

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MIR 532: GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES

EXAMINATION PAPER

TIME: 3 HOURS

JUN 2024

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer Question Number 1 which is **compulsory** and any other two questions.

Each question carries 100 marks

Candidates are expected to use relevant examples and cases in answering essay questions

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Unarmed Civilian Protection (UCP) is an emerging methodology for the direct protection of civilians, for localized violence reduction and for supporting local peace infrastructures. UCP provides unarmed, specially trained civilians, recruited from many countries and cultures to live and work with local civil society in areas of violent conflict. It has grown in practice and recognition in the last few decades, with over 50 civil society organizations applying UCP methods in 35 conflict areas since 1990. UCP is not appropriate in every conflict situation and should only be used by practitioners who have had proper training and have ongoing strategic supervision. UCPs should be deployed in close collaboration with local civil society after a comprehensive conflict analysis and practicing the principles of Do No Harm. UCP can be applied at all stages of a conflict, but it can be particularly effective at an early stage, to prevent or mitigate violent conflict, and also after violent conflict has subsided, to support the transition to healthy civil society. UCP can work in conflict areas where no UN peacekeepers are present (e.g., Mindanao, Myanmar, Colombia) but also, in a complementary manner, with UN missions (e.g., South Sudan). The concept of UCP contributes to several discourses

taking place at the UN and elsewhere, including Women, Peace and Security; Protection of Civilians; Children in Armed Conflict; Mediation; Human Security; and Peacebuilding. These discourses, in turn, lend further support and legitimacy to the practice of UCP.

Practitioners of Unarmed Civilian Protection (UCPs) engage with affected communities at the grassroots level for varying periods of time, usually ranging from a months to a few years. The four main methods of UCP are (1) proactive engagement, (2) monitoring, (3) relationship building, and (4) capacity development. Each of these methods has several applications, which are: protective presence, protective accompaniment and inter-positioning; ceasefire monitoring, rumour control, and early warning/early response; confidence building, multi-track dialogue and local-level mediation; and training and supporting local UCP infrastructures. UCP methods interact and reinforce each other.

They are also selected on a case-by-case basis, depending on specific needs of the focus population, the type of conflict and context, as well as the mandate and capacity of the implementing organization. That's why UCP may look different in each deployment. In addition to the important work done by ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC and others—each within their own protection mandate, methods, funding and niche, the UCP methodology described here has been pioneered, developed and refined by civil society organizations such as Cure Violence, Nonviolent Peaceforce, Peace Brigades International and The World Council of Churches Ecumenical Accompaniment Project in Israel and Palestine.

1. a) Outline the significance and the factors giving rise to Unarmed Civilian Protection. (20)
b) Using South Sudan as a case study, discuss how UCP has complemented international efforts towards peace and security at a localised level. (50)
c) Suggest ways to effectively mainstreaming UCP in international peace and security efforts. (30)
2. Using relevant case studies, debate the advantages and disadvantages of the idea of 'Coalition of the willing' in addressing international peace and security concerns.
3. Discuss the building blocks of the African Peace and Security Architecture.

4. Assess how the unipolar system has affected global peace and security.
5. Examine the role of Global Civil Society Organisations in fighting human trafficking across the globe.

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