



**RIARA SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & DIPLOMACY**

*NURTURING INNOVATORS*

**SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2019 TRIMESTER**

**EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREE OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & DIPLOMACY**

**EVENING PROGRAMME**

**RIR 404: THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND**

**MEDIATION**

**DATE: DECEMBER 2019**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Students are NOT permitted to write on the examination paper during reading time.**

**This is a closed book examination. Text book/Reference books/notes are not permitted.**

**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

**1 Write your REGISTRATION NO. Clearly on the answer booklet(s).**

**2 Answer Question One and ANY other TWO questions.**

**3 Questions in all sections should be answered in answer booklet(s).**

**4 Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question.**

**5 PLEASE start the answer to EACH question on a NEW PAGE.**

**6 For the questions, write the number of the question on the answer booklet(s) in the order you answered them.**

**7 Write your answers in paragraph form unless stated otherwise.**

**8 Keep your phone(s) SWITCHED OFF at the front of the examination room.**

**9 Keep ALL bags and caps at the front of the examination room and do not refer to any unauthorized material before or during the course of the examination.**

**10 You are only allowed to leave the examination room 30minutes to the end of the Examination.**

**SECTION A: (COMPULSORY) (30 MARKS).**

**QUESTION ONE (30Marks)**

- A. Differentiate between two conflict resolution approaches learnt in class and illustrate their possible outcomes **(12MARKS)**
- B. Using a case study familiar to you, describe six actors involved in the conflict **(12 MARKS)**
- C. Explain six causes of conflict in the horn of Africa **(6 MARKS)**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

**QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

- A. Women have been marginalized in mediation and negotiation processes in Africa. Using relevant examples, Justify this argument. **(10 MARKS)**
- B. Young people are key players in violent conflict resolution activities. In your opinion, why do you think the youth are excluded from non-violent conflict resolution efforts? **(10 MARKS)**

**QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

A conflict is only ripe for peaceful resolution when all parties in the conflict experience a mutually hurting stalemate. Explain in details the significance and insignificance of ripeness in peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa. **(20 MARKS)**

**QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)**

Maximize our understanding of the conflict resolution themes depicted in the award- winning movie, *Pray the Devil Back to Hell*. **(20 MARKS)**

**QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)**

- A. Provide 5 scenarios to justify why many actors in global politics prefer the mediation approach to resolving conflicts. **(10 MARKS)**
- B. Using a relevant case, examine the challenges posed by mediation in resolving an interstate conflict. **(12 MARKS)**

## MARKING SCHEME

### QUESTION ONE

A)

Mediation and Negotiation

Outcomes

Win-Win

Win-Lose

Lose-Lose

B)

State actors-Kenyan and Somalia government, neighbouring states such as Ethiopia,

International actors such as US, Norway & Middle East Countries

Non state actors-Regional bodies-EAC, IGAD, AU

-International bodies-UN-ICJ

-Multilateral oil corporations

C)

Ethnicity, Religious, border conflicts, influx of refugees, famine, diseases, state collapses,

International community/foreign intervention, globalization, regionalism, rapid urbanization, increased population growth, inequality, corruption & unemployment.

### QUESTION TWO

A)

Generally, women are marginalized from formal decision-making structures and peace processes.

The contributions of women in resolving conflict is unrecognized, under-utilized and under-valued.

Women are central actors and 'right holders' in any process that addresses peace, security, human rights and sustainable development.

Due to their gender specific multifaceted consequences of armed conflict women have a vested interest in participating in conflict resolution activities.

Women organize for peace in their communities as they pose a wealth of experience and knowledge.

Women are known for organising themselves based on their gender interest which may be practical or strategic.

Women in rural areas mobilise themselves based on practical interest which in most cases is intended at resolving basic needs problems.

Women in big cities or urban areas organise themselves based on strategic interest that is to gain access to social and political sphere such as in education and decision making avenues.

Even with these variations, women are however known for coming together as women to improve their condition in societies where they come from because they have the same problems and uncertainties.

Although women constitute half of the population and sometimes more, women in many African countries continue to face problems ranging from debilitating poverty, lack of adequate and good health facilities.

This has not stopped women from being active agent for change and peace.

It is the women who rebuild most of the infrastructure, economical, educational, sanitation, health and societal structures before even the international community intervene.

This not only provides evidence that as members of the society, women are able to comprehend how society drives itself to destruction but also how it can organize itself to end devastation.

## **B)**

The positioning of youth in society has a bearing on their leadership potential and their possible role in conflict resolution

The tension between young and old has been one of the key features of inter-generational shifts pertaining to the control over power, resources and people.

The tension lies in the palpable impatience of youth, their desire to strive for more, their willingness to be seen as responsible and capable, and the structural barriers to their social mobility.

In this sense, dependency, exclusion, and social or political marginalization become prominent sources of social contest.

At the same time, it should be recognised that such societal dynamics, challenges and opportunities vary across different cultural contexts whether it is in Africa, Europe, Asia or Latin America.

Within the challenging fluidity of post-conflict environments, which are nothing but contexts where the politics of war continue through different means, the young would need to show great 'navigational skills' in order to respond to such power dynamics.

Their social, political and economic navigation is about their identity transformation as well as the negotiation or re-negotiation of societal norms, values and structures so that they can find a voice and place in the emerging structures of post-conflict environments.

What needs to be underlined is that youth should be conceptualized and studied as agents of positive peace in terms of addressing not only the challenges of physical violence, but also the challenges of structural and cultural violence, and the broader social change processes to transform violent, oppressive

and hierarchical structures, as well as behaviour, relationships and attitudes into more participatory and inclusive ones.

The key point to remember is that without recognizing youths as political actors, their trajectories in conflict resolution would likely be ignored, wasted and at best, under-utilized.

### **QUESTION THREE**

It is only when a conflict is ripe for settlement that negotiations can flourish.

Premature conflict resolution efforts can be a waste of time and resources.

That is why many conflict resolution attempts are made, but only a few succeed.

Conflicts are ripe when both parties experience a mutually hurting stalemate to foster a settlement.

Realize they cannot achieve their aims by continued fighting, its costly to continue fighting

The 1997 Kenya's post-election violence.

A stalemate is always absent in scenarios where negotiations begin then collapse in the middle.

Such cases, parties entered into negotiations for other reasons i.e Afghanistan in 1990s.

There is need for a ripening process to stimulate a ripe moment.

Recognition & dialogue are crucial, parties have to accept each other as legitimate.

Ripeness idea is like the idea of imminent mutual catastrophe.

A hurting stalemate leads to even greater commitment by parties, & the idea of an enticing opportunity.

If a stalemate that hurts persists for long before negotiations, then the concepts value as an explanation for negotiated settlements must be qualified

Numerous successful negotiations which have followed hurting stalemates.

Other cases where hurting stalemates did not lead to successful negotiations i.e Cyprus.

For such cases the stalemate did not hurt enough.

Important to distinguish, between ripeness for negotiations to start & ripeness for negotiations to succeed.

Angola & Cambodia, conditions for settlement unripened after negotiated agreements had been made.

One of the parties was unwilling to accept the settlement terms, even though the condition of hurting stalemate were evident.

Therefore, ripeness is not abrupt, its a complex process of changes in the situations, change in public attitudes & perceptions.

## QUESTION FOUR

Pray the Devil Back to Hell is a documentary that tells the story of Women of Liberia Mass Action for Peace, a women's peace movement in Liberia that eventually ended the Second Liberian Civil War (1999-2003) fought between the army controlled by then President Charles Taylor and the rebelling forces loyal to a variety of warlords. The women's movement also contributed to the reconstruction of Liberia, including a transition to a functioning multiparty democracy headed by Africa's first democratically elected woman president. The film relies on archive footage of Liberia during the civil war as well as interviews with major participants in the peace process reflecting on their work and achievements. The film shows how "ordinary" Liberian women from all walks of life united in their common hope that the war would end, used a variety of protest and civil disobedience strategies to call local and global attention to the suffering the war was causing, and successfully pressured government leaders and warlords to negotiate a sustainable and just end to the war.

### Themes

Relevance of women in negotiations.

Hurting stalemate & ripeness before negotiations.

Actors- Role of neighboring states & regional organizations

Challenges of negotiations.

Outcomes of negotiations

## QUESTION FIVE

A)

Cost, flexibility, party representation, amiability, confidentiality, neutral expertise, outcome

B)

Kenya-Somalia Maritime Dispute-

Ethiopia's PM not impartial, has interests in the conflict escalating.

Involvement of spoilers multinationals have interest in oil drilling.

International power play.

Regional geopolitics.

Hardline stances due to domestic politics.

National interests at stake and cannot be compromised-oil & gas.

Negotiation is a sign of weakness-Leaders egos at stake.