



THE CO-OPERATIVE UNIVERSITY OF KENYA

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION DECEMBER -2022

**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CO-OPERATIVE AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

UNIT CODE: BDRM 3208

UNIT TITLE: COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

DATE: FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2022

TIME: 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

QUESTION ONE

a) Define the following terms and concepts.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| i. Disaster | (2marks) |
| ii. Disaster Risk Reduction | (2marks) |
| iii. Hazard | (2marks) |
| iv. Disaster Risk Assessment | (2marks) |
| v. Community | (2marks) |

The county carana

Carana's geography consists of marshy coastal lowlands, barren mountains, arid deserts, dense rainforests, fertile farmlands, and crowded cities. The principal river system is the Torongo River; whose south branch defines the border with Rimosia. Carana has two seasons: a hot, rainy season from November to April; and a cooler, dry season from May to October. The east coast has an equatorial climate and has the heaviest rainfall, averaging as much as 3.5 meters annually. The coastal region is notorious not only for a hot, humid climate in which tropical fevers are endemic but also for the destructive cyclones that occur during the rainy season. Thunderstorms are common during the rainy season in the central highlands, and lightning is a serious hazard.

Carana suffers the impact of cyclones from time to time. From 2-4 February 2015, Carana was struck by Cyclone Haruna, the worst cyclone to come ashore on Kisiwa since Cyclone Geralda in 2013. The cyclone killed fifty people and destroyed enough property to leave approximately 200,000 homeless. The cyclone also significantly damaged the country's infrastructure, most notably coastal roads, railroads, and telecommunications, as well as agriculture. The massive loss of life, lack of national preparedness, and poor coordinated government response prompted the National Assembly passed the 2013 Carana Cyclone Preparedness Declaration directing each the national government of Carana and each province to develop and exercise plans for cyclone response and cyclone recovery

Carana is rich in coal, iron, copper, gold, and diamond deposits; unexploited reserves of zinc, tin, lead, coltan and uranium; commercially viable offshore oil and natural gas deposits; tropical hardwoods and other timbers and hydroelectric energy.

Arid interior regions of Carana support limited life, especially in dry season; low-lying areas by major rivers prone to seasonal flooding. Moderate to slight seismic activity; no recorded volcanic activity. Periodic cyclones in coastal areas have occurred.

Carana's population includes three major ethnic groups (Falin, Kori, and Tatsi), of which the Falin are both a majority and the dominant group. Each ethnic group includes smaller groups, with differences in territory, culture and religion. The Caranese population is religiously diverse with the majority identifying as Christian, Muslim and/or adherents of traditional religions. Religious tensions have existed in the past, and may be a source of or contributor to, conflict in Carana.

Corruption is rife within the public sector at all levels. The government also suffers from a lack of financial resources. In much of the country, infrastructure is crumbling and medical and educational facilities are desperately under-funded. Traditional and religious systems of law continue to play an important role in the country, and are often prioritized by the population over the judicial system and its body of civil law. Internal tribal or religious dynamics may also encourage conflict in neighboring countries to spread across the border into Carana. Foreign interest in Carana's under-exploited natural resources may result in competition for access to these resources

Carana features several major mines, with underlying deposits of ores bearing copper, gold, and diamonds. Guthar is the lowest province in Carana, and consists primarily of moist tropical forest and cleared agricultural land, with some coastal savannah. A network of minor roads branch off the highway system to serve agricultural, mining and fishing communities.

a) With use of examples from the above case study, identify the following;

- i. Hazards faced by the Carana community (6marks)
- ii. Vulnerabilities of the Carana community (8marks)
- iii. Capacities of Carana community (6marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Name and discuss tools used during community based capacity and vulnerability assessment (10marks)
- b) Discuss the importance of risk assessment in the community (10marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Discuss the principles of community-based disaster risk reduction (10marks)
- b) Discuss the methods you would use to disseminate early warning information to the community (10mark)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Discuss the sources of early warning in the community (10marks)
- b) Discuss the factors to consider in preparation of evacuation plan. (10marks)