



**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE**

**NPPG503: ARCHITECTURE OF GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA**

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**NOVEMBER 2022**

**LECTURER: DR. D. MAKWERERE**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer question Number 1 in Section A which is COMPULSORY and any 2 questions in Section B

## Section A

### 1. “AfCFTA promises to unlock the potential for African women to move from micro to macro businesses”

For decades, African women have been trapped in poverty cycles due to several underlying factors including unequal access to education, factors of production, and trade facilities; inequitable labour saving technologies; underpaid or unpaid labour; harmful cultural practices; and limited legal protection from gender inequality practices entrenched in society. To break the cycle of poverty and inequalities, the African Union continues to advocate for the development and implementation of policies and legal frameworks that will create a wider array of opportunities for women, and which will lead to their economic empowerment at the national and regional levels, and ensuring that the development envisaged for Africa is inclusive and sustainable.

With the launch of trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in January 2021, the expectations are high as relates to the expanded business prospects for women-led businesses, which will unlock the potential for African women to grow their businesses from micro to macro enterprises. The Agreement establishing the AfCFTA recognises the need to build and improve the export capacity of both formal and informal service suppliers, with particular attention to micro, small and medium size enterprises in which women and youth actively participate. Furthermore, the AfCFTA Protocols on Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Policy, provide clear guidelines to ensure emerging enterprises and infant industries are protected thus adding impetus to the Agenda 2063 goals of gender equality, women empowerment and youth development (African Union, 14 May, 2021).

- a) Outline the key provisions of the African Continental Free Trade Area. (10)
- b) Debate the major opportunities and challenges for women informal traders in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area. (15)
- c) Suggest ways of enhancing the participation of women in the African Continental Free Trade Area. (15)

## Section B

2. Critique the relevance of the Pan African Parliament (PAP) highlighting its major strengths and weaknesses.  
(20)
3. Debate the influence of the African Mining Vision of 2009 in influencing mineral value beneficiation in Africa. Use relevant examples to illustrate your answer.

(20)

4. Account for the policy continuities and discontinuities between the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063.

(20)

5. Assess the state of regional integration in any Regional Economic Community of your choice on the African Continent (20).

**-END OF PAPER-**



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***INSTRUCTIONS***

Answer question Number 1 in Section A which is  
**COMPULSORY** and any 2 questions in Section B. .

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## **Section A**

1. “The African Union Commission (AUC) has embarked on sensitization activities on the new African Multidimensional Regional Integration Index (AMRII), a monitoring and evaluation tool to assess the status of the integration in the continent. The Acting Director of Economic Affairs, Jean-Denis Gabikini restated the Commission’s keenness to advance the AU’s goal of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa through the popularization and proper utilization of the African Multidimensional Regional Integration Index. The AMRII is a tool that will help collect comprehensive data from Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States to produce the AU Annual Report on Regional Integration, highlighting achievements, weaknesses, challenges and opportunities to speed up the process of African regional integration” (African Union, 2019).
  - a) Outline the key features of the African Multidimensional Regional Integration Index (AMRII). (10)
  - b) Propose ways through which the African Union can strengthen its monitoring and evaluation systems at the Continental and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) level? (30)

## **Section B**

2. Discuss the major provisions of the African Governance Architecture (AGA). (20).
3. Debate the major factors driving state fragility on the African continent. (20).
4. Africa’s paradox is galling: immense mineral wealth yet inexorably mired in steaming squalor, misery, deprivation, and chaos. A few countries have sprinted ahead but Africa’s overall economic performance remains abysmal, lagging behind those of other regions in the Third World. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has warned that at the prevailing rates black Africa would take another 150 years to reach some of the development

targets agreed by UN members for 2015. (Financial Times, July 9, 2003; p.1).

Who ruined Africa?

The causes of Africa's lack of development have always evoked heated emotional debates. On one hand are those who portray Africa as a victim of powerful external forces and conspiracies – a group that may be described as “externalists.” On the other are those who believe that the causes of Africa's crisis lie mostly within African – in the nature of government (governance) or how Africa runs its own affairs. This group may be described as the “internalists.” (George Ayittey, 2005)

Debate the Externalists and Internalists views of Africa's challenges. (20)

5. Assess the significance of the African Continental Free Trade Area in relation to women and youth empowerment. (20)

**-END OF PAPER-**