



NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND LOGISTICS

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BLSC	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: EHL621S	COURSE NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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MODERATOR:	Ms. Emilia Salomo

INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A:

MULTIPLE CHOICE AND TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

[2 Marks x 20 = 40 Marks]

QUESTION 1

Choose the correct answer

[2 Marks x 12 = 24 Marks]

1.1 All of the following are TRUE about disaster EXCEPT

- a) A disaster may be domestic or international
- b) A disaster may be caused by nature or have human origins
- c) A disaster always receives widespread media coverage
- d) A disaster may have a known and gradual onset
- e) None of the above

1.2 Disaster frequency result in all of the following EXCEPT

- a) Damage to the ecological environment
- b) Displacement of populations
- c) Destruction of population's homeland
- d) Sustained public attention during the recovery phase

1.3 Responsibility for securing the scene, preserving life and treating the wounded is the responsibility of:

- a) First responders
- b) Mental health professionals
- c) Social workers who specialize in crisis management
- d) All citizens
- e) All of the above

1.4 Conditions for the delivery of concrete goods and services at a disaster site include all of the following EXCEPT

- a) Extreme climates, hot, cold, wet, etc.
- b) Crowded and cramped conditions for living and working
- c) Lack of privacy, threat to safety
- d) A clear demarcation of being on or off duty
- e) None of the above

1.5 Which of the following is not a man-made hazard

- a) Leakage of toxic waste
- b) Wars and civil strife
- c) Drought
- d) Environmental pollution

- 1.6 Disaster management includes**
- a) Mitigation
 - b) Reconstruction
 - c) Rehabilitation
 - d) All of the above
- 1.7 Effective hazard management largely rely on**
- a) Government agencies
 - b) Emergency responses
 - c) Pre-disaster planning
 - d) All of the above
- 1.8 Vulnerability analysis comes in which part of the Disaster Management Cycle**
- a) Mitigation
 - b) Preparedness
 - c) Response
 - d) Recovery
 - e) All of the above
- 1.9 Which of the following groups of people is more vulnerable in the event of a disaster**
- a) Men, boys, old people
 - b) Men, women, boys
 - c) Women, children, old people
 - d) Children and old people
 - e) All of the above
- 1.10 Ultimate consequences of war are**
- a) Decline in human population
 - b) Outbreak of diseases and epidemics
 - c) Rise in refugees
 - d) All of the above
- 1.11 The cycle of disaster consists of the following components**
- a) Mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery
 - b) Preparedness, vulnerability assessment, recovery
 - c) Mitigation, risk assessment, response and recovery
 - d) None of the above

1.12 A serious disruption of the functioning community or a widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses

- a) Vulnerability
- b) Disaster disk
- c) Disaster
- d) Hazard
- e) All of the above

Sub-Total: 24 Marks

QUESTION 2

State whether the following statements are true or false

[2 Marks x 8 =16 Marks]

2.1. Carbon taxes is a form of traditional regulatory instrument used by governments as a restrictive measure that limits various types of activities

2.2. Fuel levies and Mass Distance Charges are economic instruments used in Namibia by relevant authorities to reduce emissions

2.3. Rapid emergencies can be defined as one that does not emerge from a single distinct event but one that emerges gradually over time and often based on a confluence of different events

2.4. Emergency response can be defined as the process of preparing for future contingencies, including major incidents and disasters.

2.5. Management responsibility towards emergency planning entails mobilizing of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian emergencies

2.6. In Namibia the Directorate of Disaster and Risk Management (DDRM) is composed of the inter-ministerial committee entrusted to make decisions in regards to state preparedness and mobilization of local resources to meet urgent needs created by a disaster.

2.7. Calamities are natural causes and sudden-onset occurrences (e.g., earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes).

2.8. Response encompasses the decisions and actions to deal with the immediate effects of an emergency.

Sub-total: 16 Marks

SECTION B:

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

[60 Marks]

QUESTION 3

3.1. Briefly explain what sustainability is and discuss the three (3) pillars of sustainability **[15 Marks]**

3.2. With reference to local examples explain at least three (3) R's of sustainability **[15 Marks]**

Sub-total: 30 Marks

QUESTION 4

4.1. Briefly discuss 6 (SIX) challenges that may affect the efficient and effective humanitarian logistics operations **[14 Marks]**

4.2. Define humanitarian and commercial logistics and provide a brief distinction between the two concepts. **[16 Marks]**

Sub-Total: 30 Marks

Grand Total: 100 Marks