



**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP AND
GOVERNANCE**

**NPHR507: PEACEBUILDING AND PEACEMAKING
END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

MAY 2021

LECTURER: DR. O. DODO

TIME: 7HOURS

Instructions: Answer any **ONE** question from the three questions.

All the questions carry equal marks (100).

‘From a macro perspective, peacebuilding therefore meant that the elaborate strategies and institutions that were developed prior to the UN SG’s report to deal with issues of international peace and security were inadequate for dealing with many of these conflicts. Instead, appropriate strategies had to be found to deal with a new range of problems: civil wars, state failure, natural resource conflicts, and complex humanitarian crises involving drought, poverty, HIV/AIDS, and the spill-over effects of intra-state conflicts among others.

The peacebuilding agenda was launched at a time when socialist or command economies were largely discredited and the Washington consensus on market liberalization reigned largely unchallenged. Many governments were rewarded for their political allegiances through development assistance despite their dismal domestic records.

The end of the Cold War and the resultant disengagement of the major powers from countries that had been in the frontlines of superpower rivalry exposed the vulnerability of many post-colonial states. Deprived of external support, a number of states were seriously weakened and began to implode’.

1. From the above extract, discuss any three strategies for peace building. [100 marks]
2. There are various methods of peace-making. However, Article 33 of the UN Charter specifies some of the methods. Identify any four and discuss their strengths using a case study of an African country of your choice. [100 marks]
3. Using examples explain why the international community has been ineffective in peacebuilding efforts in Africa. [100 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION
