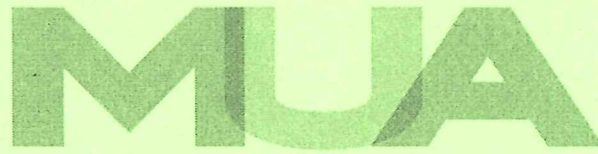


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
/BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

BDS 317/UCU 107/ENM 400 : DISASTER MANAGEMENT

DATE: 29TH JULY 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:

GAS EXPLOSION IN EMBAKASI 1ST FEB 2024 DISASTER WAS NOT IF BUT WHEN

Martial refers to; Temporary rule by military authorities, imposed on a civilian population especially in time of war or when civil authority has broken down. It may also be used during outbreaks of deadly illnesses. The law imposed on an occupied territory by occupying military forces. Among aspects of martial law are censorship of radio and newspapers, prohibition of the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, prohibition of gatherings of more than five persons in the street, and requirement of a permit from the local military authorities before any public meeting can be held. Religious meetings inside buildings may be tolerated by the authorities, held at hours not conflicting with the curfew. In rare cases, martial law has been in effect with armed soldiers barring citizens from being out of-doors after sunset. Martial law is the imposition of military rule by military authorities over designated regions on an emergency basis. Martial law is usually imposed on a temporary basis when the civilian government or civilian authorities fail to function effectively (e.g., maintain order and security, or provide essential services), when there are extensive riots and protests, or when the disobedience of the law becomes widespread.

In most cases, military forces are deployed to subdue the crowds, to secure government buildings and key or sensitive locations, and to maintain order. Generally, military personnel replace civil authorities and perform some or all of their functions. In full-scale martial law, the highest ranking military officer would take over, or be installed, as the military governor or as head of the government, thus removing all power from the previous executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. Martial law can be used by governments to enforce their rule over the public. Such incidents may occur after a coup d'état (such as Thailand in 2006); when threatened by popular protest (China, Tiananmen Square protests of 1989); to suppress political opposition (Poland in 1981); to stabilize insurrections or perceived insurrections (Canada, The October Crisis of 1970). Martial law may be ~~declared~~ in cases of major natural disasters, however most countries use a ~~different~~

legal construct, such as a state of emergency. Martial law has also been imposed during conflicts and in cases of occupations, where the absence of any other civil government provides for an unstable population. Examples of this form of military rule include post World War II reconstruction in Germany and Japan as well as the southern reconstruction following the U.S. Civil War. Typically, the imposition of martial law accompanies curfews, the suspension of civil law, civil rights, habeas corpus, and the application or extension of military law or military justice to civilians. Civilians defying martial law may be subjected to military tribunal (court-martial).

Required:

- a) From the gas explosion in Embakasi instance discuss five ways how martial law has been used by the Kenyan executive arm with support from the case (10 Marks)
- b) Explain any five roles of media in disaster as used in the gas explosion in Embakasi or Kitengela fire cases in Kenya. (10 Marks)
- c) Justify the consequences of looting and violence myth and give its disadvantages to the society when martial law get imposed as a result (5 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Adverse impacts of disaster are many to countries development agenda , describe any five unpleasant impacts from current fire and flooding disasters occurring in Kenya in 2023 and 2024 (10 Marks)
- b) As a country our infrastructure and road construction design activities need knowledge and training on disaster Mitigation.Mitigation phase of Disaster take many practical actions forms. Explain any five (5 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) With current student's killings, fires, road accidents, building collapsing, religious cults, happening in Kenya it is becoming clear that Community-based approach of reducing disaster risks requires involvement of many stakeholders to work in collaboration and participatory manner. Describe any five such stakeholders who need to be involved giving their role (10 Marks)

- b) Some disaster causes are due to climate change and global warming as evidenced in the world. Discuss five effects which provide evidences

(5 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) We have just been treated to a scandal of condemned contaminated oils disappearing from locked go downs, and hence probably having been released for human consumption in the shops. Imagine you are the one conducting a public awareness initiative to explain how to store and safely handle hazardous materials. Describe five ways how you will go about it (5 Marks)
- b) Technology advancement is becoming important in disaster management due to EMS,GPS ,GIS etc. Argue five advantages of using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in disasters study. (5 Marks)
- c) Many Agricultural land use have been turned to Commercial used and reapproved so and probably the cause of building collapsing during construction. Assess any five purpose of land use planning in any country in relation to disasters (5 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Imagine you are working with the National Disaster Management Authority in Kenya which have prepared various policies for implementation, describe any five factors to consider when defining a national disaster management policy (5 Marks)
- b) Communicable diseases are very common in disaster situation; give any five categories with reason. (10 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Examine any five risk factors contributing to the spread of communicable diseases and outbreaks during disasters (5 Marks)
- b) Disaster management cycle phases goes through: mitigation; preparedness; response; and recovery. Discuss any five disaster response emergency typical activities you would get engaged in. (5 Marks)
- c) Name and explain any five disaster category groups under natural disasters (5 Marks)