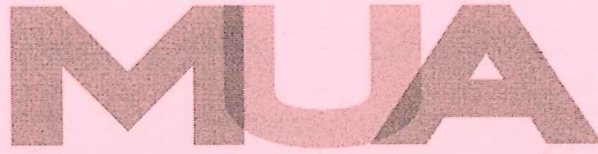


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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 206: NGOs AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 27TH MARCH 2025

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:

In the wake of environmental degradation and climate change, several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have emerged as key players in advocating for sustainable practices within the extractive sector, which includes industries such as mining, oil, and gas. These organizations play a crucial role in monitoring and holding companies accountable for their environmental impact while engaging local communities in decision-making processes that affect their lives and livelihoods. One notable example is the partnership between the *Environmental Advocacy Network* (EAN) and a major mining company, *Green Earth Resources*. EAN has been instrumental in developing a framework for sustainable mining practices that not only aims to reduce the environmental footprint of the mining operations but also ensures that local communities benefit from these activities. This partnership has led to the establishment of a community fund that supports local education, healthcare, and infrastructure projects.

In addition to working with companies, NGOs often conduct grassroots campaigns to raise awareness about the negative impacts of extractive activities. For instance, *Save Our Land* has mobilized local communities in rural areas to protest against the harmful effects of mining on their lands and water sources. Their campaigns have gained international attention, highlighting the plight of affected communities and pressuring governments to impose stricter regulations on the extractive industries. Despite these successes, tensions frequently arise as local communities often have differing priorities compared to global NGOs. While NGOs advocate for environmental protection and sustainable practices, local communities may prioritize immediate economic benefits such as job creation and financial support. This divergence can lead to conflicts over resource allocation and the direction of development initiatives.

Moreover, the balance between economic development and environmental protection remains a contentious issue. For example, the extraction of natural resources can provide much-needed jobs and economic growth, yet it often comes at the cost of

environmental degradation, including deforestation, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity. This conflict is particularly evident in regions where communities depend on natural resources for their livelihoods, as they struggle to navigate the consequences of both development and conservation.

In response to these challenges, NGOs have begun to adopt more inclusive approaches that prioritize stakeholder engagement. By involving local communities in the planning and implementation of projects, NGOs aim to create solutions that align with the needs and priorities of those most affected by extractive activities. This participatory model not only fosters trust between NGOs, companies, and communities but also enhances the likelihood of project success.

However, these efforts are not without obstacles. NGOs often face resource constraints, limited access to decision-making forums, and resistance from both local communities and corporations. As they strive to balance competing interests, NGOs must develop innovative strategies to navigate the complex landscape of the extractive sector.

Required:

- a) Analyze the role of NGOs in advocating for sustainable practices in the extractive sector. Discuss the effectiveness of their strategies. **(14 MARKS)**
- b) Evaluate the challenges NGOs face when attempting to mediate between local community interests and those of extractive companies. **(5 MARKS)**
- c) Discuss the importance of stakeholder engagement in the success of NGO initiatives in the extractive sector. **(6 MARKS)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Define the different types of NGOs and explain their functions in development work. Provide examples to support your definitions. **(7 MARKS)**
- b) Discuss the significance of understanding the historical context of NGOs in shaping their current roles and functions in society. **(8 MARKS)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Examine the impact of globalization on the operational dynamics of NGOs. What are the opportunities and threats posed by globalization? **(7 MARKS)**
- b) Discuss the theories of development and underdevelopment, focusing on how these theories inform the work of NGOs. **(8 MARKS)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Assess the role of accountability in enhancing NGO effectiveness and credibility. What frameworks can NGOs adopt to ensure accountability? **(7 MARKS)**
- b) Critically analyze the implications of donor dependency for NGOs, particularly in the context of local development initiatives. **(8 MARKS)**

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Evaluate the strategies that NGOs can employ to foster effective collaboration with the private sector for development projects. **(7 MARKS)**
- b) Discuss the challenges NGOs face when engaging with governmental bodies and how they can navigate these challenges to enhance cooperation. **(8 MARKS)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Analyze the role of civil society in promoting human rights and social justice through NGOs. **(7 MARKS)**
- b) Discuss the importance of measuring the impact of NGO initiatives on community development and suggest methods for effective evaluation. **(8 MARKS)**