**Examples of “A” exam answers from previous classes**

**ICTY: origins, record, success[[1]](#footnote-1)**

1. The UN Security Council adopted the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in 1993 in order to address the conflict. The expectations envisioned by the Bosnians and the reality of the justice brought by the ICTY was distinguished. It was a Nuremberg-type tribunal. The Security Council’s establishment of the ICTY began the “essential task of documenting war crimes”( Orentlicher, p. 24). The first indictments were against those who committed minor acts because officials were restrained and pressured in the beginning. One indictment had to be issued in the beginning as an example for the following ones and to show the rest of the world that this was serious. It was also easier for prosecutors to show the guilt of direct perpetrators over those who were the puppet masters. It took a year for the prosecutors to indict the big names and a few years after that for the ICTY to develop credibility and viability. The ICTY has indicted 161 perpetrators[[2]](#footnote-2). The ICTY has helped developed a rule of law in Bosnia and strengthened international law.
2. The ICTY was incredibly influential as it set up the framework for the ICTR and eventually, the ICC in order to provide justice for victims in the aftermath of conflict. It facilitates the transitional process because victims’ tragedies are addressed and develops a sense of legitimacy.
3. An example of how the ICTY has strengthened international law is by defining what constitutes as a genocide and how intent is a crucial role in conviction.

**Post-conflict Syria Simulation**

1. In the Post-Conflict Syria Simulation, I offered different resolutions on how to go about the peacebuilding process in Syria. With the idea that the war ended in a negotiated settlement, I had to be extremely careful with each step as it can easily show bias towards one side. I incorporated a peacekeeping mission, an education proposal, an ICC investigation, rehabilitation for perpetrators, and a call for foreign aid.
2. This was very important because it was a real life application of all the methods we learned in class. I really enjoyed the simulation because it made me realize how much must be considered with all the factors at hand. It made most of us realize that the process is not a quick one and it takes a lot of cooperation with the international community.
3. Ex: One of the policies I proposed was to implement a peacekeeper operation. However, I created conditions in which the peacekeepers must abide to during their stay. They must be trained on their mission and on their behavior, must receive benefits, and must speak arabic in order to avoid the fear of third party manipulation.

**Women’s status: how observed?**

1. Women’s status, or rather women’s involvement (where they are included and where they are not), has a direct impact on the success of peacebuilding. Women are invaluable to the state in a peacebuilding period even if it is not recognized. They are a means of social capital due to their formal or informal social organization involvement. Women are “resources that are embedded in communities that can be mobilized for collective action” (Gizelis).[[3]](#footnote-3) There is no barrier between the public and private lives of women. Certain female characteristics have a cooperative and peaceful impact. Specifically, it has been crucial to have women at local levels rather than state levels because of their involvement in the community. Women are trusted in their communities and are more effective because they are less threatening, more likely to compromise, and people are less likely to harm women.
2. It is important to understand the importance of the role of women and the influence they can have in the peacebuilding process. Women raise the youth so they would also have a huge hand in developing tolerance in the next generations. If it is acknowledged how much women impact society, then more state roles would be granted to them. Also, it establishes women rights.
3. Ex: The Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET) in Liberia used their connections with other groups to mobilize women and advocate for a peaceful resolution (Gizelis, pg. 527).

**Women’s impact on peacebuilding**

1. According to “A Country of Their Own” by Gizelis, “existing studies on social networks have found that gender-mixed networks tend to perform better in terms of collaboration and conflict management. Networks involving women tend to provide more emergency and everyday support, in particular emotional support, during natural disasters and other emergencies, even if they do not appear to have a direct impact on central institutions or the main decision makers” (Gizelis, p. 525). Women have an invaluable role in society. They are trustworthy and make long-lasting connections with people, especially at the local level. Their nurturing characteristics- whether biological or socially constructed-assist in the process and encourage other’s participation as well. There is no barrier between their public and private lives which establishes trust and results in legitimacy of local governance. Women’s involvement is embedded in society and can be used to mobilize resources.
2. Women’s impact on peacebuilding is beneficial in the post-conflict transitional process because women not only make up half of the population but they have an impact on making peacetime longer. They encourage participation and instill their values and qualities into the next generations. By recognizing the impact of women, the rebuilders of any transitional society can include them to ensure their effects.
3. Ex: Women’s participation affects on reconstruction. For example, in Liberia, women’s organizations opened the conversation on HIV/Aids and female genital mutilation and has opened training and counseling for girls and women. In Sierra Leone, women networked and mobilized resources to rebuild schools (Gizelis p. 525).

**HRAs**

1. HRAs: Human rights agreements. These are the set of formal treaties, conventions and protocols designed to protect the inalienable rights of human beings.
2. Explanation: HRAs can provide great chances for the international communities to improve human rights and prevent where they are being abused. Like the PTAs, HRAs also have soft and hard methods. The soft HRAs can supply no formal enforcement mechanisms to provide or disrupt valuable exchange, offer, give no material rewards in exchange for better practices, but it cannot directly punish violators by with-holding valuable goods. With the hard method, state commitment to HRAs does or does not systematically produce improvement in human rights behaviors after commitment.
3. Example: UN Charter 55 “universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion”, and the UDHR

**Draining the Sea**

Definition: is a kind of mass killing that helps the regime to defeat the guerrilla war. This kind of killing strategy is more likely favored by dictatorships during guerilla wars.

Explain: It is deeply affects the rights of Human rights. In wars, the regime will take the civilians as the target. When they kill the civilians, their enemy will be cut off the supply from men power. Many regimes believe that they can defeat the enemies by undermining civilian support for guerrillas. They use violence, terror against the noncombatants, and alienate them from the guerillas

Example: The Turks blamed the Armenians for supporting Russia in World War I, and it led to the Armenian Genocide. Saddam Hussein ordered many operations against the Kurds in the 1980s, and he targeted the civilians. When the Taliban or IS controlled any regions, they also practiced “draining the sea” in order to prevent any risks from the civilian.

1. Orentlicher, Diane F. "The Impact of the ICTY in Bosnia." *Open Society Justice Initiative* (n.d.): n. pag. Web. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. "United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia."*ICTY*. N.p., n.d. Web. 01 May 2016. <http://www.icty.org/en/about/tribunal/achievements>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Gizelis, T.-I. "A Country of Their Own: Women and Peacebuilding." *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 28.5 (2011): 522-42. Web. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)