

Sustainable Development Geek Reference List

No.	Question	Solution	Answer	Source	Links
1	Today, worldwide, more people live in...	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.	UN	http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/population/world-urbanization-prospects-2014.html
2	Which requires more water to produce?	A - Apples	It actually is possible to compare apples and oranges, if you look at their water footprint. On average, one apple requires 125 litres of water to produce, as compared to 80 litres for an orange. Of course, many other factors such as location, production methods and labour conditions determine how sustainable a product is.	Waterfootprint	http://waterfootprint.org/en/resources/interactive-tools/product-gallery/
3	How many people still lack access to electricity?	A - 1 out of 5	1.2 billion people or 1 out of 5 people still lack access to electricity. 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 for children, many schoolchildren cannot do homework at night, and entrepreneurs cannot run competitive businesses.	UN	http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/ http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2?year_high_desc=false
4	Once a hydropower dam has been built, its impact on the environment is neutral.	B - False	While hydropower emits nearly no CO2 emissions, dams 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.	WWF	http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/footprint/water/dams_initiative/

5	Which country's public sector is perceived to be more corrupt?	A - India	The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be, based on expert opinion. According to the CPI 2015, Italy (rank 60) is perceived as less corrupt than India (rank 79).	Transparency International	http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015
6	What proportion of the Swiss population between 16 and 65 years of age are functionally illiterate (people who learned to read and write, but cannot understand a basic text)?	B - 16%	An estimated 800,000 people in Switzerland cannot properly read and understand a basic text, though most have completed compulsory education. A functionally illiterate person has learned basic reading and writing and therefore knows the alphabet, however cannot coherently interrelate words and meaning; they will read a sentence but not understand it.	Bundesamt für Kultur BAK	http://www.bak.admin.ch/kulturschaffen/04250/04253/index.html?lang=de
7	How long does a refugee live as a refugee on average?	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.	UNHCR	http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2014/6/53a42f6d9/resolve-conflicts-face-surge-life-long-refugees-worldwide-warns-unhcr-special.html
8	Poor families, when given cash, are more likely to spend it on...	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. Increasingly, cash transfers, rather than distributions in kind, are used as an effective way of helping the poor.	World Bank	http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/1813-9450-6867

9	Which federal department has a bigger budget?	A - The Federal Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sport	Spending in 2015 for defense, civil protection and sport amounted to CHF 4.85 billion, compared to CHF 3.17 billion for foreign affairs.	Confédération Suisse	http://www.bk.admin.ch/dokumentation/02070/index.html?lang=fr
10	Switzerland is not affected by water scarcity in other countries.	B - False	Through the import of products from abroad, Switzerland also imports a large quantity of "virtual water": water that was used for the production of goods abroad. Each person in Switzerland consumes 3,400 to 3,800 litres of virtual water per day, mainly in the form of meat, cotton and plant-based food. This can cause problems, especially when the exporting country suffers from water scarcity.	BAFU	http://www.bafu.admin.ch/wasser/13390/13397/13412/index.html?lang=de https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/wasser/dossiers/virtuelles-wasser-importe.html
11	Between 1960 and 2000, the number of children in the world grew from 0.3 billion to 1.9 billion. How many children will there be in 2050?	B - The number of children will remain constant	According to UN projections, the number of children under 15 years of age will not grow any further. The reason why the global population will nonetheless grow to 10 billion by 2050 is not due to a high birth rate, but rather to the fact that given a high birth rate in previous decades, there are currently many people of childbearing age.	UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs	http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/p2k0data.asp
12	There are more refugees living in...	B - low-income countries (GNI per capita less than USD 1,045 per year).	In 2015, 3.24 million refugees lived in the 31 low-income countries of the world, whereas 1.94 million lived in the 77 high-income countries. Germany, who out of the high-income countries hosts the greatest number of refugees (315,115), trails behind Ethiopia (736,086), Uganda (477,187), Democratic Republic of the Congo (383,095) and Chad (369,540), from the low-income group.	Worldbank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.REFG?order=wbapi_data_value_2014+wbapi_data_value+wbapi_data_value-last&sort=desc

13	How many lives have been saved thanks to the measles vaccination worldwide since 2000?	B - 17 million	Measles is one of the leading causes of death among young children, even though a safe and cost-effective vaccine is available. In 2014, there were 114,900 measles deaths globally. Thanks to the vaccine, measles deaths dropped by 79% worldwide between 2000 and 2014, preventing an estimated 17.1 million deaths. This makes the measles vaccine one of the best buys in public health.	WHO	http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs286/en/
14	Small-scale farmers produce 50% of food worldwide.	A - True	Roughly 1.8 billion people (25% of the global population) live in small-scale farming households. They produce roughly half of the food needed to feed the world's population. Small-scale farmers are not only the best guarantors for local food security, but also have the greatest potential to increase productivity and safeguard the environment.	DEZA GP Food Security	https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/en/documents/publikationen/Diverses/Flyer-Ernaehrungssicherheit-Globalprogramm-DEZA_EN.pdf
15	What is the percentage of the global population that does not have access to education in a language they speak or understand?	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.	UNESCO	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002437/243713E.pdf
16	What is the proportion of worldwide refugees who flee to a developed country?	A - 14%	86% of all refugees worldwide flee to another developing country. Only a small proportion of refugees reach developed countries in Europe or North America.	UNHRC	http://www.unhcr.org/about-us/key-facts-and-figures.html
17	Which disease caused more deaths in Guinea in 2014?	A - Diarrheal diseases	During the 2014 Ebola outbreak in Guinea, diarrhoeal diseases killed more people than Ebola, even though they are easily treatable. While Ebola was strongly mediated in the West, common, treatable diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea kill many more people every year. This demonstrates the need for better health systems and increased resources to tackle common diseases.	Helleringer 2015	Helleringer, Stephane et al. (2015) "Magnitude of Ebola relative to other causes of death in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea", The Lancet Global Health, Volume 3, Issue 5, e255 - e256
18	How much money does Switzerland spend on development cooperation per citizen per day (2015)?	A - Roughly the cost of a croissant	Switzerland's development cooperation amounts to CHF 0.92 per citizen per day. This represents less than the cost of a croissant.	SDC	https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-61330.html

19	Two thirds of the Earth is covered by water. What percentage of global water resources does fresh water represent?	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.	U.S. Geological Survey	http://water.usgs.gov/edu/earthwherewater.html
20	If current trends continue, coral reefs will disappear by...	A - 2050.	At current rates of warming, it is estimated that coral reefs will disappear worldwide by 2050. 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.	WWF 2015	WWF 2015 Reviving the Ocean Economy https://www.worldwildlife.org/publications/reviving-the-oceans-economy-the-case-for-action-2015 NOAA https://coralreef.noaa.gov/education/coralfacts.html
21	In 2000, 246 million children were in child labour. Since then, child labour has...	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).	ILO	http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang-en/index.htm
22	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)	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.	UN	http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/
23	Which country has the higher homicide rate?	B - Brazil	In 2013, 27 people were killed in Brazil for every 100,000 inhabitants. In the case of the US, the rate was almost seven times lower, at 4 people per 100,000 inhabitants.	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5

24	In what year was malaria eradicated in Europe?	B - 1975	History shows that malaria can be eliminated. Less than a century ago, it was prevalent across the world, including in Europe. The last major outbreak in Europe happened in the Netherlands in 1946 with 2,400 infections, but it was only in 1975 that the World Health Organization declared the last country in Europe malaria-free (Greece).	WHO	http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/30727/2/Facsheet-malaria-elimination.pdf
25	Amir lives in Zurich and wishes to reduce his personal water footprint. Which strategy would be more successful?	A - To eat beef one time less per week	In Switzerland, the average person consumes 4,200 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. A beef steak (250g) requires around 3,900 litres of virtual water (water used in the production of food and other consumer products) to produce. For household needs – including showering – the average Swiss person uses 84 litres per day.	WWF / BAFU	http://waterfootprint.org/media/downloads/WWF-SDC-2012-SwissWaterFootprint.pdf https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/thema-wasser/wasser--daten--indikatoren-und-karten/wasser--indikatoren/indikator-wasser.pt.html/aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuaW5kaWthdG9yZW4uYWRtaW4uY2gvUHVibG91L0FibURldGFpbD9pbmQ9V1MwMDMmbG5nPWRI.html
26	75% of the world's food is generated from only 12 plant and five animal species.	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.	FAO & Bioversity International	http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/y5609e/y5609e02.htm , https://www.bioversityinternational.org/why-agricultural-biodiversity-matters-foundation-of-agriculture/

27	In 1990, roughly 1.9 billion people lived in extreme poverty, with less than USD 1.25 per day. What is this figure today?	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 today (2015).	MDG Report 2015	http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf
28	What proportion of women, worldwide, have experienced either physical or sexual violence?	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.	UN Women	http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures
29	The concentration of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) is currently 400 parts per million (ppm). The last time Earth experienced the same concentration was...	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 CO ₂ – the primary greenhouse gas responsible for climate change. At the beginning of the industrial revolution, when fossil fuels started to be used, CO ₂ levels were at roughly 280 ppm. This level has continued to increase ever since.	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the US	http://www.noaa.gov/south-pole-last-place-on-earth-to-pass-global-warming-milestone

30	Which is bigger?	B - Percentage of Swiss Gross National Income (GNI) earned through the UN and other international institutions established in Switzerland	While Switzerland has committed 0.48% (2016) of its GNI to finance its development and humanitarian activities abroad, Switzerland earns roughly 1% of its GNI from the UN, other international organisations and NGOs headquartered in Switzerland.	Confédération Suisse	https://www.eda.admin.ch/missions/mission-onu-geneve/en/home/geneve-international/faits-et-chiffres.html
31	Worldwide, what is the biggest challenge in education?	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.	UNDP	http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sdoverview/post-2015-development-agenda/goal-4.html
32	How many planets would we need if the global population consumed as much as the average person living in Switzerland?	B - 3.3 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 on nature. If everyone in the world consumed as much as the average person living in Switzerland, we would need 3.3 planets.	Rapport planète vivante 2014, WWF et WWF Suisse	https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/living-planet-report-2014

33	A humanitarian crisis can occur in a high-income country.	A - True	Humanitarian crises do not always occur in low-income countries. Natural disasters can, for example, provoke a humanitarian crisis in any context, for example in Japan in 2011.	UN	http://www.un.org/fr/humanitarian/overview/disaster.shtml
34	Girls are more likely to drop out of upper secondary school.	B - No	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, 73% of girls compared with 63% of boys complete upper secondary education on time.	UNESCO	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002348/234809E.pdf
35	In the last decade, the number of new HIV infections in Sub-Saharan Africa has...	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.	UNAIDS	http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2571_AIDS_by_the_numbers_en_1.pdf
36	People migrate mostly from the world's poorest countries.	B - False	Especially poor countries such as the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Niger - with particularly low GDP per capita and Human Development Index - all 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).	World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/12/18/international-migrants-and-remittances-continue-to-grow-as-people-search-for-better-opportunities-new-report-finds
37	Biodiversity loss has stabilised since 2000.	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 eco-system functioning.	Ceballos et al. 2015	Ceballos et al. 2015. Accelerated modern human-induced species losses: Entering the sixth mass extinction, Science Advances, 1 (5) http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/1/5/e1400253

38	Which country has a larger proportion of women represented in its national parliament?	A - Rwanda	The proportion of women in the Rwandan Parliament (1st chamber) is, at 63.8%, the highest in the world. In Switzerland, on the other hand, the proportion of women is 15% in the Council of States and 33% in the National Council (2017).	International Parliamentary Union	http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
39	If current trends continue, by 2050, there will be, by weight, more of which of these two in the oceans?	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 oceans.	Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2016	Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2016, The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/publications/the-new-plastics-economy-rethinking-the-future-of-plastics
40	In 1960, the average woman, worldwide, had five children. What was the fertility rate in 2014?	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 by far for the 18% who have more than 3 children per woman.	Worldbank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN
41	What kills more people per year?	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.	The Guardian, 2015	http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/sep/16/more-people-die-from-air-pollution-than-malaria-and-hiv-aids-new-study-shows

42	What percentage of the agricultural labour force in developing countries are women?	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.	FAO 2011	http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/am307e/am307e00.pdf
43	Which has the largest installed capacity of renewable energies?	A - China	China is the biggest investor in renewable energies globally, in terms of installed capacities. With an installed capacity of 519,748 megawatts (MW) in 2015, China surpassed the whole of Europe (487,378 MW) and has twice the capacity of the United States (219,343 MW)	IRENA Renewable Capacity Statistics 2016	http://www.irena.org/menu/index.aspx?mnu=Subcat&PrIMenuID=36&CatID=141&SubcatID=1719
44	There are more countries worldwide...	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 2017 World Press Freedom Index by Reporters without Borders, Switzerland is ranked 7th. The top positions are held by the Nordic countries, the Netherlands and Costa Rica.	Amnesty International	https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/3320/2016/en/
45	Which country's public sector is perceived to be more corrupt?	B - Nigeria	The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be, based on expert opinion. According to the CPI 2016, Niger (rank 101) is perceived as less corrupt than Nigeria (rank 136).	Transparency International	https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/ https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016#table

46	Currently, there is, by weight, more of which of these two in the oceans?	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.	Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2016	Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2016, The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/publications/the-new-plastics-economy-rethinking-the-future-of-plastics
47	Since 2000, the number of new HIV infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia has...	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.	UNAIDS	http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2571_AIDS_by_the_numbers_en_1.pdf http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/AIDS_by_the_numbers_2015_en.pdf
48	Which country has the larger proportion of women represented in its national parliament?	A - Senegal	The proportion of women in the Senegalese Parliament (1st chamber) is, at 42.7%. In Switzerland the proportion of women is 15% in the Council of States and 33% in the National Council (2017).	IPU	http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
49	In 2015, more people died because of...	B - road accidents.	Road traffic injuries claim more than 1.2 million lives each year. That's about twice the toll of homicides and armed conflict combined. Road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death among young people aged between 15 and 29 years, and cost governments approximately 3% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	WHO	http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2015/en/
50	Building a water distribution system in a village brings greater benefits to...	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 savings – 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.	UN-Water	http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/gender.shtml

51	The bottom 50% emitters of the global population (those that emit the least emissions) account for the same level of greenhouse gas emissions as...	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.	Chancel and Piketty 2015	http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/files/ChancelPiketty2015.pdf
52	Which amount is bigger?	B - Costs arising from corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion in developing countries	Illicit financial flows, including corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion, cost developing countries USD 1.26 trillion per year, which is equivalent to the economies of Switzerland, South Africa and Belgium combined. 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.	Concord & Aid Watch	http://www.eurodad.org/files/pdf/1544941-global-financial-flows-aid-and-development.pdf
53	Which of the two following countries has the higher measles immunisation coverage among 1-year olds?	B - Belarus	In 2014, measles 1st dose immunisation coverage among 1-year olds in Austria and Belarus amounted to 76% and 99%, respectively.	WHO	http://gamapserver.who.int/glo/interactive_charts/immunization/mcv/atlas.html
54	You do not have access to safe, running water in your home. This is most likely because...	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.	HygieneCentral	http://hygienecentral.org.uk/pdf/Misconceptions.pdf
55	On average, in developing countries, which source of income contributes more to the national budget?	B - Tax revenue generated domestically	The lion's share of public finance available in developing countries is tax revenue generated domestically: on average, 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.	Concord & Aid Watch	http://www.eurodad.org/files/pdf/1544941-global-financial-flows-aid-and-development.pdf

56	Cash transfers to poor households should be avoided because the money is often misused.	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.	FAO 2016	http://www.fao.org/resources/infographics/infographics-details/en/c/452436/
57	Refugees and internally displaced persons are mostly young men.	B - False	At least 50% of displaced people are women and children. This is why gender-sensitive programming and child protection initiatives are important in migration contexts.	UNHCR	http://www.unhcr.org/women.html
58	Worldwide, there are more ... enrolled in higher education.	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 inverted, with 80 and 90 women per 100 men enrolled in tertiary education, respectively.	UNESCO	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002348/234809E.pdf
59	In the world, on average, is it more likely to...	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.	UNODC	http://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/factsheets/TOC12_fs_general_EN_HIRES.pdf
60	Worldwide, there are more people who are...	A - overweight	Worldwide, there are approximately 800 million people suffering from undernourishment. While this number has been decreasing over recent decades, the number of overweight people has constantly increased to reach 1.9 billion people in 2014, according to the World Health Organization.	MDG Report 2015 and WHO	http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs311/en/ and http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf

61	On average, how many children does a woman in Bangladesh have? For reference, the global fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman.	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.	Worldbank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN
62	Which factor is more important in determining your health?	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.	CDC and Tarlov 1999	http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/socialdeterminants/faq.html ; Tarlov, A.R., "Public Policy Frameworks for Improving Population Health", <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1999. 896: p. 281-293.
63	Who is more affected by forced labour?	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).	ILO	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_181953.pdf
64	Which is bigger?	B - All goods and services produced by the ocean (valued in monetary terms)	According to the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), compared to the world's top 10 economies, the ocean would rank seventh globally, behind the United States, China, Japan, Germany, France and the United Kingdom, and ahead of Brazil, Russia and India, with an annual value of goods and services of USD 2.5 trillion. 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.	WWF 2015	https://www.worldwildlife.org/publications/reviving-the-oceans-economy-the-case-for-action-2015#

65	In the Swiss private sector, for the same work, how much less than men do women earn monthly?	A - CHF 678	In Switzerland, the difference in pay between men and women working in the private sector was on average CHF 1,658. 59.1% of this difference could be explained; 40.9% of this difference - or CHF 678 per month - is due to discrimination (2012).	EBG	http://www.ebg.admin.ch/the-men/00008/00072/00594/index.html?lang=de
66	Bilingual education...	A - increases students' performance.	A large part of the global population does not have access to education in a language they speak or understand. This is why bilingual education is important especially in ethnically diverse countries. In Guatemala, students in bilingual schools have higher attendance and promotion rates and lower repetition and dropout rates. Moreover, they have higher scores in all subjects, including the mastery of Spanish.	UNESCO	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002437/243713E.pdf
67	Which continent has more people in forced labour?	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.	ILO	http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/policy-areas/statistics/lang-en/index.htm
68	The number of undernourished people decreased in recent years. Which continent has made the greatest progress?	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.	FAO 2015	http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4646e.pdf

69	A person is more likely to die...	A - before their fifth birthday.	The mortality rate of children under five years of age is 43 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.	Worldbank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT
70	Which type of energy receives the greatest amount of subsidies worldwide?	A - Fossil fuels	Fossil fuels receive at least four times more subsidies than renewable energies. Subsidies to fossil fuels amounted to USD 493 billion worldwide in 2014, according to the International Energy Agency's latest estimates. This greater support encourages the continued use of fossil fuels - the burning of which represents the main cause of climate change and is associated with health and environmental costs.	IEA 2013	http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/resources/energysubsidies/
71	When fleeing conflict or natural disasters, people are more likely to...	A - stay in their country.	Out of the approximately 65 million people worldwide who were forced to flee their homes, 22 million travelled to another country as refugees, 40 million are internally displaced, and 3 million are asylum seekers. While much attention is given to the plight of refugees, internally displaced persons often have less access to shelter and protection.	UNHCR	http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2016/
72	The number of countries that have achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education has nearly doubled since 2000.	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 by 2015.	UNESCO	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002348/234809E.pdf
73	In what year was malaria eliminated in the United States?	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, climate change may cause the re-emergence of previously-eliminated diseases.	Gates Foundation	http://www.gatesfoundation.org/What-We-Do/Global-Health/Malaria

74	Which country has the higher adolescent fertility rate (births per 1000 women aged 15-19)?	B - Vietnam	In 2014, the adolescent fertility rate in Vietnam was 39 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, as compared to 21 births per 1,000 women in the United States. Globally, the adolescence fertility rate reduced from 87 to 44 births per 1,000 women since 1990. However, in some countries, including Vietnam, this indicator is on the rise again. In Vietnam, as in the US, income inequality, as well as poor access to health services, information on reproductive health, and educational opportunities are the main factors that contribute to teenage pregnancy.	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT?year_high_desc=true , http://www.google.ch/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&ved=0ahUKEwiK2_j6-ZLVAhULbxQKHUO0DnMQFghbMAk&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mdpi.com%2F2075-4698%2F6%2F2%2F17%2Fpdf&usq=AFQjCNHGZHRGfTz2Hf9voo2OwerEiYWRg
75	What is worth more on a per-weight basis?	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.	Biggs et al. 2013	Biggs et al. 2013 Legal Trade of Africa's Rhino Horns, Science, 339 (6123): 1038-1039 http://science.sciencemag.org/content/339/6123/1038.full
76	Which financial flow to developing countries is bigger?	A - Remittances	In 2015, remittance flows were 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.	World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/04/13/remittances-to-developing-countries-edge-up-slightly-in-2015
77	Basic education applies to...	B - all age groups.	Basic education is to meet the "basic learning needs" of any person – child, youth or adult. This includes literacy, oral expression, numeracy and problem solving as well as the basic learning content required by human beings to be able to survive, to develop their full capacities, to live and work in dignity, to participate fully in development, to improve the quality of their lives, to make informed decisions, and to continue learning.	UNESCO	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/imagages/0012/001275/127583e.pdf

78	In Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, who cultivates more land?	A - Smallhold 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.	DEZA GP Food Security	https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/de/documents/themes/landwirtschaft-ernaehrungssicherheit/Flyer-Ernaehrungssicherheit_DE.pdf
79	Burkina Faso and Chad have a similar Gross Domestic Product and population. Which country receives more Official Development Assistance (ODA) (2014)?	A - Burkina Faso	Although both countries have a similar-sized economy and populations, Burkina Faso receives nearly three times as much ODA as Chad does. This phenomenon of "aid darlings" and "aid orphans" is in part due to the lack of coordination between donor countries, as well as to geopolitical priorities in donor countries. The international community has made efforts to increase aid effectiveness, but much work still remains.	OECD DAC	http://www2.compareyourcountry.org/aid-statistics?cr=oeed&lg=en https://www.bk.admin.ch/dokumentation/02070/index.html?lang=fr
80	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 sharp 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.	HygieneCentral	http://hygienecentral.org.uk/pdf/Misconceptions.pdf
81	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	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.	HygieneCentral	http://hygienecentral.org.uk/pdf/Misconceptions.pdf

82	Most people have to deal with police and medical services within their lifetime. To which do people pay more bribes?	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.	Transparency International	http://www.transparency.org/gcb2013/report/ https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016#table
83	Over the past 40 years, which type of habitat has seen the greatest losses in biodiversity?	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.	WWF 2014 Living Planet Report	https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/living-planet-report-2014#
84	Worldwide, there are more women living in poverty than men.	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". The false statistic first emerged around 1995 and continues to be used to this day, despite efforts of researchers and organisations to stop its momentum.	Politifact / World Bank	http://www.politifact.com/punditfact/article/2014/jul/03/mee-t-zombie-stat-just-wont-die/ http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPREMNET/Resources/EP125.pdf
85	What was the proportion of the population covered by a mobile cellular network in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2015?	A - 64%	The proportion of the population in LDCs covered by a mobile cellular network in 2015 was 64%, whereas worldwide, this number was 97%. An estimated 450 million people living in rural areas still live out of reach of a mobile signal. These numbers underline the growing digital divide between rich and poor.	MDG Report 2015	http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf
86	What percentage of the world's poor people lives in Middle Income Countries (MICs)?	B - 73%	The world's MICs (defined by the World Bank as having a per capita Gross National Income of USD 1,026 to USD 12,475) are home to 73% of the world's population living on less than USD 1.90 a day. At the same time, MICs represent about one third of global Gross Domestic Product and are major engines of global growth.	World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mic

87	Which country has the larger proportion of women represented in its national parliament?	A - Bolivia	The proportion of women in the Bolivian Parliament (1st chamber) is, at 53.1%, the second-highest in the world (2016); the Tanzanian Parliament (1st chamber) is at 36.6% (2016). In Switzerland the proportion of women is 15% in the Council of States and 33% in the National Council (2017).	IPU	http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
88	In 2015, more people died because of...	B - cancer.	Each year, about 8.2 million people die from cancer, an estimated 13% of all deaths worldwide. Road traffic accidents claim more than 1.2 million lives each year.	WHO	http://www.who.int/cancer/en/ http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2015/en/
89	Which country's public sector is perceived to be more corrupt?	B - Japan	The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be, based on expert opinion. According to the CPI 2016, Switzerland (rank 5) is perceived as less corrupt than Japan (rank 20).	Transparency International	https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/ https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016#table
90	Today, there are more Swiss citizens who...	A - emigrate from Switzerland to another country.	It is not only people from poor countries who migrate: Switzerland, in fact, is a net emigration country. In 2016, 30,000 Swiss citizens left the country for greener pastures abroad, as compared to 24,000 people who moved to Switzerland from abroad. Switzerland has a long history of emigration, and its diaspora – 774,923 citizens in 2016 – represents roughly 10% of the Swiss population. If the diaspora was a canton, it would be the third largest in population.	Office fédérale de la statistique, Organization of Swiss Abroad	https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/fr/home/statistiques/population/migration-integration/migration-internationale.html http://aso.ch/en/information/statistics
91	Which requires less water to produce?	B - Beer	Your next drink order may have just been made easier, if your decision criterion is water footprint. On average, wine production requires three times more water than beer production. 870 litres of water for one litre of wine, which amounts to 109 litres per glass (125ml); as compared to 298 litres of water for one 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.	Which requires more water to produce?	http://waterfootprint.org/en/resources/interactive-tools/product-gallery/

92	As in the past, Sub-Saharan Africa still has the highest fertility rate in the world. How many children did the average woman have in 2015? For reference, the global fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman.	B - 4.9 children	The fertility rate in Sub-Saharan Africa (number of children per woman) has continuously declined since 1980. Then, it was at 6.8 children per woman; now (2015), it is at 4.9	Worldbank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN/countries/1W-BD-CH-ZG?display=graph http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/between-1960-and-2012-world-average-fertility-rate-halved-25-births-woman
93	In developing countries, on average, women's agricultural yields are...	B - lower than those of men.	Although women and men contribute equally to the agricultural workforce, women have less access to land and means of production. This is why their yields are typically 20% to 30% lower than those of men. Improving women's access to means of production could reduce hunger in developing countries by 17%.	DEZA GP Food Security	https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/de/documents/theme/landwirtschaft-ernaehrungssicherheit/Flyer-Ernaehrungssicherheit_DE.pdf
94	Which country has the highest homicide rate (2013)?	B - Honduras	In 2013, Honduras was the country with the highest homicide rate in the world. That year, 84 people were killed for every 100,000 inhabitants. In the case of Mexico, the rate was 19 people per 100,000 inhabitants. Insecurity hinders development, as citizens cannot freely participate in educational, economic and social activities.	Worldbank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5?order=wbapi_data_value_2013+wbapi_data_value+wbapi_data_value-last&sort=desc
95	11 out of 49 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education.	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.	UNESCO	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002348/234809E.pdf
96	Switzerland and the Netherlands have similar-sized economies. Which country gave more Official Development Assistance (in absolute terms) in 2015?	A - The Netherlands	The Netherlands gave USD 5.81 billion in 2015 compared to Switzerland's USD 3.54 billion.	OECD DAC	http://www2.compareyourcountry.org/aid-statistics?cr=oeacd&lg=en#

97	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	A water footprint is determined through three 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.	Quantis/ WWF / SDC	Quantis (2016): Product Environmental Footprint Supporting Study in the EF Shadow Pilot Phase (Case Studies of 2 Shampoos). WWF und DEZA (2012): <u>https://www.eda.admin.ch/da/de/deza/de/documents/publikationen/Diverses/209748-wasser-fussabdruck-schweiz_DE.pdf</u>
98	Which amount is bigger?	A - The economy 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.	Transparency UK and Government of India	http://www.transparency.org.uk/corruption/corruption-statistics/ http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/gdp
99	Which country's citizens spend the larger share of their income on food?	B - Egypt	Developing countries consume much less food than Western nations, particularly in times of crisis. However, despite a lower caloric intake, people in developing countries spend, on average, more than 50% of their income on food. 14 of the 20 lowest-consumption countries are located in Africa, with Angola spending the most at 80%.	Washington State University; ONE Partners	http://wsm.wsu.edu/researcher/wsmaug11_billions.pdf https://www.one.org/us/2011/11/25/why-the-worlds-poorest-spend-the-most-on-food/
100	According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every person has the right to...	B - basic 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.	OHCHR	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/frn.pdf

101	Which country, proportional to Gross National Income (GNI), gave more aid in 2015?	A - The United Kingdom	The United Kingdom increased its aid budget to 0.7% of GNI in recent years, meeting the target set by the UN. Switzerland spent 0.52% of its GNI on international cooperation in 2015.	OECD DAC	http://www2.compareyourcountry.org/aid-statistics?cr=oeed&lg=en
102	Where is the biggest refugee camp in the world?	A - Kenya	The Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya is the biggest refugee camp in the world with approximately 400,000 refugees living there, mostly from Somalia. The Zaatari camp in Jordan is home to around 80,000 refugees.	UNHCR	http://www.unhcr.org/news/makingdifference/2012/2/4f439dbb9/dadaab-worlds-biggest-refugee-camp-20-years-old.html
103	The proportion of women in the Swiss Parliament (National Council and Council of States) is...	A - greater than the global average.	In 2017, the proportion of women in the National Council and Council of States was 29.3%, and thus larger than the global average of 23.5%. There are however 35 countries with higher proportions of women represented in parliament, including Rwanda, Bolivia and Cuba.	International Parliamentary Union	http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
104	Which amount is bigger?	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.	Concord & Aid Watch	http://www.eurodad.org/files/pdf/1544941-global-financial-flows-aid-and-development.pdf
105	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	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.	UN	http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/
106	Having women in peace negotiations...	A - increases the likelihood of a peace agreement to last.	From 1992 to 2011 only 9% of negotiators at peace talks were women. 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%.	UN Women	http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures