

A green hexagonal graphic with white text inside, centered on the page.

AUDIENCE  
PARTICIPATION  
SURVEY

What do you know about water and waste??

# Weigh-in on Twitter!

Madison will be live-tweeting  
our poll. Find her:  
[@madisonecondon](https://twitter.com/madisonecondon)

Four True or False question – we'll review answers at the end of seminar today

Question 1:

**Over 80% of wastewater is not collected or treated worldwide.**

**Yes or No**



## Question 2

**Overall, the number of cholera cases for the decade 2000–2010 increased by 50% and may continue to increase.**

**Yes or No**



## Question 3

**The lack of specific legislation to regulate emerging pollutants hampers development of adequate strategies and technologies**

**Yes or No**



# Question 4

**Strong legislation is the prerequisite to improve water pollution**

**Yes or No**



Answers

Question 1:

**Over 80% of wastewater is not collected or treated worldwide.**

**Yes or No**





# Answer 1: yes

Over **80% of** wastewater worldwide is not collected or treated, and urban settlements are the main source of pollution.

Up **to 90 % of wastewater in developing** countries flows untreated into rivers, lakes and highly productive coastal zones, threatening health, food security and access to safe drinking and bathing water. In addition, in developing countries, 70% of industrial waste is dumped untreated into waters where they pollute the usable water supply.

Source: World Water Development Report 2012

## Question 2

**Overall, the number of cholera cases for the decade 2000–2010 increased by 50% and may continue to increase.**

**Yes or No**



## Answer 2: No

Overall, the number of cholera cases for the decade 2000–2010 increased **by 130 %**. With increasing populations living in peri-urban slums and refugee camps, as well as increasing numbers of people exposed to the impacts of humanitarian crises, the risk from cholera will likely increase worldwide.

Source: World Water Development Report 2012

## Question 3

**The lack of specific legislation to regulate emerging pollutants hampers development of adequate strategies and technologies**

**Yes or No**



## Answer 3: yes and no

Emerging pollutants are not commonly monitored in neither discharged water waters nor receiving waters. Also, there is little knowledge the risks involved with emerging pollutants since they are rarely analysed in soils, sediments and groundwater. There is neither political drive nor money to create specific policy or legislation. Uncertainty about legal and financial consequences and the resulting lack of technical solutions will hamper an efficient approach and spatial development.

Source: Inventory of awareness, approaches and policy; Insight in emerging contaminants in Europe, 2016

# Question 4

**Strong legislation is the prerequisite to improve water pollution**

**Yes or No**



## Answer 4: No

Effective and relevant water pollution management legislation exists in some countries, but challenges of inadequate implementation and enforcement persist, typically resulting from insufficient political will, inadequate institutional frameworks, absence of technical capacity, and lack of cooperation and coordination.