

The Co-operative University of Kenya

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION DECEMBER-2018 **EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CO-OPERATIVE** **BUSINESS**

UNIT CODE: CODM 2403

UNIT TITLE: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & PLANNING

DATE: DECEMBER, 2018

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer question **ONE (compulsory)** and any other **TWO** questions

QUESTION ONE

The town is situated near a river and bordered on one side by a forest. It has a population of approximately 1200 people, evenly spread throughout the town. Most families have vehicle, there are no care homes for the elderly, and there is one school. The townspeople all speak the same language, have similar cultural and ethnic background, and consider themselves self-sufficient in most respects. The town's economy is based in providing services to the surrounding rural community and there are also a few light industries. There is a strong feeling of pride in the town, and there are a number of active community pro-vides mostly relate to road maintenance garbage collection, and sewage disposal. The local government has not developed any emergency management strategies

The river floods regularly and major flooding has occurred about once every 40 years for the past century. Alterations to the environment u-stream suggest that flooding may be more extreme in the future. Major floods have the potential to destroy the sewage treatment plant and contaminate waters supplies, incapacitate all telephone and electricity services, destroy most bridges in the area, and cover many roads, forcing the evacuation about 15% of all homes and disrupting half the town's light industries. It is not thought likely that many resident would be killed by floods while in their homes or during evacuation, but it is possible roads. A major flood has not occurred for many years and mot residents do not perceive flood as a serious hazard.

The forest adjacent to the town is fairly dense and subject to selective logging. There have been frequent forest fires, some of which have threatened houses on the forest side of the town. The vegetation in the fields surrounding the town is generally kept low by grazing animals, but there are periods in summer following heavy rains when there is considerable growth of grass, which then dries. There is an active fire services in the town, but it is called only infrequency to fires. Telephone and electricity services may be disrupted by a severe fire and about 5% of houses may be burnt, but deaths and injuries are likely only among fire fighters and during evacuation in the event of a serious fire. Geologists believe the areas to be potentially subject to earthquakes, with a 10% chance of exceeding modified mercalli VII intensity in a given 50 year period. The area has experienced one severe earthquake in known history, but this occurred before the town's construction, when the first settlers had only just arrived. Half of the town is built on alluvial soils that may be prone to liquefaction. Most buildings are of medium-quality masonry and timber construction, so that there is not much likelihood of building are of medium-quality masonry and timber construction, so that there is not much likelihood of building destruction of a large number of deaths. The greatest risk

is the destruction of all electricity, telephone, water supply, and service, partial destruction of most bridges and many roads, and long-term disruption to light industry. There is no local knowledge of any earthquake hazard.

The town is almost totally dependent on the economic success of the surrounding rural areas – the raising of livestock for domestic consumption, for live export, and for export as meat products. There is a rudimentary quarantine system in place for the entire country, but no planning for response to an outbreak of exotic diseases among livestock. An uncontrolled outbreak of such diseases would lead to the quarantining of the entire country and an immediate end of all animal product exports. This would cause an almost immediate closure of most businesses in the town, resulting in widespread bankruptcy and unemployment. It is unlikely that diseases would be a direct cause of human deaths or injuries. Local farmers and veterinarians are aware of the possibility of exotic animal disease, but unaware of the possible implications of an uncontrolled outbreak.

- (a) Read the above passage and answer the following questions
- i. Identify some of vulnerabilities facing the people of town A (4 marks)
 - ii. Identify some of hazard that face the residents of town A (4 marks)
 - iii. Discuss the preparedness strategies of three hazard named in the passage above (10 marks)
 - iv. Identify some of the capacities of community living in town A (4 marks)
- (b) Discuss the importance of disaster preparedness (8 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Describe the steps followed in drought contingency planning (5 marks)
- (b) Describe the contents of a drought contingency plan (11 marks)
- (c) Identify some of the stakeholders you would collaborate with in drought contingency planning (4 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Discuss the elements of early warning system (8 marks)
- (b) Discuss some the methods that may be effective in communication of disaster early warning (6 marks)
- (c) Discuss some of the forms that public education and training can take (6 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Discuss response activities for the following disaster (20 marks)
- i. Drought
 - ii. Floods
 - iii. Conflict
 - iv. Fire

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Describe the steps that would be followed in community disaster planning (11 marks)
- (b) Discuss some of the community oriented committees that you would form in preparation for floods hazard (4 marks)
- (c) Identify some of the stakeholder that you would involved in flood preparedness (5 marks)