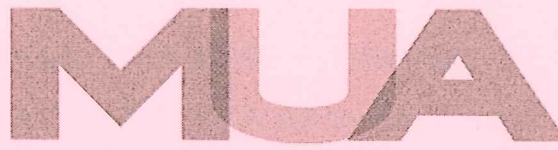


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 319: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

**DATE: 4<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2023**

**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:

**RISING SLOWLY - AN AFRICAN MIDDLE CLASS**

As even a brief visit to any major African city confirms, retail sectors and higher-income housing markets are booming. According to the World Bank, economic growth 'is creating an emerging African middle class of hundreds of millions of consumers'. The African Development Bank claims that one-third of Africans are already middle class. This has been majorly attributed to the growth of industries that enable people to have a variety of choices. Consequently, governments are developing plans to support industrialization especially on the expansion of industrial parks. Major consultancy firms like McKinsey and Accenture have also celebrated the rise of middle-class consumer markets in Africa.

Such conclusions are premature. After a decade of high growth, almost half of all Africans still live below the \$1.25 a day poverty line. Another 30 per cent - 246 million people - live in the poverty grey area, on between \$1.25 and \$2.50 a day. Only four per cent of Africans have an income in excess of \$10 a day. In other words, the vast majority of what commentators describe as Africa's middle class has either moved just across the \$1.25 threshold, or is living well within the gravitational pull of the poverty zone. Analytical work by the Brookings Institution provides another view. Using a range of \$10-\$100 per day for membership of a 'global middle class', Brookings finds that Africa accounts for just two per cent of the world's middle-class population, and one per cent of purchasing power. *Source JICA report (2020)*

**Required**

- a) Governments have continued to develop plans that are geared towards poverty reduction. Evaluate five reasons why African countries still have high poverty levels (10marks)
- b) Analyze any five effects of high population growth in your country (10marks)
- c) Explain any five advantages of implementing development plans in Kenya (5marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Analyze **three** approaches of assessing governance in organizations  
(9 marks)
- b) Examine any **three** elements to be considered while implementing programmes under Rights based approach to development (6 marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Assess any **five** roles of monitoring and evaluation after the implementation of a development project (10marks)
- b) Examine **five** ways of attaining environmental sustainability (5 marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Analyze **five** criteria that Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) should meet while undertaking a project (10 marks)
- b) Examine **five** elements of democratic governance (5 marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Discuss **two** objectives of Private Sector Development Strategy in the context of your country (5 marks)
- b) Social protection programmes are implemented under the National social protection policy. Evaluate **five** challenges facing their implementation in your country (10 marks)

**QUESTION SIX**

Gender has been identified as an important aspect in development. Giving relevant examples, evaluate **five** areas of focus in relation to Gender and Development (GAD) approach (15 marks)

