



COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

NPPG503: ARCHITECTURE OF GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2021

LECTURER: DR. D. MAKWERERE

DURATION: 5 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 5 hours using Moodle.

1. "The PAP is well-positioned to lead Africa towards a better future. All that is needed is the political will to do the right thing. There are enough Resolutions that the PAP has adopted and/or produced. The first step is to ensure that such Resolutions are implemented and acted upon. That is why ratification of the Protocols is paramount. By using the 'carrot and stick' approach, the PAP would be able to make itself relevant and elevate its political image. Africa does not need the West to get out of the mud. If any outside country lends a hand, it should find Africans already at work. I would be naïve if I were to insinuate that what I am proposing in this article could be achieved overnight. But having said that, it is equally true that the journey of a thousand miles begins with one step. Africa has already taken this step by establishing the PAP. What is needed now is to take the next step and change rhetoric into action. This will be a hard job but it is by no means insurmountable." (Mngomezulu, 2018, p. 60)
 - a) Outline the Terms of Reference for the Pan African Parliament (PAP) (30)
 - b) Debate some of the successes and challenges of the Pan African Parliament. (30)
 - c) Mngomezulu (2018, p.60) quipped that the work of the Pan African Parliament "will be a hard job but it is by no means insurmountable." In light of the above, propose some legal and operational reforms for the strengthening of PAP. (40)

2. "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). (30)
 - b) How can the African Union strengthen its monitoring and evaluation systems at the Continental and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) level? (30)

- c) Propose a Results-Based monitoring and evaluation system to ensure effective implementation of AU policies and programmes? (40)

3.

At the African Union's (AU) 18th Ordinary Session in January 2012, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the heads of state and government of African countries agreed to establish the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This free trade area is outlined in the African Continental Free Trade Agreement among 54 of the 55 AU member states currently. The AfCFTA is the largest in the world in terms of participating countries since the formation of the World Trade Organization, as it translates to a market potential for goods and services of 1.2 billion people, and an aggregate gross domestic product of about US\$2.5 trillion. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) estimates that the agreement will boost intra-African trade by 52% by 2022. The AfCFTA treaty, one of the flagship projects of the AU Agenda 2063 and a landmark continental agreement, is aimed at creating a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of businesspeople and investment. The agreement was brokered by the AU and was signed by 44 of its 55 member states in Kigali, Rwanda on 21 March 2018. The agreement went into force on 30 May 2019 and entered its operational phase following the AU Summit on 7 July 2019 (Onwuka, 2019).

Is Africa ready for a Continental Free Trade Area? What is the evidence on the ground? (30)

Discuss the role of the Regional Economic Communities in promoting the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement. (30)

How best can the African Union ensure the effective operationalization of the African Continental Free Trade Area? (40)

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