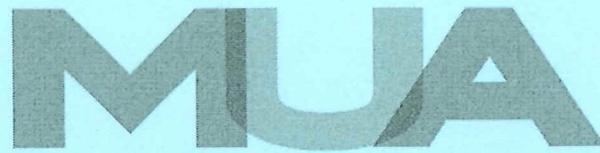


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES/BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

**BDS 317/UCU 107 /EMN 400: DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT**

DATE: 9TH DECEMBER 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

CLIMATE DISASTER VERSE ARID AND SEMI-ARID AREAS

Despite its substantive contribution to food security goals in Kenya, pastoralism still faces a myriad of unaddressed challenges. Key among these challenges is variability in climate that makes it extremely difficult for pastoralists to access key resources such as water and forage that are vital for the survival of their livestock. Pastoralists in Kajiado and Wajir County are not exempted from these challenges. According to a report by the Center for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), the 2017 drought led to the death of 232,400 cows in Kajiado County with an estimated 23.5% of this owned by pastoralists in Kajiado South. Wajir lost many in 2021 and still ongoing in 2022. Further, according to a report by the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), over 47% of pastoralists' livestock died in Kajiado County due to emaciation caused by the 2016/2017 drought. Similarly, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) observed within the same period an estimated 70% to 80% of livestock had been moved by pastoralists to Chyulu Hills National Park in search of water and forage emanating from shortages experienced in Kajiado South sub-county as a result of drought (National Drought Early Warning Bulletin, 2017). Specifically, according to 2017 reports by the NDMA Kajiado South sub-county was due to fluctuating precipitation during the long rains of the same year under severe vegetation.

It is such failure of pasture regeneration mainly caused by climate change that necessitated pastoralists in Kajiado South sub-county to move with their livestock to longer distances which could possibly intensify their socio-economic vulnerabilities. Additionally, this affected the bodies of their cattle as they are forced to move without taking water which could have had an adverse impact on market access for their cattle thereby affecting their livelihood. This calls for research to investigate the ramifications of climate change on pastoralism. The focus of the research is to investigate impact of climate variability on; pastoralists access to forage, access to water, local pastoral communities adaptation strategies and pastoralists socio-economic vulnerabilities(KALRO, 2017).

Required:

- a) From the Case study Climate change directly and indirectly is the major cause of disaster, give five possible contributions to disaster occurrences in the areas. (10 Marks)
- b) From this case study what five characteristics of the areas which expose it to disasters (5 Marks)
- c) From the case, analyse any five strategies to disaster control measures the area should employ (5 Marks)
- d) The process of disaster management requires involvement of the media at the right time , explain five ways in which the media contributes (5 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Agricultural and forestry programmes provide a range of opportunities for mitigation of disasters. Kenya government is playing key role in implementing of this through declaring tree planting days. Illustrate any five important of this initiative (5 Marks)
- b) We have seen an increase on cancer disease in the world, yet electrical, medical wastes and inorganic chemicals are the order of the day. Imagine you are one conducting a public awareness initiative, how would you explain how to store and safely handle hazardous materials with five strong points (10 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) The developed countries resource mobilize to assist the developing countries in mitigating the impacts of major disasters in various ways to less the effect , describe any five ways you have seen or heard (5 Marks)
- b) Adverse impacts of disaster are many and have various results to countries development agenda , describe any five unpleasant impacts from the disasters (10 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Disaster management and use of technology advancement is becoming important , demonstrate **five** advantages of using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) (5 Marks)
- b) State department for disaster management like National disaster management Authority in Kenya have prepared various policies for implementation, describe five advantages of having a clear national disaster management policy (5 Marks)
- c) Examine five risk factors contributing to the spread of communicable diseases and outbreaks in disaster situations (5 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Describe **five** categories of communicable diseases common in disaster situations (5 Marks)
- b) You are the officer in charge of communicable Diseases and Immunization in the department of health. Following the outbreak of COVID -19 and subsequent roll out of the COVID-19 vaccines, there has been a lot of false and misguided information circulating all over social media regarding the safety of the vaccines. This has in turn led to vaccines apathy and a lot of vaccines are in danger of expiring before they are administered. To make matters worse some of the rumors are being propagated by people who wield immense influence over the public. With reference to the above scenario: Explain five possible causes of this situation (5 Marks)
- c) Community-based approach of reducing disaster risks requires involvement of many stakeholders to work in collaboration and participatory manner, describe any **five** such stakeholders (5 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) The main goal of disaster management is to reduce losses from hazards. Imagine you are in charge of an area that has experienced dam over flow and flooding disaster, suggest five measures you will put in place to mitigate the negative effects of such a disaster under Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures **(5 Marks)**
- b) Discuss any five disaster response activities as highlighted in the disaster management cycle **(5 Marks)**
- c) Illustrate the disaster management cycle phases with examples **(5 Marks)**

