



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING, LOGISTICS AND SPORTS MANAGEMENT**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS &amp; SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BLSC</b>	<b>LEVEL: 6</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: EHL621S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS</b>
<b>SESSION: NOVEMBER 2024</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	Mr. M LISWANI (FT/PT/DI)
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	Dr. G TSHOOPARA (FT/PT/DI)

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. 3. Number the answers clearly

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF \_4\_ PAGES (Including this front page)**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE AND TRUE OR FALSE**

**(40 Marks)**

**QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**There are ten (10) Multiple-choice questions with several possible choices each. Choose the best possible answer, for example 1.1 A.**

**1.1. Which of the following is a way to improve carbon footprint? (2 Marks)**

- a) Provision of Relief aid to the needy
- b) Using natural bio-degradable plant-based fuels.
- c) Having a sustainable strategy in place
- d) Displacing of human lives after a disaster

**1.2. The cycle of disaster consists of the following components. (2 Marks)**

- a) Mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery
- b) Preparedness, vulnerability assessment, recovery
- c) Mitigation, risk assessment, response, and recovery
- d) None of the above

**1.3. A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses refers to which of the following terms? (2 marks)**

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

**1.4. Which of the following is a way to improve carbon footprint? (2 Marks)**

- a) Provision of Relief aid to the needy.
- b) Using of non-bio-degradable plant-based fuels.
- c) Having a sustainable strategy in place.
- d) Displacing of human lives after a disaster.

**1.5 Humanitarian Aid - transition involves? (2 Marks)**

- a) Building capacity as a key component of development and sustainability.
- b) Ensuring collaborations between agencies and the host country.
- c) Rehabilitation and development after a disaster is multi-dimensional and proactive.
- d) Damage Assessment and Need analysis

**1.6 Procurement decisions and policies which consider the needs of the present as well as future generations are focused on which of the following (2 marks)**

- a) Profit
- b) Sustainability

- c) Competition
- d) Risk

**1.7 There are numerous tasks in the of disaster management. All of the following are tasks of the disaster management model, EXCEPT (2 marks)**

- a) Assess secondary social problems such as health epidemics, displaced persons
- b) Counsel those who have suffered trauma and bereavement
- c) Control rumours because a disaster always requires widespread media coverage.
- d) Provide security; prevent looting, protect person and property

**1.8 Disasters frequently result in all of the following, EXCEPT (2 marks)**

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

**1.9 An environmental impact of increased transportation is most likely to be \_\_ (2 marks)**

- a) Reduced profit
- b) Atmospheric emissions
- c) Loss of resource
- d) Fewer accidents

**1.10 Which of the following is NOT listed as a type of renewable energy? (2 Marks)**

- a) Solar
- b) Wind Power
- c) Nuclear Energy
- d) Geothermal Energy

**Sub-Total: 20 Marks**

## **QUESTION 2**

**State whether the following statements are true and false [2 Marks x 10= 20 Marks]**

- 2.1** A hazard is any source of potential damage, harm, or adverse health effects on something or someone
- 2.2** Rapid-onset disasters do not give people adequate time to mitigate the risk of an event occurring.
- 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** Hydroelectric power yields moderate to high energy.
- 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.

**2.9** An example of a Biomass project in Namibia is the Ombepo wind farm outside Lideritz.

**2.10** One reason of overresponse in humanitarian logistics is assessment of needed resources is not well conducted.

## **SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS**

### **QUESTION 3 (40 MARKS)**

#### **Case study of South Africa: Floods and Landslides in Durban, South Africa - Apr 2022**

Severe flooding and landslides caused by heavy rainfall on 11-13 April caused the death of 448 people, displaced over 40,000 people, and destroyed over 12,000 houses in the southeast part of South Africa. It also severely damaged infrastructures, such as roads, health centers, and schools. On 18 April, the President of South Africa declared a national disaster due to the severity of the flood. On 20 April, the DG ECHO field mission reported massive unattended or inadequately addressed needs, notably in the most remote and isolated severely affected areas.

**3.1** Discuss the key challenges that humanitarian organizations face when responding to natural disasters such as the floods and landslides in Durban, South Africa. Propose strategies for overcoming these challenges to ensure an effective response. **(20 Marks)**

**3.2** Explain the role of logistics in disaster relief operations and how it impacts the overall effectiveness of humanitarian aid during the Durban floods. **(10 Marks)**

**3.3** Identify and explain the types of humanitarian aid that would be crucial for this disaster response, considering the damage to infrastructure and displacement of people. **(10 Marks)**

### **QUESTION 4 (20 MARKS)**

**4.1** Why do governments establish guidelines and legislations for sustainable transport and logistics from an environmental and regulatory perspective? provide examples of such legislations in Namibia? **(15 Marks)**

**4.2** Mention any five benefits of green logistics? **(5 Marks)**

**SECTION B: 60 TOTAL MARKS**

**GRAND TOTAL: 100 Marks**