

**Please note:** Write clearly, focused, and legibly (what I cannot read I cannot grade). Do not write more than 1 page per answer. You can answer in English or Swedish.

**The points:** The maximum number of points is **56**. For 'Pass' (Godkänd), 28 points is required. For 'Pass with distinction', 42 points is required. For the ECTS grades you need:

A: 90-100%; B: 75-89%; C: 61-74%; D: 55-60%; E: 50-54%; F and FX: not passed.

**Good luck! /Karen Brounéus**

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1. Collier et al discuss the "conflict trap". (5p+5p)
  - a) Describe the conflict trap.
  - b) Discuss conditions that, according to Collier et al, increase the risk of getting stuck in it.
  
2. Most researchers today agree that resource scarcity is not a sufficient cause for conflict. Explain what Turner argues based on his findings from the Sahel, and why this understanding is important for conflict resolution. (10p)
  
3. Oil has been found to increase the likelihood of armed conflict. (5p+5p)
  - a) What – is it argued – is the causal path between oil and war?
  - b) Fjelde's research complexifies this link. Contrary to conventional wisdom, she argues... what? What policy implications do her findings have? Discuss.
  
4. Transitional justice has been described as a balancing act between two different types of justice. (6p+8p)
  - a) Describe these two types of justice.
  - b) Discuss three potential risks of a reconciliation process in a country after war. (Relevant literature/lectures: Borer, Brounéus, Kostic).
  
5. Explain why aid can be seen as a type of rent, and why this may pose problems. But first, what are rents? (12p)

**Please note:** The questions are formulated with the intention to demand your reflection but a short answer. Except for the last question (Q.10) which may not exceed 2 pages, all answers should be max 1 page. Write clearly, focused, and legibly (what I cannot read I cannot grade). You are allowed to bring a dictionary. You can answer in English or Swedish.

**The points:** The maximum number of points is **100**. For 'Pass' (G), 50 points is required. For 'Pass with distinction' (VG), 75 points is required. For the ECTS grades you need:

A: 90-100p; B: 75-89p; C: 61-74p; D: 55-60p; E: 50-54p; F and FX: not passed.

**Good luck! /Karen Brounéus**

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1. Describe and discuss the three main findings concerning civil war in Collier et al's "Breaking the conflict trap" – which are they? (8p)
2. Describe how the patterns of armed conflict have shifted since the end of WWII in 1945. (6p)
3. Lisa Hultman gave a lecture on violence and warfare in weak states, in which she discussed that the strength of the state affects the nature of wars. (6p+8p)
  - a) What are the conditions in weak states that tend to lead to conflicts being more violent and destructive?
  - b) One-sided violence is of relevance here. Define one-sided violence, as well as the two other forms of organized violence used when studying armed conflict: state-based and non-state violence. Describe also why it can be meaningful for the study and prevention of armed conflict to categorize conflict in this way.
4. Turner, Gleditsch and others argue that resource scarcity is not enough for conflict. What do they argue, and why is this understanding important for conflict resolution? (8p)
5. One particular natural resource has been found to increase the likelihood of armed conflict – which one? And why – is it argued – does it lead to civil war? (6p)
6. Describe two potential benefits and two potential risks of a reconciliation process in a country after war. (8p)
7. Truth telling in reconciliation processes has been based on a particular assumption – what is this assumption? Illustrate the difficulty of this assumption by discussing some findings concerning the Rwandan gacaca courts. (10p)
8. In a process of reconciliation after civil war one important challenge is finding a way to balance *retributive* and *restorative justice*. Explain these two concepts and why tensions may arise. (4p+4p+4p)
9. Peter Wallensteen discusses four dilemmas faced by the international community when confronting a democratization crisis in a post-war country. Explain these four dilemmas. (8p)
10. Mary B Anderson states that aid affects conflict in five predictable ways, which are important to reflect upon in order to *Do No Harm*. Describe these five ways and give short examples of how they can be avoided. (10p+10p)