Welcome to GCSE Geography

Where will it take us today?

01/03/2017
What ‘scales’ are demonstrated here?
Which have we covered already?
Which means that ......
Food security is one of the three most challenging issues the world faces. Significant numbers of people are food insecure, whilst others consume more than their fair share. We will investigate how countries try to achieve this and reflect upon the sustainability of strategies to increase food security.

Today’s theme: Attempts to improve food security at a national scale in Tanzania then & now
Case Study: Tanzania
National Food security programme PAST

Create a timeline of events for Tanzania to give you some background to its food security problems.

WAGOLL

President says 'We need to grow our own food'

1967

1973

1974

1975

Canada ends 25 years of help seeds, expertise & training

severe drought 80% of all wheat consumed is imported

1974

severe drought 90% of all maize consumed is imported

Tanzania reliant on emergency food aid first time in history!

1993

L.O: Food insecurity can be tackled at a national scale
Learning is successful when I ...

**Know:**
- what Tanzania did to improve national food security in the past [2]
- who was involved [3-4]

**Understand:**
- how the scheme worked [3-5]
- evaluate its success and sustainability [4-7]
Canada - Tanzania food security project

GEO-LINGO:
Bi-lateral aid – When one country works directly with another country to help it to improve

Over To You:
Create a fact-file about the programme – including the following details:
- Amount of $ aid
- Crop name
- Size and location of area farmed
- What else Canada provided (besides the $)

L.O: To evaluate national attempts to achieve food security
How successful was the ‘Canada Wheat’ programme in Tanzania?

Over To You:
Investigate the benefits that the wheat programme achieved
Classify the benefits (soc, ec, env)
Present a balanced picture – what were the disadvantages?

L.O: To evaluate national attempts to achieve food security
KEYWORD:
Food Security – When all people, at all times, have [physical and economic] access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

Did the ‘Canada wheat programme improve food security?

Totally? Partially? Not at all?

Explain your thinking!
Describe the key features of a past attempt to achieve food security at a national scale and evaluate its effectiveness. [8 marks]

Step 1: command words
Step 2: geo-lingo
Step 3: 8 marks = 8 mins = 8 sentences [2 x 4 or 4 x 2 or 2 x 3 + 1 x 2]
What would an exam answer look like?

Tanzania, located in SE Africa received bi-lateral aid between 1968-1993 from Canada, to try to improve its wheat growing and become less reliant on food imports. Help in the form of seeds, expertise, fertilisers and machinery was provided. Food security is a measure of how many people have regular access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food supplies to maintain healthy, active lives. The scheme helped to provide 60% of all of Tanzania’s wheat and created work for 400 people. More importantly in the 1992 drought, it was the only southern African country not to require food aid. However, the scheme displaced the Barabaig tribe from their land, which threatened their existence and worsened their food security; provided only a small number of jobs and the tractors were too expensive to maintain. Many Tanzanians could not afford bread made from wheat therefore food security wasn’t improved.
Learning is successful now I …

Know:
• what Tanzania did to improve national food security [2]
• who was involved [3-4]

Understand:
• how the scheme worked [3-5]
• evaluate its success and sustainability [4-7]
Plenary

How successful was ‘Canadian Wheat’?
Explain your thinking.

Challenge:
Was food security achieved?
At what cost?

What Geo-lingo might you paste onto this notice-board, based upon today’s learning?