

Name

IGCSE Geography – Water Tanzania (Issues & Supply)



Write a description of the location of Tanzania

Refer to one line of latitude, at least two directions (NESW), an ocean, a physical feature.

What proportion of Tanzania is arid or semi arid?

How many lakes provide water for the population?

How else is water found?

Outline the pollution of water issues and the effects that this has on the people.

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Explain how violence towards women and girls and a high drop out rate of girls from school links to water supply.

What was the aim of the Rural Water Supply Program and did it work?

Now watch the video called Liquid Gold from the charity Water Aid.



WaterAid

Helping Communities Drill Boreholes in Tanzania

WWW.DELAGUA.ORG

<http://www.geographypods.com/342-water-resources.html>

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How many of the rural population of Tanzania lack access to safe water?

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Outline the issues faced by the woman being interviewed (walking for water, illnesses, costs for medicine etc).

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How has the installation of the water tap in the village impacted on the life of Tatu (the woman being interviewed)?

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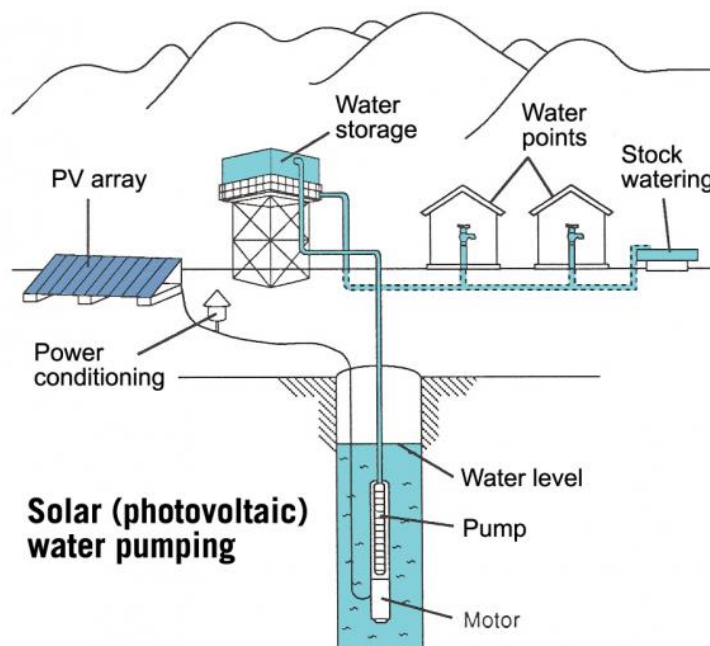
Now watch the segment of the video filmed in Dar es Salaam. How do many people access water in the slums?

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What was the Water Aid project in the slum and how did it affect the residents?

How much does school attendance improve by if clean water schemes are introduced?



A protected hole is drilled 100m down into the earth to reach a water source.

A solar panel made of photovoltaic modules powers an electric motor - which in turn powers an underground water pump. This pump can draw up to 30,000 litres of clean, fresh water, every single day.

All of this fresh water is stored in a water tank. The tank is then connected to water pumps and taps around the village by a system of pipes.

Local villagers are then able to access fresh, clean water without having to travel long distances.

Families now have that most basic need - to be able to drink clean water. They can enjoy a life free from the constant fear of water-borne diseases.

Also, because they no longer have to spend hours searching for water, children have the time to go to school and women can grow vegetables to sell at the local market.

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	<p>Levels marking</p> <p><u>Level 1</u> (1–3 marks) Statements including limited detail which describe methods used to supply water.</p> <p><u>Level 2</u> (4–6 marks) Uses named example. More developed statements which describe methods used to supply water. Note: Do not accept statistics as a L2 for this question, as it does not describe the methods used and so is not a L2 statement. (Note: Max 5 if no named or inappropriate example)</p> <p><u>Level 3</u> (7 marks) Uses named example. Comprehensive and accurate statements, including some place specific reference.</p> <p><u>Content Guide:</u> Methods are likely to include: Reservoirs; Extraction from aquifer; Rivers; Wells; Desalination; Pipes; Tankers; Importing water/buying water; Water treatment plants; etc.</p> <p>Note: Is water supply not saving water</p> <p><u>Place specific reference is likely to consist of:</u> Locational details; Names of places/species within chosen country Specific details of methods</p>	7