



Today, worldwide, more people live in...

A cities.

B rural areas.





A - cities.

In 2009, the number of people living in urban areas surpassed the number living in rural areas. In 2016, 54% of the world's population lived in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 66% by 2050. Asia and Africa are the two continents with the greatest urban growth. Achieving the SDG targets will largely depend on our success or failure in building sustainable and inclusive cities.



Which requires more water to produce?

A Apples

B Oranges





A - Apples

It actually is possible to compare apples and oranges, if you look at their water footprint. On average, the production of 1 apple requires 125 litres of water, as compared to 80 litres for an orange. Of course, many other factors such as location, production methods and labour conditions determine how sustainable production is.



How many people still lack access to electricity?

A 1 out of 8

B 1 out of 4





A - 1 out of 8

A little under 1 billion people - or roughly 1 in 8 - still lack access to electricity worldwide. The majority are concentrated in about a dozen countries in Africa and Asia. Without electricity, women and girls have to spend hours fetching water, clinics cannot store vaccines, schoolchildren cannot do homework at night, and entrepreneurs cannot run competitive businesses.



Once a hydropower dam has been built, its impact on the environment is neutral.

A True

B False





B - False

While hydropower is considered renewable energy, dams can have large environmental consequences. The decay of submerged vegetation produces methane, which is one of the most detrimental greenhouse gases. In addition, dams can cause significant damage to river ecosystems. When planned and operated poorly, they can cause the collapse of entire fish stocks, resulting in increased poverty, malnutrition and migration in downstream populations dependent on fish for food and livelihoods.



When was broccoli first introduced to China?

A 1260's

B 1980's



C5



B - 1980's

In Beijing in the early 1980s, often the only vegetable on the menu was cabbage. One of UNDP's first projects in China was to help expand the availability of vegetables in the markets — UNDP not only supported the diversification of domestic vegetable varieties, but also introduced new ones from abroad – like the humble broccoli. This boosted farming revenues and people's nutritional intake.



Where do more African students study abroad?

A The United States

B China





B - China

After France, China is the second most popular destination for African students studying abroad. In 2015, there were nearly 50,000 African students in China, representing a 26-fold increase from the 2,000 students in 2003. By contrast, there are around 40,000 African students in the US and UK each.



How long does a refugee live as a refugee on average?

A 9 years

B 17 years





B - 17 years

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees talks about a protracted refugee situation if a refugee has sought asylum in another country for at least five consecutive years. The average time a refugee lives in such a situation is estimated at 17 years. People in protracted refugee situations face significant problems, as they are often deprived of freedom of movement, access to land, and legal employment.



Poor families, when given cash, are more likely to spend it on...

A education.

B alcohol.





A - education.

Generally, when given cash, poor people tend to spend most of the money to cover their basic needs. In Brazil, for example, in one of the biggest cash transfer programmes in the world, researchers found that poor families invested more in education than in alcohol and other consumables when given extra cash. In a separate global study, it was found that cash transfers resulted in increased school attendance due to the removal of financial barriers. Cash transfers, rather than distributions in kind, are being increasingly used as an effective way of helping the poor.



Who is responsible for achieving the SDGs?

A The UN

B Everyone





B - Everyone

While the UN strives to achieve the SDGs from an administrative capacity as an intergovernmental organization, sustainable development is a global challenge that applies to everyone: governments, businesses, academia, civil society and ordinary citizens. We need everyone to pitch in and do their part if we are to reach our goals by 2030.



In the last 50 years, the world population doubled, and will reach 7.8 billion in 2020. In the next 50 years, how will the world population change?

- A Grow by about a third to 10.6 billion
- B Decline slightly to 7.4 billion





A - Grow by about a third
reaching 10.6 billion

Though the number of children in the world will peak in 2050 and start declining, it is still expected that the overall world population will continue to grow through this century. This is mainly due to the fact that people in the vast majority of countries are living longer, thanks to rising living standards and better health care.



For the same amount of economic output, developing countries require ... natural resources than developed countries.

A more

B less





A - more

Developing countries require 5 times as many natural resources as those utilized by developed countries to produce the same level of economic output. The construction of new infrastructure and outsourcing of material and energy intensive stages of production to developing countries has led to an increase in the domestic material consumption of the developing countries, especially those in the Eastern and South-Eastern Asia region. Since these countries are still in the process of improving their resource efficiency, the amount of natural resources they use to produce the same amount of economic output is more than that of developed countries.



There are more refugees living in...

A high-income countries (Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of over USD 12,235 per year).

B low-income countries (GNI per capita less than USD 1,045 per year).





B - low-income countries
(GNI per capita less than USD
1,045 per year).

In 2017, 5.3 million refugees lived in the 34 low-income countries of the world, whereas 2.9 million lived in the 78 high-income countries. Germany is the only high-income country in the top-ten host countries for refugees (1 million); low-income countries bear a disproportionate burden in hosting refugees, including Uganda (1.4 million) and Ethiopia (0.9 million).



How many lives have been saved thanks to the measles vaccination worldwide since 2000?

A 2.1 million

B 21 million





B - 21 million

Measles is one of the leading causes of death among young children, even though a safe and cost-effective vaccine is available. In 2017, there were 110,000 measles deaths globally. Thanks to the vaccine, measles deaths dropped by 80% worldwide between 2000 and 2017, preventing an estimated 21.1 million deaths. This makes the measles vaccine one of the best buys in public health.



In 2018, the number of new HIV infections in China...

A increased.

B decreased.





A - increased.

Although globally the number of new HIV infections continues to fall, in China there was a 14% surge of new HIV cases in 2018. In fact, since 2000 the number of new infections in East Asia as a whole actually has risen by nearly 20% (approx. 13'000 new infections). Inadequate sex education, low political commitment to people who use drugs, to men who have sex with men, and to sex workers are some of the factors linked with rising HIV infection rates.



What is the percentage of the global population that does not have access to education in a language they speak or understand?

A 5%

B 40%





B - 40%

It is estimated that 40% of the global population does not have access to education in a language they speak or understand. Bilingual education is important especially in ethnically diverse countries and has proven to improve learning and school attendance.



There are more poor people living in...

A rural areas.

B urban areas.





A - rural areas.

As a worldwide average, the poverty rate in rural areas (18.1%) is over 3 times the poverty rate in urban areas (5.5%). This translates into 80% of the world's poor people living in rural areas, and is one of the reasons why targeting development interventions away from cities can have a big impact on poverty reduction worldwide.



Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) people in China are more accepted in their...

A Families.

B Workplaces.





B - Workplaces.

According to a National Survey conducted by UNDP China, Peking University and Beijing LGBT Center on social attitudes towards sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, families have the lowest degree of acceptance for LGBTI groups (8.1%). In contrast, less than 30% chose "complete rejection" by their school teachers, supervisors and colleagues for identifying as LGBTI.



Who is more at risk of living in extreme poverty?

A Children

B Adults





A - Children

Children are almost twice as likely to live in poverty than adults. 19.5% of the world's children (under 18) live in poverty, in contrast to 9.2% of all adults. Investments in children's health, nutrition and education are crucial for productivity and well-being throughout their lifetime.



Two thirds of the Earth is covered by water. What percentage of global water resources does fresh water represent?

A 12.5%

B 2.5%





B - 2.5%

Fresh water represents around 2.5% of worldwide water resources. However, almost all of it is locked up in ice and in the ground. Of all freshwater only a little more than 1.2% is surface water, which serves most of life's needs. Besides being scarce from a global perspective, ground and surface water is unevenly distributed between countries owing to climatic, geographic and geological conditions.



If current trends continue, bleaching of coral will affect all coral in the world reefs by...

A 2050.

B 2150.





A - 2050.

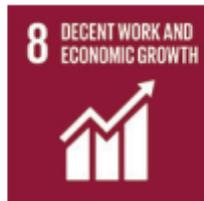
At current rates of warming, it is estimated that all coral reefs will be threatened by severe annual bleaching, caused by climate change, which can lead to the collapse of this precious ecosystem. In addition to warming temperatures; ocean acidification, pollution and unsustainable use threaten coral reefs. 500 million people depend on coral reefs for food and income from fishing, coastal protection, building materials or tourism, while 30 million people are directly dependent on coral reefs for their livelihoods or land base.



In 2000, 246 million children were in child labour. Since then, child labour has...

A increased by one third.

B decreased by one third.





B - decreased by one third.

The global number of children in child labour has declined by one third since 2000, from 246 million to 168 million children. More than half of them, 85 million, are in hazardous work (down from 171 million in 2000).



How many people worldwide rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating?

A 3 billion people
(40% of the global population)

B 1 billion people
(14% of the global population)





A - 3 billion people (40% of the global population)

3 billion people or 40% of the global population still rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating. These traditional fuels are often used in inefficient stoves and contribute to indoor air pollution with severe impacts on health. They generally require a lot of time for their collection, which is often ensured by women and girls, and often contribute to environmental degradation, through, for example, deforestation for charcoal production.



Xiaoli wishes to reduce her personal water footprint. Which strategy would be more successful?

- A To eat pork one time less per week

- B To shower one time less per week





A - To eat pork one time less per week

In China the average person consumes 2,934 litres of water per day, of which only a small proportion is for household needs. The lion's share goes towards food and other consumer products. Pork meat (200g) requires around 1197 litres of virtual water (water used in the production of food and other consumer products) to produce. For household needs – including showering – the average Chinese person uses 28 litres a day.



Between 2010 and 2015,
forest cover in China has...

A increased.

B decreased.





A - increased.

Over the last three decades, forest cover in China has continued to increase, with 338'000 square kilometers of new forest having been created just in the past five years. In order to reach the ambitious target of 23% land covered by woodlands by 2020 (from 21.7% in 2016), 60'000 soldiers and armed police officers have been assigned to plant trees. The efforts towards afforestation are aimed to tackle high levels of air pollution and to sequester CO2 emissions.



More adult men are illiterate than adult women.

A True

B False





B - False

Women make up two-thirds of the total 750 million adults who still remain illiterate. However, the past 25 years have seen improvements in women's literacy rates which are growing faster than men's in all regions. Adult literacy rates are the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.



75% of the world's food is generated from only 12 plant and 5 animal species.

A True

B False





A - True

The diversity of animal and plant species and varieties bred or cultivated has been greatly reduced over recent decades. Since the 1900s, some 75% of plant genetic diversity has been lost as farmers worldwide have left their multiple local varieties and cultivars for genetically uniform, high-yielding varieties. But when a species or the diversity within a species is lost, we also lose genes that could be important for improving crops, promoting their resistance to pests and diseases, or adapting to the effects of climate change.



In 1990, roughly 1.9 billion people lived in extreme poverty, with less than USD 1.25 per day. What is this figure today?

A The number of people living in extreme poverty has remained roughly constant

B The number of people living in extreme poverty has been halved





B - The number of people living in extreme poverty has been halved

The number of people living in extreme poverty worldwide has halved since 1990, bringing the number down from 1.9 billion people to fewer than 800 million in 2015, the target date for the Millennium Development Goals. The world's most populous countries - China and India - are both credited with this success, but still remain home to large populations of people living in extreme poverty.



What proportion of women worldwide have experienced either physical or sexual violence?

A 1 out of 3

B 1 out of 8





A - 1 out of 3

It is estimated that 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual violence at some point in their lives. Physical and sexual violence are usually not committed by a stranger, but rather by a family member, acquaintance or intimate partner. Violence against women varies greatly by location; national studies show that up to 70% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime.



The concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is currently 400 parts per million (ppm). The last time Earth experienced the same concentration was...

A 4 million years ago.

B 40,000 years ago.





A - 4 million years ago.

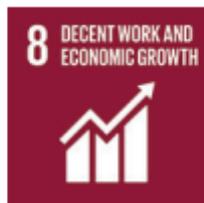
Human activity has profoundly modified Earth's atmosphere and climate. It has been 4 million years since Earth last experienced similar concentrations of CO₂ – the primary greenhouse gas responsible for climate change. At the beginning of the industrial revolution, when fossil fuels started to be used, CO₂ levels were at roughly 280 ppm. This level has continued to increase ever since.



In the Chinese private sector, for the same work, how much less do women earn monthly than men?

A RMB 1,800

B RMB 900





A - RMB 1,800

In 2018, the average monthly salary of Chinese women was RMB 6,497, which is 78.3% of that of men. Position, industry and working years are the first three factors influencing the gender difference of pay, and education can significantly reduce the gender gap.



Worldwide, what is the biggest challenge in education?

A Access

B Quality





B - Quality

Worldwide, the biggest challenge in the field of education is its quality. In the last 20 years, great progress has been made in access to education: in Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, only 52% of children had access to education in 1990, whereas 78% had access in 2012. Much progress, however, remains to be achieved in terms of quality of education, so much so that it is at the centre of Sustainable Development Goal 4.



Which country has the higher average rice yield per hectare?

A China

B Egypt





B - Egypt

China's hybrid rice yield hit a record high in 2017 but Egypt still had a higher yield per hectare at 6.7 tonnes. The rice yield of China was an average of 4.7 tonnes per hectare. In Egypt, agriculture is the leading industry, with 56% of the total population living in rural areas.



A humanitarian crisis can occur in a high-income country.

A True

B False





A - True

Humanitarian crises do not always occur in low-income countries. Natural disasters can provoke a humanitarian crisis in any context, for example in Japan in 2011.



Girls are more likely to drop out of upper secondary school than boys.

A True

B False





B - False

Boys are more likely than girls to drop out of upper secondary education. Only 95 boys for every 100 girls complete this level, with barely any change since 2000. In member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 73% of girls compared with 63% of boys complete upper secondary education on time.



In the last decade, the number of new HIV infections in Sub-Saharan Africa has...

A increased.

B decreased.





B - decreased.

Globally, the number of new HIV infections continues to fall, with Sub-Saharan Africa making the most progress out of all regions in the world. Investments in HIV prevention do pay off; between 2001 and 2012, new infections fell by 40% in the region.



People migrate mostly from the world's poorest countries.

A True

B False





B - False

Especially poor countries such as the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Niger - with particularly low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and Human Development Index - have fewer than 3% of their citizens living abroad. In general, poorer people lack the necessary resources to pay for their move to another country. In comparison: 10% of all Swiss citizens live permanently abroad (2015).



Biodiversity loss has stabilised since 2000.

A True

B False





B - False

Biodiversity loss is a key environmental challenge today. Human activities have triggered the sixth mass extinction event in the Earth's history. The last mass extinction was 65 million years ago, when the dinosaurs disappeared. Mass extinctions are periods in earth's history when abnormally large numbers of species die out simultaneously or within a limited time frame, thus threatening the functioning of the eco-system.



Which is bigger?

- A The number of scientists in Antarctica in the winter
- B The number of giant pandas in the wild





B - The number of giant pandas in the wild

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) announced that pandas have been upgraded from “endangered” to “vulnerable” on the global list of species at risk of extinction, following a population growth of nearly 17% over the past decade. However, there are still only 1,864 left in the wild. The number of scientists in Antarctica in the winter is 1200.



If current trends continue, by 2050, there will be, by weight, more of which of these two in the oceans?

A Fish

B Plastic





B - Plastic

If current trends continue, by 2025, there will be about one tonne of plastic for every three tonnes of fish in the ocean, and by 2050, there will be, by weight, more plastic than fish in the ocean.



In 1960, the average woman, worldwide, had five children. What was the fertility rate in 2014?

A 3.5 children

B 2.5 children





B - 2.5 children

The global fertility rate has greatly decreased since the middle of the 20th century and is currently at slightly above 2 children per woman. For 40% of the global population the figure is below 2 children per woman, thus compensating for the 18% who have more than 3 children per woman.



What kills more people per year?

A HIV/Aids

B Outdoor air pollution





B - Outdoor air pollution

More than 3 million people a year are killed prematurely by outdoor air pollution, more than malaria and HIV/Aids combined. Unless action is taken, the number of deaths will double by 2050. Most air pollution deaths are caused by tiny particles that can be inhaled deep into the lungs. These cause heart attacks and strokes, which account for three-quarters of the 3.3 million annual deaths, with lung cancer and respiratory diseases responsible for the rest.



What percentage of the agricultural labour force in developing countries are women?

A 70%

B 50%





B - 50%

Women comprise up to 50% of the agricultural labour force in developing countries with additional responsibility for reproductive tasks and household/farm leadership. Women are important drivers of change towards more sustainable production systems, and more varied and healthier diets, provided they have equal access to education and health, rural advisory and financial services, productive resources and markets.



Which has the largest installed capacity of renewable energies?

A China

B Europe





A - China

China is the biggest investor in renewable energies globally, in terms of installed capacities. With an installed capacity of 545,206 megawatts (MW). In 2015, China surpassed the whole of Europe (486,693 MW) and has twice the capacity of the United States (214,766 MW)



There are more countries worldwide...

A with freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

B without freedom of expression or freedom of the press.





B - without freedom of expression or freedom of the press.

Across the world, freedom of the press is increasingly under pressure. In the majority of countries, the media is controlled and media professionals are impeded in their work, whether through censorship, control, or violence. Truly free media is an exception worldwide. According to the 2019 World Press Freedom Index by Reporters without Borders, the top ten positions are held by Norway, Finland, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, New Zealand, Jamaica, Belgium and Costa Rica.



Which is bigger?

- A The population of Switzerland

- B The number of daily passengers on Beijing's subway





B - The number of daily passengers on Beijing's subway

The Beijing subway receives 10 million passengers daily, nearly 2 million more than the population of Switzerland (8.49 million). The Beijing subway has 19 lines, 345 stations, and receives 3.66 billion riders annually.



Currently, there is, by weight, more of which of these two in the oceans?

A Plastic

B Fish





B - Fish

Currently, there are still more fish in the ocean, but if trends continue, by 2025 there will be about one tonne of plastic for every three tonnes of fish in the ocean, and by 2050 there will be, by weight, more plastic than fish in the oceans.



Since 2000, the total number of new HIV infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia have...

A increased.

B decreased.





A - increased.

Although globally, the number of new HIV infections continues to fall, since 2000 the number of new infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia has risen by 30% (approx. 40,000 new infections). Low political commitment to people who use drugs, to men who have sex with men, and to sex workers are some of the factors linked with rising HIV infection rates.



Which Asian species is more endangered?

A Chinese Pangolin

B Japanese spiky sea cucumbers





A - Chinese Pangolin

"Chinese Pangolins are listed as "critically endangered" by IUCN, mainly due to poaching for meat and scales. Japanese spiky sea cucumbers are listed as "endangered", also due to exploitation for food. Most sea cucumbers eaten in China today, however, are farmed, and wild catches are nearly non-existent.



In the world, a person is more likely to die of...

A armed conflicts.

B road accidents.





B - road accidents.

Roughly 100,000 people die in armed conflicts, while road traffic injuries claim more than 1.3 million lives each year. Road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death among young people aged between 15 and 29 years. Within that group, men are three times more likely than women to be killed. Road traffic accidents cost governments approximately 3% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP).



Building a water distribution system in a village brings greater benefits to...

A girls.

B boys.





A - girls.

In most countries, women and girls are responsible for household duties such as fetching water, doing the washing, and taking care of sick family members. Girls – as well as women – benefit from significant time saving – more than men and boys – when a clean, reliable water source is built close to their home, thus freeing up time for other activities such as education or employment.



The bottom 50% emitters of the global population (those that emit the least emissions) account for the same level of greenhouse gas emissions as...

A the top 10% of emitters.

B the top 1% of emitters.





B - the top 1% of emitters.

The top 1% emitters are responsible for a greater part of global emissions (14%) than the bottom 50% of emitters (13%). And the top 10% of emitters account for around 45% of global emissions. People in the top 10% category of emitters live on all continents, with around one third in emerging countries.



Which country has a higher life expectancy?

A China

B Costa Rica





B - Costa Rica

According to World Health Organization, the life expectancy (in years) in China is 76.4 years, compared to 79.6 years in Costa Rica. Many factors affect life expectancy: socioeconomic status, including employment, income, education and economic wellbeing; the quality of the health system and the ability of people to access it; health behaviours such as tobacco and excessive alcohol consumption, poor nutrition and lack of exercise; social factors; genetic factors; and environmental factors including overcrowded housing, lack of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation.



In 2017, who used more coal?

A China

B Rest of the world combined





A - China

In 2017, China burned 7.19 gigatonnes of coal, whereas the rest of the world combined burned a total of 2.12 gigatonnes. China's economic growth has been primarily powered by coal, which produces twice the amount of CO₂ as compared to other fossil fuels and also has negative impacts on human health. China's transition towards more renewable sources of energy will make a big difference in the world's fight against climate change.



You do not have access to running water in your home. This is most likely because...

A water is scarce where you live.

B government institutions function poorly where you live.





B - government institutions function poorly where you live.

Statistical analysis shows that populations in water-stressed countries do not have worse access to water than those living in other countries. Other factors determine access to water supply, in particular the extent and efficacy of investment in extending water services to those who are not served. These depend to a great extent on the quality of national and local governance.



On average, in developing countries, which source of income contributes more to the national budget?

- A Official Development Assistance (ODA, aid money from "rich" countries)
- B Tax revenue generated domestically





B - Tax revenue generated domestically

The lion's share of public finance available in developing countries is tax revenue generated domestically: on average, it is 20 times more than ODA. However, large variations exist between countries. This is why, especially in stable developing countries, strengthening national tax systems can help increase national budgets, improve governance, reduce dependence on aid, and ensure long-term development prospects.



Cash transfers to poor households should be avoided because the money is often misused.

A True

B False





B - False

Cash transfers are more effective in most cases than providing in-kind contributions to affected people. Cash transfers have the advantage that they give agency to the people and give them the option to buy what they really need. Furthermore, they boost the local market rather than importing goods from outside. However, the key condition for an effective cash transfer system is a functioning local market, which is not always the case in conflict zones or immediately after natural disasters.



Refugees and internally displaced persons are mostly young men.

A True

B False





B - False

At least 50% of any refugee, internally displaced, or stateless population is women. Those who are heads of households, disabled, elderly, unaccompanied or pregnant are especially vulnerable. Women represent half of the 244 million migrants and half of the 19.6 million refugees in the world. Yet, the needs of women migrants and refugees are often not reflected in policies nor implementation.



Worldwide, there are more ... enrolled in higher education.

A women

B men





A - women

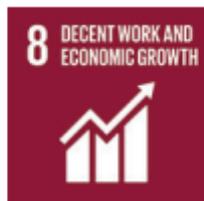
More women than men were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012, and this disparity is growing. Two-thirds of the world's countries now count fewer than 90 men per 100 women in higher education; in Sub-Saharan Africa and South/West Asia, however, the ratio is inversed, with 80 and 90 women per 100 men enrolled in tertiary education, respectively.



In the world, on average,
it is more likely to...

A be forced into slavery.

B die because of homicide.





A - be forced into slavery.

In 2012, intentional homicide took the lives of almost half a million people. 40 times more (21 million) were victims of forced labour. Forced labour denotes situations in which the persons involved are made to work against their free will, coerced by their recruiter or employer, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities.



Worldwide, there are more people who are...

A overweight.

B undernourished.





A - overweight.

Worldwide, there are approximately 821 million people suffering from undernourishment. While hunger has decreased over the last several decades, the number of overweight people has constantly increased to reach 2.2 billion people in 2016, according to the World Health Organization.



On average, how many children does a woman in Bangladesh have? For reference, the global fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman.

A 3.6 children

B 2.1 children





B - 2.1 children

In 1960, the fertility rate in Bangladesh was 6.7 children per woman. In roughly 50 years, this number has been massively reduced to 2.1 children per woman, which is below the world average. This is due, in great part, to better educational and economic opportunities for women, as well as comprehensive family planning programmes, rather than to the simple distribution of contraceptives.



Which factor is more important in determining your health?

A Your health behaviour

B The context in which you live





B - The context in which you live

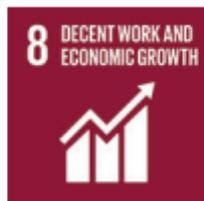
Your health behaviours, along with your genes and biology, together account for about 25% of your health. 75% of your health is determined by social determinants: socio-cultural context, physical environment, and health services.



Who is more affected by forced labour?

A Women and girls

B Men and boys





A - Women and girls

Women and girls are more affected by forced labour than men and boys. A total of 21 million people are victims of forced labour: 55% (11.4 million) are women and girls and 45% (9.5 million) are men and boys. 74% (15.4 million) of victims are above 18 years of age, whereas children under 17 represent 26% of the total (or 5.5 million child victims).



When was iodine deficiency effectively eradicated in China?

A In the year 2000

B Not yet eradicated





A - In the year 2000

In the early 1990s, over 400 million Chinese were estimated to be at risk of Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) and only about 40% of dietary salt was properly iodized. UNDP, along with other organizations such as UNICEF and WHO, established a project in 1993 to assist the Government in adding iodine to salt, which was subsequently sold all over China. As a result of this project, IDD was nearly eliminated in China by 2000.



China has been assisting other countries through south-south cooperation since the...

A 1950's.

B 2000's.





A - 1950's.

In April, 1955, China attended the Bandung conference in Indonesia, and played an important role in setting a political foundation for South-South Cooperation in Asia and Africa.



Which is bigger?

- A The number of rural migrant workers in China

- B The number of Chinese citizens living abroad





A - The number of rural migrant workers in China

Roughly 40 million Chinese citizens live abroad, which is considered as the third largest group of international migrants - or diaspora - in the world (after Germany and Ireland). However, this number pales in comparison to China's internal migrants. 287 million people are considered rural migrant workers in China: people with rural household registration, working and residing in an urban area.



Which continent has more people in forced labour?

A Africa

B Asia-Pacific





B - Asia-Pacific

The Asia-Pacific region accounts for 11.7 million (56%) of the global total, followed by Africa at 3.7 million (18%) and Latin America with 1.8 million victims (9%). Forced labour denotes situations in which the persons involved are made to work against their free will, coerced by their recruiter or employer, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities.



The number of undernourished people decreased in recent years. Which continent has made the greatest progress?

A Asia

B Latin America





B - Latin America

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, important progress in eradicating hunger has been made in recent decades. The number of people in developing countries that were estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger has reduced by 210.8 million (-21%) since the 1990s. Despite overall progress, marked differences across regions persist. Latin America and the Caribbean have made the greatest overall progress in increasing food security, with modest progress in Sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia, which have been afflicted by natural disasters and conflict.



A person is more likely to die...

A before their fifth birthday.

B as a mother giving birth.





A - before their fifth birthday.

The mortality rate of children under five years of age is 39 deaths per 1000 while maternal mortality is 2 deaths per 1000 (2015). Worldwide, for both mother and child mortality, there are large differences between countries. It is 7 times more likely for a child to die in Africa than in Europe; and 85% of maternal deaths are concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.



Which type of energy receives the greatest amount of subsidies worldwide?

A Fossil fuels

B Renewable energy





A - Fossil fuels

Subsidies to fossil fuels amounted to USD 260 billion worldwide in 2016, twice as much as renewables. This greater support encourages the continued use of fossil fuels - the burning of which is the main cause of climate change and is associated with health and environmental costs. Correcting pricing signals and policy frameworks would go a long way towards reducing wasteful consumption and transitioning to more sustainable energy sources.



When fleeing conflict or natural disasters, people are more likely to...

A stay in their country.

B leave their country.





A - stay in their country.

When people are forced to flee their homes, the majority remain in their countries. In 2016, out of 10.3 million newly-displaced people, 3.4 sought protection abroad while 6.9 million fled to safer areas within their own countries. While much attention is given to the plight of refugees, internally displaced persons often have less access to shelter and protection.



The number of countries that have achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education has nearly doubled since 2000.

A True

B False





A - True

The number of countries that achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education from 2000 to 2015 increased from 36 to 62. However, no country in Sub-Saharan Africa had achieved parity at both levels in 2015.



In what year was malaria eliminated in the United States?

A Not yet eliminated

B 1951





B - 1951

Malaria is preventable and treatable, and history shows that it can be eliminated. Less than a century ago, it was prevalent across the world, including Europe and North America. Malaria was eliminated in most of Western Europe by the mid-1930s; the United States achieved elimination of the disease in 1951. In the future, however, climate change may cause the re-emergence of previously-eliminated diseases.



How many people globally are not able to wash their hands at home?

A 10 million

B 3 billion





B - 3 billion

Globally an estimated 3 billion people or 3 out of 5 do not have basic hand washing facilities - soap and running water - at home. In least developed countries less than one in three people can properly wash their hands at home. Good hygiene is an important determinant of health; for example hand washing significantly reduces the incidence of diarrhoea which stunts growth in children and reduces productivity in adults.



What is worth more on a per-weight basis?

A Rhinoceros horn

B Cocaine





A - Rhinoceros horn

At USD 65,000 per kilogram in 2012, rhinoceros horn is worth more per weight unit than cocaine, gold or diamonds. The illegal wildlife trade, valued at USD 15-20 billion per year, not only threatens species and conservation efforts but fuels corruption and insecurity and undermines the rule of law.



Which financial flow to developing countries is bigger?

- A Remittances (money sent "home" to a country by its diaspora)
- B Official Development Assistance (ODA, aid money from "rich" countries)





A - Remittances (money sent "home" to a country by its diaspora)

Estimated at USD 528 billion (2018) remittance flows were over three times larger than ODA to developing countries. Although remittances are private money, it is mainly spent on development relevant issues like health or education. Nonetheless, ODA is still an important source of financing to those countries, as it can target the poorest, who do not have relatives abroad.



Which region has a larger population of undernourished people?

A Sub-Saharan Africa

B Southern Asia





B - Southern Asia

Southern Asia has an estimated 277 million undernourished people as compared to 237 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa. The number of people suffering from hunger globally has been on the rise since 2014, owing to conflicts, climate-induced shocks and economic slowdowns worldwide.



In Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, who cultivates more land?

A Smallholder farmers

B Large agricultural companies





A - Smallholder farmers

In Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, roughly 80% of arable land is cultivated by family-run farms. As such, they play an important role for the food security of their respective regions.



Of the top 10 fastest growing cities (by population) in the world, which continent has more?

A Asia

B Africa





B - Africa

The world's top 10 fastest growing cities are all in Africa. According to projections Zinder, Niger will grow the fastest, with its population increasing by 67.6% by 2025. By 2035, 3 of the 12 most populous mega cities in the world will be African (Cairo, Egypt. Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Lagos, Nigeria). By contrast, only 2 will be in China and India respectively (Shanghai and Beijing in China and Delhi and Mumbai in India).



Global food prices have an impact on child nutrition. Which type of change in food prices will result in more malnourished children, over a one-year period?

A Price volatility: a peak in prices, and return to original level

B Continued price increase: a slow but steady increase in food price





A - Price volatility: a peak in prices, and return to original level

Price volatility has a greater negative impact on child malnutrition, as it gives families less time to find coping strategies (e.g. finding extra paid labour, cultivating more food for personal use, leveraging networks for extra food, etc.), and because even when global prices drop again, prices in local markets do not respond accordingly. For example, in 38 countries studied, the 2008 food price spike – the largest recorded to date – caused 6.1 million children to be underweight, as compared to 1.9 million caused by the largest increase in price from one year to the next.



Which project design is most likely to reduce the prevalence of diarrhoea in a given village?

- A Bring water pipes to each house, even if the water is not safe to drink

- B Build one safe-to-drink water source for the village





A - Bring water pipes to each house, even if the water is not safe to drink

Most diarrhoeal diseases are not waterborne, but transmitted by hands, food and other objects because of poor hygiene practices. This is why ready access to water – which improves hygiene practices – is a bigger factor in improving health than water quality.



Most people have to deal with police and medical services within their lifetime. To which do people pay more bribes?

A Police

B Medical services





A - Police

Public institutions entrusted to protect people suffer the worst levels of bribery. According to Transparency International (2013) an estimated 31% of people interacting with the police paid a bribe compared to 17% interacting with medical services. Even small-scale bribes can weaken trust in government institutions and can push the poor further into precarity.



Over the past 40 years, which type of habitat has seen the greatest losses in biodiversity?

A Tropical forests

B Freshwater habitats





B - Freshwater habitats

Freshwater habitats – made up of rivers, lakes and wetlands – have suffered the greatest biodiversity losses since 1970, with an 81% decline in population abundance. This is in large part due to man-made infrastructure that disrupts the natural flow of rivers, thus impeding the feeding and reproduction of many fish, bird and amphibian species. Tropical forests continue to decline in surface, as they are converted to human use. Since 1970, there has been a decline of 41% in population abundance of tropical forest species.



70% of the world's poor are women.

A True

B False





B - False

You may have heard that 70% of the world's poor are women. This, however, is not true; data shows that the poor are equally divided by gender. This false statistic first emerged around 1995 and continues to be used to this day, despite efforts of researchers and organisations to stop its momentum. However, poverty affects women and men differently depending on age, household composition, location, etc.



What was the proportion of the population covered by a 3G or better network in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2018?

A 60%

B 30%





A - 60%

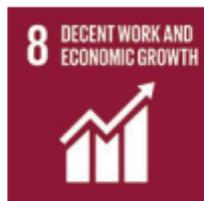
The proportion of the population in LDCs covered by a 3G (or better) network in 2017 was 60%, and 80% had access to a mobile cellular network. This means that LDCs are on track to achieving the target of 97% coverage by 2020. Despite this encouraging trend, the digital divide between rich and poor remains. In LDCs, four in five people do not use the internet, mainly because they lack digital skills. This is why it is important to accompany "hard" digital infrastructure with "soft" components such as affordable access and education.



What percentage of the world's poor people lives in Middle Income Countries (MICs)?

A 53%

B 73%





B - 73%

The world's MICs (defined by the World Bank as having a per capita Gross National Income of USD 1,006 to USD 12,235 in 2018) are home to 73% of the world's population living on less than USD 1.90 a day. At the same time, MICs are home to 70% of the world's population, represent about one third of global Gross Domestic Product and are major engines of global growth.



Which is bigger?

- A The gross domestic product (GDP) of China

- B All goods and services produced by the ocean (valued in monetary terms)





A - The gross domestic product (GDP) of China

The economy of China is still bigger than all goods and services produced by the ocean. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) estimates the annual value of goods and services produced by the ocean at USD 2.5 trillion, ranking it seventh compared to the world's top 10 economies (2015). Two-thirds of this value is being threatened by over-exploitation, misuse and climate change. The ocean's assets are conservatively valued at USD 24 trillion.



In 2015, more people died because of...

A road accidents.

B cancer.





B - cancer.

Each year, about 9.6 million people die from cancer, whereas traffic accidents claim around 1.3 million lives each year. Deaths from both of these causes could be avoided. 30-50% of cancers can be avoided by better lifestyle choices and early screening and treatment. Road accidents can be reduced by better road design and stricter enforcement of traffic laws.



There are more...

A teachers in Higher Education Institutions in China.

B Chinese students enrolled in Higher Education Institutions abroad.





A - teachers in Higher Education Institutions in China.

At 1.67 million, there are more teachers in Chinese Higher Education Institutions, but not by much. In 2017, 1.45 million Chinese students were enrolled in Higher Education Institutions abroad, cementing China's position as the world's largest source country for international students.



How many planets would we need if the global population consumed as much as the average person living in China?

A 1.5 planets

B 2.2 planets





B - 2.2 planets

The ecological footprint concept looks at the amount of natural resources we are consuming and the amount of waste we are producing and which needs to be absorbed by the planet. Globally, we use the capacity of 1.5 Earths to meet the demands we currently make of nature. If everyone in the world consumed as much as the average person living in China we would need 2.2 planets.



Which requires less water to produce?

A Wine

B Beer





B - Beer

Your next drink order may have just been made easier, if your decision criterion is water footprint. On average, wine production requires 3 times more water than beer production. 870 litres of water for 1 litre of wine, which amounts to 109 litres per glass (125ml); as compared to 298 litres of water for 1 litre of beer, which amounts to 74 litres per glass (250ml). The water footprint of a product varies greatly depending on where a product is produced; French and Italian wines require 90 litres per glass, while Spanish wine requires 195 litres per glass.



As in the past, Sub-Saharan Africa still has the highest fertility rate in the world. How many children did the average woman in Sub-Saharan Africa have in 2017? For reference, the global fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman.

A 3.1 children

B 4.8 children





B - 4.8 children

The fertility rate in Sub-Saharan Africa (number of children per woman) has continuously declined since 1980. Then, it was at 6.3 children per woman; compared to 4.8 in 2017.



The amount of water China consumed in 2017 is...

A bigger than Qinghai lake.

B smaller than Qinghai lake.





A - bigger than Qinghai lake.

Based on reports, the annual water consumption in China was 604 billion cubic meter in total. Qinghai lake has around 105 billion cubic meter of water.



By 2050, which will be greater?

A China's rural population

B China's population aged 65 and older





B - China's population aged 65 and older

According to projections, by 2050, there will be around 331 million people aged 65+ in China. The urbanization rate will be above 80% in 2050, which means the rural population, now about 578 million, will decrease by more than half to around 272 million. An aging population poses demographic challenges for China as the future working age population that will be supporting these retirees is decreasing due to the country's one-child policy. By 2050, for every 100 people aged 20-64, there will be 45 people 65 and older.



11 out of 49 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education.

A True

B False





B - False

No country in sub-Saharan Africa has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education. However, the number of countries worldwide that achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education from 2000 to 2015 increased from 36 to 62.



If all of China's yearly production of disposable chopsticks were placed end-to-end, they would go ...

A 8 times around the Sun.

B 8 times around the Earth.





A - 8 times around the Sun.

The appetite for disposable chopsticks translates into a yearly production in China of 80 billion pairs of chopsticks per year. If each individual chopstick was placed end to end, they would span 36.8 million km - or over eight times the circumference of the sun. Reducing disposable waste - including chopsticks - can have a big impact on the environment.



Helen is the CEO of a cosmetics company, and would like to reduce the water footprint of the shampoos they produce. Which strategy would most reduce the footprint of her shampoo?

A To adjust the ingredients of her shampoo

B To save water in the production process of the shampoo and its packaging





A - To adjust the ingredients of her shampoo

A water footprint is determined through 3 components: the blue water footprint (water drawn from surface and underground sources for production), the green water footprint (rainwater used for production), and grey water footprint (quantity of freshwater needed to absorb pollutants from the production and use of the product). Although water is necessary for the production of the shampoo and its packaging, the biggest impact on the environment comes from its grey water footprint: its ingredients flushed into the water. Depending on the shampoo, this impact is up to 10 times higher.



Which amount is bigger?

A The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India

B Costs arising from corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion in developing countries





A - The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India

Although they are smaller than the economy of India, illicit financial flows, including corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion, cost developing countries USD 1.26 trillion per year. This amount of money could lift the 1.4 billion people living on less than USD 1.25 a day above this threshold for at least six years.



Which is bigger?

A The population of China

B The number of people globally who do not have access to waste collection services.





B - The number of people globally who do not have access to waste collection services.

The population of China (2018) is 1.39 billion people, while the number of people globally who do not have access to waste collection services (2019) is 2 billion. To put it into more visual terms, imagine more than your entire country not having waste collection services.



According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every person has the right to...

A fundamental education.

B fundamental education, free of charge.





B - fundamental education free of charge.

Article 26 reads: "Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages." Despite progress made in access to education, the gap between haves and have-nots persists, especially when it comes to quality of education. Persistently low adult literacy rates in the world's Least Developed Countries – especially among minorities, women and the poor – continue to limit their social and economic opportunities.



Literacy rates are higher among....

A youths.

B adults.





A - youths.

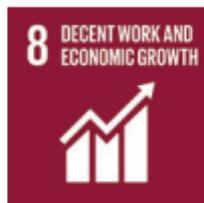
Youth literacy rates are generally higher than adults', reflecting increased access to schooling among younger generations. The global literacy rate for adults (15 years of age and older) was 86 per cent in 2016, compared to 91 per cent for youth (15 to 24 years old). However, many people, although they have learned basic reading and writing skills, are functionally illiterate (they struggle with basic written communications in society and in the workplace).



In which year since 1980, has China's average annual GDP growth been the highest?

A 2007

B 1984





B - 1984

In 1984, China's GDP growth rate peaked at 15.2%. However, the growth rate in 2007 was at 14.2% despite already two decades worth of massive growth. Between 1979 and 2010, the average growth rate was nearly 10%.



In 2018, which country had a larger percentage increase in electric vehicles' (EV) market share?

A China

B Norway





B - Norway

While China has been the world's largest EV market and has had the largest percentage increase in the sales for years, Norway remains the world's most advanced market for electric car sales. EV market share in relation to combustion vehicles in Norway grew by 10% to 491% in 2018, whereas and that of China grew only by 2.2%, from 2.2% to 4.4% of total market share.



Which amount is bigger?

- A Illicit financial outflows from developing countries owing to corruption and trade mispricing
- B Remittances - money sent "home" by migrant workers abroad





A - Illicit financial outflows from developing countries due to corruption and trade mispricing

The amount of illicit financial outflows was more than twice as large as remittances. Supporting countries to improve their governance can go a long way towards increasing domestic resources they have available for public services.



Over half of the world's population lives in cities. How much of the Earth's land surface is occupied by cities?

A Roughly the surface of India

B Roughly the surface of Japan





A - Roughly the surface of India

The world's cities occupy just 3% of the Earth's land, which is roughly the surface of India. However, cities are responsible for 60-80% of global energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions. Of the world's 10 largest cities, 2 of them are in China, with a total population of 45.9 million.



Having women in peace negotiations...

A increases the likelihood of a peace agreement to last.

B decreases the likelihood of a peace agreement to last.





A - increases the likelihood of a peace agreement to last.

Between 1990 and 2017, women constituted only 2 per cent of mediators, 8 per cent of negotiators, and 5 per cent of witnesses and signatories in all major peace process. Women's participation increases the probability of peace agreements lasting at least two years by 20%. It also increases the probability of a peace agreement lasting 15 years by 35%.









1 NO POVERTY







2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING





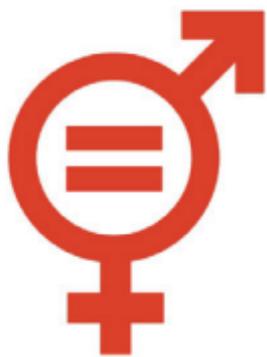
1 NO POVERTY
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5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY







6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY





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8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



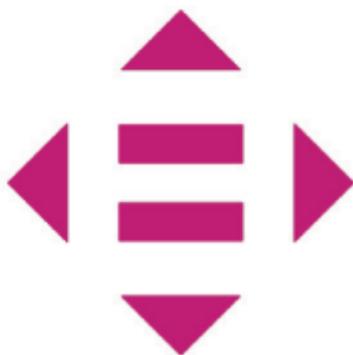
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE







10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





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12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION

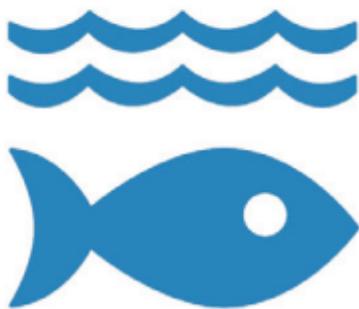




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14 LIFE BELOW
WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND







16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





Super

Geek

The word "Geek" is rendered in a teal, sans-serif font. The two 'e's are replaced by circular icons representing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each icon consists of a ring of 17 colored segments. The left 'e' icon contains the Chinese character "集" (Jí) in the center. The right 'e' icon contains the Chinese character "客" (Kè) in the center. Below the right icon, the text "Sustainable Development Goals" is written in a small, curved font. Two black, stylized, curved lines resembling wings or arms extend from the top of each circular icon.