

**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**  
**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**  
**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT**  
**DMG 209 DISASTER DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH TECHNIQUES**

 **MAR 2023**

**EXAMINATION**

**TIME 2 1/4 HOURS**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS. USE ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS WHERE RELEVANT. MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION ARE INDICATED IN BRACKETS [ ]**

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1. Examine primary data collection methods used in disaster management studies research [25]
2. Explain the philosophical underpinnings of research in disaster and development [25]
3. Discuss the significance of literature review in disaster management research [25]
4. Explain research strategies in disaster management and development [25]
5. Compare and contrast data analysis in a quantitative research and a qualitative research in disaster management studies [25]

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**DMG 113: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY**

MAR 2023

**EXAMINATION**

**TIME 2½ HOURS**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS. USE ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS WHERE RELEVANT. MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION ARE INDICATED IN BRACKETS [ ]**

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1. Explain the importance of understanding demography to a disaster management practitioner. [25]
  2. Discuss the causes and effects of migration with examples from SADC. [25]
  3. Explain the gender dimensions of man-made disasters in Africa. [25]
  4. Explain the importance of Census and Housing information to disaster management [25]
  5. Outline the objectives of the national population policy of Zimbabwe and assess progress made on any one of these to date. [25]

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**DMG 401: GENDER AND DISASTERS**

**TIME 2¼ HOURS**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS. USE ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS WHERE RELEVANT. MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION ARE INDICATED IN BRACKETS [ ]**

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1. Discuss the usefulness of the inclusion of gender analysis throughout the disaster cycle. [25]
2. Examine the causes of the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa. [25]
3. Discuss the assertion that the progression of vulnerability to disasters is a function of gender. [25]
4. 'Traditional gender roles, religion and culture shape a pre disaster situation that increase vulnerability of people in many communities.' Discuss. [25]
5. Examine the extent to which the Sendai Framework is gender sensitive. [25]



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**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
STUDIES**

**DMG410 : PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEMS AND APPROACHES IN  
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

**EXAMINATION**

**TIME 2¼ HOURS**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS. USE ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS  
WHERE RELEVANT. MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION ARE INDICATED IN  
BRACKETS [ ].**

1. Discuss the role of local communities in achieving disaster preparedness in public health care system in disaster prone areas in Zimbabwe [25]
2. "Natural hazards are always compounded by the outbreaks of diseases". Discuss [25]
3. Explain in detail how women and children could be protected from negative health impacts of the disasters in Zimbabwe. [25]
4. Justify any 5 key aspects that should be included in the diseases surveillance program during and after floods in Zimbabwe. [25]
5. Give a detailed discussion of why mental health issues are often neglected in public health programmes especially in developing countries. [25]

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**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT**  
**STUDIES (HBScDMG)**  
**DMG225: GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS IN DISASTER**  
**MANAGEMENT / DMG210: GIS**  
**EXAMINATION** **TIME: 2 ¼ HOURS**

MAR 2023

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS. USE ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS WHERE RELEVANT. MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION ARE INDICATED IN BRACKETS [ ]**

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1. a) Provide an illustrated explanation of the potential sources of data you would use to compile a geodatabase with any 5 important layers of your own choice that you can use to map drought-prone areas in any specific district of your own choice in Zimbabwe. [20]  
  
b) Briefly explain how you will standardise these datasets to create an inter-operable geodatabase that is compatible for use with a municipal database in which all layers share the same projection. [5]
  2. Using a specific example of a natural disaster, explain the application of GIS in the response phase. [25]
  3. With illustration of the key datasets and processes outline how change detection can be applied in assessing the impact of Cyclone Idai – 2019 in Chimanimani. [25]
  4. Explain how GIS can be used to monitor Cholera as a public health disaster in one of the cities in Zimbabwe. [25]
  5. Describe five major barriers of your own choice that undermine the compilation and sharing of a national geodatabase in Zimbabwe. [25]

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**END OF EXAMINATION**