



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING, LOGISTICS AND SPORT MANAGEMENT

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BLSC	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: EHL621S	COURSE NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS
SESSION: JANUARY 2026	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SUPPLEMENTAL/SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.3. Number the answers clearly

THIS MEMORANDUM PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE AND TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

50 MARKS

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write the letter next to the correct answer.

2X20=40 MARKS

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

[40 MARKS]

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following best defines environmental sustainability?
 - a) The use of resources without depletion for future generations
 - b) Maximising industrial production regardless of environmental cost
 - c) Relying solely on non-renewable energy sources
 - d) Ignoring environmental impacts for economic growth
2. Renewable energy sources include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a) Solar power
 - b) Wind energy
 - c) Coal power
 - d) Hydropower
3. A major challenge to sustainability is:
 - a) Increasing biodiversity
 - b) Climate change and resource depletion
 - c) Efficient waste management
 - d) Adoption of green technologies
4. Measuring environmental impact often involves assessing:
 - a) Corporate profits
 - b) Carbon emissions and resource consumption
 - c) Marketing strategies
 - d) Customer satisfaction
5. What is the purpose of a sustainability scorecard?
 - a) To evaluate an organization's financial growth only
 - b) To measure and report environmental, social, and economic performance
 - c) To track employee attendance
 - d) To monitor stock prices
6. Sustainable product design involves:
 - a) Using materials that are easily recyclable or biodegradable
 - b) Producing in large quantities without regard to waste
 - c) Maximizing product lifespan regardless of environmental cost
 - d) Ignoring lifecycle analysis

7. Environmental logistics legislation is primarily intended to:
 - a) Regulate sustainable transport and reduce environmental harm
 - b) Promote faster shipping at any cost
 - c) Exempt transport from environmental laws
 - d) Prioritize cost over environmental concerns
8. Which of the following is NOT a traditional regulatory instrument?
 - a) Taxes and fines
 - b) Voluntary guidelines
 - c) Command-and-control regulations
 - d) Emission standards
9. Sustainable (green) logistics focuses on:
 - a) Minimizing environmental impact of supply chains
 - b) Increasing speed without regard to emissions
 - c) Reducing logistics costs by any means
 - d) Ignoring packaging material
10. Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) aims to:
 - a) Ignore potential risks to speed operations
 - b) Identify, assess, and mitigate risks in the supply chain
 - c) Increase inventory levels indefinitely
 - d) Reduce communication with suppliers
11. One key difference between commercial and humanitarian logistics is:
 - a) Humanitarian logistics focus on aid delivery in crisis situations
 - b) Commercial logistics operate only locally
 - c) Humanitarian logistics ignore efficiency
 - d) Commercial logistics do not manage inventory
12. Climate change causes which of the following natural disasters?
 - a) Earthquakes
 - b) Hurricanes and floods
 - c) Volcanic eruptions
 - d) Tsunami
13. Who are typical contributors in humanitarian logistics?
 - a) Governments, NGOs, and international organizations
 - b) Only government armies
 - c) Private corporations exclusively
 - d) Local businesses ignoring crises
14. Globally, money spent on humanitarian logistics is primarily used for:
 - a) Military equipment
 - b) Delivering aid and relief supplies during disasters

- c) Tourism development
 - d) Corporate investments
15. Challenges affecting humanitarian logistics include all EXCEPT:
- a) Difficult terrain and accessibility issues
 - b) Unpredictable demand and supply shortages
 - c) Stable and predictable infrastructure
 - d) Communication breakdowns
16. Emergency planning in humanitarian logistics involves:
- a) Preparing coordinated responses for potential disasters
 - b) Waiting until a disaster occurs to start planning
 - c) Focusing only on urban areas
 - d) Ignoring logistics and supply issues
17. Disaster recovery planning focuses primarily on:
- a) Short-term immediate aid only
 - b) Long-term rebuilding and resilience
 - c) Maximizing profits during crises
 - d) Ignoring affected communities
18. Short term aid differs from long term aid in that:
- a) Short term aid addresses immediate needs; long term aid promotes development
 - b) Long term aid is for emergencies only
 - c) Short term aid rebuilds infrastructure
 - d) Both are identical in purpose
19. What is a key difficulty in delivering humanitarian aid?
- a) Overabundance of funding
 - b) Remote locations and lack of accessibility
 - c) Lack of demand for aid
 - d) Excessive infrastructure
20. Emergency responder circles refer to:
- a) Groups coordinating response activities in disaster zones
 - b) Entertainment programs for responders
 - c) Funding mechanisms for aid agencies
 - d) Training sessions for corporate staff

SUB-TOTAL: 40 MARKS

QUESTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Indicate whether the following case studies represent a risk or a hazard. 10 MARKS

1. Climate change is a direct cause of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.
2. In humanitarian logistics, donors are the only significant contributors to aid delivery.
3. Globally, the largest proportion of money spent on humanitarian logistics is allocated to emergency transport and warehousing.
4. Emergency planning focuses solely on immediate response actions after a disaster occurs.
5. Disaster recovery planning primarily addresses the restoration of long-term community resilience and infrastructure.
6. Needs assessments in disaster contexts are used mainly to justify funding requests and often do not influence operational decisions.
7. Humanitarian aid prioritizes short-term relief without integrating strategies for sustainable long-term development.
8. Geographic location and accessibility greatly influence the efficiency and timeliness of humanitarian aid delivery.
9. Emergency responder circles are informal groups with no defined roles or responsibilities in disaster response.
10. Damage assessment and needs analysis are distinct processes but are often combined to streamline disaster response planning.

SUB-TOTAL: 10 MARKS

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

(50 MARKS)

QUESTION 3: CASE STUDY

10 MARKS

The 2011 floods were Namibia's worst in decades, affecting the northern Cuvelai Basin and other regions. Heavy rains led to flash floods, resulting in at least 104 deaths, the displacement of around 60,000 people, and damage and disruption to the lives of over 300,000 residents, most of whom depended on subsistence farming for their livelihood. The floods destroyed homes and essential infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools (over 324 affected, with 163 closed and over 100,000 learners affected), and health clinics (22 clinics underwater or inaccessible). Loss of livestock and crops endangered food security, and psychological distress became a significant issue in displaced communities

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.

QUESTION 4: MATCHING**10 MARKS**

Concepts/organization	Statement
1. Actions required to assess and comprehend a specific situation, which involve gathering, maintaining, and analyzing information about affected communities, infrastructure conditions, and general socio-economic factors in the area.	a. Vulnerability
2. Situations such as oil spills, train derailments, nuclear accidents, or terrorist incidents.	b. Evacuation
3. Operational and policy measures aimed at managing all disaster phases, including early alerts, readiness, prevention, risk minimization, and recovery efforts.	c. Preparedness
4. The interaction between the tropical Pacific Ocean and the global atmosphere that creates irregular climate variations and affects global weather patterns, often leading to floods, droughts, or habitat disruptions.	d. Hazard
5. A situation where rainfall levels drop far below the average, creating major hydrological disruptions that affect agricultural productivity, unlike minor dry spells with limited impact.	e. Resilience

QUESTION 5:**STRUCTURED QUESTIONS ANSWER****[15 MARKS]**

Define the concepts of humanitarian logistics and commercial logistics. Then, clearly distinguish between the two, focusing on their objectives and operational environments.

QUESTION 6

[15 MARKS]

As the Presidential Advisor on Environmental Affairs, you have been asked to brief the President on how Namibia can strengthen its environmental sustainability efforts in line with national development goals.

Using the concepts of Environmental Sustainability covered in your course (including renewable energy, sustainability challenges, and environmental legislation):

- a) Explain the key sustainability challenges currently affecting Namibia's environment. **[5 MARKS]**
- b) Recommend three policy measures or strategies you would advise the President to implement to promote renewable energy and reduce environmental impact. **[5 MARKS]**
- c) Explain how you would use a Sustainability Scorecard to help the President monitor progress. **[5 MARKS]**

SUB-TOTAL: 50 MARKS
TOTAL: 100 MARKS

THE END