



**STRATHMORE INSTITUTE
DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION
DIR 1303: INTEGRATION OF AFRICA: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

DATE: Tuesday, 14th April 2020

Time: 2 Hours

Instructions

1. This examination consists of **FIVE** questions.
2. Answer **Question ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions.
3. Do not write on the question paper.

QUESTION ONE

As the successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which was created in 1963 to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa, the African Union (AU) came into existence in July 2002 at the Durban heads of state summit. AU was more focused on propelling African states towards peace and prosperity as the basis for achieving the ultimate goal of political and economic integration of its member states.

The AU was modelled on the European Union with structures that included an Assembly of heads of state/government, an Executive in which countries were represented by their foreign ministers and the AU Commission. The transition from OAU to AU was clearly intended to transform the institutional framework for realizing the Pan-African vision and mission from what some critics regarded as a mere ‘talking shop’ to an action-oriented forum.

The vision of the African Union is that of: “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena.” This vision of a new, forward looking, dynamic and integrated Africa will be fully realized through relentless struggle on several fronts and as a long-term endeavour. The African Union has become an organization that is spear-heading Africa’s development and integration.

The AU has clearly had reasonable successes through its direct contribution and collaboration with the international community to settling and minimising conflicts in some of the region’s hotbeds. The AU’s first military intervention in a member state was the May 2003 deployment of a peacekeeping force of soldiers from South Africa, Ethiopia, and Mozambique to Burundi to oversee the implementation of the various agreements.

- (a) Explain any **THREE** challenges that OAU faced resulting in its disbandment. (6 mark)
- (b) Discuss any **TWO** objectives of the African Union (AU). (4 marks)

- (c) Describe TWO failures with relevant examples of states in Africa, of the AU intervention to re-establish peace. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain THREE favourable ways AU has encouraged economic integration. (6 marks)
- (e) Describe the functions of the panels and appellate body of WTO as far as dispute settlement between countries is concerned. (4 marks)
- (f) Explain TWO ways individuals in Africa have benefited from economic integration. (4 marks)
- (g) Provide any TWO objectives of COMESA. (2 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Explain your understanding of regional economic integration with TWO examples of benefits derived by belonging to the Economic Organization of West African States (ECOWAS). (5 marks)
- (b) Discuss the five economic goals of regional integration. (10 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

The East African Community (EAC) was originally formed in 1967 and dissolved in 1977 and was revived on 7th July 2000.

- (a) Mention FIVE reasons for initial dissolution. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain FIVE ways the customs union has revived trade within East Africa. (10 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The World Trade Organization (WTO) has been instrumental in the eradication of poverty in Africa

- (a) Outline the functions of WTO. (5 marks)
- (b) Discuss any FIVE ways WTO has been a building block for Africa with relevant examples. (10 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a. Trade Creation, Political Cooperation and Greater Consensus are some of the benefits of integration. Clearly explain what they entail. (6 marks)
- b. Discuss THREE drawbacks to integration. (9 mark)