INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA
'Learning to Succeed'

FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025

PROGRAMME: BPA
YEAR/SEM: YEAR 3/SEMESTER 1
COURSE CODE: PAL3101
NAME: SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE:
TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

SECTION A

Section A is compulsory and required to be completed

Question 1:

Read and comprehend the case study

Consider that Katanga is a well-endowed but underdeveloped sub-Saharan Africa country with: rich arable soils; oil, gold and diamond deposits; 70% of its population living in rural areas. The rural areas are currently underserved by: communication infrastructure, characterized by poor distribution of seasonal roads. Efficient local public transport is non-existent, leaving the population to bicycle, motorbike taxi and wheelbarrow transport; distribution and quality of education and healthcare is sparse and facilities do not meet up to stipulated national standards; 60% of the population lives on less than one and half dollars per day; despite rich agricultural lands Agricultural production to GDP is 16% with income per capita at USD50 with food security running low; the rural economy is not structured for feasible commercial production, trade and finance. Literacy rates of the rural population are 30% and yet the percentage of the population with commercial skills useful for advancing the rural economy is 35%. The proportion of households with basic food storage facilities are 15%. Assume the existence of a competent, patriotic and prudent government in Katanga that has just procured substantive rural development funding.

Required: Discuss feasible Rural Development Strategies for:

a) Increasing access to quality basic infrastructure and services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport **(20 Marks)**

b) Reducing poverty, improve welfare and food security of the rural economy **(20 Marks)**

Question 2:

Adding value to the business

Globalization is a term that has been used to explain how organizations can view the world as a single market. This has caused the global business market place to be considerably more complex.

Organization's that sell into a single global market place are generally selling the same product but designed to fit the local markets worldwide. This practice has meant more fierce competition that means products are frequently redesigned with more functionally and as result product life cycles are decreasing. This has led to shortages of raw materials as products are replaced without disposing of the old products in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner.

The global population is increasing and consumption rates per capita are growing. Human consumption of resources significantly exceeds what the earth can provide. Essential services such as clean air and water, a stable climate and viable forests and fisheries are in long-term decline.

The resources on which we rely are being depleted at accelerating rates. This means 'business as usual' no longer an option for the public sector.

A range of social, environmental and economic objectives can be delivered through sustainable procurement, many of which are interlinked. Those involved in purchasing and supply are in a position to consider every stage of a business' processes, from raw materials to waste management. Purchasing and supply focuses on sourcing, pricing and buying the right things, at the right price and at the right time in order to deliver a quality service or product. This can help procurement specialists to spot ways of making efficiencies or opportunities to improve the quality of products or services bought. What would happen if Christmas trees were not available until Easter? How would you feel if you tried to buy a coffee at your favourite high street café only to be told they had run out of coffee beans? Making sure the key components that a business or service relies on are available when needed is the responsibility of the purchasing role.

a) Explain the relevance to organizations of leading standards relating to sustainable sourcing in each of the following areas:

- Environment
- Social
- Economic

(20 marks)

b) Discuss the sustainable procurement process. **(20 marks)**

SECTION B

Choose THREE questions from section B

Question 1:

The report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled Our Common Future (WCED, 1987 is widely considered to have been a key in putting sustainable development firmly into the political arena of international development thinking.

a) State and discuss FIVE components/dimensions of Sustainable Development proposed by the proponents of Sustainable Development (5 marks)

b) With relevant examples, discuss FIVE major roles Civil Society Organization (CSOs) can play in ensuring achievement of Sustainable Development by 2030, in terms of agitation, information, and the distribution of resources. (5 marks)

c) With relevant examples, explain in detail FIVE key factors governing sustainable development in the modern society which need to be considered by any institution engaged in development initiatives. (10 marks)

Question 2:

Examine ways to achieve sustainability in development initiatives undertaken by the government and/or other stakeholders of development in the community. (20 marks)

Question 3:

Evaluate characteristics of environmental impact that helps government institutions and other stakeholders to formulate future desirable policies, laws and strategies to promote sustainable development. (20 marks)

Question 4:

With relevant examples, discuss major determinants of Sustainable Development that encompasses on the spheres of sustainability of

modern development in which resources are scarce to satisfy the growing human population and needs in 21st Century. (20 marks)

Question 5:

Write short notes on the following terms

a. Sustainable Development

b. Civil Society Organizations

c. Environmental Impact Assessment

d. Disaster

e. Good Governance

(20 marks)

Question 6:

a) Discuss any FIVE barriers to sustainable procurement. (10 marks)

b) Discuss strategies in enhancing sustainable procurement by public sector organizations. (10 marks)

Question 7:

Demonstrate the application of sustainability as a risk management strategy. (20 marks)

Question 8:

a) Explain the process that might be used for the development of a sustainable procurement policy within an organization (10 marks)

b) Discuss the cultural and social issues when sourcing from suppliers in developed countries compared with those in developing countries (10 marks)

Question 9:

a) Define the term “Sustainable Procurement Strategy” (2 marks

b) Using the knowledge you have acquired in this course, design a sustainable procurement strategy for IUEA clearly pointing out the Social, Economic and Environment areas to be achieved. (08 marks)

c) Briefly explore the challenges IUEA may face in implementing such a sustainable procurement strategy mentioned in (b) above. (10 marks)

Question 10:

a) Identify and explain the different types of wastes in relation to sustainable purchasing. (10 marks)

b) State ways of how you would you mitigate the different wastes as mentioned above. (10 marks)

Question 11:

a) Discuss the ethical dilemmas facing public sector institutions in the management of sustainable procurement and supply chain practices. (10 marks)

b) Discuss the role of suppliers in achieving sustainable procurement and supply chain function. (10 marks)

Question 12:

Sustainable procurement usually begins from the point of defining the requirements. This may run through till the end of procurement process. Give an explanation of the factors and criteria during the requirement definition stage of sustainable procurement. (20 marks)