

Slideshow A

# GLOBAL FOOD CHALLENGE



Global Food Challenge resources for 7-11 year olds



**OXFAM**

# SESSION ONE

## WHY IS FOOD A CHALLENGE AROUND THE WORLD?



OXFAM

# Talking about food...

What words will help us to talk about food issues around the world?

Malnutrition

Hunger

Health

Famine

Food security

Farming

Resources

Starvation

Crops



# LET'S TALK ABOUT HUNGER

Confused by the language of food crises? Learn how to spot them early and understand how your action can help save lives.

## FOOD SECURITY

When all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to meet their dietary needs for an active and healthy life.



<5%

of the population is acutely malnourished



means of earning an income



>15 liters of water per person per day



>2,100 calories per person per day; consistent quantity and quality of food available

## FOOD INSECURITY

When people's access to food is minimally adequate and they have trouble meeting their basic needs.

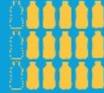


5-10%

of the population is acutely malnourished



unsustainable means of earning an income



about 15 liters of water per person per day but unstable



2,100 calories per person per day; barely adequate diet

## ACUTE FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD CRISIS

When there is a critical lack of access to food coupled with high levels of acute malnutrition—or when people can meet minimal food needs only by selling essential possessions.



10-15%

of the population is acutely malnourished



serious interruption to the means of earning an income



7.5-15 liters of water per person per day



Unable to meet 2,100 calories per person per day without extreme measures; limited food choices

## HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY

When there is a severe lack of access to food, high and increasing acute malnutrition, excess deaths, and people face an irreversible loss of their means of earning an income.



15-30%

of the population is acutely malnourished



critical and irreversible interruption to the means of earning an income



4-7.5 liters of water per person per day



<2,100 calories per person per day; access to 3 or fewer food groups

## FAMINE

When people face a complete lack of access to food and other basic needs and experience mass starvation, death, and destitution.



>30%

of the population is acutely malnourished



complete loss of the means of earning an income



<4 liters of water per person per day



An extreme shortage of calories per person per day; access to 1-2 food groups

URGENT ACTION REQUIRED

URGENT ACTION REQUIRED

URGENT ACTION REQUIRED

This is an example of an infographic.

Infographics use images, patterns, diagrams, charts and text to make information stand out and be easier to understand.

# Why are people hungry when there is enough food to eat?

“We had a small piece of land where we could grow rice to eat. But it was taken by a company growing fruit to sell abroad.” *Maria, The Philippines*

“Sometimes I only have enough money to buy food for the baby. Then I have nothing to eat.” *Annie, UK*

Anthony was driven from his land by fighting.  
“My house, my sugar cane and my orange trees were all burnt.” *Anthony, Kenya*

“I didn’t have breakfast this morning. The shops are full of food, but I have no money to buy anything.” *John, USA*

“It is becoming harder to harvest a decent crop because of the droughts each year. This means we don’t make as much money selling our crops at market and our family has less to eat.” *Tendai, Zimbabwe*



# THE BEST AND WORST PLACES TO EAT

Oxfam has ranked 125 countries on everything from malnutrition rates to food prices. Here's a snapshot – how did your country do?



[www.oxfam.org/food](http://www.oxfam.org/food)



OXFAM

# SESSION TWO

## WHERE DOES OUR FOOD COME FROM?



OXFAM



OXFAM



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



OXFAM



**OXFAM**



OXFAM



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**

# Asking questions...

Who?

When?

What?

Where?

Why?



# Categorising questions

Group your questions

- those which can be easily answered
- those which require further information from books or other sources
- those which have no definite answer but will lead to a wider debate about the issues raised in the picture



# Where does our food come from?

Take a look in your supermarket bag

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



# Where does our food come from?



Map source: Geographical Association [www.geography.org.uk](http://www.geography.org.uk)



**OXFAM**

# SESSION THREE

## WHO PRODUCES OUR FOOD?



**OXFAM**

# Farming around the world...

Look at your photograph.

- Where is this place?
- Who might the farmer be?
- What is happening in the photograph?
- What is happening beyond the frame of this photograph?





**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



**OXFAM**



Jim Champion



**OXFAM**

# Meet Leyla...



Malawi

Abbie Trayler-Smith/Oxfam



**OXFAM**



**Small farmers have little money to buy fertiliser for crops.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**Little fertiliser and soil erosion results in poor plant growth.**

© Jane [Burgess](#)/Oxfam



**With poor plant growth food supply for the community is not enough for everyone.**

© Jane [Burgess](#)/Oxfam



**Small farmers are given fertiliser and small loans by local government groups.**

© Jane [Burgess](#)/Oxfam



**Fertiliser means more types of crops are grown, e.g. tomatoes, groundnuts, sweet potato and wheat.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**This means more food and better nutrition for the local community.**

© Annie [Burgess](#)/Oxfam



**There is now enough food so extra food can be sold for profit at the market.**

© Annie [Burgess](#)/Oxfam



**Families can buy health care for somebody in the family who is sick.**

Copyright © Oxfam GB. You may reproduce



**OXFAM**



**Malawi is a small country with little land for farming.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**Large estates growing tobacco tea, sugar and other crops for export own the best land.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**So small farmers are left with little space for their farms.**

© Annie Bungey/Oxfam



**Small farms don't let you grow a lot of food.**

© Debbie Jackson/Oxfam



**The farmers put their land together to make a larger piece of land, and farm together**

© Debbie Jackson/Oxfam



**Working together saves time so they can grow lots of crops like rice, wheat and tomatoes.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**This means they can sell food in bigger amounts to the local factory and super-market.**

© Abbie Traylor-Smith/Oxfam



**The community can use the money to make a grocery shop and a tea room.**

© Annie Bungey/Oxfam



**OXFAM**



**Farmers have little money to buy seeds, little training and only have seeds that grow slowly.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**Having few resources means farmers can only plant few seeds every year.**

© Jane Beagby/Oxfam



**This means there is not enough food grown to feed the community.**

© Abbie Traylor-Smith/Oxfam



**Farmers are given starter packs of seeds and fertiliser, with training.**

© Abbie Traylor-Smith/Oxfam



**The community can then harvest tomatoes twice a year as well as diversifying crops.**

© Abbie Traylor-Smith/Oxfam



**These tomatoes are sold to the local factory.**

© Abbie Traylor-Smith/Oxfam



**The local factory make canned tomato juice and puree to supermarkets across Malawi.**

© Abbie Traylor-Smith/Oxfam

Ketchup source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**Selling the tomatoes from two harvests per year give extra money to send children to school.**

© Abbie Traylor-Smith/Oxfam



**OXFAM**



**Climate change results in unpredictable rainfall.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**This causes more and more frequent droughts, causing soil erosion.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**Drought and soil erosion mean crops are ruined, so there is less food grown.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**The local community work together to build a channel from the local river to the fields.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**This means water is available all year round and reduces soil erosion.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**Better water supply means a larger yield of maize is grown.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**Maize can be sold to make foods like cornflakes, pop corn and tortilla chips in other countries.**

Source: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>



**The money made from selling maize is used to buy roofing material and build new homes.**

© Gbble Traylor-Smith/Oxfam



**OXFAM**

# Snakes and Ladders

|   |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| 100 YOU WON!<br>YOU MADE<br>ENOUGH FOOD<br>FOR YOUR FAMILY<br>AND FOR MARKET!             | 99  | 98<br>          | 97   | 96  | 95   | 94 <i>It is too warm<br/>and the soil is dry.</i>  | 93  | 92<br>                    | 91  |
| 81  | 82 <i>Oh no! Your<br/>village suffers from<br/>droughts.</i>                              | 83<br>          | 84   | 85  | 86   | 87   | 88  | 89 <i>Big companies<br/>take the best land<br/>so you are left with<br/>poor soil and small<br/>land.</i>    | 90  |
| 80  | 79  | 78 <i>You get trained<br/>in new farming<br/>techniques so you<br/>can plant year<br/>round.</i> | 77<br>            | 76<br>   | 75   | 74<br>          | 73 <i>You use seeds<br/>which give better<br/>crop yields.</i>                                    | 72   | 71  |
| 61<br>   | 62 <i>Your local<br/>government<br/>provides funds for<br/>good seeds.</i>                | 63   | 64<br>            | 65 <i>You use poor<br/>seeds so not many<br/>crops grow.</i>                              | 66   | 67<br>          | 68<br>         | 69<br>                    | 70  |
| 60  | 59  | 58   | 57   | 56<br>   | 55   | 54 <i>You are give<br/>a seed starter kit<br/>with a variety of<br/>good seeds.</i>                | 53  | 52<br>                    | 51 <i>Your crops are<br/>eaten by pests in<br/>the warm<br/>conditions.</i>               |
| 41  | 42 <i>Your fields are<br/>too small.</i>  | 43   | 44 <i>You are given<br/>fertilisers to make<br/>your soil more<br/>fertile.</i>                    | 45<br>   | 46   | 47<br>          | 48  | 49 <i>You share land<br/>with other farmer<br/>in your community<br/>to farm a bigger<br/>piece of land.</i> | 50  |
| 40 <i>Strong winds<br/>ruin your crops.</i>   | 39  | 38<br>          | 37   | 36  | 35<br> | 34<br>          | 33 <i>You are using<br/>traditional farming<br/>methods so you<br/>only grow once a<br/>year.</i> | 32   | 31<br> |
| 21  | 22  | 23 <i>You have no<br/>money to buy more<br/>seeds.</i>   | 24   | 25 <i>You build a new<br/>water channel from<br/>the river to your<br/>farm.</i>          | 26<br> | 27<br>          | 28  | 29   | 30  |
| 20<br> | 19<br> | 18   | 17   | 16<br> | 15   | 14 <i>You can not get<br/>hold of water all<br/>year around so<br/>your crops are<br/>spilled.</i> | 13  | 12   | 11  |
| 1   | 2   | 3  | 4 <i>You community<br/>builds a new<br/>irrigation system so<br/>you have access to<br/>water.</i> | 5<br>  | 6  | 7  | 8<br>        | 9  | 10  |

