



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING, LOGISTICS AND SPORTS MANAGEMENT

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BLSC	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: EHL621S	COURSE NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS
SESSION: JANUARY 2025	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Mr. M LISWANI (FT/PT/DI)
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INSTRUCTIONS
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: MATCHING AND TRUE OR FALSE**(40 Marks)****QUESTION 1: MATCHING (20 MARKS)**

Match the following concepts/ definitions with the corresponding statements/term. Write only the number and the corresponding letter as the correct answer, for example, 1. A.

Concepts/ Statements organization	Statements
1. Vulnerability	A. Those activities are necessary to understand a given situation, including collecting, updating, and analysing data about the affected population and the state of infrastructure, and general socio-economic conditions in each location.
2. Evacuation	B. Minimizing the effects of the disaster. Examples: building codes and zoning; vulnerability analyses; public education
3. Preparedness	C. Policy and operational activities about the various stages of disasters at all levels, including early warning, readiness, deterrence, risk reduction, and mitigation.
4. Hazard	D. The extent to which a community, structure, service, or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by a hazard.
5. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	E. Security measures to clear a region of its inhabitants generally under reduction threat, which involves the collaboration of civil society at an individual or group level
6. Response	F. Where precipitation has been significantly below normal recorded levels, causing severe hydrological imbalances that significantly impact land resource production systems, as opposed to dry spells, which have a minor effect.
7. Mitigation	G. The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters through reduced exposure to hazards decreased vulnerability of people and property, appropriate land and environment management, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
8. Disaster Management	H. All crises are characterized by extreme vulnerability that displays a combination of the government's unwillingness or inability to respond effectively, resulting in a need for external assistance, political oppression, or armed conflict.
9. Drought	I. Efforts to minimize the hazards created by a disaster. Examples: search and rescue; emergency relief
10. Humanitarian Assessment	J. Any source of potential damage, harm, or adverse health effects on something or someone. -Mostly remains "dormant" until they are "activated," at which point they become a "problem."

QUESTION 2

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

- 1.1** A carbon footprint is the minimum greenhouse gas emissions caused directly only by an individual, organization, event, or product.
- 1.2** Sustainability is achieved when all people on earth can live well without compromising the quality of life for future generations.
- 1.3** Approximately 15% of manmade carbon dioxide comes from transport.
- 1.4** Refuse, as part of the 6Rs of sustainability, addresses how we sustain our way of life and how we design, make, use, and dispose of products.
- 1.5** Renewable energy is natural sources that are self-generating and used to produce methane and clean energy.
- 1.6** Hydroelectric power yields moderate to high energy.
- 1.7** Environmental impact is associated with each step of a product's life cycle.
- 1.8** The triple bottom line is a transformation framework for businesses to help them move toward a regenerative of profits.
- 1.9** Emission Standards are a principle of cap and trade, where the government imposes a limit on the total emissions in one or more sectors of the economy.
- 1.10** Rapid-onset disasters do not give people adequate time to mitigate the risk of an event occurring.

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 3 (40 MARKS)

Case Study: Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas

Hurricane Dorian was the most powerful tropical cyclone on record to strike the Bahamas and is regarded as the worst natural disaster in the country's history. It was the fourth named storm, second hurricane, and the first major hurricane of the 2019 Atlantic hurricane season. Dorian struck the Abaco Islands on September 1 with maximum sustained winds of 185 mph (295 km/h). Dorian went on to strike Grand Bahama at similar intensity, stalling just north of the territory with unrelenting winds for at least 24 hours.

The resultant damage to these islands was catastrophic; most structures were destroyed or swept out to sea, and at least 70,000 people were left homeless. The hurricane proceeded along the coast of the Southeastern United States and Atlantic Canada, leaving behind considerable damage and economic losses throughout those regions.

3.1 Discuss the immediate and long-term impacts of Hurricane Dorian on the affected communities in the Bahamas. How should humanitarian organizations prioritize their response to address these impacts effectively? Provide specific examples. **(20 Marks)**

3.2 Identify and explain the critical logistical challenges humanitarian organizations are likely to face during disaster relief operations in the Bahamas after Hurricane Dorian. How can these challenges be mitigated? **(15 Marks)**

3.3 Define humanitarian aid and explain how it plays a vital role in disaster recovery efforts, particularly in cases like Hurricane Dorian. **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION 4 (20 MARKS)

Disaster risk reduction' describes policies and practices to minimize (with a view to longer-term prevention) disaster losses.

4.1 Discuss how preparedness enhances the ability of communities and governments to effectively respond to and recover from disasters. In your response, provide two examples of preparedness actions that can be implemented to build resilience and reduce disaster risk. **(16 Marks)**

4.2 Name the four phases of the emergency management cycle when responding to emergencies. **(4 Marks)**

SECTION B: 60 TOTAL MARKS

GRAND TOTAL: 100 Marks