Peacekeeping the middle east mun

4th SPECPOL, Peacekeeping with Middle- East Terrorists I. Background of Topic It is evident that in these times of hostility with Middle Eastern nations, there is a threat of terrorist attacks, but as many of us know, it's better to focus on a solution instead of a problem. Peacekeeping with Middle Eastern Terrorists has been a goal of the West and nations all over the world for nearly twenty-five years. Ever since political instability erupted in the Mideast, diplomats from all over the world have been focusing their attention towards peace talks in order to prevent future attacks on foreign countries.

In recent years, Middle Eastern Terrorists have become more aggressive and radical, but peace talks continue. The obstacle standing in the way of peace between Middle Eastern terrorists is their reluctance to negotiate. Because this issue involves virtually every country in the world, most involved being Western and European superpowers, all nations should feel directly involved. The threat of terrorism knows no bounds, and can harm any ethnicity.

This is a problem to the world because it reach of terrorism is global, and peace is essential to maintain the safety of individuals all over the world. II. UN Involvement The United Nations got involved with this topic because terrorists inflict pain and suffering on people's lives all over the world, and it is the goal of the U. N. to prevent acts which cause pain and suffering. The U. N. has its own committee which is used to combat terrorism diplomatically, but some NGOs include but are not limited to, Muslims Against Terrorism, ICT, and Sarhad.

The most important U. N. resolutions passed which involve peacekeeping in the middle east are resolution 1526, 687, 1540, and most recently, 1904. On

8 September 2010, the General Assembly conducted the second biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Two more resolutions that are key to the struggle for peace are: resolutions 194 and 242. These resolutions do the following: 1. Affirms that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and principles: a.

Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict; b. Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force; 2. Affirms further the necessity: a. For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; b. For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem; c.

For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones. (middleeastfacts. com)lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following III. Bloc Positions African regional bloc- The United Nations' goal is to keep the peace; however, peacekeeping efforts come at a high price to many countries. Nigeria, for example, has lost over two thousand men and spent over ten billion dollars on peacekeeping efforts alone, without evidently beneficial results.

Much of the African nations are in states of crisis and disarray and are unable to send peacekeepers to Middle Eastern countries. In virtually every instance

of a developing nation's struggle for stability, especially Middle Eastern nations, militia/terrorist attacks are the largest limitation. Some developing nations argue that the proliferation of arms and ammunition from stable, industrialized countries further fuels the unnecessary, brutal bloodshed in the Middle East.

European regional bloc- Every year European countries send personnel and resources for peacekeeping, organizations such as NATO bring a unity together and help encourage the use of peacekeeping. All of the European countries are strongly in support of peacekeeping. North American regional bloc- The United States of America strongly supports, and participates; in peacekeeping efforts and has spent billions on peacekeeping, peace building, and humanitarian efforts in the Middle East. The US is the single largest country donor of peacekeeping and humanitarian ssistance in the Middle East. Latin America regional bloc- Latin American countries continue to spend millions of dollars to help keep the peace; furthermore, with the incorporation of women in armed conflicts, the strength of the peacekeeping forces from Latin America has increased dramatically. Middle Eastern regional bloc- Middle Eastern countries support the use of peacekeeping, but strongly stress the necessity of peace building strategies such as the training of former local soldiers and policemen, the construction of hospitals for locals, etc.

Some countries however, are unable to send aid due to the violent conflicts. Asian regional bloc- A large number of the peacekeepers in the Middle East come from southern Asia. Asian countries are in support of peacekeeping in the Middle East for many moral reasons, but also the close proximity of

conflict areas to countries encourages countries to send help. South Korea, for example, has spent millions on peacekeeping supplies for the Middle East. IV. Guiding Questions What sacrifices, economic or political, have your country has made for peacekeeping efforts?

What are your country's economic, moral, and/or political motives for giving aid? Which countries, regions, areas, and etc. have they have sent, or currently send peacekeepers to? Give comprehensive data on the aid and assistance sent to other countries. What are your country's different general public views on peacekeeping efforts? How they vary from one another? What are any organizations the country has worked with currently, or in the past? Are there any factors which have prevented the country's ability to participate in any peacekeeping efforts? If so, what are they?