Questions Module 1

SUSTAINABLE WATER AND SANITATION

Tick the right answer. It could be none or all.

1. How much of the total water reserves in the world is freshwater and how much is available for direct use by human activities?
    a. 2.5 and 0.5%
    b. 50 and 25%
    c. 5 and 2.5%

2. How much water is needed as a minimum per person per day and how much do you think is a minimum (per person and day) to have a water and sanitary standard and comfort as in Norway?
    a. 15 per person and 150 for Norwegian standard
    b. 40 per person and 150 for Norwegian standard
    c. 15 per person and 100 for Norwegian standard

3. What do you think are the two major threats to the world freshwater resources (tick two)?
    a. Global warming
    b. Open defecation
    c. Untreated sewage
    d. Unsustainable agricultural practices

4. What type of sanitation is regarded as appropriate or improved sanitation?
    a. Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine
    b. Open defecation
    c. A pit latrine
    d. A pour flush latrine

5. What is the UN organization responsible in disaster situations?
    a. UNDP
    b. UNIDO
    c. UNHCR
    d. UNICEF

6. What is the most important health measure that you can provide in a crisis situation?
    a. Construct a latrine
    b. Dig a well
    c. Facilities for handwashing
    d. Provide botteled water

7. How can you reduce the groundwater pollution risk from a pit latrine?
    a. Build the pit shallow or elevate the whole latrine
    b. Divert rainwater
    c. Use a ventilation chimney

d. Build a squatting plate

8. If you should guess, what do you think is a safe distance between a groundwater well used for potable water extraction and a pit latrine ?
    a. 100m
    b. 10m
    c. 250m
    d. 25m

9. Apart from providing safe water and latrines/toilets; what is the most important component of a disaster remediation plan for water and sanitation?
    a. Stockpiling squating pans
    b. Logistics for transport
    c. Health promotion and hygien education
    d. Water source protection

10. To develop sustainable technology we need to:
    a. Optimize treatment
    b. Maximize water yield
    c. View the technology from a systems perspective
    d. Find the cheapest solution