**Module 2 Quiz**

1. What are the four core components of a flood early warning system?
   1. Data on flood risk in the area, local hazard monitoring, evacuation and community response capabilities
   2. Data on flood risk in the area, local hazard monitoring, flood risk dissemination and community response capabilities
   3. Local hazard monitoring, evacuation, flood risk dissemination, and community response capabilities
   4. None of the above

Correct answer: b

1. When implementing a flood early warning system, what does the term “response capability” signify?
   1. Dissemination of the core capabilities of government, civil society, private sector, community institutions to the public at risk of a flood
   2. Designing and implementing sensors or related equipment at selected hotspots to enhance the response capability of the community
   3. Establishing a system or an agreement to collect and share data around the response capabilities of concerned agencies during a flood
   4. Education – reaching out to related stakeholders by means of training centres and information kiosks – to improve community disaster preparedness.
   5. Placing signs of warning at vulnerable water infrastructure for improving the awareness of local community members.

Correct answer: d

1. What are some important areas for improvement needed in Myanmar as lessons learned from the Bago River Basin Flood?
   1. Increased daily monitoring of the status of rivers and river management facilities
   2. Increase the outreach to stakeholders so that they understand the trends around hydrological concerns in the area of risk
   3. Strengthen the data observation networks
   4. Strengthen the design of communication schemes for flood hazard warning
   5. All of the above

Correct answer: e

1. Why is flood hazard mapping a good tool to prevent losses from floods?
   1. Enables researchers to develop maps for modelling a flood risk area
   2. Allows government officials to increase the lead time for providing communities with flood risk warnings
   3. It is an effective non-structural measure for protecting people and assets
   4. Provides reliable information to citizens about flood risk
   5. Only a and b
   6. Only c and d
   7. All of the above
   8. None of the above

Correct answer: f

1. What factors make probabilistic flood models more suite for developing country contexts?
   1. Provides cheaper, fit-for-purpose, reduced time to run simulations, and simulates water-level changes under future scenarios
   2. Highly costly, time intensive hydrodynamic model that conducts detailed and accurate flood simulation exercises
   3. Includes models such as MIKE11, MIKEFLOOD, ISIS to address complex real-world hydraulic problems
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above

Correct answer: a