

From the Bread for the World Studios, this is **Foreign Assistance Jeopardy** Here's your host, (your name here)!



breadfortheworld
HAVE FAITH. END HUNGER.

This version of the popular game show is a fun and interactive way to introduce or explore the issues in this year's Offering of Letters. We hope it's a useful tool for you, whether on campus, at church, or anywhere else.

What you'll need:

- Powerpoint Jeopardy file
- Three willing participants, or you can break up into 3-4 teams.
- One host
- Computer (If you can project the game onto a large screen, that's even better)

How to play:

If it's been awhile since you saw this classic American game show, there are a few rules of which you should be aware. First, after the host presents the categories, the first contestant chooses a category. This choice is actually the *answer* and the first contestant to provide the correct *question* to go with that answer is correct. For example,

CONTESTANT: "I'll choose Campus Favorites, host"
HOST: "the answer is... Known as a Tomato Pie, this food is a round delicious Italian treat, topped with cheese and often a variety of other foods."
CONTESTANT: "What is pizza?"
HOST: "That is correct!"

Note: Technically, contestants who answer correctly, but not in the form of a question still don't win - as the host you can decide how demanding you will be of your contestants.

The winner of the question chooses the next category until all of the categories have been completed.

Alternatively, you can divide up the room into 3 or 4 teams, and treat each "question" like "Final Jeopardy." In this format, have one team select a category, read the "answer," and give each team 30 seconds to deliberate. When the time is up, ask every team for their answer, then reveal the correct answer. Keep score, and the team with the most correct answers wins.

Notes for the host:

As the host, you are responsible for guiding the participants through the game, so be sure to familiarize yourself with it first. We recommend testing this out on a computer first when no one is looking.

- Check the hyperlinks (words you can click on to jump back and forth to the correct slides "click to go back to categories" and "done with game" in addition to the initial categories screen)
- Be aware there are five potential responses for each answer (you should print out the slides ahead of time - you can print multiple slides on the same page)
- Also check the background information in this file to help understand the slides following each correct response. We recommend reading the explanations after each response.
- Consider rewarding the winner(s) with something fun and inexpensive. A Fair Trade chocolate bar (available at most natural foods stores) tends to increase excitement levels. 😊

And there you have it – have fun! (and write *lots* of letters!)

Host's Guide to Questions, Answers and Explanations

Foreign Assistance Jeopardy

Note to hosts: Print out this page and use it as a reference guide as you conduct the game. This sheet includes the categories, the “answers,” the “questions,” and the explanations of each question. We recommend reading the explanations (or cover the main points) after each question.

Where Are We Now?

Globally, there are this many people living on less than \$1.25 per day.

- 956 million
- 1.4 billion ← **Correct Answer**
- 1.8 billion
- 2.1 billion
- 2.7 billion

Explanation: The World Bank uses \$1.25 per day as the new standard of “extreme poverty,” which used to be a dollar a day. There is good news and bad news here. In 1980, there were roughly 1.9 billion people living in extreme poverty, meaning that **nearly half of the people in the world** lived in extreme poverty. As of 2005, the World Bank estimates that 1.4 billion people live in extreme poverty – that’s down to **one in five** people. But recent increases in the prices of food and global economic recession have threatened to undo some of this progress. The U.S. needs to continue development programs that are working to reduce hunger and poverty, and make our foreign aid more effective.

Health Matters

With improved routine vaccinations, measles-related deaths have decreased since 1990 in Sub-Saharan Africa by this percentage.

- 50%
- 67%
- 84%
- 91% ← **Correct Answer**
- 100% - Measles have been eradicated in Sub-Saharan Africa

Explanation: If anyone ever tells you foreign assistance doesn’t work, just look at some examples of global health. It was because of effective foreign aid, innovations in technology, and community partnerships that the world eradicated smallpox in the late 1970s. And today, effective foreign aid programs mean that measles is on the verge of eradication and people are living with rather than dying from HIV/AIDS; contributing to their communities, caring for their children, and providing for their families. In the 1980s, Bread for the World played an instrumental part in starting the U.S.’ “Child Health and Survival Account,” which has since helped fund simple and effective life-giving programs like immunizations and vitamins. We know foreign assistance *can* work; let’s learn from and build on those projects we know are successful.

Remember the Time

The way our country delivers assistance to the world's poorest nations is still being driven by the Foreign Assistance Act written in this year.

- 1918
- 1946
- 1961 ← **Correct Answer**
- 1991
- 2002

Explanation: In 1961, a gallon of gas was 25 cents, a loaf of bread was 21 cents, and you could buy a new home for \$12,500. Yet the way we deliver foreign assistance is still being driven by legislation written in 1961. While there have been over 20 amendments to the 1961 Act over the years, they are very much like barnacles on a ship – just tacked on. Nearly 50 years later, the world has changed (a lot) and we still haven't systematically examined the way we provide assistance to the poorest people in the world. It's time to re-organize to make sure our foreign assistance is as effective and efficient as it can be.

Tax Dollars at Work

This many U.S. government offices currently administer foreign aid under the Foreign Assistance Act.

- 12
- 25
- 60 ← **Correct Answer**
- 75
- 247

Explanation: Providing Foreign Assistance to 75 priority areas is complicated business, but with 12 departments, 25 agencies, and 60 offices doing the work according to 247 directives its clear there is room for improvement. Creating more efficiency in the U.S. foreign assistance act means a more holistic approach to aid, reducing administrative costs to both the U.S. and recipient countries, in addition to better help to those who most need it.

Restructuring Foreign Assistance doesn't just mean better assistance for people around the world; it also allows us to stretch our tax dollars to get the most "bang for the buck."

Swords and Plowshares

In 2006, the share of U.S. Official Development Assistance administered by the Department of Defense was this percentage.

- 6%
- 10%
- 15%
- 20% ← **Correct Answer**
- 25%

Explanation: In 2002, the Department of Defense administered about 6% of our foreign aid. In 2006, one out of every five development dollars flows through the Department of Defense. This has been part of a trend known as the “securitization” of foreign aid. In places like Iraq and Afghanistan, the Defense Department has been assuming development roles like building roads and schools largely because USAID and the State Department have lacked the capacity to do so. Defense Secretary Robert Gates recently noted that there are more musicians in military bands than foreign services officers in the Department of State and USAID combined. Moreover, recent reports authored by Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN) and by the HELP commission note that the Department of Defense tends to be less efficient when they stray from their core objectives.

Give a Man a Fish

In 2007, the U.S. provided \$1.2 billion in international food aid, and this much in agricultural development aid.

- \$284 million
- \$538 million ← **Correct Answer**
- \$836 million
- \$1.2 billion
- \$1.5 billion

Explanation: Our nation spends more than twice as much on international food aid as we do on agricultural development programs that help farmers in developing nations. Food aid can be crucial during emergencies, but it doesn’t address *why* people are hungry. The saying goes, “it is better to teach a man to fish than to give a man a fish,” but U.S. food aid often gets this backwards. U.S. food aid is often expensive to buy, store, and ship, and it can depress wages of farmers in developing countries. Moreover, a major portion of our foreign assistance is tied to purchasing U.S. goods and services. Tying our aid may sound like a good idea, but too often it undercuts efforts to reduce global hunger and poverty. It’s estimated that this practice decreases the aid’s effectiveness in actually reducing poverty by 15-30%.