



**PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY**  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS &amp; SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE:</b> 07BLSC	<b>LEVEL:</b> 6
<b>COURSE CODE:</b> EHL621S	<b>COURSE NAME:</b> ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS
<b>SESSION:</b> NOVEMBER 2022	<b>PAPER:</b> THEORY
<b>DURATION:</b> 3 HOURS	<b>MARKS:</b> 100

<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	MS GLORIA TSHOOPARA (PT) MS SELMA KAMBONDE (FT/DI)
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	MS EMILIA SALOMO
<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer All questions.</li><li>2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.</li><li>3. Number the answers clearly</li></ol>	

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

**SECTION A: MATCHING AND TRUE OR FALSE**

**QUESTION 1: MATCHING (30 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/ 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. An oil spill, train accident, nuclear meltdown, terrorism
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. A complex interaction of the tropical Pacific Ocean and the global atmosphere results in irregular episodes of changing ocean and weather patterns in many parts of the world, often with significant impacts over many months, such as altered marine habitats, flooding, and drought
5. Resilience	E. 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.
6. Paris Agreement	F. The extent to which a community, structure, service, or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by a hazard.
7. Disaster risk reduction (DRR)	G. Security measures to clear a region of its inhabitants generally under threat, which involves the collaboration of civil society at an individual or group level
8. Response	H. The ability of a system, community, or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, and recover from the effects of a hazards in a timely and efficient manner, including through the

	preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.?
9. Manmade Hazard	I. 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.
10. Mitigation	J. 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.
11. El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon	K. Sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming and strengthening countries' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change and support them in their efforts.
12. Disaster Management	L. 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.
13. Drought	M. Planning how to respond. Examples: emergency exercises/training; warning systems.
14. Humanitarian Assessments	N. Efforts to minimize the hazards created by a disaster. Examples: search and rescue; emergency relief
15. Complex emergency	O. Minimizing the effects of the disaster. Examples: building codes and zoning; vulnerability analyses; public education.

**QUESTION 2: TRUE OR FALSE (20 MARKS)**

2.1 A carbon footprint is the minimum greenhouse gas emissions caused directly only by an individual, organization, event, or product.

2.2 Sustainability is achieved when all people on earth can live well without compromising the quality of life for future generations.

2.3 Approximately 15% of manmade carbon dioxide comes from transport.

- 2.4 Some of the solutions to sustainable actions are to replace beef with chicken, eat local vegetables, and use mass transit or drive clean.
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 Renewable energy is natural sources that are self-generating and used to produce methane and clean energy.
- 2.6 Hydroelectric power yields moderate to high energy.
- 2.7 Environmental impact is associated with each step of a product's life cycle.
- 2.8 The triple bottom line is a transformation framework for businesses to help them move toward a regenerative of profits.
- 2.9 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.
- 2.10 Rapid-onset disasters do not give people adequate time to mitigate the risk of an event occurring.

**SECTION A: 50 TOTAL MARKS**

**SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS**

**QUESTION 3 (34 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 Define the term Humanitarian aid? **(4 Marks)**
- 3.2 Briefly explain the importance of humanitarian needs assessment and why an organization would conduct a needs assessment? **(12 marks)**
- 2.3 Discuss the specific humanitarian aid you feel will make a substantial difference given in this event as described in the case study and the main areas of need?

**(18 Marks)**

**QUESTION 4 (16 MARKS)**

When a disaster strikes, businesses that close down risk never reopening, especially with no plan of action in place. While there's no way to lower the risk of a natural disaster or a widespread health crisis like a pandemic, there are critical measures that a country can take to protect its people, assets, and bottom line in the wake of a disaster, while creating continuity plans.

Briefly discuss why it is essential to plan for a disaster and assess the role of an emergency plan?

**(16 Marks)**

**SECTION B: 50 TOTAL MARKS**

**GRAND TOTAL: 100 MARKS**