



COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

NPGP511: DYNAMICS OF GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

MAY 2021

LECTURER: DR. D. MAKWERERE

TIME: 7 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer any ONE question

Plagiarism is a serious academic offense. Your examination responses will be subjected to anti-plagiarism.

Submit your examination answer scripts within 7 Hours using Moodle.

1. "The actual birth of the Pan-African Parliament could be interpreted as prima facie evidence that the OAU's transformation into the African Union has now progressed beyond a mere renaming of institutions. Yet, the question to be answered here is whether the Pan- African Parliament is such a significant institutional development as it is made out to be by contemporary observers. What meaning does the Parliament have for the evolution of the African Union? Will it affect its functioning? What role could it play in the new structure? Will it change the nature of the African?" (Van Walraven, 2004:199)
 - a) Identify and discuss the legal and institutional arrangements of the Pan African Parliament. (30 marks)
 - b) To what extent is the Pan African Parliament people-centred? (30 marks)
 - c) Propose strategies to make the Pan African Parliament more efficient and effective? (40 marks)
2. The recently ratified African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) looms over Africa. An initiative of the African Union, this mega free trade deal aims to consolidate African markets, boost trade between African countries, and ultimately encourage and reinforce regional integration. The proponents of AfCFTA say it will transform the continent into an economic powerhouse. But, let's focus on just one category of the population, one that is pre-eminent in agriculture: what does this trade deal mean for African women and their role in the continent's food production and trade? It is important to bear in mind that a large part of trade within Africa, both within countries and across borders, is informal. Figures are hard to come by but the general picture is that it accounts for 30-40% of trade within Africa. In countries like South Africa, where 40 percent of people working in trade are informal, almost 70 percent of this exchange is in food trade. The trend is similar for the rest of the continent: a big part of this trade deals with food and other agricultural products. Women are the main group concerned, who, in rural areas, also contribute close to 60 percent of the labour force in agriculture and up to 80 percent in total food production. The track record of past FTAs in regard to the position of women, addressing their concerns in these processes and subsequent benefits have not been good at all (Grain, 2020)

- a. Is the Africa Continental Free Trade Area gender-sensitive? What are the tangible indicators? (30 marks)
 - b. Discuss the extent to which rural women on the continent can benefit from the AfCFTA. (30 marks)
 - c. How best can the African Union ensure the effective participation of rural women in the African Continental Free Trade Area? (40 marks)
3. The quest for youth participation and empowerment continues to be an enduring theme in many developing countries, especially on the African continent. Some progress has been made over the past few decades but there is still a continued outcry in terms of what is still lacking towards providing effective spaces for participation in the governance and development of the continent. The African Youth Charter of 2006 is evidence of how the continent has continued to seek sustainable ways of harnessing the youth resource. The African Union (2009) at its Assembly of Heads of State and Government declared the period 2009-2019 as the *Decade of Youth Development in Africa*. The overall objective of the document was to mainstream youth perspectives in all development initiatives on the continent. The African Union developmental theme for 2017 was aptly titled 'Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth' (Makwerere, 2019:177-178)
 - a) Critically examine the significance of the African Youth Charter. (30 marks)
 - b) Account for some of the main achievements in relation to youth empowerment on the continent during the *Decade of Youth Development in Africa*. (30 marks)
 - c) How best can African youth maximise on the opportunities presented by the African Youth Charter? (40 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION
