

# Getting the best out of a Media City home learning Geography Lesson

- ✓ Create a distraction free environment.
- ✓ Read all the information carefully and work independently.
- ✓ Try to read one slide at a time in order – Don't look ahead for answers before you've had a go!
- ✓ Read through the information sheets and complete the tasks **BEFORE** having a go at the separate assignment sheets



Objective: to **describe** the location and challenges of food supply globally

### DO NOW

1. A resource is.....
2. A renewable resource is....
3. A non-renewable resource is.....

***Write the date, title and LO then complete the 'Do now' questions.***

Objective: to **describe** the location and challenges of food supply globally

### DO NOW

1. A resource is **something that can be used / something that is useful**
2. A renewable resource is **something that can be re-used or replaced again and again**
3. A non-renewable resource is **something that once it has been used can never be replaced**

***Write the date, title and LO then complete the 'Do now' questions.***

**Objective:** to **describe** the location and challenges of food supply globally

Over the next 6 lessons we will be studying Resource Management:

Lesson 1: Food as a resource

Lesson 2: Increasing food supply

Lesson 3: Environmental impact of food supply

Lesson 4: Sustainable future of food supply

Lesson 5: Water demand and supply

Lesson 6: Sustainable water supply

Today we will discover:

- ✓ The global distribution of food supply
- ✓ What is meant by the term 'food insecurity'
- ✓ The main reasons for food insecurity

Objective: to *describe* the location and challenges of food supply globally

Food is a resource as it is something that we *need* in order to survive.  
There is enough food in the world to feed *everyone*.  
The problem is that it is not shared *equally* across the world.

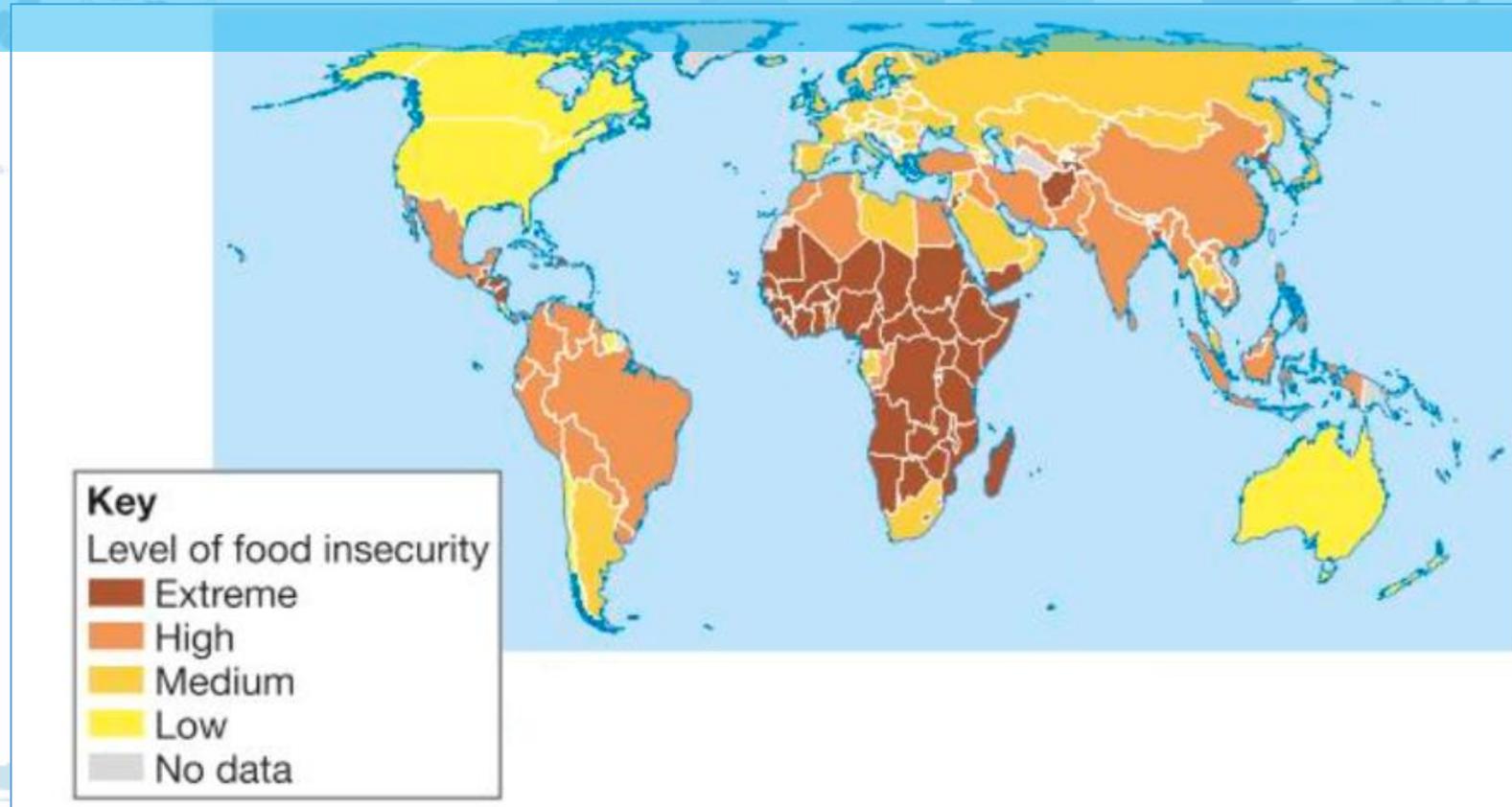
*Some people have access to very little food, while for others they have access to lots.*



*FOOD INSECURITY: In some places in the world there is not enough access to safe, affordable, nutritious food*

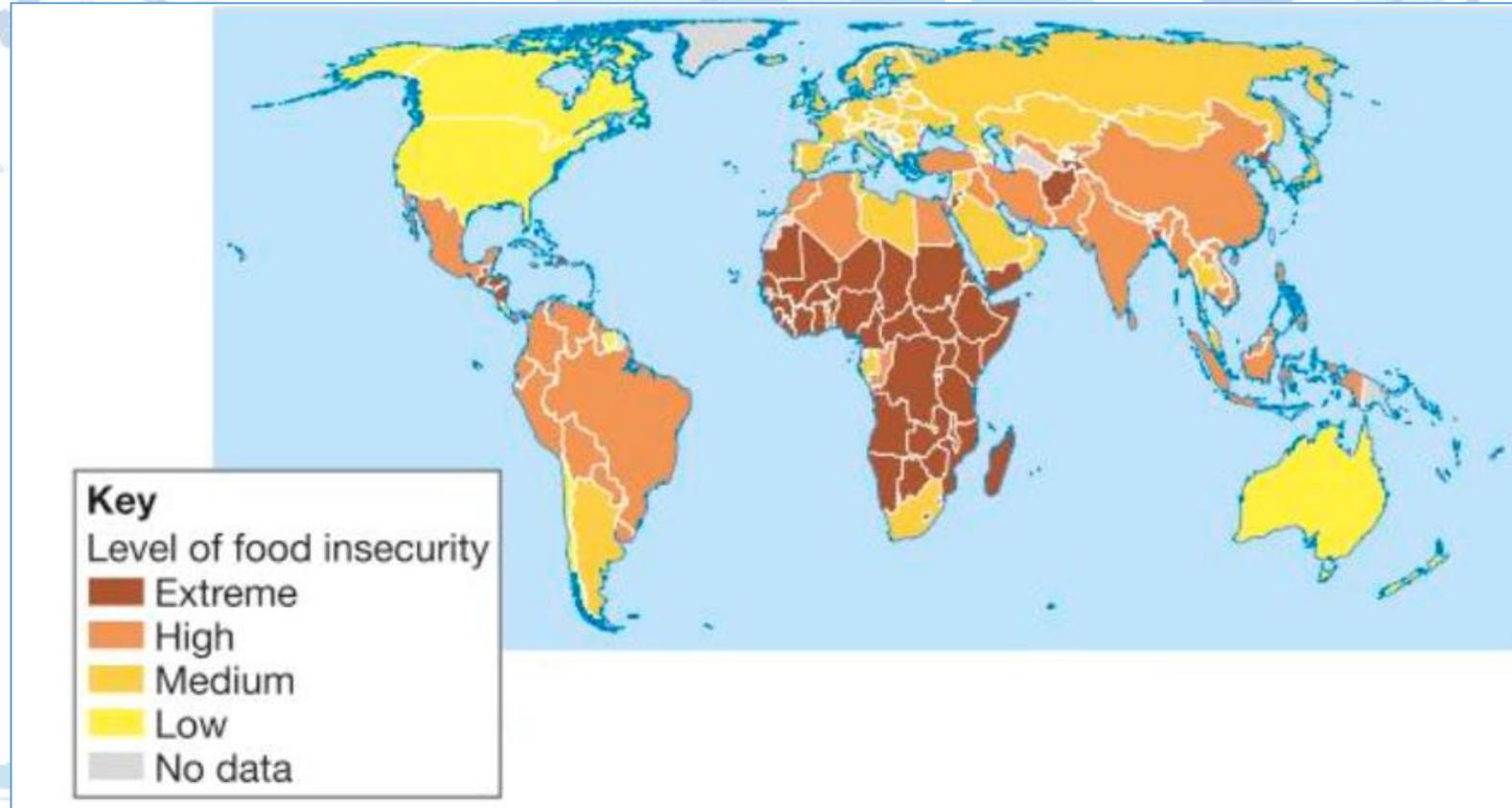
*These places are said to suffer from FOOD INSECURITY.*

*FOOD SECURITY: The opposite of this, places where there is enough safe, affordable, nutritious food for everyone are said to have FOOD SECURITY*



*FOOD INSECURITY:.....*

*FOOD SECURITY:.....*



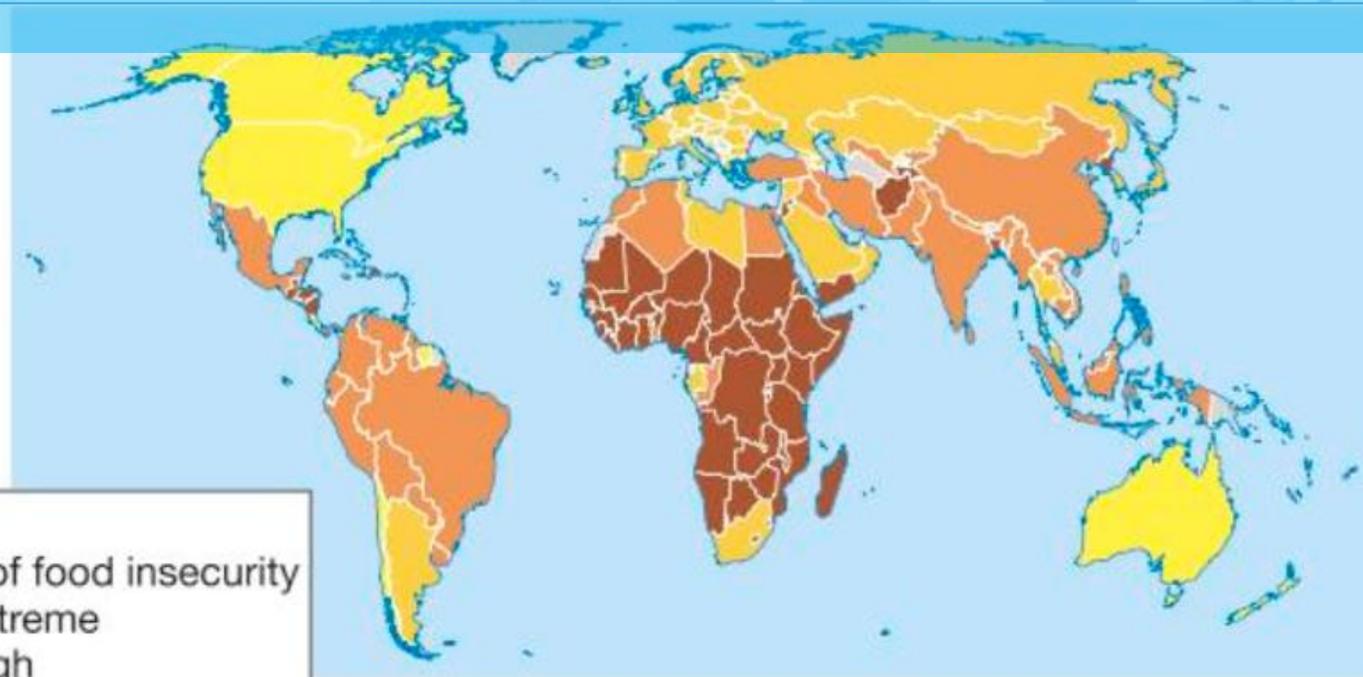
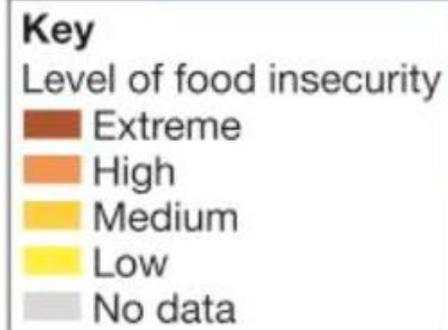
*FOOD INSECURITY: In some places in the world there is not enough access to safe, affordable, nutritious food*

*These places are said to suffer from FOOD INSECURITY.*

*FOOD SECURITY: The opposite of this, places where there is enough safe, affordable, nutritious food for everyone are said to have FOOD SECURITY*

An area in the world which suffers from extreme food insecurity is....

An area in the world which suffers from low food insecurity (food security) is....



## Causes of food insecurity:

- 1. A lack of technology for poorer people means that they struggle to grow food, they do not have access to irrigation (watering crops) or other chemicals that will help food grow.*
- 2. Conflicts and wars in some countries means that land is destroyed as well as animals which means peoples food source is destroyed and could lead to famine.*



## Causes of food insecurity:

3. Another reason for this is climate and **climate change**. In some places it is very difficult to grow food because of the extreme temperature and lack of rainfall. Where this occurs alongside increasing populations it can make the food insecurity worse.



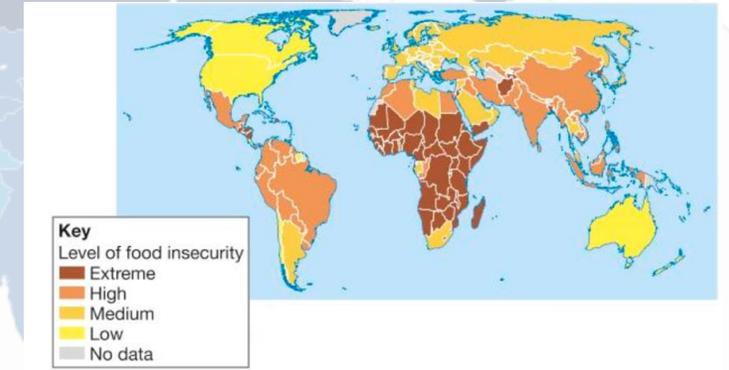
# The Earth's Resources

Objective: to **describe** the location and challenges of food supply globally

*Food insecurity is .....*

*It is caused by 3 factors which are...*

*As a result....*



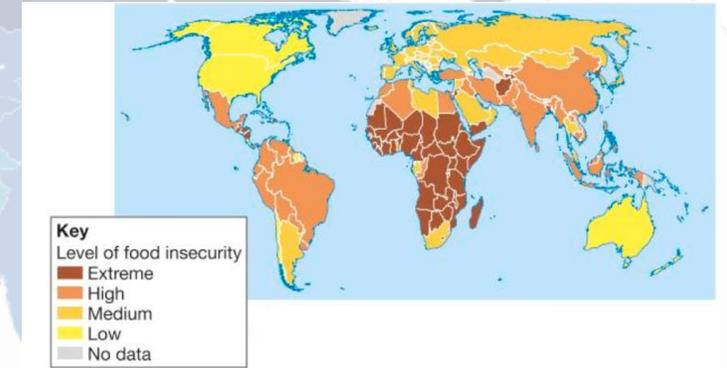
# The Earth's Resources

Objective: to **describe** the location and challenges of food supply globally

*Food insecurity is where there is not enough access to safe, nutritious food.*

*It is caused by 3 factors which are climate change, lack of technology and war and conflict.*

*As a result there is an uneven distribution of food globally.*



# Independent Task

- Read the document “Lesson 1 Food Supply”.
- Complete the questions on the document.

# Consolidation Task



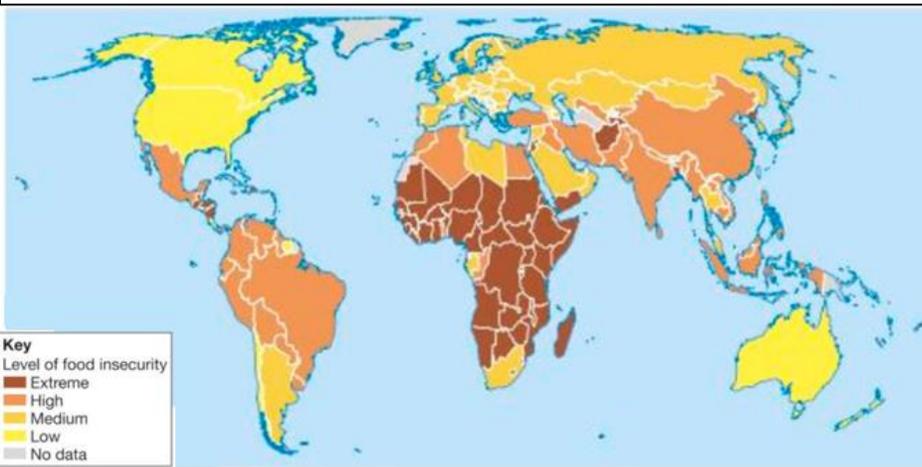
- ✓ Have a look through your work and the information sheets – is there anything more you can add to your assignment? Do this in a different colour pen if possible
- ✓ Ask someone at home to ask you some of the questions from the assignment – can you tell them the answer without looking?!
- ✓ Put your work somewhere safe – it may help you in your next Geography lesson!



## FOOD FACTS

Food consumption (how much people eat) varies across the world. The recommended daily calories intake is 2000-2400 per day. This is met and exceeded in continents such as North America and Europe, but in much of Africa is well below this level. Whilst global food consumption is increasing due to increasing development (people are becoming richer), population is increasing and developments in transport and storage of food there are still many countries that face **FOOD INSECURITY** – *Not enough access to safe, affordable and nutritious food.*

## MAP SHOWING FOOD INSECURITY



Very developed countries have lots of crops, which means they can supply their country with food. Other countries more produce less food. This is especially the case in African countries.

- The highest concentration of countries at risk from food insecurity is in sub-Saharan Africa. Other countries include Afghanistan, Haiti and Bangladesh.
- Countries that do not face any insecurity are in the USA, Australia and much of Europe.

## REASONS FOR FOOD INSECURITY

**Climate change:** Climate affects productivity and the types of food that can be grown.

- An effect of climate change is extreme weather. In regions that experience extreme temperatures and low rainfall, producing food is a struggle. Therefore climate change will affect global farming patterns and productivity (how much). This can have wider impacts if countries are unable to grow and export their food. For example **Australia exports large amounts of wheat to many countries across the world, so any change will impact many other countries too.**
- Due to climate change, global temperatures are rising. **Weeds and pests, such as locusts, can consume whole crops and these can thrive (grow) in warmer conditions. Therefore, climate change will mean diseases in crops can spread much easier.**

**Access to technology:**

Food production can be increased by investing in new technology and machinery. The poorest people cannot afford any form of technology, irrigation or fertilisers that will help them improve the amount of food that they produce. Without technology food yields tend to remain low. Unskilled use of technology like the poor use of irrigation can lead to damaging the land, meaning it's harder to grow food in the future. HIC's (High Income Countries) can afford to import food that they need all year round.

**Wars and conflicts:**

- Conflicts can lead to the destruction of land, crops and livestock. Food can be used as a weapon, with enemies cutting off food supplies in order to gain power. This can further lead to food insecurity and even famine. During war some transport links can be destroyed such as ports, which can mean imported food is not able to reach the people in that country.
- Food shortages are sometimes the cause of riots and conflict. For example the Darfur region in Sudan has faced conflict for many years because of disagreements over land and grazing rights.

