

Markscheme

November 2019

Global politics

Higher level and standard level

Paper 1

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Unit 4 Peace and Conflict

Bulleted lists in this markscheme indicate likely points that candidates may include in their answer: they are not exhaustive, and examiners should credit other valid points not listed.

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

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

Answers may include:

- Source A shows that many states are involved in conflict through supply of their troops/UN peacekeeping
- Source A shows that the world's most populous state, China, is not the most significant contributor of state troops to assist in conflict resolution
- Source A shows that less developed states, such as Ethiopia and Bangladesh, contribute the greatest number of troops to the UN
- Source A shows that population size is not directly related to troop contribution.

Award [1] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3]. Other relevant points not listed can also be rewarded.

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]

Answers may include, but are not limited to:

- Source B shows that states and international organizations have adopted means to promote security and support peace through formal sanctions or trade limitations
- Source B shows that international organizations such as the UN and EU use sanctions and trade limitations in two specific areas – financial and weapons – to limit hostile actors and promote peace
- Source B shows that states can apply or target pressure on a range of different actors such as governments or groups or individuals.

Own knowledge may include reference to a range of means in which pressure is applied. This could include use of force and specific missions and examples where states and their forces have had an impact on operations to promote peace. Negative examples and positive examples may be used. For example, peacekeepers implicated in violence towards civilians (Liberia), peacekeepers undertaking successful missions (Côte d'Ivoire) or with very limited mandates for civilian protection, as determined by the politics of the UN Security Council (Congo). Answers may include reference to sanctions that have limited states' military or economic or diplomatic power for example and brought them more quickly to the negotiating table (Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire).

Answers may refer to soft power such as attempts by states and international organizations such as the UN, ASEAN and EU to publicize the failings of other states in terms of human rights.

Other relevant points not listed can also be rewarded. Candidates are not expected to make four separate points in order to achieve full marks. For each valid point a maximum of [2] may be awarded, up to a total of [4]. If there is no reference to one example studied award a maximum of [2].

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

[8]

Potential points of comparison:

- Source C and Source D focus on how third parties can intervene in conflict to help to secure peace
- Source C and Source D focus on the United Nations as an international actor involved in intervention or conflict resolution
- Source C and Source D both refer specifically to the role of the United Nations Security Council (a specific grouping of states) in terms of authorizing use of force
- Source C and D refer to civilians targeted in conflict and the humanitarian driver for third party involvement
- Both sources also show how military power provided by states – in terms of ground troops and airstrikes – is central to protecting civilians.

Potential points of contrast:

- Source C suggests that humanitarian intervention is less viable or attractive to states. Source D is more positive in outlining capacity in the international community and refers to the protection of civilians and the newly authorized United Nations Regional Protection Force
- Source C focuses on the use of airstrikes by states to protect civilians. Source D outlines the role of increasing troops to protect civilians
- While Source C focuses on the protection of civilians, Source D also mentions the protection of key facilities and main routes.
- Source C focuses on Western nations intervening, whereas Source D refers to regional and developing countries troops.
- Source C suggests the difficulties intervention can bring, particularly if there may be other political motives.

If the view of only one source is discussed award a maximum of [4]. For a response which focuses significantly on one source with only minimal reference to the other source, award a maximum of [5]. Award [2] per effective point of contrast/comparison up to a maximum of [8]. For responses that discuss the sources separately, rather than in a running contrast, award a maximum [6]. For responses which only compare or only contrast, award a maximum [6]. For an [8] response expect detailed comparison and contrast but do not expect all of the points above, and allow other valid points.

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

[10]

Question 4 is assessed according to the markbands that follow, in conjunction with these marking notes.

Source material may include, but is not limited to:

Source A

- Source A highlights a wide range of states who volunteer troops suggesting their commitment to peace operations and the importance or centrality of this measure.

Source B

- Source B states that UN and the EU have established means of applying pressure through trade limitations (further enshrined in state law). Related to this, policies can be enacted on a wide scale through agreement – creating practical and symbolic pressure
- The use of sanctions highlighted in Source B shows that violence by warring parties is an international issue that requires international agreement to combat. The will of other states may be needed to help limit and contain the resources of warring parties such as weapons.

Source C

- Source C draws attention to different perceptions of humanitarian intervention and a reduced willingness to use force to protect civilians – suggesting a divided international community (distrustful of Western action) and prolonged conflict
- Source C shows that airstrikes were used to protect civilians on the ground and to bring an end to the conflict in Libya – also showing that conflict can be intense before it is resolved
- Source C suggests that geopolitical factors, including the relevance of the country to the world community, regional stability, and the attitudes of major players can play a part in the evolution or ending of a conflict.

Source D

- Source D suggests that there can be high levels of violence during peacekeeping missions and that states can slip back to war despite efforts made by international actors – showing limited influence at times
- Source D makes reference to the influence of the United Nations as a global organization – in shaping responses to ending violence through force and in remaining in command of the regional protection force
- Source D shows that the UNSC can provide a mandate for force if necessary and to meet the changing aspects of conflict as it evolves
- Source D shows that an increase in UN peacekeepers might enable further protection of civilians and arguably pave the way for a more sustainable peace.

Own knowledge may include, but is not limited to:

- Answers may problematize the doctrine of R2P (Responsibility to Protect) and discuss the issue of humanitarian intervention and third-party intervention more generally
- Answers may consider the role of the international community in providing different forms of pressure (*ie* economic or diplomatic), in contrast to force or coercion
- Answers may consider the long term and complex nature of conflicts such as civil wars, which may in turn create barriers to agreement on humanitarian intervention amongst third parties
- Answers may consider the ongoing conflict in Syria and the role or intentions of Russia, and other actors since the article was written
- Answers may suggest that conflicts vary in nature and that factors such as the number of civilian casualties can have a bearing on the speed and resourcing of international responses
- Answers may highlight theories of realism and power politics which argue for self-interest and national security to remain paramount, as evidenced in the history of the UN Security Council. The fact that states volunteer troops may be used to evidence this point
- Answers may draw attention to other actors engaged in ending conflicts including coalitions of states prior to UN sanctioned activities
- Answers may consider if intervention may have a detrimental effect on securing peace in the long term, or a sustainable peace, if R2P principles are not upheld by third actors
- Answers may draw attention to the conduct of personnel which may create further destabilization (*eg* UN peacekeepers in scandals such as sexual abuse)
- Answers may refer to conflicts as complex emergencies and discuss the influence of other actors drawn from outside states such as NGOs.

Do not expect all of the above, and reward other relevant points not listed. Students should synthesize and evaluate evidence from the sources and from their study of the prescribed content and key concepts of the course. If only source material or only own knowledge is used, the response can only be awarded a maximum of [6].

To achieve the maximum [10], responses must refer to all four sources.

Markbands for question 4

Marks	Level descriptor
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little relevant knowledge and a very limited awareness of the demands of the question. • There is little or no attempt to synthesize own knowledge and source material. • Responses at this level are often largely descriptive and contain unsupported generalizations.
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited awareness of the demands of the question or the question is only partially addressed. • There is some knowledge demonstrated, but this is not always relevant or accurate, and may not be used appropriately or effectively. • Responses at this level are often more descriptive than evaluative.
5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers show some awareness of the demands of the question. • Knowledge is mostly accurate and relevant, and there is some limited synthesis of own knowledge and source material. • Counterclaims are implicitly identified but are not explored.
7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers are focused and show good awareness of the demands of the question. • Relevant and accurate knowledge is demonstrated, there is some synthesis of own knowledge and source material, and appropriate examples are used. • The response contains claims and counterclaims.
9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers are clearly focused and show a high degree of awareness of the demands of the question. • Relevant and accurate knowledge is demonstrated, there is effective synthesis of own knowledge and source material, and appropriate examples are used. • The response contains clear evaluation, with well-balanced claims and counterclaims.
