

Quiz on Food Sovereignty

(<http://www.pfsa.be/spip.php?rubrique5>)

1. Among the 6,2 billion inhabitants of this world, how many live from the agricultural sector ?

A : 1,8 B : 2,8 C : 3,2

2. Which percentage of agricultural goods produced in the world is exchanged in the international markets ?

A : 10% B : 30% C : 50% D : 70%

3. From which country does the rice « African elephant » that is sold in West Africa comes ?

A : from Kenya B : from Thailand C : from India D : from United States

4. In the world, the genetically modified soya represents ?

A : 20% of the cultivated soya B : 50% of the cultivated soya
C : 70% of the cultivated soya

5. Why did Japan give in 2005, 6.500 tonnes of American rice to Burkina Faso ?

A : because he was afraid to be intoxicated
B : because he was forced to import rice
C : to exchange it with cotton

6. If all cars and trucks of Belgium would use agrofuels, what is the surface of their fields that they should dedicate to this production ?

A : Half B : All of their fields
C : 4 times the surface of their fields

7. In Brazil, ,what is the percentage of agricultural land owned by big landlords ? NB : they represent only 1% of the population.

A : 27% of agricultural land B : 47% of agricultural land
C : 67% of agricultural land

8. Which country is the biggest agricultural exporter ?

A : Brazil B : United States C : China

9. In the world, how many people suffer from malnutrition?

A : 8,5 millions B : 85 millions C : 850 millions D : 8,5 milliards

10. The golden rice is a genetically modified rice which contains vitamin A in order to reduce the number of blind children due to a lack of this vitamin. How much of this rice should be eaten daily to avoid this disease ?

A : 500gr B : 1kg C : 2kg

11. What is the similarity among 70% of the cultivated genetically modified organisms ?

A : they contain more proteins B : they resist to an herbicide
C : they provide a better yield

12. We estimate that there is on Earth :

A : 5.000 comestible plants B : 50.000 comestible plants
C : 500.000 comestible plants

13. Among the 850 millions people in the world who suffer from malnutrition, how many are farmers ?

A : 150 millions B : 350 millions C : 600 millions

14. "Sorting order" means:

A : select the products coming from abroad B : a method to milk cows
C : select the seeds in the harvest

15. Why does the European Union lets soya in its territory without any taxes since 1992?

A : Because we don't have any in Europe
B : Because anyway we don't need it
C : Under pression from the United States.

16. Why does Europe imports every year 47 millions of tonnes of vegetal proteins (soya) for its livestock ?

A : Because there is no grass in winter B : Because it's cheaper
C : Because soya can't grow in Europe

17. Among the following plants, which is the richest one in proteins ?

A : Lupin B : Soya C : Sun flower D : alfalfa

18. Why do we speak about CFT as a big problem in West Africa ?

A: Because CFT is a dangerous place
B : Because the Common Foreign Tariff is too low
C : Because the Common Foreign Tariff is too high

19. In West Africa, ROPPA is :

A : A network of farmer organizations B : A network of indigenou revolutionaries
C : A quality norm for agricultural goods

20. During the past 20 years, the aid from rich countries to the agriculture of southern states has :

A : increased B : stayed the same C : decreased

21. Which are the 2 major kind of coffee PLANTS ?

A : Robusta B : Moka C : Arabica D : Colombia

22. Between 1996 and 2006, the hunger in the world has :

A : Decreased to half B : Decreased a it C : Increased a bit

24. Among the people living in the countryside and who are hungry, what is the biggest category ? :

A : the small scale farmers B : the landless farmers C : the nomads and fisherfolks

25. Who produces most of the food in the world ?

A : the agro-business B : family farming C : Supermarket companies
D : The World Food Program (WFP)

26. What tool is the most commonly used in the world ?

A : The plough B : The tractor C : The hoe D : The remote control

27. In Walloon (Belgium), the average size of farms is equivalent to :

A : 20 football yards B : 80 football yards C : 200 football yards

28. Today, we could decently feed :

A : 5 billion de people B : 6 billion de people C : 9 billion de people

29. Since Europe imports agricultural goods from southern countries, we can say that each european owns a garden in southern countries of :

A : 100 m2 B : 300 m2 C : 700 m2

30. The world trade of banana is mainly controlled by 3 multinational companies :

A : Chiquita, Del Monte, Dole B : Chiquita, Mc Cain, Dole

C : Chiquita, Del Monte, Danone

31. The biggest farms in Brazil feed 40 millions :

A : Brazilians B : Americans C : European pigs

32. In an industrial farm, a chicken can be sold :

A : 33 days after birth B : 53 days after birth C : 73 days after birth

33. Which country is the biggest agricultural exporter in the world ?

A : Brazil B : The United States C : China

34. What is the first cause of hunger in the world ?

A : Low agricultural incomes B : Droughts C : Cricket invasions D : Wars

35. What is an « oleaginous » ?

A : A protein that strengthens the skin

B : A plan with lots of fats

C : A plant that enriches the soil with azoth

D : A plan which gives seeds

36. The «oil cakes » used to feed livestock are :

A : Bird flour

B : Wastes from vegetal oil

C : A kind of forage

37. In 2000, all the countries committed to decrease of half the number of hungry people. For when did they commit to do it?

A : For 2007

B : For 2015

C : For 2050

D : For 2143

38. In Belgium, a milking cow produces on average :

A : 10 litres a day

B : 30 litres a day

C : 80 litres a day

39. A mastitis is :

A : An old grandma

B : A disease of the udder

C : A parasite of the pork

40. Permaculture is :

A : Cultivate without fallow

B : A pluri-fonctionnal agriculture

C : Cultivate in swamps

D : Cultivate on frozen soils.

41. What is the oldest common policy of the European Union ?

A : The industrial policy B : The monetary policy C : The agricultural policy
D : The custom policy

42. When the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) was settled in 1962, what was the percentage of the budget of the EU dedicated to it ?

A : 25% B : 35% C : 45%

43. When was the CAP created ?

A : 1995 in Copenhagen B : 2000 in New York C : 1957 in Rome

44. When did the last CAP reform happen ?

A : 1992 B : 1999 C : 2003 D : 2008

45. The sum of the national budgets of the member states of the EU dedicated to agriculture are?

A : Inferior to the CAP budget B : Superior to the CAP budget
C : Equal to the CAP budget

46. What's the first cause of mortality in the world ?

A : Tuberculosis B : Hunger C : HIV- Aids D : Diseases related to water

47. Among the 854 million people who suffer from malnutrition, how many benefit from the world food program every year ?

A : 200 millions B : 90 millions C : 10 millions

48. What is the percentage of agrofuels that the European Commission plans to produce for 2020?

A : 5 % of the fuels B : 10 % C : 15 % D : 25 %

49. What is the percentage of exportations from the countries of ACP zone (Asia Caraibs Pacific) toward the UE ?

A : 75% B : 80% C : 95%

50. What plant is used in Brazil to produce bioethanol ?

A : Soya B : Sunflowers C : Corn D : Sugar can

51. What happened to the CAP budget since the EU increased from 15 to 25 and 27 members ?

A : It's increasing B : It didn't change C : It decreased

52. What did the World Bank demand to Mali in 2008 when the world food crisis of 2008 was impacting the country and 40 more ?

A : To get rid of its rice stocks B : To stop rice exportations
C : To forbid eating rice
D : Not to reimburse its debt in order to use the funds for agriculture.

Answers

Answer 1 B. 2,8 billion people live from the agricultural sector in the world. Almost half of the world population relies on agricultural incomes to live.

Answer 2 A. On average, only 10% are exchanges on world markets. For example, 96% of the rice is dedicated to local markets.

Answer 3 B. Thailand is the first world exporter of rice, before Vietnam and the United States. The price of Thai rice is the cheapest in the world, but because of the openness of the borders, this price causes troubles to the 2 billion people who live from rice production.

Answer 4 C. 70% of the soya produced in 2005 was genetically modified. It is mostly produced in 3 countries: the United States, Argentina and Brazil. This soya is used to feed industrial livestock of Europe and the United States.

Answer 5 B. The WTO (World Trade Organization) imposes to each country to import a minimum of 5% of its average national consumption of 1987 for each agricultural product. Japan being self-sufficient in rice, he re-exports as international aid the rice he imports from the USA.

Answer 6 C. It would require 4 times the agricultural surface of. Indeed, if the whole agricultural land of Belgium was dedicated to produce agro fuels, it could only reach the equivalent of 25% of the petrol and diesels burned every year.

Answer 7 B. 47% of agricultural land. It's the most unequal country, as well as the country where the more armoured cars are sold.

Answer 8 A. Brazil

Answer 9 C. More than 850 millions people don't have enough to eat and more than 2 billion suffer from deficiencies in proteins and minerals, which causes many health troubles.

Answer 10 C. The genetically modified rice can't solve the problem. Malnutrition is a problem of poverty. To be able to eat well, you need a decent income.

Answer 11 B. 70 % of the GMOs are produced to resist to a total herbicide, the Roundup. Nevertheless, little by little some weeds become resistant and the quantity of herbicides used has to be increased.

Answer 12 B. 50.000 comestible plants

Answer 13 C. 600 millions. It's mainly peasant families of southern rural areas, landless, resource less and without enough income.

Answer 14 C. "Sorting order" is selecting the harvest to keep the seeds for the coming the year, and as a result freely use the plant capacity to reproduce themselves. This Right is more and more threatened in many European countries, by taxes imposed to farmers who practice this method, as well as by legislations which forbid to sell and exchange selected seeds among farmers.

Answer 15 C. The Blair House Agreement forces Europe to import soya without any taxes, in order to be able to continue protecting a part of its agriculture. The USA asked Europe since many years to open its agriculture to free trade.

Answer 16 B. The Industrial soya produced in the USA, then Brazil and Argentina is cultivated on thousands of hectares by cheap labor. This is why soya is the cheapest protein crops in the world. Constrained by the Blair House Agreement, Europe has unbalanced her agriculture by cultivating cereals instead of protein crops, that she then has to export.

Answer 17 D. Alfalfa has 3 times more proteins than Soya, which is nevertheless imported in Europe to raise the level of proteins for livestock food.

Answer 18 B. Despite the fact that West Africa has a Common Foreign Tariff (CFT) (duty taxes applied to imported products), its rate is too low (around 20%) so it doesn't prevent most of the cheap imported products to invade local markets.

Answer 19 A. The Network of Peasant and producers organizations from West Africa (Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest ([ROPPA](#))). It gathers organizations from 10 countries of West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo,).

Answer 20 C. The OCDE considers that the total aid dedicated to African agriculture has dropped from 6.2 to 2.3 billion dollars between 1980 and 2002. It passed from 20% in 1980 to 12 % of the total public aid.

Answer 21 The 2 principal kinds of coffee plants are Robusta and Arabica

Answer 22 C. Since the world food summit in Rome of 1996, hunger in the world has increased. Each year, more than 4 millions new people become hungry.

Answer 24 A. Half of the hungry people are small scale farmers.

Answer 25 B. Family farming represents the big majority of food production. It produces 80% of the food.

Answer 26 C. There are 26 millions de tractors in the world, and more than one billion people work by hand, mostly with hoe.

Answer 27 B. In Wallonia, the average surface is of 80 football yards. In comparison, in Brazil, some farms reach up to several thousands of football yards, but the majority of them measure 10 football yards.

Answer 28 C. The quantity of food produced could feed 9 billion people. Nevertheless, even if we are only 6.3 billion people on earth actually, 854 millions of us are undernourished. A big part of agricultural production is used to feed livestock in order to answer the over-consumption of meat. Meat consumption has to be reduced in order not to use agricultural land in countries where people are hungry. We urgently need to share wealth, as well as protect and finance family farming to struggle against malnutrition today and feed the 9 billion people who will be there in 2050.

Answer 29 B. European importations of agricultural products represent the size of a garden of 300m² for each European citizen.

Answer 30 A. The banana trade is mostly controled by Chiquita, Del Monte, Dole

Answer 31 C. The 23 million tons of Brazilian Soya imported by Europe are used to feed 40 million pigs, as well as millions of chicken and cows.

Answer 32 A. In 33 days top chrono ! Here is the recipe : put together in a close and small space 4000 chickens. Limit their movements. Heat enough the room. Add high protein food (mostly imported from southern countries). Top it with big quantities of antibiotics to avoid diseases and accelerate the growth. Serve it without looking too much at it!

Answer 33 A. Brazil

Answer 34 A. The majority of hungry people are peasants. They are poor because they are not helped, neither protected. As a consequence, they are not able to produce enough, neither do they have enough incomes from what they sell on markets, where their production is put on competition with cheap imported products.

Among the 854 million people who suffer from malnutrition, only 10% are linked to wars and climate conditions.

Answer 35 B. The oleaginous are plants cultivated specifically for their seeds or fruits rich in fats, of which we extract oil for food, energetic or industrial use.

Answer 36 B. The oil cakes are made from the wastes of oil extraction processes from plants rich in fats. The rape oil cakes produced in Belgium are used as food supplement for livestock.

Answer 37 B. For 2015. The worst of it is that between 1996 and 2006 the number of people suffering from malnutrition increased of 14 millions.

Answer 38 B. 30 litres.

Answer 39 B. A disease of the udder.

Answer 40 B. Permaculture is a mix of practices and thinking aiming at creating a sustainable agricultural production using very few energy.

Answer 41 C. Europe started by economical agreements of coal and steel, but in terms of common policy, it was the CAP which came first. Europe was mainly and truly build with agriculture. This is why the agricultural policy is the far main common policy of the union since its birth and until today.

Answer 42 B. 35% of the budget of the European Economical Community (EEC) were dedicated to agriculture in 1962. This shows – when you look at the figures nowadays(42%)- that agriculture as always absorbed the biggest part of the budget of the union.

Answer 43 C. The common agricultural policy was born in 1957 with the Rome Treaty.

Answer 44 C. The CAP experienced many reforms, among which the main ones were in 1992 and 2003.

1971 : The first reform settles a policy for better agricultural structures.

1984 : This reform organizes a system to manage the offer and production quotas, mainly in the milk sector, as well as a measures to reduce the support for prices.

1988 : This reform aims at setting up a budgetary discipline to control expenses.

1992 : this reform mainly concern the progressive abandon of production aids and introduces an environmental policy.

1999 : this reform continues to reduce the support for prices and develop instead direct aids to farmers.

2003 : This reform goes one step forward by organizing a separation of the aids, which means transforming them into : basic allowance aid, based on historical figures and given to farmers whatever they produce, in order to be conform with WTO indications.

In early 2008 a PAC "health check" was organized to evaluate the policies and anticipate the evolutions for 2013.

Answer 45 B. Superior. Agriculture and food are so important that fortunately each member state invests in it a bigger part of their budget than the EU (42%).

Answer 46 B. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), hunger kills 9 million people a year, which means 25.000 a day.

This figure can be compared to HIV-Aids which kills 4 million people every year. According to the previous special reporter of the United Nations for the right to food (Jean Ziegler), more than 36 million people died in 2006 of hunger or from diseases due to deficiencies in micronutrients.

Answer 47 B. Among the 854 million people who suffer from hunger in the world, 90 million people benefit punctually or regularly from the world food program aid, but if we want to eradicate totally malnutrition and hunger, we would need 100 times the volume of the actual food aid.

Answer 48 B. 10 %. The European commission plans to produce agrofuels in order to replace 10% of the fuel consumption of the EU up to 2020.

Answer 49 C. 95% of agricultural goods exported from the ACP countries are going to Europe.

Answer 50 D. Brazil uses sugar cane to produce bioethanol. In 2006, 40% of oil vehicles already use bioethanol.

Brazil is the first world exporter of ethanol and the second producer behind the United States. He produces the cheapest ethanol in the world (0.22\$/l). He has signed a long term agreement with the USA to supply the american market in ethanol and support ethanol factories setting up by brazilian business men in Central America countries.

Answer 51 C. It decreases.

Answer 52 A. To get rid of its rice stocks.

The World Bank pushed Mali in 2008 to sell a surplus of 100.000 tons of rice instead of keeping it. On the contrary, we need to rebuilt the food stocks which were dismantled in the 80's, to be able to buy harvests at a decent price to the farmers and then, in joining times, to open the stocks to the market at accessible prices.