Quiz 7

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. Due on 2015-08-31, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) What is meant by the term “climate proofing”?

a) It means the integration of climate change impact considerations and adaptation strategies into planning and implementation processes.

b) It means to conduct vulnerability risk assessments every five years to adjust operation & maintenance budgets to changing needs.

c) It means the installation of climate stations for climate change monitoring at river basin and global scale.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
ak) It means the integration of climate change impact considerations and adaptation strategies into planning and implementation processes.

2) What is the purpose of “preventive source water protection zones”?

a) The purpose is to protect water resource areas which will serve as important drinking water supply areas in the future.

b) The purpose is to protect water resources to secure the environmental and ecological integrity of an area.

c) The purpose is to establish legal rights over water resources before someone else does.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
ak) The purpose is to protect water resource areas which will serve as important drinking water supply areas in the future.

3) What is a 1000-day limit in water resources protection?

a) It is the amount of precipitation over a period of 1000 days which accounts to the effective freshwater supply of an area.

b) It corresponds to the distance that a water drop will be travelling within 1000 days from its point of infiltration to the point of abstraction.

c) It corresponds to the amount of water contributing to recharge reservoirs and aquifers within the critical limit of 1000 days.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b) It corresponds to the distance that a water drop will be travelling within 1000 days from its point of infiltration to the point of abstraction.

4) Identify two tools for conflict resolution

- a) Consultation
- b) Arbitration
- c) Negotiation
- d) Participation
- e) Avoidance
- f) Dialogue

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
b) Arbitration
c) Negotiation

5) Conflicts are opportunities?

- a) Conflicts can never be called opportunities, because people suffer and natural resources are wasted.
- b) Conflicts always end with a winner and a loser and are an opportunity for those who try to win.
- c) Conflicts provide the opportunity for a change of a seemingly unchangeable condition.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
c) Conflicts provide the opportunity for a change of a seemingly unchangeable condition.

6) Identify two good reasons for engaging stakeholders in water resources projects.

- a) Many water resources projects use large amounts of public resources and therefore engaging stakeholders leads to trust-building as part of good governance.
- b) Stakeholders have a basic right to be engaged when it comes to water resources.
- c) It is highly educating for societies when stakeholders are engaged in water resources projects.
- d) It is essential for the success of a water project to engage stakeholders so that nobody feels left out.
- e) It is important to engage stakeholders to fulfill today’s standard project implementation procedures and legal regulations to secure international funds for expensive water projects.
- f) Stakeholder engagement provides an optimal way of concentrating knowledge and handling conflicts at an early stage.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
a) Many water resources projects use large amounts of public resources and therefore engaging stakeholders leads to trust-building as part of good governance.
f) Stakeholder engagement provides an optimal way of concentrating knowledge and handling conflicts at an early stage.

7) What is the role of governments in stakeholder engagement?

- a) Create institutional and legal frameworks allowing the effective functioning of stakeholder engagement
- b) Organize regular meetings with stakeholders and share the information with all
- c) Take decisions about who the stakeholders are and at which level each of them should get engaged

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
8) Identify an example of "equitable water use benefit sharing".

- a) Replacement of exotic tree plantations by native species plantations resulting in the recovery of springs for domestic water supply.
- b) A dam is operated for maximum hydropower generation and releases once every other time water to the downstream communities.
- c) A few out of many farmers abstract groundwater and sell it to urbanites.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
a) Replacement of exotic tree plantations by native species plantations resulting in the recovery of springs for domestic water supply.

9) Why does conflict resolution based on water (re-)allocation alone usually end in a win-lose outcome?

- a) The amount of water to be shared is determined by the more powerful party and therefore usually ends in win-lose outcomes.
- b) Water demands can never be fully satisfied in water stressed river basins thus re-allocation of water can only result in yet another win-lose outcome.
- c) A focus on water re-allocation is not sufficient and therefore will lead to a win-lose outcome. All other dimensions such as the type of stakeholder, their powers, interests and heritage have to be taken into account too.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
b) Water demands can never be fully satisfied in water stressed river basins thus re-allocation of water can only result in yet another win-lose outcome.

10) What is one possible way of engaging so-called “under-represented stakeholders” in water projects?

- a) Know the under-represented groups and use engagement mechanisms such as trusted representatives, quota schemes or in-situ focus group discussions
- b) Create an app for mobile phones where reports will be stored and people can chat about the water project
- c) Use the weekly religious functions to raise awareness about the water project and guide interested stakeholders to the respective formal platform for stakeholder engagement

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
a) Know the under-represented groups and use engagement mechanisms such as trusted representatives, quota schemes or in-situ focus group discussions