

## Video Discussion Questions

Watch the following video links on Saskatchewan's role in feeding a growing world. Answer the questions after each video to think more deeply about food security.

**Introduction Video:** <https://youtu.be/EUjJIUugB7E>

**Video Part 1 :** <https://youtu.be/diBb8GTZ01A>

### Introduction to Food Security

1. The video defines food security as: Access to affordable and nutritious food at all times.

How would you change this definition of food security?

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2. How is life different for people who aren't food secure?

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3. How does it feel to be hungry?

How would it feel to be hungry all the time?

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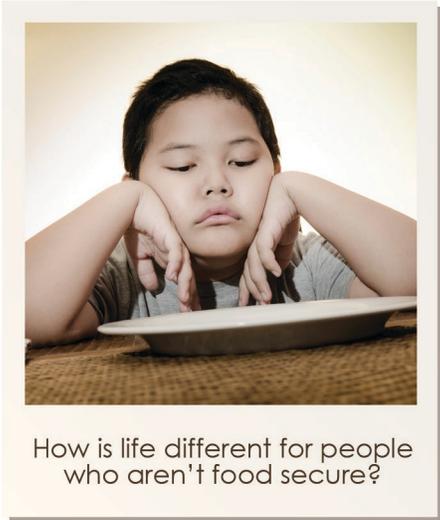
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4. What does malnourishment mean?

Would you recognize a malnourished person if you saw one?



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5. Do you have to be poor to be malnourished?

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6. Where in the world is food security a problem?

Why do you think it is more of a problem in some countries?

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7. How hungry would you have to be to eat food out of a garbage can?

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8. What did you think when you heard about all the food that is wasted?

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9. How do you think food security is related to poverty? To education?

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10. What do you think needs to happen to feed 9 billion people?

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**Video Part 2 :** <https://youtu.be/GDdHe5zCcGc>

### Challenges and Solutions

1. What were some key challenges to food security that you learned about in the video?

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2. What were some ways people in the video had for achieving food security?  
Can you think of any others?

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3. If you lived in West Africa how might your attitudes toward food production be different?

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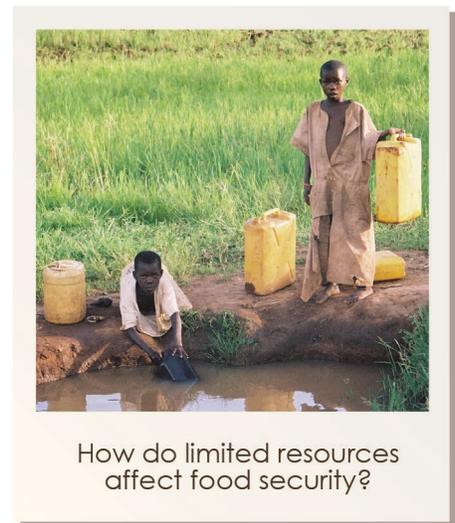
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4. If you had limited resources and could only do one thing would you try to:
- a. Produce more food?
  - b. Reduce the amount of food wasted?
  - c. Reduce the future population explosion?
  - d. Distribute food equally across the world?
  - e. Throw a big party and forget about the hungry people?

Now can you explain why you chose that?

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5. How will we know when the earth has reached its capacity to feed everyone?

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6. What would the world be like if all the forests were cut down for food production?

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7. If you had to choose between cutting down a forest to grow food or going hungry, what would you do?

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**Video Part 3:** <https://youtu.be/tswAUgds3AQ>



**Stewardship and Sustainability on Saskatchewan Farms**

1. Experts say that only about 2% of all people in Canada are farmers. How will we get food if we run out of people who want to farm?

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2. Why do you think a greater percentage of people in developing countries farm? Can you imagine what their farms might be like?

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3. How are food security and climate change related?

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How are food security and climate change related?



4. Why do you think the farmers in the video talked so much about technology?

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5. What are the connections between technology and sustainable agriculture?

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6. Do you think most Saskatchewan farmers are good stewards of the land?

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7. What are the similarities and differences between farmers and traditional First Nations people who lived off the land?

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8. What are you doing today that will affect people in 2050?

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**Video Part 4** : <https://youtu.be/kh8yBVzMU8s>

### Saskatchewan's Agricultural Opportunities

1. Did anything surprise you in this part of the video?

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2. How does the Saskatchewan agriculture opportunities mentioned in this video help achieve global food security?

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3. The United Nations sets aside 1 day each October to raise awareness about hunger and encourage people to join fundraising events. It's called World Food Day.

[http://www.canadianfeedthechildren.ca/ways-to-help/campaigns/world-food-](http://www.canadianfeedthechildren.ca/ways-to-help/campaigns/world-food-party?gclid=CMSmuMug1LoCFe1aMgod3E0ARA)

[party?gclid=CMSmuMug1LoCFe1aMgod3E0ARA](http://www.canadianfeedthechildren.ca/ways-to-help/campaigns/world-food-party?gclid=CMSmuMug1LoCFe1aMgod3E0ARA). How does 1 day a year make a difference?

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4. Which does agriculture need more: farmers and more scientists doing research, OR more politicians making international agreements and trades?

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5. What would happen if all research into food production was stopped?

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6. How does living in Saskatchewan affect the food choices we make?

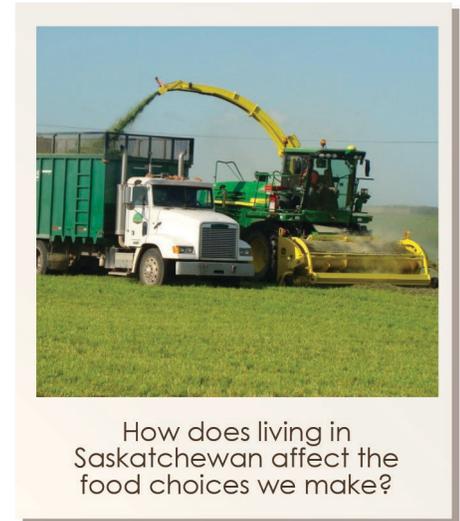
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7. Does agriculture need to change in order to feed the world and if so, how? If not, why do you think so?

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## Key Terms

### Part 1 – Introduction to Food Security

- **Malnutrition** - when a person does not get enough nutrients
- **Hunger** - a painful sensation caused by lack of food
- **Starvation** - the condition of dying from lack of food
- **Famine** - widespread starvation; when many people in the same area at the same time do not have enough food to survive
- **Poverty** - when people don't have, and can't obtain, enough money to buy the necessities of life, such as food
- **Food waste/loss**- edible food that is lost in the field, lost during transportation or storage, lost or wasted during food processing, or is thrown away or wasted by the consumer

### Part 2 - Challenges and Solutions

- **Challenges** - things that stand in the way of achieving goals that can be overcome
- **Distribution** - the way that food is transported from where it is grown or processed to where people need it
- **Crop protection products** – products applied by farmers to protect crops from insects, diseases, and weeds
- **Arable land** - land that can be used to grow crops
- **Yield** - how much produce can come from a plant; it may also refer to how much grain or other produce can come from a hectare (or other measurement) of land
- **Sustainability** – meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future
- **Minimum tillage** - the soil is disturbed as little as possible – usually only at seeding and maybe one other time during the year

- **Drip irrigation** – a system of crop irrigation involving the controlled delivery of water directly to individual plants through a network of tubes or pipes

### **Part 3 - Stewardship and Sustainability on Saskatchewan Farms**

- **Developing nation/country** - countries with less developed industrial sectors, higher rates of poverty and illiteracy, with lower life expectancies
- **Industrialized nation/country** - more affluent countries with well-developed industrial sectors, longer life expectancies, higher literacy rates and generally lower poverty rates
- **Steward/stewardship**-caring for, or looking after, the environment
- **Marginal land** – land that is not suitable for growing crops. Marginal land usually has little or no potential for profit, and often has poor soil or other undesirable characteristics.

### **Part 4 - Saskatchewan's Agricultural Opportunities**

- **Biotechnology** - The practice of manipulating genetic characteristics of living organisms to create more useful agricultural products.
- **Life sciences** - the scientific study of living organisms
- **Export** – Send goods to another country for sale or trade
- **Import** – Bring goods in from another country for sale or trade
- **Food Bank** - An organization devoted to providing free food for those who can't afford to purchase food or can't afford to purchase sufficient food.
- **Philanthropy** - the practice of giving money and time to help make life better for other people