



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: NOVEMBER 2022	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100
FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.	

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE AND TRUE OR FALSE

(60 MARKS)

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

There are twenty (20) Multiple-choice questions with several possible choices each. Choose the best possible answer, for example 1.1 A.

1.1. All of the following are TRUE about a disaster, EXCEPT? (2 Marks)

- 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

1.2. Disaster frequency result in all of the following, EXCEPT? (2 Marks)

- 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 for: (2 Marks)

- 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? (2 Marks)

- 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 (2 Marks)

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

1.6. Disaster management includes? (2 Marks)

- a. Mitigation
- b. Reconstruction
- c. Rehabilitation
- d. All of the above

1.7. Effective hazard management largely rely on? (2 Marks)

- 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? (2 Marks)

- 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? (2 Marks)

- 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. The ultimate consequences of war are? (2 Marks)

- 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? (2 Marks)

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

1.12. 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

1.13 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.

1.14 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

1.15 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

1.16 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

1.17 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

1.18 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

1.19 From the situations listed below, which is not a humanitarian crisis?

- a) The war in Ukraine
- b) The wildfires in Namibia
- c) The car accident of two vehicles on a local road involving 4 people
- d) The insect infestation in the Zambezi region

1.20 What is humanitarian aid?

- a) It involves providing aid and protecting people affected by natural disasters and human-made disasters
- b) An action taken to fight climate change
- c) The inhumane treatment of animals
- d) Involves the Paris climate agreement to influence the change in the production of less carbon dioxide

QUESTION 2: TRUE OR FALSE

(20 MARKS)

There are ten (10) True and false questions. Indicate your answer by writing True or False only. Each question is equivalent to 2 marks.

State whether the below statements are True or False:

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 regard 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.

2.9 Evacuation is a risk management strategy used to mitigate effects of an emergency or disaster.

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

SECTION A: 60 TOTAL MARKS

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

QUESTION 3

The unique nature of humanitarian emergencies is explained by Long and Wood. They give various reasons for the complexity of humanitarian logistics. The first reason is the tendency of emergencies to occur in undeveloped regions where populations and infrastructure are more vulnerable.

3.1 Define the concepts of humanitarian and commercial logistics and provide a brief distinction between the two terms? **(20 Marks)**

3.2 Using examples briefly discuss the challenges that may affect the efficient and effective operations of humanitarian logistics during a disaster? **(20 Marks)**

SECTION B: 40 TOTAL MARKS

GRAND TOTAL:100 MARKS

END OF QUESTION PAPER