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Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

Global politics
Higher level and standard level
Paper 1

Thursday 14 November 2019 (afternoon)

1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[25 marks]**.

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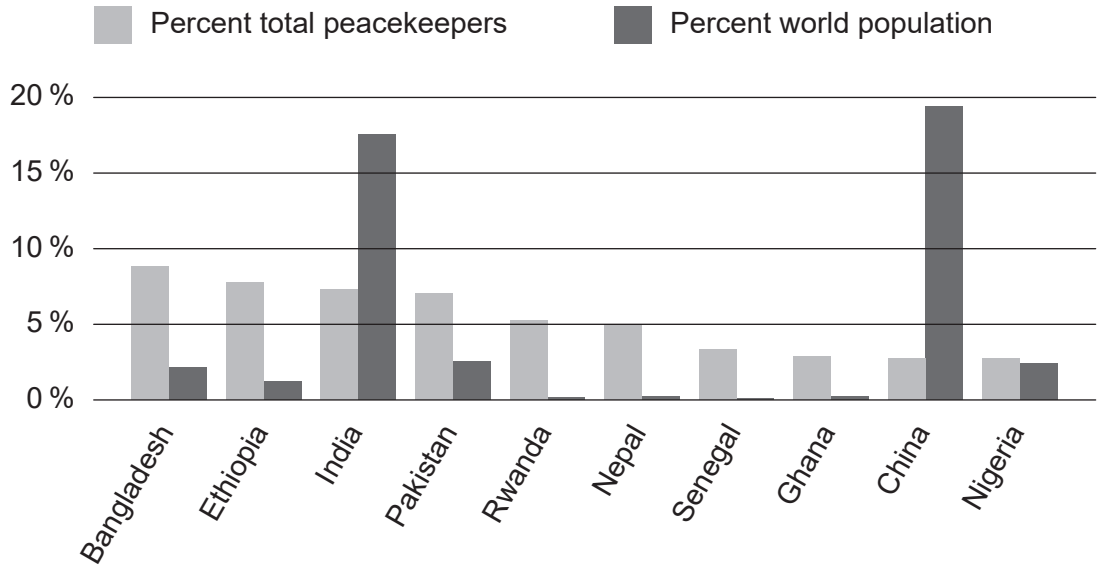
Unit 4 Peace and conflict

Evolution of conflict : Third-party involvement in conflict, including humanitarian intervention

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Source A A bar chart using World Bank data to show the percentage of top contributors to United Nations peacekeeping[1] operations in relation to the world population, www.cfr.org (2015).

Top peacekeeping troop contributors: Percent peacekeepers v. percent world population



[Source: courtesy of Council on Foreign Relations]

Source B Adapted from "Guidance: Sanctions[2], embargoes[3] and restrictions", an article from the Department of International Trade, www.gov.uk (2016).

Sanctions and embargoes are political trade restrictions put in place against target countries with the aim of maintaining or restoring international peace and security. Their principal purpose is usually to change the behaviour of the target country's government individuals or groups in a direction which will improve the situation in that country. The UN Security Council[4] imposes sanctions through Security Council Resolutions. The European Union (EU)[5] imposes sanctions and embargoes to further its Common Foreign and Security Policy objectives and to uphold respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

When a sanction or embargo is set, the UK follows international procedure to put it in place in British law. Failure to comply with financial sanctions is a criminal offence. The ultimate objective of a sanction varies according to the situation. Financial sanctions measures can vary from prohibiting the transfer of funds to a sanctioned country and freezing the assets of a government, to targeted asset freezes on individuals. An arms embargo and a ban on the export of certain items or raw materials could be aimed at supporting a peace process and restricting the financing of weapons by the combatants.

[Source: contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0]

Source C Adapted from "The Dilemma of Humanitarian Intervention", by Jayshree Bashoria and Robert McMahon from the Council on Foreign Relations[6] website, www.cfr.org (2013).

Syria's widening civil war and the growing toll on civilians have raised new debate about the international community's responsibility to launch a humanitarian intervention by outside forces.

The responsibility to protect (R2P) doctrine[7] was hailed as a new dawn for peace and security. However, global support for the doctrine weakened after the UN-endorsed no-fly zone that helped topple Libya's regime in 2011. Member states were authorized to "take all necessary measures" to protect civilians under attack from Muammar al-Qaddafi's government. Western-led air strikes ultimately removed Qaddafi from power but led to criticism from Security Council members like Russia that the R2P doctrine was cover for a regime change strategy. Experts say such ideas, combined with concern about the way Libya's upheaval affected much of the region, have now given pause to humanitarian interventions backed by regional or global bodies.

The willingness to use armed force is inevitably influenced not only by the desperation of the affected population but also by the relevance of the country to the world community, regional stability, and the attitudes of other major players, say experts. At present, the world community has limited options for responding to humanitarian crises.

[Source: courtesy of Council on Foreign Relations]

Source D Adapted from "South Sudan: Deployment of UN-mandated regional protection force begins", a news article by Isaac Billy, www.news.un.org (2017).

The deployment in South Sudan of the United Nations-authorized Regional Protection Force has begun, freeing existing peacekeepers to extend their presence to conflict-affected areas beyond the capital, Juba. Despite the August 2015 peace agreement, South Sudan slipped back into conflict due to renewed clashes between rival forces – the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) loyal to the President and the SPLA in Opposition. The deployment of the 4,000-strong Regional Protection Force was authorized by the UN Security Council in 2016. The force will provide protection to key facilities in the nation's capital and the main routes into and out of the city. It will also strengthen the security of UN protection of civilians' sites and other UN premises.

"Having additional troops means we can carry out more tasks related to our mandate, to protect civilians and build durable peace," the head of UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), told a news conference. The arrival of Rwandan troops in addition to Nepalese and Bangladeshi troops already in the mission area will allow the existing UNMISS troops to be reassigned to different locations across South Sudan to protect civilians, support humanitarian assistance, and monitor and report on human rights abuses. "While the Regional Protection Force is separate in a sense of its mandate and its delivery here, it remains under UNMISS Command" he said.

[Source: from South Sudan: Deployment of UN-mandated regional protection force begins, by Isaac Billy, © (2017) United Nations. Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations]

[1] peacekeeping: the activity of preventing war and violence, especially using armed forces not involved in a disagreement to prevent fighting
[2] Sanctions: threatened penalties for disobeying a law or rule
[3] embargoes: official bans on trade or other commercial activity with a particular country
[4] UN Security Council: a grouping of 15 states with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security
[5] European Union (EU): a political and economic union of states
[6] Council on Foreign Relations: an American non-profit think tank specializing in US foreign policy and international affairs
[7] responsibility to protect (R2P) doctrine: a global commitment to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

1. Outline what Source A tells us about state involvement in conflict. [3]

2. With explicit reference to Source B **and one** example you have studied, suggest how states and international organizations may use pressure on parties to conflict. [4]

3. Compare **and** contrast what Source C **and** Source D tell us about third parties and their involvement in conflict. [8]

4. Using all the sources and your own knowledge, discuss the influence of third-party involvement on the evolution of conflict. [10]