

Moderated
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KENYATTA UNIVERSITY- SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF ECONOMICS (COOPERATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT)
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2019/2020
EAE 844 - INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT DESIGN

Instructions: Attempt all the Four Questions.

Question One

- (a) Explain the meaning of "project" and "project cycle management" in development.

7 marks

- (b) Present in detail the difference between "project identification" and "project formulation".

8 marks

Question two

- a) Discuss the Human Rights principles and give examples.

8 marks

- b) Explain the difference between the "basic needs approach" and the "human rights approach".

7 marks

Question Three

- a) Provide the definition and example of the 3 categories of stakeholders and explain why they have the role of "duty bearers" or "rights holders".

8 marks

- b) Introduce the concept of "risk management", then make an example and justify your choice for: 1. risk with low probability and high impact and 2. Risk with high probability and low impact.

7 marks

Question Four

- a) Based on a given problem analysis (below), develop a logical framework with 1 General objective, 2 outcomes and 4 outputs.

10 marks

- b) Based on the logical framework you just developed, give 2 examples of general objective indicators, outcome indicators and output indicators.

5 marks

Problem Analysis

Malawi's high and growing human population is exerting increasing pressures on ^{fail}land and natural resources around the target protected areas (PAs). The smallholder farmers face to meet basic needs for food, water, fuel, building material, farm inputs, clothing, and income for other essential needs such as medical costs and education for children. In particular, women frequently have unequal access to key agricultural inputs such as land, knowledge, fertilizer, and improved seeds ("The cost of gender gap in agriculture ...", WB, 2015). More specifically, poverty, climate change and unsustainable practices have impacted the livelihoods around the PAs which are dominated by subsistence farming. As such, communities view PAs as a key resource to supplement livelihoods which has increased poaching and encroachment with significant impacts on biodiversity, watershed functions and other benefits of PAs. In particular, communities around the Lengwe and Kasungu National Parks are heavily engaged in these illegal activities. There is also an increasing demand for charcoal that is causing heavy deforestation (Kasungu National Park General Management Plan 2019). To tackle these challenges, it's important to address the needs of the target communities by improving their capacities to create more stable and alternative livelihoods, and by building their resilience against climate change through the adoption of Climate Smart Practices (CSPs).

The Malawi's legal and policy framework for wildlife (e.g., the National Parks and Wildlife Act of 2017 and National Wildlife Policy of 2018) strongly emphasizes Collaborative Wildlife Management (CWM) to devolve resource rights to local communities, reduce poaching rates, conserve the biodiversity and address lack of government capacities and resources. Despite this legal framework, there are many challenges affecting full empowerment of local governance institutions to coordinate sustainable management of wildlife and other natural resources between communities and DNPW. These include: poor engagement of communities in wildlife management and protection; lack of transparency and clarity of roles of different interest groups in collaborative wildlife management and protection; exclusion of Traditional Authorities in planning and implementation of natural resource management activities, among others. In spite of these challenges, there are many opportunities to strengthen the involvement of locally constituted structures to engage in the collaborative management of wildlife and other natural resources, particularly for Kasungu and Lengwe NPs. Key among these are existing traditional governance structures and institutions, such as the KAWICCODA and LWA, Zonal Committees (ZC), Natural Resources Committees (NRCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs), Area Development Committees (ADCs) and strong local leadership especially Traditional Authorities (TAs) and Group Village Headmen (GVH) who are the most trusted source of information by the community. Community engagement in the protection and conservation of the targeted Protected Areas (PA) is therefore a key issue to be addressed in order to increase ownership and promote an inclusive governance model.