

YEAR 9 GEOGRAPHY EXTENSION BOOKLET

FOOD SECURITY

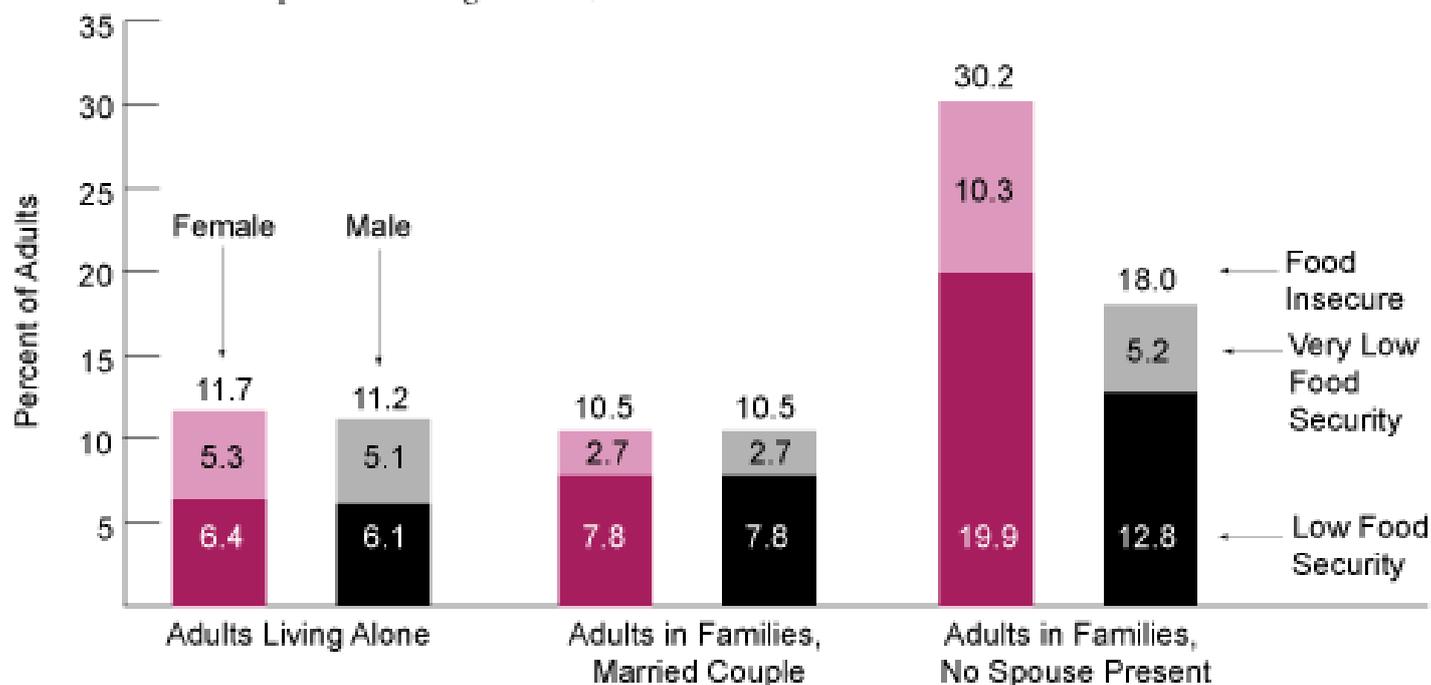
Name:

Class:

ALL ABOUT DATA

Food Security Status Among Adults Aged 18 and Older, by Household Composition* and Sex, 2007

Source I.6: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service



*Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

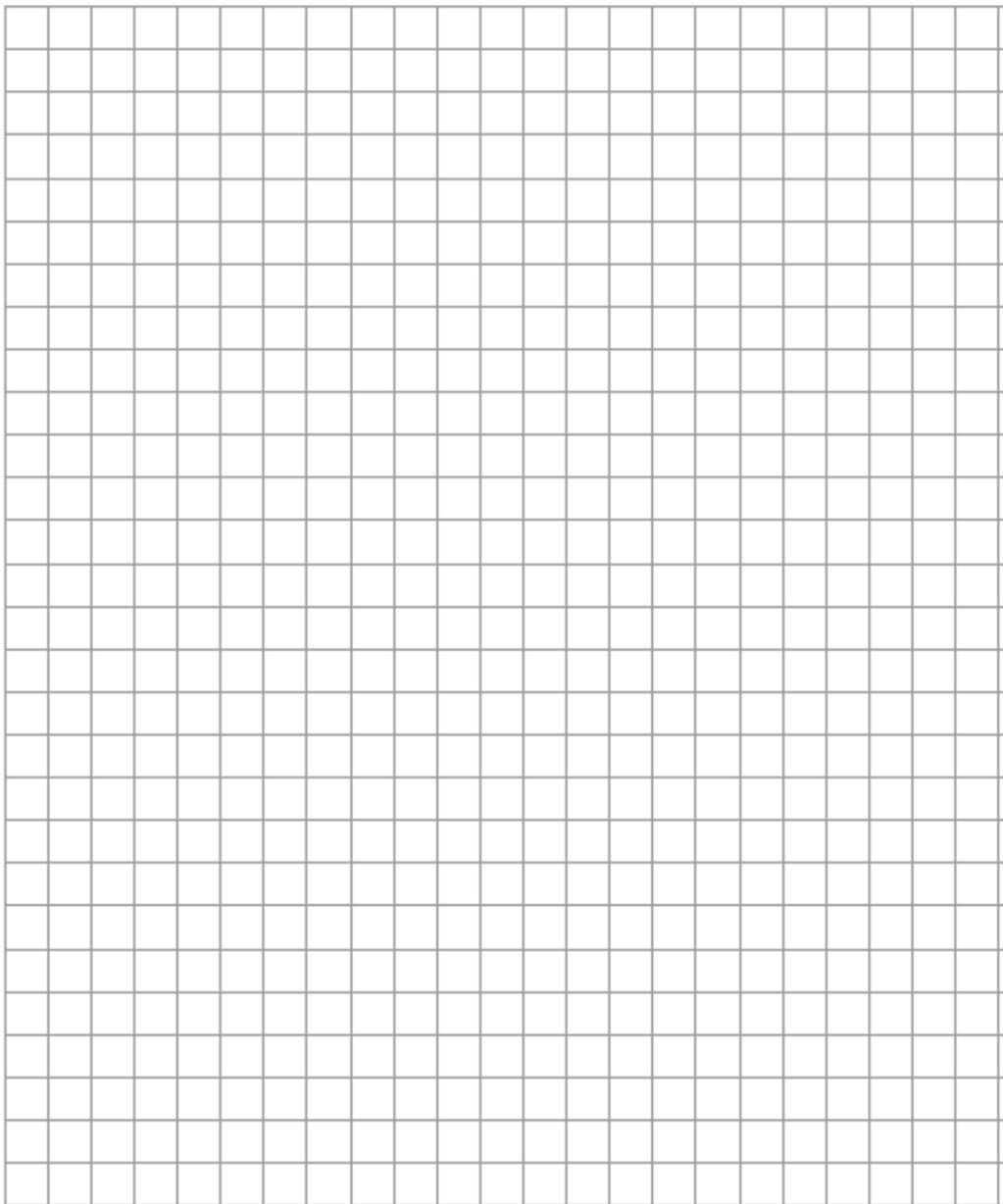
Who has greater food insecurity, males or females?

Looking at the group with the most insecure food status, why might this be the case?

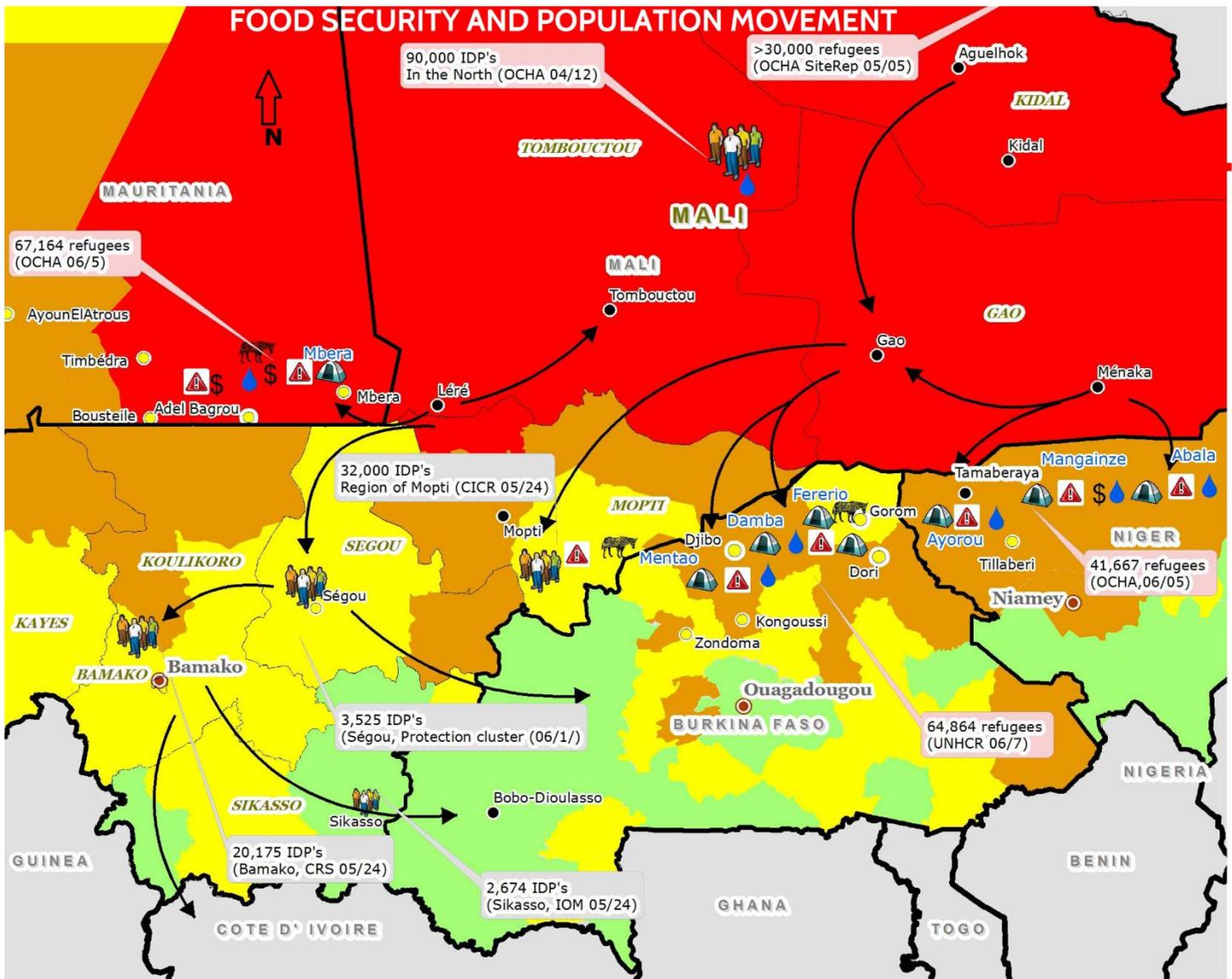
Why have they chosen a bar graph not a line graph?

District [Region]	Pop. Mid Year 2007 with IDPs	CFSVA 2005 Food Insecure and highly vulnerable
Aileu [3]	46 897	35%
Ainaro [2]	60 356	53%
Baucau [1]	134 786	44%
Bobonaro [4]	93 773	38%
Covalima [4]	60 017	38%

Decide which is the correct way to represent this data in a graph and graph it below. Make sure you include a title and label both axes. Think about how you might be able to have two different measures of data on one graph. Could you possibly have two y-axes?



MAP STUDY



Places and camps

- Camps ex: Mbera
- IDP's
- Lower incomes
- Conflicts between farmers / pastoralists
- Drinking water access
- Arrival of large livestock
- Major markets for refugees
- Population movement

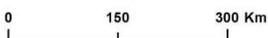
Food insecurity (April 2012)*

- Good
- Moderate
- Critical
- Extreme

Administrative boundaries

- National borders
- ADMIN EX: SEGOU

* (Phase of the harmonized framework (CHB/CPI))



What is the most common level of food security in Mali? In Burkina Faso? In Niger?

Using geographic language, describe where the majority of drinking water access is?

How far from Bamako Ouagadougou, roughly?

How could you make this map easier to understand?

WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

Referring directly to information from the infographic, list three things that humans could do to combat threats to food security. Also suggest some problems that you foresee with your suggested solutions and how these might be overcome

Solution #1:

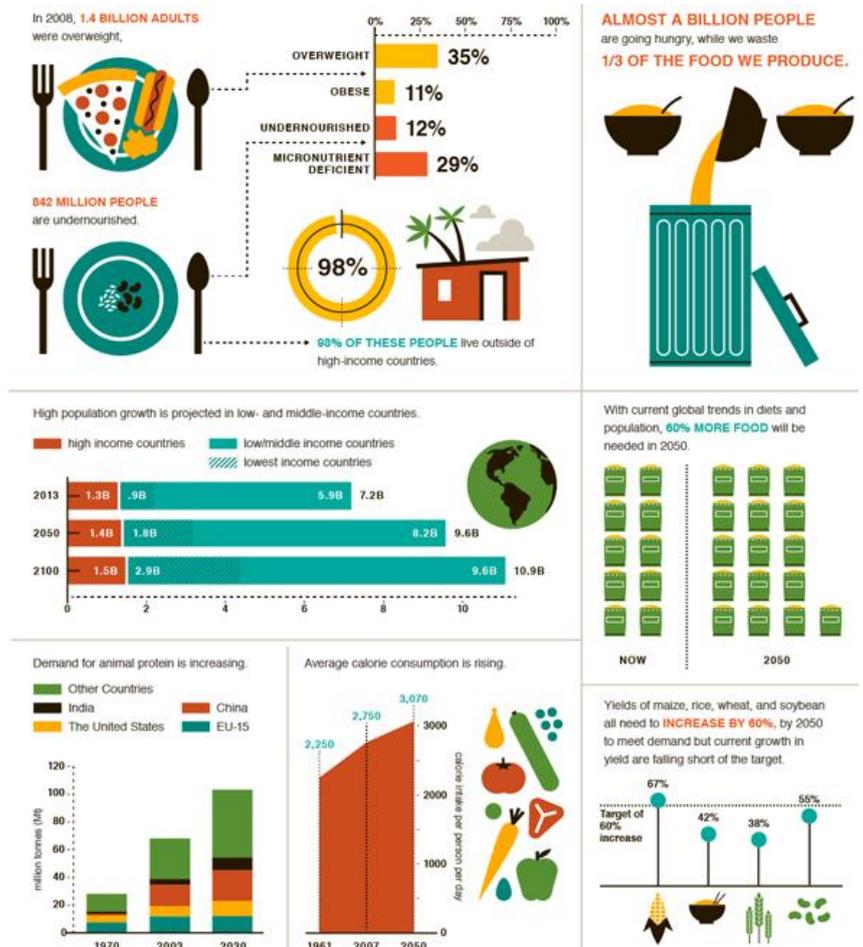
Possible problem with solution #1 and how this might be overcome:

Solution #2:

Possible problem with solution #2 and how this might be overcome:

Solution #3:

Possible problem with solution #3 and how this might be overcome:



INCREASING YOUR WORD POWER

Find out what these words mean, and make up a paragraph or two that uses them all correctly:



- food security
- food miles
- agribusiness
- arable
- biodiversity
- monoculture
- subsistence
- degradation
- factory farming
- waterlogging

WHO KNOWS?

Find two different theories about the disappearance of bees and summarise them in 1-2 sentences. Include a full Harvard-style bibliography reference for each information source you use. Remember that Harvard-style is:

Website: Author surname, Author initial(s), Year, *Title of webpage*, viewed [insert date], www.nameofwebsite.com

Book: Author surname, Author initial(s), Year, *Title of book*, publisher, where published

Theory #1

Theory #2

Bibliography

WHAT'S THE *RIGHT* THING TO DO?

Here are three ethical dilemmas about food security:

1. China has massively polluted its environment, in a quest to develop cheap energy and manufacturing. Now it is becoming less able to feed itself, and has started buying up cheap farmland in other countries. Is this ethical? Consider the fact that the whole world has benefitted from cheap Chinese imports; yet many poor countries in Africa are giving up their own food security by selling land.
2. Earth's rising population requires much more food to be grown. Many farmers believe growing genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can help ease food security concerns by making available crops that produce a higher yield with more nutrients in them. But other farmers are concerned that GMO crops will cross-pollinate with their own, meaning they don't have the choice of whether to farm GMO or not. GMO seems like a way to alleviate international food security but it reduces the freedom of individual farmers.
3. Rich countries subsidise their farmers' products. This means that, for example, a cow in France will receive a subsidy of about \$2 a day from the French government. This is because agricultural prices go up and down quite a lot, and it can be really hard for farmers to be able to survive economically. Also, people from poorer countries have much lower wages, so French farmers can't compete with these low costs. The problem is that these subsidies make it hard for poor countries' agricultural sector, So either rich country farmers can't economically compete, or poor countries can't afford agricultural products and can't compete on the open market equally.

Pick one of these topics and write a short persuasive paragraph arguing your position. Make sure to include a topic sentence 2-3 sentences of persuasion and a concluding sentence.

