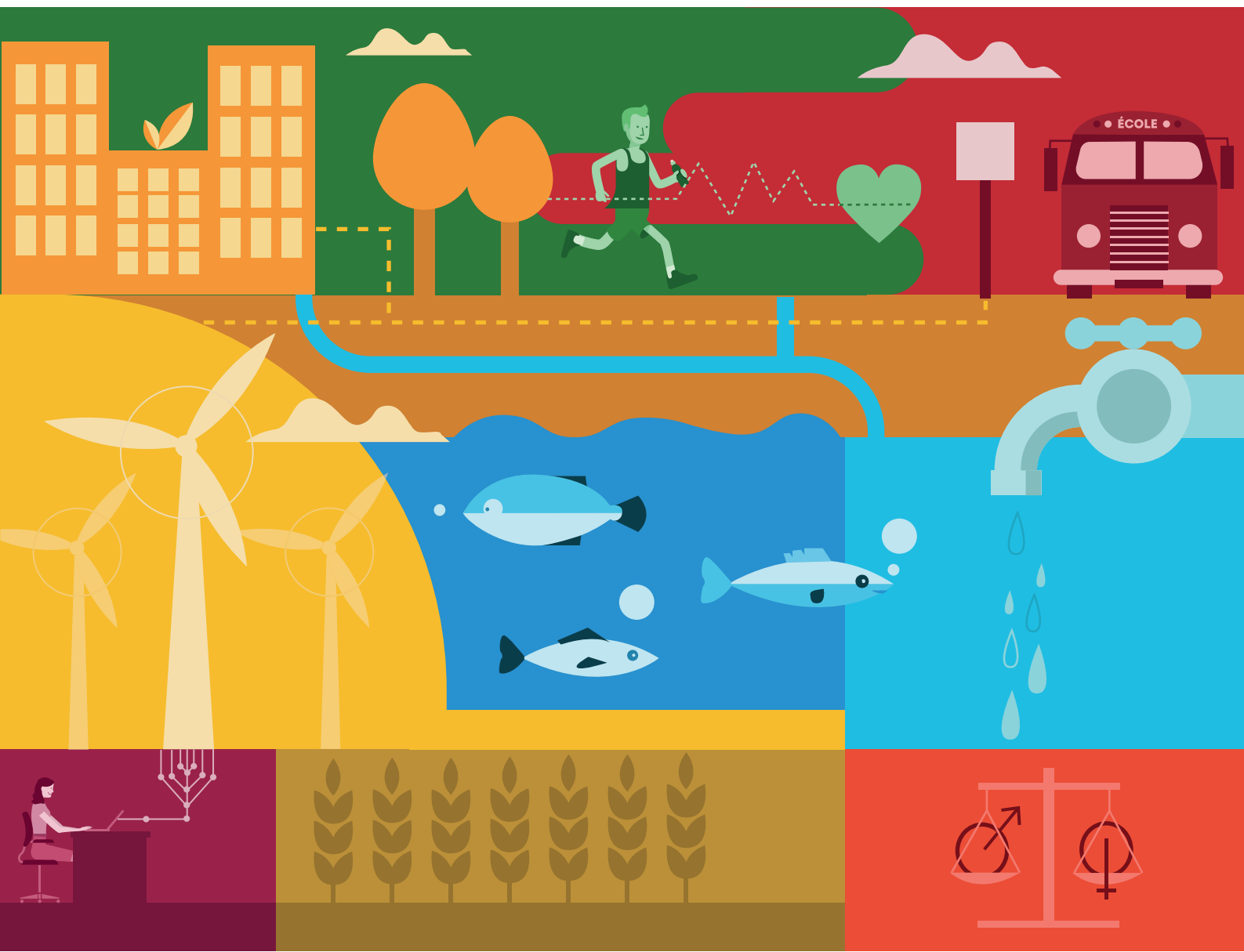


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# BETTER UNDERSTANDING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Climate, health, education, biodiversity...  
170 Q&A for all ages, to put your  
knowledge of sustainable  
development to the test.





## FOREWORD

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# WHY THIS QUIZ?

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The Agence Française de Développement is the key player in France's development policy. Public and solidarity-based, it supports projects that will concretely improve the daily lives of people in developing and emerging countries. In France, it raises public awareness of sustainable development issues and encourages international solidarity.

In 2015, the member countries of the United Nations agreed 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These new goals apply to everyone and so all countries are working between now and 2030 to put an end to all forms of poverty, to combat inequalities and to address climate change, ensuring that no-one is left behind.

This quiz is a fun and educational way of discovering more about each of these goals and their aims. In keeping with our mission to provide an education on sustainable development in schools, this quiz can be used to consider many of the topics covered in the school curriculum.

There are 10 questions for each SDG. This quiz is for young and old alike, and is suitable for anyone aged 9 and over.

**1**

## END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Poverty is more than just a lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. It results in hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, discrimination and social exclusion as well as a lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth needs to be shared to create sustainable jobs and promote equality.

### 1 - THE WORLD BANK INTERNATIONAL THRESHOLD FOR EXTREME POVERTY IS:

- A 1.25 dollars a day
- B 1.90 dollars a day
- C 5 dollars a day

### 2 - 4 IN 10 PEOPLE WERE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 1990. HOW MANY PEOPLE NOW LIVE BELOW THIS THRESHOLD?

- A 1 in 10
- B 3 in 10
- C 5 in 10

### 3 - MOST PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY LIVE IN:

- A Latin America
- B South Asia
- C Sub-Saharan Africa
- D Eastern Europe

### 4 - HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD ARE HOMELESS OR LIVE IN INADEQUATE HOUSING?

- A 1 in 7 000
- B 1 in 70
- C 1 in 7

### 5 - HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION?

- A 10 million (or 1.9% of the European population)
- B 50 million (or 9.8% of the European population)
- C 119 million (or 23.7% of the European population)

### 6 - WHO OR WHAT IS THE LARGEST GLOBAL EMPLOYER?

- A The textile industry
- B Family agriculture
- C The mobile phone industry

### 7 - DURING A NATURAL DISASTER, WHOSE WELL-BEING SUFFERS THE MOST?

- A The rich
- B The poor
- C The middle-class

### 8 - 82% OF THE WEALTH CREATED WORLDWIDE IN 2017 BENEFITED THE RICHEST 1%. WHAT ABOUT THE POOREST 50%?

- A They got nothing
- B They shared 5% of the wealth created
- C They shared 10% of the wealth created

### 9 - BETWEEN 1975 AND 2004, OF 1,556 NEW MEDICATIONS CREATED, HOW MANY WERE INTENDED TO TREAT ILLNESSES ONLY FOUND IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

- A 21
- B 156
- C 345

### 10 - HOW CAN ACCESS TO INFORMATION HELP PEOPLE ESCAPE POVERTY?

- A It encourages economic growth and development
- B It enables us to obtain accessible and user-friendly content
- C It facilitates exchanges and communication
- D All the above

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## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - THE WORLD BANK INTERNATIONAL THRESHOLD FOR EXTREME POVERTY IS:

**B** 1.90 dollars a day

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If a person earns less than this then their standard of living is unsustainable and they are considered to be "extremely poor". Set in 2005 at 1.25 dollars a day, this threshold was raised in 2015 to 1.90 dollars to take increases in the cost of living into account.

### 2 - 4 IN 10 PEOPLE WERE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 1990. HOW MANY PEOPLE NOW LIVE BELOW THIS THRESHOLD?

**A** 1 in 10

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10.7% of the world's population currently lives on less than 1.90 dollars a day, as opposed to 42.2% 30 years ago, or around 800 million people. (population of Europe = 750 million people)

### 3 - MOST PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY LIVE IN:

**C** Sub-Saharan Africa

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Three regions are home to most of the world's extreme poverty: Latin America 5.6%, South Asia 13.5% and Sub-Saharan Africa 35.2%.

### 4 - HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD ARE HOMELESS OR LIVE IN INADEQUATE HOUSING?

**C** 1 in 7

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Or almost one billion people around the world. 30% of the population in developing countries lives in informal, dilapidated housing or shanty towns (without water, electricity, heating, etc.). The number of homeless people in Western Europe has reached a 50-year high with levels unheard of since the end of the Second World War.

### 5 - HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION?

**C** 119 million (or 23.7% of the European population)

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The poverty level of 1.90 dollars a day is not relevant to the European Union and so poverty is calculated on the basis of median income. Households living on less than 60% of the median income are considered poor. In 2015, in the European Union, 118.8 million people were living in households considered to be suffering from poverty or social exclusion.

### 6 - WHO OR WHAT IS THE LARGEST GLOBAL EMPLOYER?

**B** Family agriculture

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Family agriculture employs 40% of the world's active population, mostly in countries of the South, and accounts for 2.6 billion people producing 70% of the world's food. Family agriculture is defined particularly as farming that involves family members and the produce of which is consumed at least in part by the family itself.

### 7 - DURING A NATURAL DISASTER, WHOSE WELL-BEING SUFFERS THE MOST?

**B** The poor

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While the poorest suffer few material losses, they are heavily affected by losses to their well-being. In fact, they have more difficulty in recovering and sometimes have to sacrifice their health or their education to survive. Moreover, living in poor housing, in high flood risk areas or in shanty towns, they are disproportionately exposed to "smaller" but more frequent disasters. 26 million people drop below the extreme poverty threshold each year due to natural disasters.

### 8 - 82% OF THE WEALTH CREATED WORLDWIDE IN 2017 BENEFITED THE RICHEST 1%. WHAT ABOUT THE POOREST 50%?

**A** They got nothing

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In 12 months, the wealth of the richest 1% has increased by 762 billion dollars, or more than seven times the amount that would put an end to extreme poverty in the world. According to Oxfam, 62 people own as much as the poorest 50% of the world's population; this figure was 388 five years ago. This illustrates the spectacular increase in inequality in the world.

### 9 - BETWEEN 1975 AND 2004, OF 1,556 NEW MEDICATIONS CREATED, HOW MANY WERE INTENDED TO TREAT ILLNESSES ONLY FOUND IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

**A** 21

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Very little pharmaceutical research is being undertaken to develop medications aimed at treating diseases not existing in high-income countries. Between 1975 and 2004, only 21 of the 1,556 new medications, or 1.3%, came under this category.

### 10 - HOW CAN ACCESS TO INFORMATION HELP PEOPLE ESCAPE POVERTY?

**D** All the above

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The spectacular increase in Internet access and mobile phones in developing countries has widely facilitated exchanges and communications, making useful information easily accessible. Through investment in communications and production infrastructure (raw materials to produce phones, batteries, etc.), this contributes to economic growth, development and poverty reduction.



## ZERO HUNGER

We need to rethink how we grow, share and consume our food. It is possible for agriculture, forestry and fisheries to provide nutritional food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting rural development and protecting the environment.

Currently, however, our soil, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity are being rapidly degraded. Climate change is placing increasing pressure on the resources we depend on and exacerbating the risk of natural disasters such as drought or flooding.

### 1 - HOW MANY OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE ARE HUNGRY?

- A 1 in 3
- B 1 in 10
- C 1 in 20

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? THE NUMBER OF HUNGRY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD HAS FALLEN SINCE 1990:

- A True
- B False

### 3 - OF THE 815 MILLION PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HUNGER, HALF ARE:

- A Women
- B Peasant farmers
- C People on a diet

### 4 - DO WE PRODUCE ENOUGH FOOD TO FEED THE WHOLE WORLD?

- A No, we need to produce more
- B Yes, but it is unequally distributed and not everyone has access
- C That depends on the year

### 5 - TO FEED THE WORLD IN 2050, FOOD PRODUCTION WILL NEED TO INCREASE BY:

- A 20%
- B 40%
- C 70%

### 6 - HAS THE PRICE OF FOOD INCREASED SINCE THE 2000s?

- A No, it has fallen
- B Yes, it has nearly doubled
- C It is unchanged

### 7 - HOW MUCH FOOD IS WASTED IN THE WORLD (PER SECOND)?

- A 41 kg
- B 410 kg
- C 41 tonnes

### 8 - WHAT IS FOOD INSECURITY?

- A When you suffer or are at risk of suffering from hunger
- B When you do not eat your five fruit and vegetables a day
- C When you risk your life to find food

### 9 - WHEN IS THE MOST CRITICAL AND DANGEROUS PERIOD FOR CHILD MALNUTRITION?

- A Between -9 months (conception) and 24 months
- B Between 2 and 4 years
- C Between 4 and 8 years

### 10 - FAMILY AGRICULTURE EMPLOYS:

- A 15% of the world's active population
- B 42% of the world's active population
- C 70% of the world's active population

## DID YOU KNOW?

### 1 - HOW MANY OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE ARE HUNGRY?

**B** 1 in 10

815 million people suffer from hunger, or 11% of the world's population. The vast majority of hungry people live in developing countries.

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? THE NUMBER OF HUNGRY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD HAS FALLEN SINCE 1990:

**A** True

11% of the world's population currently has insufficient food, as opposed to 23.3% at the start of the 1990s. Emerging countries such as China and India have made enormous progress in feeding their populations over this period. However, natural disasters and war have meant that 38 million more people were going hungry in 2016 than in 2015.

### 3 - OF THE 815 MILLION PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HUNGER, HALF ARE:

**B** Peasant farmers

Nearly half of those suffering from hunger in the world live in small farming communities, surviving on small plots of land. They are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters such as drought or flooding.

### 4 - DO WE PRODUCE ENOUGH FOOD TO FEED THE WHOLE WORLD?

**B** Yes, but it is unequally distributed and not everyone has access

There is sufficient land, soil and water to feed the whole world but, while some lack food, a significant share of global food production is lost or wasted and the price of food means that not everyone has access.

### 5 - TO FEED THE WORLD IN 2050, FOOD PRODUCTION WILL NEED TO INCREASE BY:

**C** 70%

By 2050, the world population will have reached 9.1 billion, or 34% more than today. Most of this growth will take place in developing countries. In order to feed an ever increasing, ever more urban and ever richer population, food production will need to increase by 70%.

### 6 - HAS THE PRICE OF FOOD INCREASED SINCE THE 2000s?

**B** Yes, it has nearly doubled

In 2000, the index measuring the variation in food prices was 91.1; by 2017 it had increased to 174.6. Some examples of price changes:

- Sugar: 120 euros/tonne in January 2000 and 420 euros/tonne in January 2017
- Wheat: 104 euros/tonne in January 2000 and 144 euros/tonne in January 2017
- Beef: 1,910 euros/tonne in January 2000 and 3,680 euros/tonne in January 2017

### 7 - HOW MUCH FOOD IS WASTED IN THE WORLD (PER SECOND)?

**C** 41 tonnes

Food wastage in the world is estimated at 1.3 billion tonnes a year, being 41 tonnes a second. In all, around a third of total food production intended for human consumption is wasted.

### 8 - WHAT IS FOOD INSECURITY?

**A** When you suffer or are at risk of suffering from hunger

Food security is guaranteed when all people have economic, social and physical access to sufficient and safe food that meets their nutritional needs and food preferences, enabling them to lead an active and healthy life.

### 9 - WHEN IS THE MOST CRITICAL AND DANGEROUS PERIOD FOR CHILD MALNUTRITION?

**A** Between -9 months (conception) and 24 months

The first two years of life are critical in preventing child malnutrition, which causes irreversible damage. Malnutrition among young children reduces physical and mental development during childhood. For example, delayed growth affects almost 147 million pre-school children in developing countries.

### 10 - FAMILY AGRICULTURE EMPLOYS:

**B** 42% of the world's active population

Breakdown of active population by sector: Agriculture 42%, Industry 21%, Services 37%  
Breakdown of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by sector: Agriculture 4%, Industry 32%, Services 64%

3



## GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Significant progress has been achieved in improving life expectancy and reducing certain major causes of mother-and-child mortality. Notable progress has been made in improving access to clean drinking water and sanitation, reducing malaria, TB, polio and HIV/AIDS, but far more needs to be done to eradicate a whole range of diseases and deal with numerous different persistent or new health issues.

### 1 - WHAT IS AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE WORLD?

- A 51 years
- B 61 years
- C 71 years

### 2 - WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO PARTICIPATE IN SPORT EVERY DAY?

- A It reduces the risk of chronic and cardiovascular diseases
- B It helps everyone to be in good physical shape
- C It improves sleep and reduces stress and anxiety
- D All the above

### 3 - HOW MUCH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY DOES A CHILD AGED 5 TO 17 NEED EACH DAY?

- A 30 minutes
- B 1 hour
- C 2 hours

### 4 - WHAT CONTINENT SUFFERS FROM 90% OF MALARIA CASES?

- A Asia
- B Africa
- C Latin America

### 5 - WHAT IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF MORTALITY IN THE WORLD?

- A An unhealthy environment
- B Shark attacks
- C Road traffic accidents

### 6 - WHAT IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF CHILD MORTALITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

- A War
- B Malnutrition
- C Infectious diseases

### 7 - OVERALL, IS CLIMATE CHANGE LIKELY TO HAVE A NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE IMPACT ON HEALTH?

- A Positive: climate change will enable cold areas to become more liveable, and wet areas to become drier.
- B Negative: in most countries, climate change will negatively influence air and water quality, the amount of food and safety of housing.

### 8 - WHO ARE MOST EXPOSED TO HEALTH RISKS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE? THOSE WHO LIVE:

- A In small developing island states
- B In coastal regions
- C In megacities
- D In mountainous regions
- E In polar areas
- F All the above

### 9 - TRUE OR FALSE? OBESITY NOW KILLS THREE TIMES MORE PEOPLE THAN MALNUTRITION.

- A True
- B False

### 10 - JAPAN AND SIERRA LEONE ARE TWO EXTREMES OF WHICH WELL-BEING INDICATOR?

- A Unemployment rate: 3.1% in Japan and 60% in Sierra Leone
- B Literacy rate: 99% in Japan and 42% in Sierra Leone
- C Life expectancy: 84 years in Japan and 50 years in Sierra Leone, a 34-year difference.

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## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - WHAT IS AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE WORLD?

**C** 71 years

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This does, however, vary according to your place of birth. New-born babies in 29 countries, all high-income, now have an average life expectancy of at least 80 years, while in 22 other countries, all in Sub-Saharan Africa, it is under 60.

### 2 - WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO PARTICIPATE IN SPORT EVERY DAY?

**D** All the above

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The benefits of physical and sports activities on health have long been known and confirmed by all modern epidemiological studies!

### 3 - HOW MUCH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY DOES A CHILD AGED 5 TO 17 NEED EACH DAY?

**B** 1 hour

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To improve cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular form and bone density, and to reduce the risk of non-transmissible diseases, it is recommended that children aged 5 to 17 participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate to sustained intensity physical activity every day.

### 4 - WHAT CONTINENT SUFFERS FROM 90% OF MALARIA CASES?

**B** Africa

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Malaria is a potentially fatal but avoidable disease that can be cured. It is caused by parasites transmitted to humans through the bite of infected female mosquitoes.

### 5 - WHAT IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF MORTALITY IN THE WORLD?

**A** An unhealthy environment

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12.6 million people died in 2012 due to living or working in an unhealthy environment - this was nearly a quarter of all deaths around the world. Environmental risk factors such as air, water and soil pollution, exposure to chemical substances, climate change or ultraviolet radiation, are contributory factors in more than 100 diseases or injuries.

### 6 - WHAT IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF CHILD MORTALITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

**B** Malnutrition

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56% of deaths among pre-school children in developing countries are the result of the underlying effects of malnutrition on an illness.

### 7 - OVERALL, IS CLIMATE CHANGE LIKELY TO HAVE A NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE IMPACT ON HEALTH?

**B** Negative: in most countries, climate change will negatively influence air and water quality, the amount of food and safety of housing.

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Although global warming may offer some local advantages, such as a decline in winter mortality in temperate zones or an increase in food production in some areas, its effects overall are likely to be largely negative.

### 8 - WHO ARE MOST EXPOSED TO HEALTH RISKS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE? THOSE WHO LIVE:

**F** All the above

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All populations will feel the effects of climate change but some are particularly vulnerable to health risks. Areas with no good health infrastructure, mostly in developing countries, will be less able to face up to this threat.

### 9 - TRUE OR FALSE? OBESITY NOW KILLS THREE TIMES MORE PEOPLE THAN MALNUTRITION.

**A** True

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In 2010, obesity was responsible for 3.4 million deaths as opposed to 1 million due to malnutrition. High calorie food, one of the causes of obesity, is a growing factor in global mortality. In 2016, more than 1.9 billion adults were overweight. Of this total, more than 650 million were obese.

### 10 - JAPAN AND SIERRA LEONE ARE TWO EXTREMES OF WHICH WELL-BEING INDICATOR?

**C** Life expectancy: 84 years in Japan and 50 years in Sierra Leone, a 34-year difference

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This difference is due in particular to unequal access to food and good quality medical care.



## 4 ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION

Goal 4 goes beyond primary education by highlighting the links between basic education and vocational training. It also focuses on equitable quality education by promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. Education thus contributes to a safer, more sustainable and interdependent world.

**1 - HOW MANY ADULTS ARE UNABLE TO READ AND WRITE AROUND THE WORLD?**

- A 2 in 10
- B 3 in 10
- C 4 in 10

**2 - SINCE 2000, THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION AROUND THE WORLD:**

- A Has fallen
- B Has doubled
- C Has remained unchanged

**3 - WHERE DO HALF OF ALL CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL LIVE?**

- A Eastern Europe
- B South Asia
- C North America
- D Sub-Saharan Africa

**4 - HOW MANY CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES GO TO SCHOOL ON AN EMPTY STOMACH?**

- A 510,000 children (= population of Lyon)
- B 10 million children (= population of Île-de-France)
- C 66 million children (= population of France)

**5 - SINCE 1990, SCHOOL REGISTRATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN (3 TO 6 YEARS) HAS INCREASED BY:**

- A 10%
- B 20%
- C 30%

**6 - TRUE OR FALSE? ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF SDG 4 IS GUARANTEED FREE EDUCATION FOR ALL.**

- A True
- B False

**7 - ON AVERAGE, WHAT SHARE OF THE WORLD'S EDUCATION BUDGET IS DEVOTED TO EARLY YEARS?**

- A 2%
- B 10%
- C 20%

**8 - NOTIONS OF EQUALITY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL SHOULD BEGIN IN:**

- A Primary school
- B Lower secondary school
- C Upper secondary school
- D Higher education

**9 - HOW MANY CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE WORLD SUFFER VIOLENCE OR HARASSMENT AT SCHOOL?**

- A 1 in 100 children
- B 1 in 30 children
- C 1 in 15 children

**10 - WHAT PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN THE WORLD ARE FORCED TO WORK?**

- A 1%
- B 5%
- C 11%

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## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - HOW MANY ADULTS ARE UNABLE TO READ AND WRITE AROUND THE WORLD?

**A** 2 in 10

781 million people over the age of 15 are unable to read and write around the world, or some 16% of the global population of this age group. In rich countries, nearly all people are able to read and write. 410 million of those unable to read and write are in South and West Asia, and 187 million in Sub-Saharan Africa. In these regions, the number of illiterate people has increased since 1999, from 156 to 187 million in Sub-Saharan Africa and from 390 to 410 million in South and West Asia.

### 2 - SINCE 2000, THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION AROUND THE WORLD:

**B** Has doubled

The number of students enrolled in higher education more than doubled between 2000 and 2014, increasing from 100 to 207 million. Governments are failing to meet this growing demand and tackle disparities in access to education, leaving families paying part of the high cost of higher education when they do not always have the necessary financial resources.

### 3 - WHERE DO HALF OF ALL CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL LIVE?

**D** Sub-Saharan Africa

61.3 million children do not have access to primary school in the world. This situation remains worrying even though things are improving: they were 100 million in 2000. 32.5 million children not in school live in Sub-Saharan Africa, a high figure even though it declined by 9 million between 2000 and 2015 despite strong demographic pressure. There are also 18 million children still not in primary school in Asia, as opposed to 1.9 million in the developed world.

### 4 - HOW MANY CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES GO TO SCHOOL ON AN EMPTY STOMACH?

**C** 66 million children (= population of France)

In the developing world, 66 million school-age children go to school on an empty stomach, 23 million in Africa alone.

### 5 - SINCE 1990, SCHOOL REGISTRATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN (3 TO 6 YEARS) HAS INCREASED BY:

**C** 30%

Over the last 25 years, school enrolment of young children has increased considerably, with more than 30% of the world's young children now in school; however, this figure has plateaued recently. Too many children in the world are still excluded from education: 9% of primary age children, or 58 million children not in school; 17% of school-age teenagers, or 63 million teenagers not in school.

### 6 - TRUE OR FALSE? ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF SDG 4 IS GUARANTEED FREE EDUCATION FOR ALL.

**A** True

94 out of 107 low or middle income countries around the world have already legalized free lower secondary school education. Only a few countries continue to charge fees for this level, including Botswana, Guinea, Papua New Guinea, South Africa and Tanzania.

### 7 - ON AVERAGE, WHAT SHARE OF THE WORLD'S EDUCATION BUDGET IS DEVOTED TO EARLY YEARS?

**A** 2%

And yet studies show that investing in early years education pays significant economic dividends in the future. Children from poor households who are able to benefit from early learning in early life earn an average 25% more as adults than those who have not.

### 8 - NOTIONS OF EQUALITY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL SHOULD BEGIN IN:

**A** Primary school

The education code reminds us that transmitting values of gender equality starts in primary school. This public policy is a necessary condition to ensure that stereotypes are gradually erased and that other models of behaviour are constructed that avoid sex discrimination and violence. The aim is to establish a culture of equality and mutual respect.

### 9 - HOW MANY CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE WORLD SUFFER VIOLENCE OR HARASSMENT AT SCHOOL?

**C** 1 in 15 children

It is estimated that 246 million children and teenagers around the world suffer violence and harassment of one form or another at school each year.

### 10 - WHAT PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN THE WORLD ARE FORCED TO WORK?

**C** 11%

Or 168 million children around the world deprived of their childhood because they have to work, 115 million of them involved in dangerous activities.



## GENDER EQUALITY

Gender inequality is one of the main obstacles to sustainable development, economic growth and poverty reduction. The issue of gender equality has gained significant visibility since 2000 and notable progress has been made in the school enrolment of girls and in integrating women into the labour market. Goal 5 is aimed at encouraging equal opportunities for men and women in economic development, eliminating all forms of gender violence, including early and/or forced marriage, and promoting possibilities for equal participation at all levels.

### 1 - WHAT PROPORTION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AROUND THE WORLD ARE WOMEN?

- A 10%
- B 23%
- C 51%

### 2 - OF THE 815 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD UNABLE TO READ AND WRITE, HOW MANY ARE WOMEN?

- A One-third
- B One-half
- C Two-thirds

### 3 - ONLY TWO COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HAVE MORE WOMEN THAN MEN IN PARLIAMENT. WHICH?

- A United Kingdom
- B Norway
- C France
- D Rwanda
- E Bolivia

### 4 - WHICH COUNTRY WAS THE FIRST IN THE WORLD TO GIVE WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND STAND FOR ELECTION?

- A France
- B The United States
- C Finland

### 5 - HOW MANY COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HAVE A FEMALE PRESIDENT OR PRIME MINISTER?

- A 5
- B 16
- C 31

### 6 - WHICH OF THESE STATEMENTS IS TRUE?

- A For equal work, men earn 20% more than women
- B Throughout the world, women work an average of four years more than men
- C It is naturally better for women to educate their children
- D Women genetically have less of a scientific mind

### 7 - WHAT PERCENTAGE OF RESEARCHERS ARE WOMEN?

- A 29%
- B 49%
- C 72%

### 8 - WHICH THREE COUNTRIES WERE NOTABLE FOR THEIR IMPROVED GENDER EQUALITY IN 2017?

- A Portugal, the United States and Germany
- B Rwanda, Nicaragua and Slovenia
- C Greece, Italy and Cyprus

### 9 - IF 75% OF MEN ARE ACTIVE (IN WORK OR ACTIVELY SEEKING IT) AROUND THE WORLD, WHAT IS THE EQUIVALENT PROPORTION OF ACTIVE WOMEN?

- A 25%
- B 48.5%
- C 75%

### 10 - ACCORDING TO THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, GENDER INEQUALITIES AT WORK WILL NOT DISAPPEAR UNTIL:

- A 2030
- B 2100
- C 2234

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## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - WHAT PROPORTION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AROUND THE WORLD ARE WOMEN?

**B** 23%

Women make up 40% or more of parliamentarians in only 11 countries around the world. Women's political participation is hindered by the significant time they have to devote to family responsibilities, less developed networks and poorer access to funding during campaigns.

### 2 - OF THE 815 MILLION PEOPLE UNABLE TO READ OR WRITE IN THE WORLD, HOW MANY ARE WOMEN?

**C** Two-thirds

Women account for 63% of illiterate adults and this disparity is almost as wide among young people. Young girls make up 59% of the 115 million young people unable to read or write. Despite constant progress, women thus remain the main group most deprived of the general skills of a basic education, generation after generation.

### 3 - ONLY TWO COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HAVE MORE WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT THAN MEN. WHICH?

**D** Rwanda

**E** Bolivia

Following the genocide in Rwanda, women became a majority in the country and a system aimed at parity within the State was established. 61% of Rwandan parliamentary seats are held by women. In Bolivia, a quotas system within representative bodies has enabled parity to be achieved, with 53% of those elected to parliament being women.

### 4 - WHICH COUNTRY WAS THE FIRST IN THE WORLD TO GIVE WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND STAND FOR ELECTION?

**C** Finland

In 1906, Finland was the first country in the world to simultaneously grant all Finnish women the right to vote and to stand for election without restriction. In 1788, women in the United States gained the right to stand for election. However, the right to vote was not granted until 1920.

### 5 - HOW MANY COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HAVE A FEMALE PRESIDENT OR PRIME MINISTER?

**B** 16

In 2006, only 9 countries had a female president or prime minister at their head. There are now 16 in this position, or 8.3%. Women's progress in this regard has been very slow over the last two years and, at this rate, it will be another 50 years before parity is achieved.

### 6 - WHICH OF THESE STATEMENTS IS TRUE:

**A** For equal work, men earn 20% more than women

**B** Throughout the world, on average, women work four years more than men

The median annual salary is EUR 19,570 for men, as opposed to EUR 16,310 for women. Women work four years more than men over the course of their lives. This involves, in particular, responsibility for housework, on which they spend an average of more than three and a half hours per day (as opposed to one hour for men) but also providing care for children and the sick and elderly.

### 7 - WHAT PERCENTAGE OF RESEARCHERS ARE WOMEN?

**A** 29%

The stereotypes facing young girls, the family responsibilities and prejudices confronting them when choosing a career, all play a strong role in this situation.

### 8 - WHICH THREE COUNTRIES WERE NOTABLE FOR THEIR IMPROVED GENDER EQUALITY IN 2017?

**B** Rwanda, Nicaragua and Slovenia

Only seven countries in the world have eliminated 80% of inequalities with, in particular, Rwanda, Nicaragua and Slovenia having carved themselves a place alongside the Nordic countries of Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden. Western Europe remains the most competitive region overall but even the best students can lapse sometimes. Eleven of the 20 countries of Western Europe slipped backwards this year, with the following Mediterranean countries at the bottom of the list: Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Malta.

### 9 - IF 75% OF MEN ARE ACTIVE (IN WORK OR ACTIVELY SEEKING IT) AROUND THE WORLD, WHAT IS THE EQUIVALENT PROPORTION OF ACTIVE WOMEN?

**B** 48.5%

Or a difference of over 25% between the average activity rates of women and men. Women in emerging countries are particularly affected. In these countries, the gap in activity rate between men and women is 31%. In the developed world this reduces to 16% and in developing countries 12%. This gap is due in particular to the fact that many women have domestic duties that are not declared: these are the invisible workers.

### 10 - ACCORDING TO THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, GENDER INEQUALITIES AT WORK WILL NOT DISAPPEAR UNTIL:

**C** 2234

This study is more pessimistic than it was the previous year, when it gave a period of 170 years for achieving this objective.



## CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Access to clean water and sanitation is a human right. Water as a resource is a decisive factor in all aspects of social, economic and environmental development. Goal 6 is aimed at ensuring access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. It particularly includes targets relating to the protection and restoration of water-based ecosystems (mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers and lakes, etc.). It also focuses on improving water quality and reducing water pollution, particularly that caused by hazardous chemical products. Finally, it involves developing international cooperation to achieve integrated water management at all levels.

### 1 - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE MOST DANGEROUS TO HUMANS?

- A Sharks
- B Mosquitoes
- C Dirty drinking water

### 2 - HOW MUCH WATER IS NECESSARY TO SURVIVE?

- A 2 to 5 litres a day
- B 8 to 15 litres a day
- C 40 to 60 litres a day

### 3 - HOW MUCH OF THE WORLD'S WATER IS FRESH?

- A Less than 3%
- B 50%
- C More than 95%

### 4 - TO SAVE WATER ON A DAILY BASIS, IT IS BEST TO:

- A Do the washing up by hand rather than use a dishwasher
- B Take short showers rather than baths
- C Drink fizzy drinks rather than water

### 5 - WHERE DOES 90% OF WASTEWATER FROM HUMAN ACTIVITY GO?

- A It is treated and recycled
- B It is held securely in watertight tanks
- C It is discharged back into the rivers and seas without being treated

### 6 - HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN AND SANITARY TOILETS?

- A 1 in 100
- B 1 in 10
- C 1 in 3

### 7 - WHAT IS HYDROELECTRIC POWER?

- A Electricity produced using the energy of rivers, streams and lakes
- B Electricity produced by waves
- C Electricity produced by rainwater run-off

### 8 - WHAT IS HYDRIC STRESS?

- A Insufficient resources to meet our water needs
- B Being unable to swim
- C Fear of water

### 9 - THE UN INTERNATIONAL DECADE ON CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION ENABLED, AMONG OTHER THINGS:

- A 130,000 people to have access to clean water
- B 1,300,000 people to have access to clean water
- C 1.3 billion people to have access to clean water

### 10 - WHAT IS THE MAIN USE OF THE WATER THAT IS TAKEN FROM LAKES, RIVERS AND AQUIFERS?

- A For washing
- B For crop irrigation
- C For making clothes

## DID YOU KNOW??

### 1 - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE MOST DANGEROUS TO HUMANS?

**C** Dirty drinking water

Some 2.6 million people around the world die each year for lack of clean water and nearly half of the world's population drink water that is harmful to their health. This is due largely to a lack of sanitation infrastructure. Two billion people have to use water contaminated by sewage and which is therefore dangerous for their health. On top of this, mosquitoes are the most dangerous animal to humans and kill an average of 750,000 people each year, as opposed to only 10 killed by sharks.

### 2 - HOW MUCH WATER IS NECESSARY TO SURVIVE?

**B** 8 to 15 litres a day

This includes the water necessary for 3 vital things:

- survival (food and drink: 2.5 to 3 L/day)
- basic hygiene: 2 to 6 L/day
- basic cooking: 3 to 6 L/day

### 3 - HOW MUCH OF THE WORLD'S WATER IS FRESH?

**A** Less than 3%

Our blue planet is, above all, a salt water planet. All the freshwater together accounts for only 2.8% of the global volume. Of this low percentage, glaciers and perma ice account for 2.1% and available freshwater 0.7%. In all, humankind is able to use less than 1% of the total volume of freshwater on Earth. This includes water courses, natural and artificial reservoirs (lakes, dams...) and shallow groundwater tables. Fresh water is a resource that has to be preserved and this is why we have to do everything possible to avoid wasting it.

### 4 - TO SAVE WATER ON A DAILY BASIS, IT IS BEST TO:

**B** Take short showers rather than baths

Taking a bath uses an average of 200 litres of water as opposed to 50 for a shower. A modern dishwasher uses 12 litres of water as opposed to 40 litres if you do the washing up by hand. And it takes 2.5 litres of water to make 1 litre of fizzy drink.

### 5 - WHERE DOES 90% OF WASTEWATER FROM HUMAN ACTIVITY GO?

**C** It is discharged back into the rivers and seas without being treated

2 billion litres of wastewater used by humankind are discharged each day into the rivers and seas, or more than 23,000 litres per second. Each year, 730 billion litres of wastewater is discharged into nature because of leaks, a lack of treatment plants, etc.

### 6 - HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN AND SANITARY TOILETS?

**C** 1 in 3 people

Across the world, 2.4 billion people live without adequate sanitation. Nearly 700 million still have no access to a source of clean drinking water protected from different sources of pollution. Women and young girls waste many hours collecting drinking water, to the detriment of their productive work or their education. For children in school, 443 million school days are wasted through water-borne diseases.

### 7 - WHAT IS HYDROELECTRIC POWER?

**A** Electricity produced using the energy of rivers, streams and lakes

Hydropower is the second largest source of electricity after nuclear and the number one source of renewable energy in France. Across the world, it is the third largest source of production, providing 16% of the world's electricity, behind coal (41%) and gas (21%).

### 8 - WHAT IS HYDRIC STRESS?

**A** Insufficient resources to meet our water needs

Hydric stress – or insufficient water to meet the different human activities and environmental needs – begins when the availability of water is less than 1,700 m<sup>3</sup> per person per year. Nearly three-quarters of inhabitants in Arab countries live below the established threshold for water scarcity, set at 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> per year, and nearly half live in a situation of extreme scarcity, with less than 500 m<sup>3</sup>, in Egypt and Libya in particular.

### 9 - THE UN INTERNATIONAL DECADE ON CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION ENABLED, AMONG OTHER THINGS:

**C** 1.3 billion people to have access to clean water

The United Nations proclaimed the International Decade for Action "Water for Life" in 2005, and it ran until 2015. Governments undertook to halve the percentage of people with no access to a safe drinking water supply.

### 10 - WHAT IS THE MAIN USE OF THE WATER THAT IS TAKEN FROM LAKES, RIVERS AND AQUIFERS?

**B** For crop irrigation

The agricultural sector alone is the largest consumer of freshwater. 70% of water drawn throughout the world is used for irrigation.



## AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Access to energy is a vital precondition for achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals, and is by no means limited to the energy sector. It also contributes to eliminating poverty, increasing food production, supplying clean drinking water, improving public health, developing the education and training system, supporting the economy and advancing the position of women.

### 1 - HUMANKIND GENERATES BETWEEN:

- A 1 and 40 tonnes of waste per second (equivalent of one full HGV)
- B 41 to 79 tonnes of waste per second
- C 80 to 130 tonnes of waste per second (a blue whale weighs between 80 and 200 tonnes)

### 2 - CAN WASTE BE TRANSFORMED INTO ENERGY?

- A Yes
- B No

### 3 - CLEAN ENERGY CANNOT BE PRODUCED WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING:

- |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> A Nuclear | <input type="radio"/> D Wind  |
| <input type="radio"/> B Sun     | <input type="radio"/> E Waves |
| <input type="radio"/> C Oil     | <input type="radio"/> F Coal  |

### 4 - SOME ENERGY IS CONSIDERED RENEWABLE. WHY?

- A Because it is clean
- B Because it is new
- C Because it can be rapidly replenished by nature

### 5 - WHICH IS THE MOST USED RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE WORLD:

- A Solar power
- B Hydropower
- C Wind power

### 6 - WHAT DOES ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEAN?

- A When the light of a bulb is very bright
- B When you can use electricity without worrying about consumption
- C When a device or building uses relatively little energy to run

### 7 - HOW MANY PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY IN THE WORLD?

- A 800 million (or the population of Europe)
- B 1.3 billion (or the population of China)
- C 3 billion (or the population of China, India and the United States combined)

### 8 - THERE ARE NUMEROUS GREENHOUSE GASES. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT ONE OF THEM?

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> A Water vapour | <input type="radio"/> D Carbon dioxide                |
| <input type="radio"/> B Oxygen       | <input type="radio"/> E Nitrous oxide or laughing gas |
| <input type="radio"/> C Methane      |   |

### 9 - IN 2015, WHICH COUNTRIES INVESTED THE MOST IN RENEWABLE ENERGIES?

- A Japan, where renewable energies account for 7% of the energy mix
- B The United States, with 44 billion dollars invested in renewable energies
- C China, with 36% of global investment in renewable energies

### 10 - HOW CAN WASTE BE TRANSFORMED?

- A Composting
- B Methanization
- C Recycling
- D Sending to landfill

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - HUMANKIND GENERATES BETWEEN:

**C** 80 to 130 tonnes of waste per second

---

It is difficult to estimate but this figure varies between 3,400 and 4,000 billion tonnes per year, or 80 to 126 tonnes of waste generated per second! Each day, human activity produces more than 10 billion kilos of waste.

### 2 - CAN WASTE BE TRANSFORMED INTO ENERGY?

**A** Yes

---

Energy recovery from waste is a part of the development of renewable energies. Incineration and methanization are the engines of waste recovery in France and Europe.

### 3 - CLEAN ENERGY CANNOT BE PRODUCED WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING:

**A** Nuclear

**C** Oil

**F** Coal

---

Clean, or green, energy is a source of energy that produces only small quantities of pollutants in relation to other more widespread and polluting energy sources. These three sources emit waste or gases that affect the ozone layer and many other ecosystems when they are transformed.

### 4 - SOME ENERGY IS CONSIDERED RENEWABLE. WHY?

**C** Because it can be rapidly replenished by nature

---

Energy is renewable when it comes from sources that are constantly replenished by nature. Renewable energies come from two major natural sources: the Sun (at the origin of the water cycle, tides, wind and plant growth) and the Earth (which gives off heat). The term renewable energy is often likened to clean energy. Clean energy produces few or no pollutants or pollutants that soon disappear without consequences for the environment. But renewable energy is not necessarily clean, and vice versa (e.g. biomass production).

### 5 - WHICH IS THE MOST USED RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE WORLD?

**B** Hydropower

---

Hydropower accounts for 19% of total global electricity production, and 13% in France. It is the most used source of renewable energy, and the hydroelectric potential in the world has not yet been fully exploited. Solar energy accounts for 3% of global renewable energy production. Wind power is estimated at 4% of global electricity production.

### 6 - WHAT DOES ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEAN?

**C** When a device or building uses relatively little energy to run

---

Energy efficiency is when energy consumption within a system is minimized in relation to an identical service.

### 7 - HOW MANY PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY IN THE WORLD?

**B** 1.3 billion (or the population of China)

---

One person in seven has no access to electricity in the world. 62% of those deprived of access to electricity live in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### 8 - THERE ARE NUMEROUS GREENHOUSE GASES. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT ONE OF THEM?

**B** Oxygen

---

Greenhouse gases enter our atmosphere in two ways. The first is due to natural processes such as animal and plant respiration. The other is due to human activity. The main anthropic (human) causes of greenhouse gas emissions are: the use of fossil fuels, deforestation, intensive livestock farming, the use of synthetic fertilizers and industrial processes.

### 9 - IN 2015, WHICH COUNTRY INVESTED THE MOST IN RENEWABLE ENERGIES?

**C** China, with 36% of global investment in renewable energies

---

Global investment in renewable energies reached a record 286 billion dollars in 2015. For the first time, investment in emerging and developing countries surpassed that of the developed world (156 billion as opposed to 130 billion). China alone invested 103 billion dollars, or 36% of the world total.

### 10 - HOW CAN WASTE BE TRANSFORMED?

**A** Composting

**B** Methanization

**C** Recycling

---

Waste recovery is a set of processes by which material or organic waste is transformed for a specific use such as recycling, composting or even transformation into energy: in this latter case, we talk of energy recovery.

8



## DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Goal 8 is aimed at economic growth, increased productivity and creating decent work. It aims to combat forced labour and put an end to modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030. In addition, as sustainable economic growth must not be at the expense of the environment, it anticipates using resources more effectively in production and consumption around the world and ensuring that economic growth no longer leads to environmental degradation.

### 1 - WHAT DOES SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH SEEK TO PRESERVE?

- A Increases in share prices
- B The environment
- C Decent work for children

### 2 - THE TERM "DECENT WORK" INVOLVES SEVERAL CRITERIA. WHAT ARE THESE?

- A The right not to work
- B Safety at work
- C Social protection for families
- D Unequal treatment of women and men
- E Appropriate remuneration

### 3 - HOW MANY UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE ARE THERE IN THE WORLD?

- A 20 million (or 0.3% of the world's population)
- B 200 million (or 3% of the world's population)
- C 2 billion (or 30% of the world's population)

### 4 - 168 MILLION CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 17 WORK AROUND THE WORLD. WHAT PROPORTION OF THESE WORK IN AGRICULTURE?

- A 20%
- B 40%
- C 60%

### 5 - TRUE OR FALSE? INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY.

- A True
- B False

### 6 - HOW MANY JOBS NEED TO BE CREATED EACH YEAR TO KEEP UP WITH THE GROWTH IN THE WORLD'S ACTIVE POPULATION?

- A 3 million
- B 30 million
- C 300 million

### 7 - WHAT IS THE LINK BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE?

- A The transition to a carbon neutral economy threatens a number of areas such as agriculture, the car industry and fossil fuels, etc.
- B The green economy is creating new occupations and new jobs
- C Both the above are true

### 8 - ONE WORKER DIES FROM A WORK-RELATED ACCIDENT OR DISEASE EVERY 15 SECONDS. WHAT IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF THESE DEATHS?

- A Accident on the way to work (journey from home)
- B Occupational disease
- C Accident or error at work

### 9 - THE GLOBAL RATE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED PEOPLE IS:

- A Higher than that of able-bodied people
- B Lower than that of able-bodied people
- C The same as that of able-bodied people

### 10 - OF THE 197 COUNTRIES RECOGNIZED BY THE UN, HOW MANY HAVE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION OR LEGISLATION THAT SPECIFICALLY REFERENCES THE DISABLED?

- A 45 countries
- B 97 countries
- C 139 countries

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

---

### 1 - WHAT DOES SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH SEEK TO PRESERVE?

**B** The environment

---

To achieve sustainable economic growth, societies need to create the conditions that will guarantee people quality jobs that stimulate the economy without any harmful environmental effects. Job opportunities also need to be offered to all people of working age and everyone should enjoy decent working conditions.

### 2 - THE TERM “DECENT WORK” INVOLVES SEVERAL CRITERIA. WHAT ARE THESE?

**B** Safety at work

**C** Social protection for families

**E** Appropriate remuneration

---

Decent work is work that offers dignity to the person doing it, i.e. due respect but also a balanced family life. It includes access to productive and appropriately paid work, safety at work and social protection for families, better personal development prospects and social integration, equal opportunities and treatment for all, etc.

### 3 - HOW MANY UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE ARE THERE IN THE WORLD?

**B** 200 million (or 3% of the world's population)

---

This equates to one person in 40 globally. There are great disparities between countries: the country with the highest unemployment rate is the Congo with 45.4%, and the lowest is Qatar with 0.10%.

### 4 - 168 MILLION CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 17 WORK AROUND THE WORLD. WHAT PROPORTION OF THESE WORK IN AGRICULTURE?

**C** 60%

---

11% of all children aged 5 to 17 years are deprived of their childhood due to work. While the majority work in the agricultural sector (59%), the worst forms of child labour include their use as slaves, in prostitution, selling drugs, in crime, recruitment as soldiers and other dangerous work.

### 5 - TRUE OR FALSE? INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY.

**A** True

---

Financial remittances actually represent a more significant financial flow than development assistance! The total number of international migrants was 250 million in 2015. These migrants sent a total of 601 billion dollars back to their families in their places of origin, of which 441 billion went to developing countries. By transferring sums three times higher than that sent by international development assistance, migrants are thus providing decisive support for millions of households.

### 6 - HOW MANY JOBS NEED TO BE CREATED EACH YEAR TO KEEP UP WITH THE GROWTH IN THE WORLD'S ACTIVE POPULATION?

**B** 30 million

---

470 million jobs will be needed in the world for new job market entrants between 2016 and 2030, simply to keep up with the growth in the world's working age population.

### 7 - WHAT IS THE LINK BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE?

**C** Both the above are true

---

Climate change is not only a threat but also an opportunity as numerous jobs will need to be created in the energy economy, renewable energies, agriculture, etc

### 8 - ONE WORKER DIES FROM A WORK-RELATED ACCIDENT OR DISEASE EVERY 15 SECONDS. WHAT IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF THESE DEATHS?

**B** Occupational disease

---

In 2000, the number of work-related deaths stood at 2 million. It is now 2.8 million. For more than half of these workers, their death was related to an occupational disease. The most significant of these is cancer. This is due in particular to exposure to certain toxic substances.

### 9 - THE GLOBAL RATE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED PEOPLE IS:

**B** Lower than that of able-bodied people

---

The employment rate the world over is lower for disabled men (53%) and women (20%) than for their able-bodied counterparts (65% and 30% respectively).

### 10 - OF THE 197 COUNTRIES RECOGNIZED BY THE UN, HOW MANY HAVE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION OR LEGISLATION THAT SPECIFICALLY REFERENCES THE DISABLED?

**A** 45 countries

---

In fact, while disabled people's rights are already guaranteed in existing human rights treaties, the different mechanisms and provisions put in place do not always ensure the defence, support or best and most appropriate protection for these people.



## INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Investment in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy, information and communication technologies – is essential to achieve sustainable development and community empowerment in many countries. It has long been known that growth in productivity, incomes and improvements in health and education require investment in infrastructure.

### 1 - WHICH IS THE “GREENEST” CITY IN THE WORLD?

- A Reykjavik (Iceland)
- B Montreal (Canada)
- C Paris (France)

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? TRADITIONAL IRRIGATION IS MORE ECONOMICAL AND RESPONSIBLE THAN DRIP FEED SYSTEMS.

- A True
- B False

### 3 - WHICH OF THESE INVENTIONS IS BEST AT COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE?

- A The electric car
- B The diesel car
- C The petrol car
- D The bicycle

### 4 - WHAT SHARE OF THE POPULATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAS NO INTERNET ACCESS?

- A 95%
- B 70%
- C 50%

### 5 - TRUE OR FALSE? BETWEEN 1 AND 1.5 BILLION PEOPLE TODAY HAVE NO ACCESS TO RELIABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

- A True
- B False

### 6 - WHAT CHARACTERIZES A SUSTAINABLE COMPANY?

- A It operates on a logic of sustainable development
- B It has been operating for a long time
- C It is fully respectful of the environment
- D It produces goods and services that last over time

### 7 - BY 2030, THE RENEWABLE ENERGIES SECTOR COULD HAVE CREATED:

- A 5,000 jobs
- B 5 million jobs
- C 20 million jobs

### 8 - WHAT IS ECO-DESIGN?

- A Design in line with the economy
- B Design that includes the environment from the very start of a project or product
- C Design that achieves the most savings and reduction in costs

### 9 - FIND THE ODD ONES OUT. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF INTEGRATING ECO-DESIGN INTO A PROJECT?

- A To reduce its environmental impact
- B To reduce the company's profits
- C To optimize a project or product
- D To enable savings to be made

### 10 - IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES, INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS AFFECT COMPANY PRODUCTIVITY:

- A By less than 10%
- B By nearly 40%

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - WHICH IS THE "GREENEST" CITY IN THE WORLD?

**A** Reykjavik (Iceland)

---

In 2016, it was named the "greenest" city in the world. The Icelandic capital is now powered entirely by clean energy based on geothermal and hydroelectricity. Its transport system even runs solely on hydrogen engines!

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? TRADITIONAL IRRIGATION IS MORE ECONOMICAL AND RESPONSIBLE THAN DRIP FEED SYSTEMS.

**B** False

---

Of the different irrigation systems, the most economical and ecological is undoubtedly drip irrigation. It is specific and gives just the right amount of water to plants directly into the roots. It is simple and economical to install. It enables water consumption to be reduced by up to 70% compared to traditional spray irrigation.

### 3 - WHICH OF THESE INVENTIONS IS BEST AT COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE?

**D** The bicycle

---

A bike emits no greenhouse gases, which are responsible for climate change. If you live 5 km from your place of work, then changing from a car to a bike would reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 650 kg per year.

### 4 - WHAT SHARE OF THE POPULATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAS NO INTERNET ACCESS?

**A** 95%

---

43% of the global population has access to the Internet. However, this hides a huge disparity: 78% of households in developed countries have access to the Internet as opposed to 31% in the developing world and 5% in the least advanced countries, where the digital gap has actually widened in the last 10 years.

### 5 - TRUE OR FALSE? BETWEEN 1 AND 1.5 BILLION PEOPLE TODAY HAVE NO ACCESS TO RELIABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

**A** True

---

Around 2.6 billion people around the world have problems in accessing a constant electricity supply and 1 to 1.5 billion have no access to a reliable phone service.

### 6 - WHAT CHARACTERIZES A SUSTAINABLE COMPANY?

**A** It operates on a logic of sustainable development

**C** It is fully respectful of the environment

---

A sustainable company takes into account the impacts of its activity on the surrounding society and makes commitments regarding the well-being of the population that lives in its direct environment.

### 7 - BY 2030, THE RENEWABLE ENERGIES SECTOR COULD HAVE CREATED:

**C** 20 million jobs

---

The number of people employed in the renewable energies sector is currently around 2.3 million. Due to growing interest in alternative energies, the total number of jobs in renewable energies could reach 20 million by 2030.

### 8 - WHAT IS ECO-DESIGN?

**B** Design that includes the environment from the very start of a project or product

---

Eco-design consists of taking environmental impacts into account from the very start of a product or service and throughout all stages of its life cycle.

### 9 - FIND THE ODD ONES OUT. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF INTEGRATING ECO-DESIGN INTO A PROJECT?

**B** To reduce the company's profits

---

Eco-design seeks a fair compromise between the environment and all other constraints linked to product design. It therefore includes environmental considerations alongside technical viability, cost control and deadlines, marketing and performance.

### 10 - IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES, INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS AFFECT COMPANY PRODUCTIVITY:

**B** By nearly 40%

---

Inappropriate infrastructure leads to difficulties in accessing markets, jobs, information and training, which are major barriers to commercial activities. For numerous African countries, in particular low-income countries, existing infrastructure constraints affect company productivity by almost 40%.



## REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Inequality of income is a major challenge that demands international solutions. This means improving the regulations that govern financial institutions and markets, channelling development assistance to populations at most need and helping people migrate safely to enable them to benefit from opportunities.

### 1 - INCOME INEQUALITY:

- A Increases economic growth and poverty
- B Reduces poverty and economic growth
- C Reduces economic growth and increases poverty

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? 75% OF THE POPULATION LIVE IN SOCIETIES WHERE INCOMES ARE MORE UNEQUALLY DISTRIBUTED THAN IN THE 1990s.

- A True
- B False

### 3 - IF EVERYONE ON EARTH LIVED LIKE THE FRENCH, HOW MANY PLANET EARTHS WOULD BE NEEDED TO MEET THEIR NEEDS?

- A 2 planets
- B 3 planets
- C 6 planets

### 4 - HOW MANY OF THE POOREST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD BENEFIT FROM SOCIAL PROTECTION?

- A All
- B One-half
- C One-third

### 5 - GLOBALIZATION OF TRADE AND PRODUCTION MEANS THAT INEQUALITIES BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WILL:

- A Decline because of relocation to developing countries
- B Increase as the profits will be concentrated in developed countries
- C Disappear naturally due to the law of the global market

### 6 - AFRICA PRODUCES 75% OF THE WORLD'S COCOA. WHAT PROPORTION OF THE INCOME DOES IT RECEIVE FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF CHOCOLATE?

- A 2%
- B 45%
- C 75%

### 7 - A TRIP FROM PARIS TO LONDON COSTS AROUND EUR 150. HOW MUCH DOES THE SAME TRIP COST FOR A MIGRANT?

- A EUR 5
- B EUR 150
- C EUR 10,000

### 8 - TO WHAT EXTENT DID INEQUALITY OF INCOME BETWEEN RICHEST AND POOREST INCREASE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BETWEEN 1990 AND 2010?

- A 11%
- B 25%
- C 42%

### 9 - WOMEN IN URBAN AREAS ARE:

- A Twice as likely to die during childbirth than those living in rural areas
- B Three times less likely to die during childbirth than those living in rural areas
- C At the same risk of dying during childbirth as those living in rural areas

### 10 - WHAT PROPORTION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS AROUND THE WORLD ARE WOMEN?

- A 34%
- B 68%
- C 83%

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - INCOME INEQUALITY:

**C** Reduces economic growth and increases poverty

---

Beyond a certain threshold, income inequality is harmful to economic growth and poverty reduction. Growing income inequality is not inevitable. Several countries have managed to control and even reduce it while still obtaining good growth results.

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? 75% OF THE POPULATION LIVE IN SOCIETIES WHERE INCOMES ARE MORE UNEQUALLY DISTRIBUTED THAN IN THE 1990s.

**A** True

---

The vast majority of households, particularly in the developing countries, today live in societies where incomes are distributed more unequally than in the 1990s.

### 3 - IF EVERYONE ON EARTH LIVED LIKE THE FRENCH, HOW MANY PLANET EARTHS WOULD BE NEEDED TO MEET THEIR NEEDS?

**B** 3 planets

---

The world's environmental footprint, which measures our consumption of the goods and services generated by nature, indicates that the world currently consumes the equivalent of 1.6 planets.

### 4 - HOW MANY OF THE POOREST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD BENEFIT FROM SOCIAL PROTECTION?

**C** One-third

---

Rates of coverage are falling even lower in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, regions that are home to the highest rate of extreme poverty. Without social protection, many poor and vulnerable people struggle to lift themselves out of the poverty trap, in which hunger, disease and a lack of education perpetuate the misery for future generations.

### 5 - GLOBALIZATION OF TRADE AND PRODUCTION MEANS THAT INEQUALITIES BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WILL:

**B** Increase as the profits will be concentrated in developed countries

---

Even though companies in the developed world are relocating part of their production to developing countries, they are tending to repatriate their profits back home.

### 6 - AFRICA PRODUCES 75% OF THE WORLD'S COCOA. WHAT PROPORTION OF THE INCOME DOES IT RECEIVE FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF CHOCOLATE?

**A** 2%

---

98% of income from the sale of cocoa is distributed between the middlemen and the cocoa processing industries.

### 7 - A TRIP FROM PARIS TO LONDON COSTS AROUND EUR 150. HOW MUCH DOES THE SAME TRIP COST FOR A MIGRANT?

**C** EUR 10,000

---

The people smugglers charge different prices, resulting in very different crossing conditions. For EUR 10,000, migrants reach Calais with the help of smugglers and are put up in hotels or camps with suitable living conditions. This also covers their cost of getting to England.

### 8 - TO WHAT EXTENT DID INEQUALITY OF INCOME BETWEEN RICHEST AND POOREST INCREASE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BETWEEN 1990 AND 2010?

**A** 11%

---

The increase in unstable employment, technical progress that favours skilled workers and the weakening of redistributive systems are all factors responsible for this increased inequality. The situation was, however, clearly improving between 1970 and 1990 before reversing.

### 9 - WOMEN IN URBAN AREAS ARE:

**B** Three times less likely to die during childbirth than those living in rural areas

---

In rural areas, women live very far from health centres and have less access to specialist services and equipment. The distance and lack of infrastructure and human resources in part explains the higher risks of complication during childbirth in rural areas.

### 10 - WHAT PROPORTION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS AROUND THE WORLD ARE WOMEN?

**C** 83%

---

Most are undeclared and therefore unable to receive the minimum wage. Their work consists largely of cleaning the house, cooking, washing and ironing, looking after the children, taking care of the sick, acting as gardeners and drivers for the family, and even looking after the pets.

11



## CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Goal 11 is aimed at reducing the pollutant load of citizens, with a particular focus on air quality and waste management. Town planning must be more inclusive and sustainable, developing participatory, integrated and sustainable urbanization policies. Everyone should have access to safe green, public spaces, particularly women and children, the elderly and disabled. Everyone should have an affordable and safe home and transport systems.

**1 - IN RELATION TO A 10 KM JOURNEY IN TOWN, PUT THE FOLLOWING MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN ORDER FROM LEAST TO MOST POLLUTING.**

- Tram       Car  
 Motorbike       Bicycle  
 Bus       Underground

**2 - IN 1990, 10 CITIES IN THE WORLD HAD MORE THAN 10 MILLION INHABITANTS. BY 2018 THERE WERE:**

- A 10  
 B 21  
 C 47

**3 - 95% OF URBAN EXPANSION WILL TAKE PLACE IN**

- A Developed countries  
 B Developing countries

**4 - WHAT PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION CURRENTLY LIVES IN URBAN AREAS?**

- A 54% of the world's population  
 B 20% of the world's population  
 C 3 billion, or 35% of the world's population

**5 - CITIES COVER 3% OF THE EARTH'S LAND MASS BUT PRODUCE WHAT PROPORTION OF GLOBAL CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS?**

- A 3% of carbon dioxide emissions  
 B 50% of carbon dioxide emissions  
 C 70% of carbon dioxide emissions

**6 - HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN SHANTY TOWNS AROUND THE WORLD?**

- A 75 million, or 1 in 100 people  
 B 900 million, or 1 in 8 people  
 C 3 billion, or 2 in 5 people

**7 - BY 2030, IF NOTHING IS DONE, HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BE LIVING IN SHANTY TOWNS?**

- A 76 million, or 1 in 100 people  
 B 900 million, or 1 in 8 people  
 C 3 billion, or 2 in 5 people

**8 - FIND THE ODD ONE OUT. RAPID URBANIZATION PUTS PRESSURE ON:**

- A Freshwater reserves  
 B Economic growth  
 C Water supply systems  
 D Quality of life  
 E Public health

**9 - A "RESILIENT" TOWN IS ...**

- A A town reluctant to change  
 B A town capable of resisting and adapting to the changes it undergoes  
 C A town that changes water, gas or electricity supplier

**10 - WHAT IS URBAN AND PERIURBAN HORTICULTURE?**

- A Growing plants and raising animals in and around towns  
 B The cultivation of horseradish, which has a wealth of health benefits  
 C A relaxing therapy

## DID YOU KNOW?

**1 - IN RELATION TO A 10 KM JOURNEY IN TOWN, PUT THE FOLLOWING MEANS OF TRANSPORT INTO ORDER FROM LEAST POLLUTING TO MOST.**

**B** 1. Bike / 2. Tram / 3. Underground / 4. Bus / 5. Motorbike / 6. Car

20% of greenhouse gas emissions are now due to transport.

**2 - IN 1990, 10 CITIES IN THE WORLD HAD MORE THAN 10 MILLION INHABITANTS. BY 2018 THERE WERE:**

**C** 47

In all, these cities are home to 754 million people. First place goes to Tokyo with more than 40 million inhabitants.

**3 - 95% OF URBAN EXPANSION WILL TAKE PLACE IN:**

**B** Developing countries

The urban population will increase even more rapidly in developing countries, where there is a booming rural exodus towards the megacities.

**4 - WHAT PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION CURRENTLY LIVES IN URBAN AREAS?**

**C** 3 billion, or 35% of the world's population

According to UN projections, 66% of the population will live in cities by 2050. The combined effect of growing urbanization and demographic growth will contribute a further 2.5 million people to cities, of which 37% in India, followed by China and Nigeria.

**5 - CITIES COVER 3% OF THE EARTH'S LAND MASS BUT PRODUCE WHAT PROPORTION OF GLOBAL CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS?**

**C** 70% of carbon dioxide emissions

Cities produce more than 70% of carbon dioxide emissions and consume between 60% and 80% of world energy. These emissions are primarily due to road, water and air transport, industry and waste management.

**6 - HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN SHANTY TOWNS AROUND THE WORLD?**

**B** 900 million, or 1 in 8 people

The three regions with the most people living in shanty towns are Sub-Saharan Africa with 199.5 million, South Asia with 190.7 million and East Asia with 189.6 million people. Shanty towns are a clear manifestation of a poorly-planned and managed urban sector, and particularly a poorly-functioning housing sector.

**7 - BY 2030, IF NOTHING IS DONE, HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BE LIVING IN SHANTY TOWNS?**

**C** 3 billion, or 1 in 5 people

Rapid urbanization places significant pressures on housing and serviced land. By 2030, around 3 billion people will require adequate housing and access to infrastructure and basic services, as well as water and sanitation systems.

**8 - FIND THE ODD ONE OUT. RAPID URBANIZATION PUTS PRESSURE ON:**

**B** Economic growth

Urbanization creates jobs, new economic flows and tourism. It does, however, raise environmental issues due to the pressure exerted on natural resources (water, forest...), the decreasing agricultural space and greater production of waste and toxic gases.

**9 - A "RESILIENT" TOWN IS...**

**B** A town capable of resisting and adapting to the changes it undergoes

A resilient town offers a new and innovative urban dynamic with which to face up to natural risks and social and economic mutations.

**10 - WHAT IS URBAN AND PERIURBAN HORTICULTURE?**

**A** Growing plants and raising animals in and around towns

Horticulture provides different kinds of food (cereals, root vegetables, green vegetables, mushrooms, fruit), and non-food products (aromatic and medicinal herbs, ornamental plants, etc.). The popularity of produce from local agribusiness is in part linked to the lesser environmental impact of short distribution chains, and in particular a more favourable carbon foot print due to the shorter distance travelled by these products.



## RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Responsible consumption and production is aimed at encouraging a more efficient use of resources and energy, providing lasting infrastructure, and ensuring access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Responsible consumption and production aims to “do more, better with less”, increasing the net socio-economic gains derived from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution throughout the life cycle.

### 1 - WHAT PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S FOOD IS WASTED OR THROWN AWAY?

- A One-quarter of all food produced
- B One-third of all food produced
- C One-half of all food produced

### 2 - HOW MANY M<sup>3</sup> OF WATER ARE USED UNNECESSARILY EACH YEAR IN THE PRODUCTION OF WASTED FOOD?

- A 250 m<sup>3</sup>
- B 25 km<sup>3</sup>
- C 250 km<sup>3</sup>

### 3 - OVERCONSUMPTION OF FOOD IS HARMFUL TO:

- A Your portfolio
- B The environment
- C Your health
- D The equitable sharing of food resources
- E All the above

### 4 - BY WHAT DATE IN 2017 HAD HUMANKIND CONSUMED MORE NATURAL RESOURCES THAN THE PLANET WAS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING?

- A 2 August
- B 10 October
- C 22 November

### 5 - IF THE ENTIRE WORLD'S POPULATION WERE TO USE ENERGY-EFFICIENT LIGHT BULBS, WE WOULD SAVE:

- A 12 million dollars a year
- B 120 million dollars a year
- C 120 billion dollars a year

### 6 - WHICH COUNTRY WAS THE FIRST TO BAN PLASTIC BAGS?

- A Denmark
- B Bangladesh
- C Ireland

### 7 - IF POLLINATING INSECTS, SUCH AS BEES, WERE TO DISAPPEAR, HOW MUCH WOULD IT COST TO REPLICATE THEIR JOB?

- A EUR 153,000
- B EUR 153 million
- C EUR 153 billion

### 8 - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SECTORS EMITS THE MOST GREENHOUSE GAS RESPONSIBLE FOR GLOBAL WARMING?

- A Transport
- B Industry
- C Construction

### 9 - WHAT IS AGROECOLOGY?

- A Farming techniques that respect the environment
- B Consumers directly picking their own fruit and vegetables
- C A medieval method of growing plants

### 10 - HOW MUCH WASTE ENDS UP IN THE SEA EVERY MINUTE AROUND THE WORLD?

- A The equivalent of 60 shopping trolleys
- B The equivalent of 180 shopping trolleys
- C The equivalent of 1,600 shopping trolleys

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - WHAT PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S FOOD IS WASTED OR THROWN AWAY?

**B** One-third of all food produced

Wastage is a chronic problem across the world. One-third of the food produced for human consumption ends up lost or wasted, i.e. 1.3 billion tonnes per year. The proportion of food wasted has doubled since 1974.

### 2 - HOW MANY M<sup>3</sup> OF WATER ARE USED UNNECESSARILY EACH YEAR IN THE PRODUCTION OF WASTED FOOD?

**C** 250 km<sup>3</sup>

This represents a volume of water three times greater than that of Lake Geneva or equivalent to the annual flow of the Volga, the longest river in Europe (in Russia) being used to produce food that is wasted or lost.

### 3 - OVERCONSUMPTION OF FOOD IS HARMFUL TO:

**E** All the above

Each year, 1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted, while 815 million people go hungry around the world. Overconsumption of food is harmful to both our health and the environment. Two billion people in the world are overweight or obese.

### 4 - BY WHAT DATE IN 2017 HAD HUMANKIND CONSUMED MORE NATURAL RESOURCES THAN THE PLANET WAS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING?

**A** 2 August

Or six days earlier than last year. Up to 1970, the amount of carbon emitted in a year was equivalent to the absorption capacity of the oceans and forests. Now, we would need the equivalent of 1.6 planets to meet our needs.

### 5 - IF THE ENTIRE WORLD POPULATION WERE TO USE ENERGY-EFFICIENT LIGHT BULBS, WE WOULD SAVE:

**C** 120 billion dollars a year

An energy-efficient light bulb uses less energy and lasts longer than an energy-saving light bulb.

### 6 - WHICH COUNTRY WAS THE FIRST TO BAN PLASTIC BAGS?

**B** Bangladesh

500 billion plastic bags are produced worldwide each year. Measures to ban or tax checkout bags – or single-use bags – have multiplied around the world. Denmark was a pioneer, bringing in a tax in 1994. In 2002, Bangladesh passed the first full ban on plastic bags, which were suspected of having caused serious flooding by preventing water drainage. That same year, Ireland imposed a 15 cent tax on checkout bags, resulting in a 90% decline in their use.

### 7 - IF POLLINATING INSECTS, SUCH AS BEES, WERE TO DISAPPEAR, HOW MUCH WOULD IT COST TO REPLICATE THEIR JOB?

**C** EUR 153 billion

Insect pollination is an ecosystemic service, meaning a service undertaken by nature, and important for global agricultural production. The service provided by pollinators has been costed at EUR 153 billion, or 9.5% of the total value of global food production.

### 8 - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SECTORS EMITS THE MOST GREENHOUSE GAS RESPONSIBLE FOR GLOBAL WARMING?

**B** Industry

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), industry is the cause of 32% of greenhouse gas emissions, in pole position ahead of agriculture and forestry (25%) and construction (18.4%).

### 9 - WHAT IS AGROECOLOGY?

**A** Farming techniques that respect the environment

The aim of agroecology is to optimize food and farming production without endangering nature. Agroecology results in a more diversified agriculture adapted to the specific local features of the region.

### 10 - HOW MUCH WASTE ENDS UP IN THE SEA EVERY MINUTE AROUND THE WORLD?

**C** The equivalent of 1,600 shopping trolleys

Every year, 20 billion tonnes of waste is discharged into the oceans. Several large open dumps have been discovered drifting in the sea. These polluted areas are commonly known as the 7th plastic continent.



## CLIMATE ACTION

Greenhouse gas emissions created by human activity have never been higher. The result of economic growth and increased population, climate change has widespread effects on human and natural systems in all countries and across all continents. With the warming of the atmosphere and the oceans, the amount of snow and ice has declined and sea levels are rising. Temperature on the Earth's surface is likely to increase during the 21st century and, if action is not taken, this increase could be more than three degrees Celsius by the end of the century.

### 1 - WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR HELPS PROTECT THE PLANET?

- A Eating more and wasting less food
- B Eating "ugly" fruit and vegetables
- C Drinking less and using less water

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT IS DUE TO HUMANS:

- A True, human activity causes greenhouse gas emissions
- B False, without the greenhouse effect life would not have been able to emerge and develop on Earth

### 3 - TRUE OR FALSE? WITHOUT GREENHOUSE GASES, THE TEMPERATURE WOULD BE -19°C:

- A True
- B False

### 4 - TRUE OR FALSE? HOLES IN THE OZONE LAYER ARE EXACERBATING CLIMATE CHANGE:

- A True
- B False

### 5 - WHAT PERCENTAGE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ARE DUE TO AGRICULTURE?

- A 13%
- B 24%
- C 32%

### 6 - WITH EVERY ONE DEGREE INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE, GLOBAL CEREAL PRODUCTION DECLINES BY AROUND:

- A 2%
- B 5%
- C 9%

### 7 - SINCE THE START OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY, HOW MANY YEARS HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED AS THE HOTTEST ON RECORD?

- A 5 years
- B 9 years
- C 16 years

### 8 - IN 2015, AT THE COP21 IN PARIS, HEADS OF STATE UNDERTOOK TO PUT MEASURES IN PLACE TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO...

- A + 0.5 degrees Celsius by 2100
- B + 2 degrees Celsius by 2100
- C + 5 degrees Celsius by 2100

### 9 - SINCE 1979, SEA ICE HAS DIMINISHED BY:

- A 10,000 km<sup>2</sup> each decade (or 1,000 football pitches)
- B 100,000 km<sup>2</sup> each decade (or 10,000 football pitches)
- C 1 million km<sup>2</sup> each decade (or 100,000 football pitches)

### 10 - SINCE 1990, GLOBAL CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>) EMISSIONS HAVE INCREASED BY ALMOST:

- A 15%
- B 25%
- C 50%

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR HELPS PROTECT THE PLANET?

**B** Eating “ugly” fruit and vegetables

---

Mass distribution imposes certain sizes on fruit and vegetables. 40% of these products are rejected by supermarkets as being “too ugly” to be sold.

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT IS DUE TO HUMANS:

**B** False, without the greenhouse effect life would not have been able to emerge and develop on Earth

---

The greenhouse effect is a perfectly natural phenomenon and is therefore not down to humans. It is even because of this that life was able to develop on Earth. It is a mechanism that means that a large proportion of the sun's rays are trapped by the planet and thus warm it. For the Earth, gases known as “greenhouse gases” play this role.

### 3 – TRUE OR FALSE? WITHOUT GREENHOUSE GASES, THE TEMPERATURE WOULD BE -19°C:

**A** True

---

Gases capture the infrared rays bouncing off the Earth's surface and prevent them from escaping. This greenhouse effect results in an increased temperature on the surface of our planet. It is estimated that without this atmospheric greenhouse effect, the average temperature on the Earth's surface would be - 19 °C instead of the actual 15 °C.

### 4 - TRUE OR FALSE? HOLES IN THE OZONE LAYER ARE EXACERBATING CLIMATE CHANGE:

**B** False

---

Paradoxically, current climate change is contributing, to a small extent, to reducing the hole in the ozone layer. While greenhouse gases heat up the lower atmosphere, they make the very high altitude stratosphere colder, which may have a slightly positive effect by slowing down the chemical reactions that are destroying the ozone.

### 5 - WHAT PERCENTAGE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ARE DUE TO AGRICULTURE?

**B** 24%

---

24% of all greenhouse gas emissions come from agriculture, 25% from electricity production and 32% from industry. The biggest producers of agricultural emissions are cattle.

### 6 - WITH EVERY ONE DEGREE INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE, GLOBAL CEREAL PRODUCTION DECLINES BY AROUND:

**B** 5%

---

Between 1880 and 2012, the average world temperature increased by 0.85 °C. Between 1981 and 2002, an average decline in world grain production of 30 million tonnes per year has been seen due to global warming.

### 7 - SINCE THE START OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY, HOW MANY YEARS HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED AS THE HOTTEST ON RECORD?

**C** 16 years

---

Of the 17 years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, all have known temperatures significantly above the average for the period 1961-1990. The 21<sup>st</sup> century includes 16 of the 17 hottest years on record, the only “intruder” being 1998.

### 8 - IN 2015, AT THE COP21 IN PARIS, HEADS OF STATE UNDERTOOK TO PUT MEASURES IN PLACE TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO...

**B** + 2 degrees Celsius by 2100

---

The Paris Agreement is the first universal agreement on climate. The main aim of the agreement is to contain the average temperature increase to below 2 degrees, and to endeavour to limit this increase to 1.5 degrees, in order to reduce the risks and impacts of the consequences of climate change.

### 9 - SINCE 1979, SEA ICE HAS DIMINISHED BY:

**C** 1 million km<sup>2</sup> each decade (or 100,000 football pitches)

---

The oceans are warming, snow and ice is melting and sea levels are rising. Between 1901 and 2010, average global sea levels rose by 19 cm as the oceans have increased in size due to warming and melting of the ice. Since 1979, 1.07 million km<sup>2</sup> of Arctic sea ice have been lost each decade.

### 10 - SINCE 1990, GLOBAL CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>) EMISSIONS HAVE INCREASED BY ALMOST:

**C** 50%

---

This increase is primarily due to the following sectors: transport, agriculture, the energy industry and waste management.



## LIFE BELOW WATER

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemical composition, currents and life – are the source of global systems that make the Earth habitable for humans. Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coasts, a large part of our food and even the oxygen we breathe are all, at the end of the day, supplied and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, the seas and oceans have been essential to trade and transport. Careful management of this vital world resource is key to a sustainable future.

**1 - ALONG WITH THE FORESTS, WHAT ARE KNOWN AS THE “LUNGS OF THE EARTH”?**

- A The Himalayas
- B The oceans
- C Volcanoes

**2 - TRUE OR FALSE? AT THE CURRENT RATE, THERE WILL BE MORE PLASTIC IN THE OCEANS THAN FISH BY 2050.**

- A True
- B False

**3 - SINCE 1950, THE SEA BIRD POPULATION HAS FALLEN BY:**

- A 60%
- B 70%
- C 80%

**4 - WHAT PERCENTAGE OF MARINE SPECIES HAVE WE IDENTIFIED?**

- A Around 5%
- B Around 50%
- C Over 80%

**5 - THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MARINE SPECIES IS DUE TO:**

- A Overfishing
- B Sea pollution
- C Global warming
- D All the above

**6 - WHAT PROPORTION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ARE OVER OR FULLY EXPLOITED?**

- A 2%
- B 51%
- C 80%

**7 - WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE FISHING?**

- A Fishing that respects fish stocks and their renewal
- B Fishing that enables fisher people to be paid properly
- C Fishing that bans certain harmful practices
- D All the above

**8 - HOW MANY PEOPLE DEPEND ON MARINE BIODIVERSITY FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS?**

- A 500 million
- B 1 billion
- C More than 3 billion

**9 - WHAT PROPORTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES DO THE OCEANS ABSORB?**

- A 5%
- B 15%
- C 30%

**10 - FOR WHICH NGO DID THE ARTIST PENELOPE BAGIEU ILLUSTRATE THE PETITION “TAKE 5 MINUTES TO SIGN, MY FRIEND” DENOUNCING THE EVILS OF OVERFISHING?**

- A Bloups
- B Léon Blum
- C Bloom

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - ALONG WITH THE FORESTS, WHAT ARE KNOWN AS THE “LUNGS OF THE EARTH”?

**B** The oceans

---

The oceans, inhabited by phytoplankton, are the number one producer of O<sub>2</sub> and recycler of CO<sub>2</sub>. One-half of all oxygen contained in the atmosphere comes from phytoplankton.

### 2 - TRUE OR FALSE? AT THE CURRENT RATE, THERE WILL BE MORE PLASTIC IN THE OCEANS THAN FISH BY 2050.

**A** True

---

More than 150 million tonnes of plastic waste is floating in the oceans and this could double by 2050. If no action is taken, this waste will weigh more than all the fish put together.

### 3 - SINCE 1950, THE SEA BIRD POPULATION HAS FALLEN BY:

**B** 70%

---

Between 1950 and 2010, 200 million sea birds disappeared, or 70% of their population. This disappearance is due primarily to the destruction of marine ecosystems, to which must be added entanglement in fishing gear, disappearance of prey, pollution, oil, destruction of their natural habitat, etc. In all cases, the common denominator is humankind.

### 4 - WHAT PERCENTAGE OF MARINE SPECIES HAVE WE IDENTIFIED?

**A** Around 5%

---

220,000 living species have currently been identified, 20% of which are marine species. And yet a census of life under the water conducted since 2000 has listed far more species than previously thought. Of the millions of specimens collected, the census found more than 6,000 potentially new species. This could logically be extrapolated to at least a million forms of underwater life listed as species and dozens or even hundreds of millions of kinds of microbes.

### 5 - THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MARINE SPECIES IS DUE TO:

**D** All the above

---

Humankind is overfishing our oceans and we are being forced to go ever deeper to find stocks. But the lower down the fish live, the more slowly they reproduce and the more fragile their ecosystem becomes. This ecosystem is also out of balance due to ocean warming, which is resulting in increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the water and thus raised acidity. And this is not to mention chemical pollution, oil, nuclear and other waste. All this combines to encourage the disappearance of marine species.

### 6 - WHAT PROPORTION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ARE OVER OR FULLY EXPLOITED?

**C** 80%

---

If we catch more fish than we should, they will not have the time to reproduce or regenerate and this affects the ecosystem. Today, 7 of the 10 most significant species of fish are on the verge of total depopulation. 32% of stocks are being overexploited.

### 7 - WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE FISHING?

**D** All the above

---

Overfishing each year causes 50 billion in losses due to poor management and inefficiency. Stocks are thus being exhausted and the cost of seeking and capturing these fish is constantly rising. Sustainable fishing encourages a more environmental approach by limiting the volumes of fish caught in order to protect species and by banning certain techniques harmful to the ecosystem. It is estimated that this could yield 83 billion dollars a year.

### 8 - HOW MANY PEOPLE DEPEND ON MARINE BIODIVERSITY FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS?

**C** More than 3 billion

---

This includes people employed in the medical sector, tourism, biofuels and agribusiness, in particular.

### 9 - WHAT PROPORTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES DO THE OCEANS ABSORB?

**C** 30%

---

The oceans exchange several billion tonnes of carbon with the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). This natural process enables a proportion of the greenhouse gas emissions to be stored. Without this absorption capacity, current climate change would be more rapid and more marked.

### 10 - FOR WHICH NGO DID THE ARTIST PENELOPE BAGIEU ILLUSTRATE THE PETITION “TAKE 5 MINUTES TO SIGN, MY FRIEND” DENOUNCING THE EVILS OF OVERFISHING?

**C** Bloom

---

Founded in 2004, Bloom is devoted to protecting the oceans and its inhabitants, and is working to obtain a sustainable pact between humankind and the sea. Its aims are to protect the oceans and marine species while maximizing sustainable employment in fisheries and fish farming.

15



## LIFE ON LAND

Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activity and climate change – are posing major challenges to sustainable development and have negative consequences for the life and livelihoods of millions of people fighting poverty. Goal 15 aims to protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and to use them sustainably, sustainably managing forests, combatting desertification, halting and reversing the process of land degradation and biodiversity loss.

### 1 - HOW MANY HECTARES OF FOREST ARE DISAPPEARING EVERY YEAR?

- A 1,300 hectares (1,530 football pitches)
- B 13,000 hectares (15,300 football pitches)
- C 13 million hectares (15 million football pitches)

### 2 - WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR FELLING TREES NOWADAYS?

- A To increase farmland
- B To make paper
- C For heating

### 3 - HOW MANY PEOPLE RELY ON FORESTS FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD AROUND THE WORLD?

- A 1 in 100
- B 1 in 20
- C 1 in 5

### 4 - WHAT PROPORTION OF GLOBAL FOOD IS MADE UP OF PLANTS?

- A 5%
- B 45%
- C 80%

### 5 - FORESTS PLAY AN ESSENTIAL ROLE IN COMBATting CLIMATE CHANGE BECAUSE:

- A They are spaces to walk in
- B The trees produce oxygen
- C We need timber for construction

### 6 - BIODIVERSITY IS:

- A All living things on Earth
- B Organic produce available in the shops
- C All plants, trees, flowers... in our forests

### 7 - WHAT IS ARABLE LAND?

- A It is land that can be worked or cultivated
- B It is land on the African continent
- C It is a rabbit-reproducing area

### 8 - OF ALL KNOWN ANIMAL SPECIES...

- A 3% are already extinct and 12% are facing extinction
- B 6% are already extinct and 16% are facing extinction
- C 8% are already extinct and 22% are facing extinction

### 9 - HOW MANY CULTIVATED PLANTS HAVE DISAPPEARED IN THE LAST CENTURY?

- A 25% of cultivated plants
- B 50% of cultivated plants
- C 75% of cultivated plants

### 10 - THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT POPULATION WAS ESTIMATED AT 1.3 MILLION IN 1970. HOW MANY IS IT TODAY?

- A 1 million
- B 350,000
- C 20,000

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - HOW MANY HECTARES OF FOREST ARE DISAPPEARING EVERY YEAR?

**C** 13 million hectares (15 million football pitches)

---

The forests are home to 80% of terrestrial biodiversity and enable 1.6 billion people to meet their needs. However, 13 million hectares of forest are disappearing each year, particularly in tropical zones.

### 2 - WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR FELLING TREES NOWADAYS?

**A** To increase farmland

---

The increase in the world's population is resulting in the disappearance of primary forest, such as in the Amazon for example, to the benefit of huge agricultural plots. Moreover, more than half the planet's inhabitants now live in cities. This growing urbanization is causing new forest spaces to be invaded, particularly to build the necessary housing and infrastructure.

### 3 - HOW MANY PEOPLE RELY ON FORESTS FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD AROUND THE WORLD?

**C** 1 in 5

---

Around 1.6 billion people – encompassing more than 2,000 indigenous cultures – depend on the forests for their survival. The forests are home to more than 80% of the animal, plant and insect species on the planet.

### 4 - WHAT PROPORTION OF GLOBAL FOOD IS MADE UP OF PLANTS?

**C** 80%

---

Over 80% of food for human consumption is provided by plants. Five cereal crops account for 60% of calorific intake.

### 5 - FORESTS PLAY AN ESSENTIAL ROLE IN COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE BECAUSE:

**B** The trees produce oxygen

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The main systems that produce a surplus of oxygen are forests in formation and sea algae. The ocean phytoplankton alone provides more than half of all atmospheric oxygen.

### 6 - BIODIVERSITY IS:

**A** All living things on Earth

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Biodiversity, a contraction of "biological diversity", refers to the variety of the living world. It is the diversity of all forms of animal, plant and microscopic life on Earth, and of all relationships these species weave between each other and with their environment.

### 7 - WHAT IS ARABLE LAND?

**A** It is land that can be worked or cultivated

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Arable land comprises fallow land, land growing cereal and vegetable crops and seeded grassland. When intensively cropped and worked, arable land loses some of its qualities (humus, genetic diversity and fungi, generally becoming degraded; it also sometimes loses some of its water retention and purification capacity). Globally, losses of arable land are estimated at nearly 20% of the French territory.

### 8 - OF ALL KNOWN ANIMAL SPECIES...

**C** 8% are already extinct and 22% are facing extinction

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The way in which we treat our planet has a considerable effect on global biodiversity. Of all the animal species known, 8% are already extinct and nearly 22% are at risk of becoming so in the near future. However, biodiversity includes more than just animals. The world is home to more than 80,000 species of tree and numerous microsystems. All these species have a role to play in maintaining the natural, fragile balance.

### 9 - HOW MANY CULTIVATED PLANTS HAVE DISAPPEARED IN THE LAST CENTURY?

**C** 75% of cultivated plants

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Since the start of the century, 75% of the genetic diversity of cultivated plants has been lost. We are increasingly dependent on an ever decreasing number of crop varieties and, consequently, ever less abundant genetic reserves. This is resulting primarily in the substitution of traditional varieties with uniform commercial varieties. And yet biodiversity is essential for health, food security and ecosystem maintenance.

### 10 - THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT POPULATION WAS ESTIMATED AT 1.3 MILLION IN 1970. HOW MANY IS IT TODAY?

**B** 350,000

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One elephant dies every 15 minutes around the world due to poaching. Hunted for their ivory, African elephants have suffered drastic reductions in their population.



## PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

The 16th Sustainable Development Goal focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all and building accountable and effective institutions at all levels.

### 1 - A BLUE HELMET IS:

- A A UN peacekeeping soldier
- B A maritime police officer
- C A cyclist

### 2 - A DEMOCRACY IS A COUNTRY GOVERNED BY:

- A An educated and rich group of people
- B Representatives elected by the inhabitants
- C A president for life

### 3 - OF THE 197 COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, HOW MANY WERE CONSIDERED TO BE AT PEACE IN 2016?

- A 10
- B 30
- C 50

### 4 - WHAT WAS THE UN'S GLOBAL PEACEKEEPING BUDGET FOR 2017?

- A 6.8 billion dollars
- B 100 billion dollars
- C 1,747 billion dollars

### 5 - WHAT DO THE US, RUSSIA, CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE ALL HAVE IN COMMON?

- A They are the countries that sell the most arms in the world
- B They are the countries that finance the most peace in the world
- C They are the countries that finance the most peace and the most war in the world

### 6 - WHICH INSTITUTIONS ARE MOST AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION IN THE WORLD?

- A Education and health
- B Justice and the police
- C The banks and the audio-visual sector

### 7 - HOW MANY CHILDREN LIVE IN REGIONS THREATENED BY CONFLICT?

- A 1 in 100, or 22 million children
- B 1 in 25, or 88 million children
- C 1 in 9, or 230 million children

### 8 - WHAT DOES FAIR TRADE OFFER PRODUCERS?

- A The same fixed prices everywhere in the world
- B Fair prices and a decent salary
- C The right to sell their produce abroad

### 9 - WHAT IS A TAX HAVEN?

- A A place where you pay little or no taxes
- B A small island
- C A public garden

### 10 - HOW MANY CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 17 LIVE IN A COUNTRY WHERE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IS NOT COMPLETELY BANNED IN SCHOOL?

- A 1 in 10
- B 1 in 5
- C 1 in 2

## DID YOU KNOW?

### 1 - A BLUE HELMET IS:

**A** A UN peacekeeping soldier

Blue helmet is the name given to soldiers working in the context of a UN peacekeeping mission. The name comes from the fact that they wear a "UN blue" helmet. This enables them to be clearly distinguished from other combatants.

### 2 - A DEMOCRACY IS A COUNTRY GOVERNED BY:

**B** Representatives elected by the inhabitants

Democracy is a political system based on the principle that sovereignty lies with all citizens, either directly (through referenda) or indirectly, through the intermediary of their elected representatives. Elections must be held regularly and often, by universal suffrage.

### 3 - OF THE 197 COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, HOW MANY WERE CONSIDERED TO BE AT PEACE IN 2016?

**A** 10

In 2016, only Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, Qatar, Switzerland, Uruguay and Vietnam were free of all conflict. And the situation is tending to worsen in countries at war.

### 4 - WHAT WAS THE UN'S GLOBAL PEACEKEEPING BUDGET FOR 2017?

**A** 6.8 billion dollars

The approved budget for UN peacekeeping operations in the year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was approx. USD 6.8 billion. This amount finances 13 of the 15 peacekeeping operations. It represents less than 1% of the total world military expenditure, estimated at 1,747 billion dollars in 2013. In other words, 100 billion firearms are traded around the world each year.

### 5 - WHAT DO THE US, RUSSIA, CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE HAVE IN COMMON?

**C** They are the countries that finance the most peace and the most war in the world

In 2016, these countries were the five biggest arms sellers in the world, while also being among the most significant contributors to the UN peacekeeping budget, along with Japan and Germany (3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> financial contributors to peace respectively).

### 6 - WHICH INSTITUTIONS ARE MOST AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION IN THE WORLD?

**B** Justice and the police

Corruption forms an obstacle to sustainable and inclusive development, resulting in unequal treatment of citizens and a lack of public trust in institutions and representatives.

### 7 - HOW MANY CHILDREN LIVE IN REGIONS THREATENED BY CONFLICT?

**C** 1 in 9, or 230 million children

The number of children in the world is estimated at 2.2 billion, of whom 1.9 billion live in the developing countries and 600 million suffer from poverty. 15 million are directly affected by war and 13 million are no longer able to go to school due to conflict in the Middle East alone.

### 8 - WHAT DOES FAIR TRADE OFFER PRODUCERS?

**B** Fair prices and a decent salary

Fair trade is a commercial partnership based on dialogue, transparency and respect. The aim is to achieve greater fairness in global trade. It contributes to sustainable development by offering better trading conditions and guaranteeing the rights of marginalized producers and workers. Fair trade organizations undertake to support producers, raise awareness and campaign for changes in the rules and practices of conventional international trade.

### 9 - WHAT IS A TAX HAVEN?

**A** A place where you pay little or no taxes

There are more than 50 tax havens in the world. For example, in 2013, the cost of tax evasion in the European Union was estimated at more than EUR 1,000 billion per year. This is 20% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or EUR 2,000 per European citizen.

### 10 - HOW MANY CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 17 LIVE IN A COUNTRY WHERE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IS NOT COMPLETELY BANNED IN SCHOOL?

**C** 1 in 2

732 million children or 1 in 2 children aged 6 to 17 live in a country that does not completely ban corporal punishment in school.



## PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Effective partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society are needed for a successful sustainable development programme. These inclusive partnerships, built on principles and values, a common vision and common objectives that place people and the planet at the heart of what we do, are needed globally, regionally, nationally and locally.

### 1 - WHAT IS THE UN?

- A The University of Nottingham
- B The United Nations
- C The Urban Network

### 2 - WHO CAN WORK TO ACHIEVE THE 17 SDGs?

- A The public
- B Governments
- C Companies
- D Non-governmental organizations
- E All the above

### 3 - OF THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS, WHICH COULD HELP FINANCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION?

- A Fighting corruption
- B Fighting tax evasion in tax havens
- C Fighting the appropriation of natural resources and lands
- D All the above

### 4 - THE GLOBAL POPULATION IS CURRENTLY 7.5 BILLION PEOPLE. HOW MANY WILL IT BE IN 2050?

- A 6 billion
- B 7.5 billion
- C 9 billion

### 5 - WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE?

- A Financial assistance from the richest to the poorest countries
- B Support for IT developers
- C Support for vocational training

### 6 - THE EARTH SUMMIT, HELD IN RIO IN 1992, SET THREE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PILLARS, NAMELY:

- A Financial power, regulation of global trade, and control of the media
- B Education, agriculture and health
- C Economic progress, social well-being and environmental protection

### 7 - WHAT AMOUNT IS DIVERTED EACH YEAR FROM THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH?

- A EUR 125 billion
- B EUR 500 billion
- C EUR 800 billion

### 8 - SINCE 2009, THE NUMBER OF WEB USERS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAS:

- A Fallen
- B Stagnated
- C More than doubled

### 9 - IN THE WORLD, NEARLY:

- A 2 billion people use the Internet and one-third of them live in the developing countries
- B 3 billion people use the Internet and one-half of them live in the developing countries
- C 4 billion people use the Internet and two-thirds of them live in the developing countries

### 10 - TRUE OR FALSE? INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) ARE BENEFICIAL TO DEVELOPMENT.

- A True
- B False

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## DID YOU KNOW?

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### 1 - WHAT IS THE UN?

**B** The United Nations

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The intergovernmental organization known as the United Nations was founded in 1945 following the Second World War to replace the League of Nations. Its aim was to prevent wars between countries and ensure dialogue. Almost all countries on the planet are members (193 out of 197).

### 2 - WHO CAN WORK TO ACHIEVE THE 17 SDGs?

**E** All the above

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The State, local authorities, companies, unions, researchers, associations, citizens, users... achieving the SDGs will require everyone to mobilize, on every level, from individual to State.

### 3 - OF THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS, WHICH COULD HELP FINANCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION?

**D** All the above

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Decisive issues such as poor countries' debt, corruption, tax havens, natural resource predation and land grabbing, the ways companies from the rich countries act overseas, will absolutely need to be regulated if we want the sums allocated to sustainable development to truly serve as levers in the long term.

### 4 - THE GLOBAL POPULATION IS CURRENTLY 7.5 BILLION PEOPLE. HOW MANY WILL IT BE IN 2050?

**C** 9 billion

---

The UN anticipates significant growth in Africa while Europe and Asia will decline. Between 2017 and 2050, more than half the increase in the world's population will be concentrated in around 10 countries: India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, the United States, Uganda, Indonesia and Egypt.

### 5 - WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE?

**A** Financial assistance from the richest to the poorest countries

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Development assistance can come from private bodies – NGOs for example – or directly from the State, in which case it is public development assistance. The sums transferred by the richest countries are aimed at encouraging economic development and improving the living conditions in the countries in question.

### 6 - THE EARTH SUMMIT, HELD IN RIO IN 1992, SET THREE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PILLARS, NAMELY:

**C** Economic progress, social well-being and environmental protection

---

Sustainable development means viable, liveable and equitable development, or "a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising those of future generations".

### 7 - WHAT AMOUNT IS DIVERTED EACH YEAR FROM THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH?

**C** EUR 800 billion

---

The amount of illicit capital that disappears from developing countries to be sheltered in the North is to the order of EUR 800 billion per year. Tax evasion by multinational companies through their subsidiaries is likely to represent some EUR 125 billion of transfers each year from the developing countries of the South to tax havens.

### 8 - SINCE 2009, THE NUMBER OF WEB USERS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAS:

**C** More than doubled

---

The number of web users in developing countries doubled between 2009 and 2014. Around 281 million Africans had an Internet subscription on their mobile phone in 2017, or 23% of the continent's population. This is increasing by 41% a year. The smartphone is becoming the number one way of navigating the Internet and disseminating information.

### 9 - IN THE WORLD, NEARLY:

**C** 4 billion people use the Internet and two-thirds of them live in the developing countries

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The Internet has 3.81 billion users worldwide. This represents a little more than one in every two people. According to the most recent data, Internet use is continuing to grow at a constant rate, and more rapidly in developing countries than in the developed world. Developing countries today account for more than two-thirds of connections worldwide.

### 10 - TRUE OR FALSE? INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) ARE BENEFICIAL TO DEVELOPMENT.

**A** True

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Three features of ICT are particularly important for social and economic development, namely their capacity to increase: the effectiveness of economic and social processes, the effectiveness of cooperation between different stakeholders and the volume and range of information that is accessible to individuals.





