



***“Investing in Africa’s future”***

**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE (CBPLG)**

**PPC 514: CONFLICT, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT  
END OF SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION**

**MAY 2020**

**LECTURER: DELIAH N. JERANYAMA**

**DURATION: 48 HRS**

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### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer **1 QUESTION**

DO NOT repeat material.

Write legibly.

Credit is given to application of theory and practice

### **Question 1**

Rwanda and Uganda are classified as “partial democracies”, because they allow many parties to compete and hold regular and relatively clean elections.

(a) Why might Uganda and Rwanda not be classified as “full democracies” by some observers? What characteristics do you associate with stable democracies, and what could be missing in the cases of Uganda and Rwanda? **(10 marks)**

[Note: You do not necessarily need specific knowledge of Uganda or Rwanda to answer This question, but some brief investigations will help.]

(b) In recent years, both Presidents Museveni and Kagame have been increasing their economic and political control of the country, sometimes through authoritarian means. Both countries have been experiencing high rates of growth. List three reasons why the non---democratic aspects of their rule could be helping growth, and three reasons why in future it could hinder growth. **(15 marks)**

(c) A group of opposition and civil society figures in each country have decided to lobby the US and UK governments to help them advocate for political reform in Uganda and Rwanda. They ask for your advice: What two political reforms should they encourage The US and UK to advocate? Keep in mind that effective reforms need to balance impact with feasibility. You want to suggest the highest impact reforms that the US and UK have the ability to influence. **(25 marks)**

### **Question 2**

You work as an advisor to the Finance Minister in the Gambia, where a request of \$200 000 from external funders has been made for the year 2020. Your Minister recognises the importance these external funds play in paying for health, infrastructure and education, but wonders whether there are deadly effects of so much aid to some of the critical sectors. She asks you to write her a memo that does the following:

(a) Outlines the possible deadly effects of so much aid, supporting your arguments from the experiences of other countries **(25 marks)**

(a) Discusses concrete ways her government could maximise the benefits of aid and while mitigating these effects **(25 marks)**

NOTE: There is no need for specific knowledge of the Gambia though you are encouraged to briefly investigate and report on relevant features of the Gambia)

### **Question 3**

The concept of sustainable development was introduced in 1987 by the WCED. Thirty-three years later, you get a job with a strategy consulting firm and your first assignment brings you to consumer goods giant, *GLOBAL SOLUTIONS* whose previous decisions have been guided by the principles of sustainable development. They are already in France, China, Canada and the United Kingdom; but plan an African expansion in a handful of countries. They want to start with countries most likely to experience sustained growth in the next two decades. You manager asks you to do the following:

(a) Assess the significance of sustainable development, in theory and in practice, as an innovative approach to development **(25 marks)**

(b) Discuss six things they (*GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*) should look for in a country today to predict sustained growth in the future and why. **(18 marks)**

(c) He also asks you to have three things that would be on most people’s lists but not yours (because you don’t think they are as important for growth as most people think) **(7marks)**