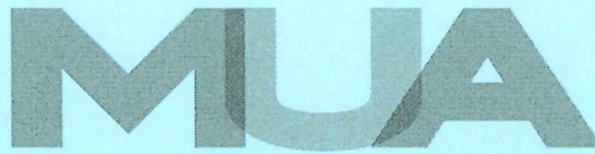


The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 300 : INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 4TH DECEMBER 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

CLIMATE CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:**THE 2023 NAIROBI DECLARATION AFRICAN CLIMATE SUMMIT**

Climate change and its impact on different sectors of development has been a subject of global discussion for decades. Global warming, droughts and famines, floods etc. are unprecedented in modern times. The immediate impact is felt in the agricultural sector but spirals over to virtually all other sectors of world economies. There has been a great deal of blame game over the years as to who between developed countries and less developed countries bears the greatest responsibility for the galloping trends in climate change. Less developed countries have been of the view that developed countries should be held accountable to heavily finance efforts aimed at controlling the menace of climate change since they engage in activities that emit the largest amounts of carbon. Thresholds have previously been set on the proportions of funds countries should donate towards climate change initiatives. Such thresholds are yet to be taken seriously and honoured by the G20 countries. Some of the funds are arguably released in form of expensive to service loans to developing countries rather than grants.

The African Union has attempted to speak to global partners on climate change matters with one voice. The inaugural Africa Climate Summit ("ACS") held in Nairobi in September 2023 culminated with the adoption of the "African Leaders Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action" ("The Nairobi Declaration"). The Nairobi Declaration will serve as Africa's common position on climate change leading up to COP28 and beyond.

The Nairobi Declaration recognizes that the world is off-track in meeting the 1.5°C limit agreed upon in the Paris Agreement and that global emissions must be cut by 45% in this decade. It also notes that Africa is warming up faster than the rest of the world, and if this is not addressed, it will continue to have unfavourable effects on African economies and hamper Africa's growth and well-being. The Nairobi Declaration highlights Africa's unique position in the war against climate change anchored on the following arguments:

- i) Africa disproportionately bears the brunt of climate-related adversities despite historically not being responsible for global warming;
- ii) The rapid urbanisation of African cities, coupled with severe poverty and inequality, limits planning capacities and increases people's exposure and vulnerability to climate hazards, ultimately turning African cities into natural disaster hotspots; and
- iii) Africa possesses the potential to play a pivotal role in the global efforts to combat climate change by forging a climate-positive trajectory. This can be achieved by harnessing its vast, untapped renewable energy resources, leveraging its youthful and rapidly expanding workforce, capitalising on its abundant natural assets, and embracing the entrepreneurial spirit of its people to establish a thriving and cost-competitive industrial hub.

The Nairobi Declaration gives one voice to the African continent regarding the climate change crisis and, upon its implementation, will result in changes in the regulation of climate and sustainability finance in African States.

Required:

Based on the above case and in demonstration of your acquaintance with current affairs on contemporary developmental matters;

- a) Discuss five main causes of climate change and global warming and the remedy for each. (15 Marks)
- b) Compose the commitments made by African Heads of State and Government during the inaugural Africa Climate Summit ("ACS") held in Nairobi (The Nairobi Declaration) in September 2023. (5 Marks)
- c) Examine the issues articulated in the 'global call to action' on the recommended way forward following 'The Nairobi Declaration' inaugural Africa Climate Summit. (5 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Differentiate between the ideologies 'Neoclassical economics' and 'Marxian economics'. (5 Marks)
- b) Evaluate five factors responsible for driving contemporary globalization trends. (10 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Highlight four factors that influence global firms in making the decision on which countries to locate their international operations. (6 Marks)
- b) Present recommendations to policy developers and implementers in an African country of your choice on mechanisms that can be employed to combat corruption. (9 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Distinguish the varying approaches of the two schools of thought on State formation. (5 Marks)
- b) Demonstrate the usefulness of institutions in the enhancement of economic development in African countries citing examples of such institutions. (10 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Describe the caveat nature of 'reservations' disclosing their legal implications in international agreements and treaties. (6 Marks)
- b) Examine the major historical events, international institutions and theories that have spurred international development since the Post World War II period. (9 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Analyse the varying versions of the term 'new world order' as idealized by re-known personalities and international institutions, citing such personalities and institutions. (6 Marks)
- b) Citing relevant examples from your country, present arguments for and against 'smart economics' gender-based approach to economic development. (9 Marks)