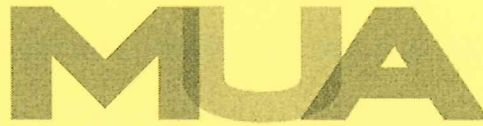


The
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POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MDE 515: GLOBAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 3RD DECEMBER 2024

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **TWO** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 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:

THE 2015, THE FINISHING LINE FOR THE UN MDGS

In the early 2015, 'eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030' topped the list of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) expected to guide the post-2015 development agenda. Given Africa's potential and the track record, its poverty eradication agenda beyond the MDGs should focus on wealth creation and prosperity, together with reduced inequality. These goals can be achieved through growth that is high, but also of higher quality, namely inclusive and green. In other words, as Africa becomes a global growth pole in its own right, its growth should benefit all segments of the population and be environmentally sustainable (AfDB et al., 2010).

The importance of eradicating poverty by 2030 has been widely recognized and gained consensus among international organizations as the UN post-MDG goals have been discussed. Further, in 2013, the World Bank and its Governors endorsed two inter-linked goals: (i) to end extreme poverty by 2030 and (ii) to promote shared prosperity in every society. The specific targets are: (i) to bring the share of global population living below this threshold to less than 3 percent; and (ii) to foster the per capita income growth of the poorest 40 percent of the population in each country (World Bank, 2013). Poverty reduction always featured high on the policy agenda of the African Development Bank, and the development agencies in both developed and developing countries also assigned high priority to it.

Several studies pointed out that bringing the extreme poverty below 3 percent of the global population by 2030 would be challenging but achievable. However, as simulations suggest, even under our "best case" scenario assumptions on accelerated growth and redistribution from the 10 richest to 40 poorest percent of population, eliminating poverty by 2030 is out of Sub-Sahara Africa's (SSA's) reach. On a positive side, the poverty rate could be brought down to low levels – around 10 percent of SSA population in 2030. Focus should be on: (i) poverty paths in SSA under different assumptions on key macroeconomic variables, that is (consumption) growth, population growth and income distribution; and (ii)

national, regional and global policies that can be adopted to improve upon poverty outcomes.

The MDG finishing line and the outset of the SDG era are characterized by wide inequality and rising frequency of extreme weather conditions and related shocks. These features are particularly pronounced in SSA, which is characterized by a high inequality (measured by Gini coefficients, for example) and disproportionate reliance of the economy on natural resources and agriculture. Accordingly, poverty-reducing policies will need to focus on making growth stronger and also on improving its quality by making it inclusive and 'green'. Poverty reduction requires inclusive growth so that growth benefits are shared across the population, including the poorest. In turn, green growth will help leverage SSA's natural resources and adapt to climate change which could otherwise have devastating impact on the poorest (AfDB, 2013).

The 2015, the finishing line for the UN MDGS, is referred to as a 'year for development', encouraging policymakers to rethink their development frameworks for the decade(s) ahead. From the perspective of African policymakers aiming to eradicate extreme poverty, the key issue is how to design and implement policies that will accelerate growth while making it more inclusive and sustainable over time. This is also core of the Ten Year Strategy (TYS) 2013 -2022 of the African Development Bank, focused on inclusive and green growth (AfDB, 2013)

Required:

- a) "Even under the "best case" scenario assumptions on accelerated growth and redistribution from the 10 richest to 40 poorest percent of population, eliminating poverty by 2030 is out of Sub-Saharan Africa's reach". Elaborate this statement with five arguments (10 Marks)
- b) From the case study above, evaluate five ways of realizing Africa's Poverty eradication agenda (10 Marks)
- c) Using relevant example, examine five causes of persisting poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa (10 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) We establish a poverty line in many ways. Distinguish between Cost-of Basic needs method and Food Energy Intake method (5 Marks)
- b) With illustrative relevant examples, discuss five causes of Global Income inequality (10 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) With reference to your country discuss any five challenges posed by structural adjustment programs imposed by the donor Agencies (5 Marks)
- b) Describe any five role played by international and non-governmental organization on sustainable development projects (5 Marks)
- c) Discuss five strategies you will use to promote inter community relations in order to enhance business opportunities for the people in that country (5 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Giving various characteristics, evaluate five poverty groups in sub-Saharan Africa (10 Marks)
- b) Discuss how education is creating social stratification and its implication to poverty eradication (5 Marks)