a:
1 c
2 d
3 b
4 c
5 d
6 b
7 c
8 e
9 e
10 d
11 any 2 Interaction with malnutrition
   They studied cholera & typhoid – very water borne
   Pathogens are different or less waterborne
   Conditions are so bad (many more routes of transmission)
12 any 2 Sticks and other things being put in
   Population estimates are wrong
   Average family is unusually big
   There are so many families per latrine (3.5 now) that they fill-up very quickly and the feces cannot digest.
13 5,000,000 liters/day / 300,000 people = 16.7 l/p/d, yes, it is above the 15l/p/d standard
14 and 1 Very waterborne outbreak (known to be waterborne or a pathogen like cholera, typhoid, Hep. E....)
   If people could bath in surface water or there was plentiful rainwater so that people could wash with water “not provided”
Small children most often have the most deadly feces. They spread it anywhere. Can have high pathogen load per gram. People perceive it to be relatively harmless.

These pathogens have to be transmitted in water. Water supplies change behaviors that effect transmission of these diseases. Food, flies, hands cannot influence this disease. These are diseases that can be addressed easily via education with water because the transmission processes are so specific. If people can be made to avoid surface water these transmission cycles can be broken.

Sticks and other things being put in
Population estimates are wrong. Average family is unusually big.
There are so many families per latrine (3.5 now) that they fill-up very quickly and the feces cannot digest.
3,000,000 l/d / 250,000 people = 12 l/p/d No this is not 15 l/p/d

any 2 mentioned

any 2 West learned lessons with Cholera and Typhoid which were very waterborne

  Interaction with malnutrition

  Pathogens are different or less waterborne

  Conditions are so bad (many more routes of transmission)

  Easier to make profits, manage projects focused on water plants