project without a meaningful environmental purpose
- Exceeding the 20-page limit
- Plagiarism
- Fabricated information, research, results, or sources
- Multiple-team participation
- Collusion
- Misrepresentation of project originality
- Falsely claiming project results
- Falsely claiming partnerships or approvals
- Unsafe or unethical project activities
- Failure to meet submission standards
- Materially misleading environmental claims
- Other significant violations of competition rules

Depending on the violation, the entire team may be disqualified.

39. Judging Philosophy

The competition evaluates the **quality of the proposed environmental solution**, not simply the size or complexity of the project.

Judges will focus on:

- Importance and clarity of the environmental problem
- Quality of research
- Originality and innovation
- Environmental benefit
- Technical and operational feasibility
- Quality of the implementation plan
- Realism of the budget
- Understanding of stakeholders

- Measurability of the expected impact
- Recognition of environmental tradeoffs
- Risk analysis
- Long-term sustainability
- Scalability
- Quality of assumptions
- Evidence supporting the proposal
- Professionalism and clarity

A complex invention does not automatically score higher than a simple community program.

A project that has already been implemented does not automatically score higher than a well-developed proposal that has not yet been launched.

Judges will consider whether the project is appropriate for its intended scale and whether participants have developed a thoughtful, realistic, and evidence-based solution.

40. Competition Objective

The central objective of the FPF Environmental Initiative Competition is:

> **Can you identify a meaningful environmental problem and develop an innovative, feasible, sustainable, and measurable solution that could create real environmental benefits?**