



# THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

**A. M. E. C. E. A**

P.O. Box 62157

00200 Nairobi - KENYA

**MAIN EXAMINATION**

Telephone: 891601-6

**JANUARY – APRIL 2019 TRIMESTER**

**INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**REGULAR PROGRAMME**

**MRI 504: REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN AFRICA (POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMICAL)**

**Date: APRIL 2019**

**Duration: 3 Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS: This paper contains Two Sections A and B.**

**Answer ALL Questions in Section A (COMPULSORY) and Any Other ONE from Section B.**

## **SECTION A**

- Q1. African independence had a specific significance for Pan-Africanism. Many nationalist leaders were Pan-Africanists who were strongly inspired by its anti-imperial and anti-colonial stance, and they promoted the movement after independence had opened opportunities for the realisation of their dream of continental unity. African unity was a vague concept, however, and fundamental differences existed among Africa's new leaders on exactly how unity was to be applied in practice. Kwame Nkrumah, Pan-Africanism's strongest supporter, spoke in terms of Pan-African nationalism, and he placed the emphasis on the political unity embodied in a united states of Africa. Others were dubious about such a close form of unity and gave preference to a loose federal structure while a third group favoured a gradual regional form of cooperation which they predicted would eventually end in a more permanent form of unity. **Try to comment and explain how those ideas divided the continent. (1500 caracteres max).**
- Q2. According different analyst, in general, the African Union objectives are more comprehensive than those of the OAU. **After identifying the difference between African union (AU) and the organization of African unity (OAU) integration perspectives, under which conditions the objectives identified in the AU can be realized according to you.**

- Q3. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the OAU, Africa's political leadership acknowledged past achievements and challenges and rededicated itself to the Pan African vision of —an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.” and gave to themselves a new vision « *Agenda 2063* ». **According to you which goals can be achievable by Africans themselves? (Minim Five goals)**

## **SECTION B**

- Q4. The Protocol Establishing the Peace and Security Council entered into force on 26 December 2003 and replaced the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution as “... a standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The Peace and Security Council shall be a collective security and early-warning arrangement to facilitate timely and efficient response to conflict and crisis situations in Africa. The Peace and Security Council shall be supported different organs and institutions for his successful mission under a continental body called APSA. **Enumerate those organs and institutions and try to describe the limit of APSA (Max 1000 characters)**
- Q5. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which was adopted in 2001, is a pledge by African leaders to eliminate poverty and to achieve a sustainable path of growth and development on the continent. Though previous continent-wide initiatives have not led to the desired results, there is hope that this time the outcome will be different. **Comparing the Lagos Plan Action, CAE and NEPAD, in what the new initiative is different from others.**

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