Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

negative peace: the absence of direct violence, e.g. a ceasefire; positive peace: also the absence of structural violence: justice, rights and fair institutions

2.2

a ceasefire stops direct violence only: negative peace; the causes, e.g. disputes over land, identity or unfair institutions, may remain; so the conflict can escalate again unless peacebuilding addresses structural violence

2.3

any two, explained with an example: identity divisions used by leaders, e.g. Rwanda in 1994; competition for resources such as land, oil or minerals, e.g. diamonds in Sierra Leone's civil war (1991–2002); a weak or unjust government that excludes groups, e.g. Syria from 2011; outside intervention that prolongs fighting

2.4

for each of three criteria: the criterion stated correctly (e.g. just cause, legitimate authority, last resort, proportionality, chance of success, right intention); and applied to the chosen case with evidence, e.g. NATO in Kosovo (1999): just cause (stopping ethnic cleansing), but no Security Council authorization (legitimate authority)

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate and relevant knowledge and real-world examples used as evidence, concepts applied, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: definitions: peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding; successes: UN missions can hold ceasefires, e.g. Cyprus since 1964 has prevented renewed war; missions after civil wars, e.g. Sierra Leone (1999–2005), supported disarmament and elections; research suggests missions reduce the chance of war restarting; failures: Rwanda (1994): peacekeepers too few and without a mandate to stop the genocide; Srebrenica (1995): a "safe area" fell; limits: missions depend on consent of the parties and on troops from member states; keeping the peace is not resolving the conflict: Cyprus remains divided (negative peace); perspectives: host states may see missions as outside interference; conclusion: a clear judgement, e.g. effective at stopping violence when combined with peacebuilding, weak at resolving its causes

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