sustainable development geek

Age: 12 +
Time: 30–90'
Players: 2–19
Today, worldwide, more people live in...

A cities.

B rural areas.
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
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.
How many people still lack access to electricity?

A 1 out of 5

B 1 out of 2
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.
Once a hydropower dam has been built, its impact on the environment is neutral.

A  True

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.
Which country’s public sector is perceived to be more corrupt?

A  India

B  Italy
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).
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)?

A 2%

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

A 9 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. Increasingly, cash transfers, rather than distributions in kind, are used as an effective way of helping the poor.
Which Swiss federal department has a bigger budget?

A. The Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport

B. The Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
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.
Switzerland is not affected by water scarcity in other countries.

A  True

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.
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?

A further growth in numbers, reaching 2.3 billion children.

The number of children will remain constant.

A

B
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.
There are more refugees living in...

**A** high-income countries (Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of over USD 12,736 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 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.
How many lives have been saved thanks to the measles vaccination worldwide since 2000?

A 1.7 million

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.
Small-scale farmers produce 50% of food worldwide.

A True

B False
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.
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%
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.
What is the proportion of worldwide refugees who flee to a developed country?

A 14%

B 61%
86% of all refugees worldwide flee to another developing country. Only a small proportion of refugees reach developed countries in Europe or North America.
Which disease caused more deaths in Guinea in 2014?

A Diarrhoeal diseases

B Ebola
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 mediatised 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.
How much money does Switzerland spend on development cooperation per citizen per day (2015)?

A  Roughly the cost of a croissant

B  Roughly the cost of a packet of cigarettes
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.
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%
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, coral reefs will disappear by...

A 2050.

B 2150.
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.
In 2000, 246 million children were in child labour. Since then, child labour has...

A increased 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.
Which country has the higher homicide rate?

A  United States of America

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.
In what year was malaria eradicated in Europe?

A 1875

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).
Amir lives in Zurich and wishes to reduce his personal water footprint. Which strategy would be more successful?

A To eat beef one time fewer per week

B To shower one time fewer per week
A - To eat beef one time fewer 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.
75% of the world’s food is generated from only 12 plant and five animal species.

A True

B False
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
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).
What proportion of women, worldwide, have experienced either physical or sexual violence?

A 1 out of 3

B 1 out of 8
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 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.
Which is bigger?

A Percentage of Swiss Gross National Income (GNI) spent on development cooperation

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.
Worldwide, what is the biggest challenge in education?

A  Access

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

A 1.5 planets

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

A True  
B False
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.
Girls are more likely to drop out of upper secondary school.

A  Yes

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

A increased.

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
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).
Biodiversity loss has stabilised since 2000.

A  True

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 ecosystem functioning.
Which country has a larger proportion of women represented in its national parliament?

A  Rwanda

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

A  Fish

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

A 3.5 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 by far for the 18% who have more than 3 children per woman.
What kills more people per year?

A  Malaria

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%
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.
Who has the larger installed capacity of renewable energies?

A  China

B  Europe
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).
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 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.
Which country’s public sector is perceived to be more corrupt?

A Niger

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

A  Plastic

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 number of new HIV infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia has...

A increased.

B decreased.
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 country has the larger proportion of women represented in its national parliament?

A  Senegal

B  Switzerland
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).
In 2015, more people died because of...

A armed conflicts.

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

A girls.

B boys.
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.
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 amount is bigger?

A. The economy of Switzerland

B. Costs arising from corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion in developing countries
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.
Which of the two following countries has the higher measles immunisation coverage among 1-year olds?

Austria

Belarus
In 2014, measles 1st dose immunisation coverage among 1-year olds in Austria and Belarus amounted to 76% and 99%, respectively.
You do not have access to safe, 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
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.
Cash transfers to poor households should be avoided because the money is often misused.

A True

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

A women

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

A be forced into slavery.

B die because of homicide.
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.
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.
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
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
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).
Which is bigger?

A  The economy of Brazil

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

A  CHF 678

B  CHF 196
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).
Bilingual education...

A increases students’ performance.

B decreases 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.
Which continent has more people in forced labour?

A  Africa

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

A  Fossil fuels

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

A stay in their country.

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

A True

B False
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.
In what year was malaria eliminated in the United States?

A  Not yet eliminated

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.
Which country has the higher adolescent fertility rate (births per 1000 women aged 15-19)?

A United States of America

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.
What is worth more on a per-weight basis?

A  Rhinoceros horn

B  Cocaine
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)
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.
Basic education applies to...

A  children under 16.

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

A Smallholder farmers

B Large agricultural companies
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.
Burkina Faso and Chad have a similar Gross Domestic Product and population. Which country receives more Official Development Assistance (ODA) (2014)?

A  Burkina Faso

B  Chad
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.
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

B Continued price increase: a slow but steady increase in food price
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.
Which project design is more 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
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
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.
Worldwide, there are more women living in poverty than men.

A  True

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.
What was the proportion of the population covered by a mobile cellular network in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2015?

A 64%

B 37%
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.
What percentage of the world’s poor people lives in Middle Income Countries (MICs)?

A  53%

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.
Which country has the larger proportion of women represented in its national parliament?

A  Bolivia

B  Tanzania
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).
In 2015, more people died because of...

A road accidents.

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.
Which country’s public sector is perceived to be more corrupt?

A  Switzerland

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).
Today, there are more Swiss citizens who...

A emigrate from Switzerland to another country.

B immigrate to Switzerland from another country.
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 citizens 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.
Which requires less water to produce?

A Wine

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.
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.

A 3.1 children

B 4.9 children
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.
In developing countries, on average, women’s agricultural yields are...

A. higher than those of men.

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%. 
Which country has the higher homicide rate (2013)?

A  Mexico

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

A True

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.
Switzerland and the Netherlands have similar-sized economies. Which country gave more Official Development Assistance (in absolute terms) in 2015?

A  The Netherlands

B  Switzerland
The Netherlands gave USD 5.81 billion in 2015 compared to Switzerland’s USD 3.54 billion.
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 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.
A The economy of India

B Costs arising from corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion in developing countries
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 country’s citizens spend the larger share of their income on food?

A  Greece

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

A basic education.

B basic education, free of charge.
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.
Which country, proportional to Gross National Income (GNI), gave more aid in 2015?

A  The United Kingdom

B  Switzerland
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.
Where is the biggest refugee camp in the world?

A Kenya

B Jordan
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.
The proportion of women in the Swiss Parliament (National Council and Council of States) is...

A greater than the global average.

B smaller 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.
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 Germany
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.
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.

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%.
NO
POVERTY
2
ZERO HUNGER
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
QUALITY EDUCATION
5 
GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Decent work and economic growth
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 Life on Land
16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Sustainable Development Geek is a game designed to get people talking about serious topics in a fun way. It is grounded in the belief that successful development requires questioning, discussing, and improving our ideas, rather than finding the "right" answer.

Sustainable Development Geek was inspired by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that officially came into force on January 1, 2016. The SDGs apply to all countries of the world, and aim to end poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change by 2030.

We hope this game will challenge assumptions, provoke lively discussions, and open new perspectives. Enjoy and geek on!

Spread the geekiness!
If you wish to help us with further development, or have any other feedback, we look forward to hearing from you. You can also order more copies and find additional resources, including PDF versions, a reference list, and your very own geek glasses at www.eda.admin.ch/sdgeek

GETTING STARTED
There are many ways to play this game, some of which are described in this manual, with additional ideas available online (www.eda.admin.ch/sdgeek).

This game contains…

Question Cards (106)

Play cards
› SDG Cards (17)
› A and B Cards (2)
› Super Geek card (1)
THE GREAT DEBATE

For those who believe that the best way to tackle an issue is to talk it out.
5–10 players, 30–60 minutes

Materials

› Question cards
› A+B cards
› SDG cards
› Paper and pen for recording points (can be substituted by tokens)
› Timer (set to 30 seconds)

Set up

The players sit in a circle.

Appoint one player as “banker” (records the points), one as “timekeeper” (keeps track of time) and one as “reader” (reads questions from stack of shuffled question cards). These players also participate in the game.

Select, from the play cards, the A and B cards, and as many SDG cards (doesn’t matter which ones) necessary so that the total number of play cards matches the number of players. For example, if 5 people are playing, select the A, B and 3 SDG cards making a total of 5 play cards. Lay the play cards, face down, in the middle of the circle and mix them up.

How to play

The game is played in several rounds; the winner is the first person to reach 17 points. (Alternatively, you can play until you run out of cards, time, or patience.)

Each round starts with all players picking up a play card, revealing their draw to the group, and placing it in front of them. Those who drew A and B will be the “debaters”, and will defend their respective answers, A or B (see question card). Those who drew an SDG card, will be the deciders and “vote” for the correct answer in the end.

The reader picks the first question card from the stack; s/he reads the question, and two possible answers (A or B) to the players. As the reader is also participating in the round, s/he cannot look at the answer.

After the question is read, debater A has 30 seconds to defend their position, followed by debater B, also for 30 seconds; the timekeeper notifies the debater when their time is up. Debaters can use any arguments they like. The goal here is to sway as many deciders to their side as possible.

After both arguments have been heard, deciders simultaneously place their SDG cards next to the answer they think is correct – A or B.

Now, the reader flips the question card over, and reads the correct answer.

Scoring

DEBATEERS - Get one point for each SDG card they were able to “earn”; they get no points for being correct.

DECIDERS - Get one point for choosing the correct answer, and zero points for the wrong answer.

+ SUPER GEEK

Throw in the Super Geek card to add an element of surprise and mischief.

To introduce this variation, switch out one play card with the Super Geek card, face-down on the table. All players draw cards and whoever picks the Super Geek card displays it on the table in front of them until they decide to play it.

Replace the play card into the game, and start playing again normally as described above: All players (including the Super Geek) draw a card in the middle of the circle and reveal it to the other players.

The Super Geek now has the power to “switch” roles with another player whenever s/he wants to, so long as that player has not yet started speaking their arguments. This means that if the Super Geek has an SDG card, but would rather take on a debater role for that question, s/he can use the Super Geek card to “trade places” with debater A or B before they have spoken their respective arguments. The Super Geek may steal debater B’s place even after debater A has spoken their arguments, as long as debater B has not yet started speaking). The person with the Super Geek card can also use this card when they themselves are the debater, but would like to switch sides (A <-> B) or roles (A<-> decider).

The Super Geek card gets transferred to the person who was forced to give up their role, and may be used from the next turn onward. (i.e. the Super Geek card cannot be used more than once per round).

Spread the geekiness!
**+ REWARD THE DEBATER**
If you expect a group with significant prior knowledge on the subject, and/or you would like to particularly reward good debating, you can adjust the scoring as follows.

After both A and B have debated, the deciders FIRST place their SDG cards next to the answer they think was better argued. Points are tallied accordingly for debaters (i.e. debaters get one point for each SDG card they were able to earn)

Then, deciders place their SDG card next to the answer they think is correct. Points are tallied accordingly for deciders (i.e. deciders get one point for a correct answer, zero points for incorrect).

**+ REBUTTAL**
In this variation, debaters are allowed a short rebuttal. This means that after debater A and B present their arguments for 30 seconds each, they rebut each other’s arguments for 10 seconds each, first player A, then B.

**+ CONSULTANTS**
This variation allows for a debater to “hire” another player as a consultant to argue in their place.

A debater may hire a consultant after the question is asked, but before the debates begin. The debater agrees with their consultant on a price: for example, 2 points before the debate, or split the final points earned 50-50, or 1 point before the debate, and 1 point if the debater earns a minimum of 3 points this round, etc.

Players vote and receive points according to their original role. So if debater A hired a consultant to argue in their place, all points “earned” go to debater A; the consultant maintains their role as decider and votes accordingly.
ACHIEVE THEM ALL 🌍
For risk-takers who want to change the world. 2–4 players, 60 minutes

Materials
› Question cards
› SDG cards
› Paper and pen for recording points

Set up
Lay out the 17 SDG cards in a circle between the players. The question cards are mixed and left in a stack.

How to play
This game is played until the group has achieved all 17 SDGs. The winner is the player who achieved the most SDGs.

Each turn, there is a reader and a responder; these roles rotate with each turn.

The turn starts with the reader reading the first question in the questions stack. The responder answers. If s/he is incorrect, the question card is placed on the “discard” pile and the next turn starts.

If s/he is correct, s/he may choose to either continue answering questions, or to stop. The responder must make this choice BEFORE the next question is asked. S/he may however be told which SDG(s) the next question relates to.

At the point at which the responder chooses to stop, s/he may take home all of the question cards s/he answered correctly. However, the responder answers a question incorrectly, all cards earned in that turn are lost to the discard pile and a new turn starts.

With the cards s/he took home that round, the responder “achieves” the corresponding SDGs by placing the question card on the outside of the respective SDG card. If the question card has 2 SDG icons, s/he may choose 1 SDG to achieve; this may not be changed subsequently.

If an SDG has already been achieved, it may not be achieved again. Instead, the corresponding question cards are kept by the player and may be used to buy a question at a later turn.

At the start of their turn, the responder may choose to exchange 3 correctly answered question cards for the possibility to answer a question on a desired SDG topic. When this happens, the three question cards are paid to the “discard” pile, and the reader, starting from the top of the question cards stack, looks for the first question marked with the desired SDG. The reader asks the question, and the game continues as usual. You may buy as many questions as you can afford per turn.

At the end of each turn, record the number of SDGs achieved for that player. Then rotate roles and start a new turn.

Players play until all 17 SDGs have been achieved. At that point, the player who was able to achieve the greatest number of SDGs wins.

+ DIFFERENT EXCHANGE RATES
If you notice that there is a big difference in knowledge between players (e.g. development expert playing with development novices), you can adjust the exchange rate for buying a question: for example, 2 question cards for novices, 4 for experts.

+ SUPER GEEK
Lay out the A, B and Super Geek cards alongside the other SDG cards in the circle.

To achieve the A or B cards, players must answer 3 cards correctly in a row. To achieve the Super Geek, players must answer 5 cards correctly in a row. Mark the achievement of the A, B or Super Geek with any question card of your choice; the other cards earned may be used as normal, to achieve SDGs or to buy a question later.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY 🌍

Where consensus leads to a better world. **10–70 people, 45 minutes minimum** (or “continuously” where people drop in and out)

**Materials**
- Question cards (for smaller groups) or presentation on computer and projector
- A stock of chocolates (or other small giveaway; roughly 15 per player)
- “Misconceptions pot”: a transparent pot/vase
- A few special prizes for the debate round
- Small tables (standing tables work well)
- 2 cups (paper cups work well), with “A” and “B” marked on them.
- Timer and horn/bell/gong for signaling time (optional)

**Animators**
1 Presenter – responsible for presenting the questions and answers
1–6 Stewards – responsible for running the logistics of the game. If not available, provide a stock of chocolates at each table and rely on the honor system for distribution of chocolates.

**Set up**
The presenter is responsible for presenting the questions and answers to the audience, and may use a projector to display the questions.

The stewards are responsible for running the logistics of the game. They manage the stock of chocolates and assist participants with the game.

The players sit or stand around tables in small groups.

On each table there are two cups marked with the option “A” or “B”.

**How to play**
At the start of each round, stewards distribute one chocolate to each player. The presenter then picks a question and reads it aloud or displays it on the projector.

The players around each table discuss the question. They must reach a consensus on one answer and put all of their chocolates into the corresponding cup: A or B.

It is up to the presenter to decide whether s/he wants to set a time limit for the discussion of the questions. S/he may also use a horn/gong/bell for signaling time.

Once all the groups agreed on their answers, the presenter reads aloud or displays the correct answer. The players who chose the right answer can keep the chocolate. The players who chose the wrong answer have to put their chocolate into the misconception pot (stewards can assist with this).

**+ DEBATE ROUND**
To bring more dynamics into the game, every now and then the presenter can announce a debate round.

Before the question of the debate round is revealed, two volunteers are selected to represent A or B. The presenter then reads aloud or displays the question. Each debater has 30 seconds to defend their position to the audience. The other players are free to vote for the one they prefer by placing their chocolate in the corresponding cup. Stewards collect and tally the chocolates.

The debater who earns the most votes wins the round. For this round, the presenter may present the volunteer with the most votes (does not have to be the correct answer) with a prize.

**+ SCORING**
There is no scoring necessary for this format, especially if it is played during an event where participants drop in and out. In a more structured event setting, you could make the tables play against each other – 1 point for each correct answer in a normal round and 3 points if their “delegate” wins the debate round.
FACILITATION

Sustainable Development Geek can be used for facilitation or group events.

Warm up
At the start of a workshop, break the participants into smaller, 2–4 person teams and encourage them to reach a consensus on a common answer before flipping the card over to find out the real answer. Encourage teams to share their previous experiences, preconceptions, or reactions to the question.

Energizer
Before the session, pick a few questions that are relevant to your topic (each card is marked with up to two SDGs they relate to); or let chance pick for you.

When the energy level drops, designate one side of the room as “A”, the other as “B” and ask participants to line up, one in front of the other, along the partition.

Read the question and ask participants to walk to the side they think is correct (A or B). You can stimulate a discussion by asking someone from each side to defend their answer before reading the correct response.

Ice Breaker
Leave the cards scattered around at the coffee break or cocktail reception to get participants talking with each other about sustainable development.

For more ideas on events and educational settings: www.eda.admin.ch/sdgeek.

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