



# NATO

## ARAB SPRING AND GENERAL EFFECTS ON EAST MEDITERRANEAN

UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL  
BERRA YILMAZ

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## **LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL**

Dear delegates,

I would like to give a warm welcome to all of you that come to participate CityMUN 2020. I hope to give you an amazing experience that you can look back on with joy.

Over the course of 3 days in total, you are going to be saving our world. I hope that you take this opportunity to widen your horizon to in a respectful manner, challenge and be challenged and form new friendships. Our team worked so much for you, both academically and organizational. During these 3 days, we hope that you'll be pleased.

We can't wait to see you all in CityMUN 2020. Please don't hesitate to ask me anything via email.

[mervekarakulak6@gmail.com](mailto:mervekarakulak6@gmail.com)

Yours Sincerely,  
Merve Karakulak



## **LETTER FROM UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL**

Highly esteemed participants,

First of all, As the under-secretary-general responsible for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, I would like to welcome you all to the annual session of CITYMUN'20. Since my first conference in 2016, I have come a long way and 4 years later, I am standing in front of you as the USG and this is my utmost pleasure to be part of such a great conference. Also I would like to send my sincerely regards to academic and organization teams for their efforts. If I come to conclusion;

NATO is an alliance of 28 countries bordering the North Atlantic Ocean. It includes the United States, most European members, Canada, and Turkey. NATO is an acronym for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO's mission is to protect the freedom of its members. Its targets include weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, and cyber attacks.

In this simulation, we expect you to be prepared for any kinds of updates and for our agenda item which is Arab Spring. During the sessions, we want you to find the best solutions and have fruitful debates .So with this study guide, ensure that you made necessary researches for committee.

I did my best to prepare this guide and I hope it will be helpful for your further researches. During the conference, it is my duty to make you feel home and provide the greatest academic experience you have ever had.

So, if there are any question marks in your mind, please do not hesitate to contact with me via (ayber2003@gmail.com) .

Kindly regards,

Berra YILMAZ

Under-Secretary-General of NATO

### **Introduction to the Agenda Item: Arab Spring**



The Arab Spring was a loosely related group of protests that ultimately resulted in regime changes in countries such as **Tunisia, Egypt and Libya**. Not all of the movements, however, could be deemed successful—at least if the end goal was increased democracy and cultural freedom. In fact, for many countries enveloped by the revolts of the Arab Spring, the period since has been hallmarked by increased instability and oppression.

Given the significant impact of the Arab Spring throughout northern Africa and the Middle East, it's easy to forget the series of large-scale political and social movements arguably began with a single act of defiance.

### **Jasmine Revolution**

The Arab Spring began in December 2010 when Tunisian street vendor Mohammed Bouazizi set himself on fire to protest the arbitrary seizing of his vegetable stand by police over failure to obtain a permit. Bouazizi's sacrificial act served as a catalyst for the so-called Jasmine Revolution in Tunisia.

The street protests that ensued in Tunis, the country's capital, eventually prompted authoritarian president Zine El Abidine Ben

Ali to abdicate his position and flee to Saudi Arabia. He had ruled the country with an iron fist for more than 20 years.

Activists in other countries in the region were inspired by the regime change in Tunisia—the country’s first democratic parliamentary elections were held in October 2011—and began to protest similar authoritarian governments in their own nations.

The participants in these grassroots movements sought increased social freedoms and greater participation in the political process. Notably, this includes the Tahrir Square uprisings in Cairo, Egypt and similar protests in Bahrain.

However, in some cases, these protests morphed into full-scale civil wars, as evidenced in countries such as Libya, Syria and Yemen.

### **Arab Spring Aftermath**

While the uprising in Tunisia led to some improvements in the country from a human-rights perspective, not all of the nations that witnessed such social and political upheaval in the spring of 2011 changed for the better. Most notably, in Egypt, where early changes arising from the Arab Spring gave many hope after the ouster of



President Hosni Mubarak, authoritarian rule has apparently returned. Following the controversial election of Mohamed Morsi in 2012, a coup led by defense minister Abdel Fattah el-Sisi installed the latter as president in 2013, and he remains in power today.

## **Muammar Gaddafi**

In Libya, meanwhile, authoritarian dictator Colonel Muammar Gaddafi was overthrown in October 2011, during a violent civil war, and he was tortured (literally dragged through the streets) and executed by opposition fighters. Video footage of his death was seen by millions online.

However, since Gaddafi's downfall, Libya has remained in a state of civil war, and two opposing governments effectively rule separate regions of the country. Libya's civilian population has suffered significantly during the years of political upheaval, with violence in the streets and access to food, resources and healthcare services severely limited.

This has contributed, in part, to the ongoing worldwide refugee crisis, which has seen thousands flee Libya, most often by boat

across the Mediterranean Sea, with hopes of new opportunities in Europe.

## **Bashar al Assad**

Similarly, the civil war that began in Syria in the aftermath of the Arab Spring lasted for several years, forcing many to leave the country to seek refuge in Turkey, Greece and throughout Western Europe. For a time, the militant group ISIS had declared a caliphate—a nation governed by Islamic law—in northeastern Syria. The group executed thousands of people, and many others fled the region in fear of their lives.

Yet, although ISIS has largely been defeated in Syria, the oppressive regime of long-time dictator Bashar al Assad remains in power in the country.

In addition, the ongoing civil war in Yemen can also be traced to the Arab Spring. The country's infrastructure has suffered significant damage, and the conflict has devolved into tribal warfare.





And in Bahrain, peaceful pro-democracy protests in the capital Manama in 2011 and 2012 were violently suppressed by the government of King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa. Officially, the country has a constitutional monarchy form of government, but personal freedoms remain limited.

The plight of the Bahraini people was dramatically portrayed in the documentary *Shouting in the Dark*, which was released in 2012.

### **Historical Background**

***December 17, 2010:*** In Tunisia, after Mohammed Buazizi burned himself, people started protests against the government in order to defend human values. Zeynel Abidin and Mohammad Ghannouchi, who could not stand the pressure, left the country. Political criminals were released.

***December 28, 2010:*** Large-scale protests and rallies spread in Algeria. It was then decided to abolish the 19-year state of emergency as a precaution against the coup.

**January 12, 2011:** While protests in Lebanon continue, there are clashes between rebels and police.

**January 14, 2011:** Protests and demonstrations in Jordan began to spread throughout the country. King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz dismissed Prime Minister Rifai and his cabinet.

**January 17, 2011:** Demonstrations and protests spread in Mauritania, Sudan and Oman. as a result of violent clashes, the government changed in Oman.

**January 18, 2011:** While the protests continue in Yemen, the government is renewed with the resignation of President Saleh.

**January 21, 2011:** Protests spread in Saudi Arabia.

**January 25, 2011:** Nationwide protests and prison raids took place in Egypt. Public areas were occupied. State and police buildings



were burned. Most recently, the Egyptian army overthrew the government and carried out two armed attacks on the people. The Armed Forces then took over and the Parliament and the ruling party were dissolved.

**January 26, 2011:** As the attacks on state buildings continue rapidly in Syria, regional governors are expelled, military intervention is made in the rebellion areas and some deputies resign from the Parliament. Conflicts gradually became civil war.

**January 28, 2011:** Small-scale protests began in Djibouti.

**January 30, 2011:** Damages to property during protests in Morocco. A referendum decision was taken.

**February 10, 2011:** As a result of the large protests in Iraq, riots increased and attacks on state buildings took place. Soon, the governors and local managers resigned.



***February 14, 2011:*** Opposite leaders were arrested in Iran and riots reached unstoppable levels.

***February 17, 2011:*** Several cities were invaded in Libya because of the protests and gunfights that had been going on all over the country. After that the opponents took over the government. The Temporal National Council was established to prevent the conflicts. Soldiers of NATO launched an operation on Libya.

***February 18, 2011:*** Thousands of people lost their lives due to conflicts between police and Bedevins in Kuwait. As a result, cabinet council resigned and the government renewed.

### ***The Main Reasons of Arab Spring***

#### 1) Monarchy


For centuries, Arab world has been suffering for lots of things. The Arab history wasn't shining, just like it is right now. With French Revolution, 1789, the world has met with new notions such



as equality, nationalism, freedom, justice, democracy and humanism. In that time the countries who didn't have these opportunities or who has more than one nationality in its people has struggled a lot and collapsed, such as Ottoman Empire. Time by time, these notions has spread all around the world, but Arabic world. Arab culture was against equality, even in genders, freedom and democracy. These politics wasn't able to sustain long times, even centuries. Arab people has realized that they aren't able to choose the person who was gonna rule their country.

## 2) Human Rights

Since 2011, human rights defenders and organizations in the Arab world that were built over approximately three decades have come under increasing attack inside their countries and many have been forced to curtail their work or to go into exile. This has happened amid a chaotic regional environment in which governments of Arab countries have been scrambling to retain or regain control while their citizens have been demanding accountability. The international


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community's engagement on human rights in the Arab world, never particularly strong or consistent, has also changed significantly

since 2011. That engagement has been affected by what has happened in the region itself, by political and economic developments inside Europe and the United States, and by developments on a global level. A sense that the Arab revolutions failed, fear of migration and terrorism emanating from the region, and the temptation to make profits on regional conflicts have all corroded the willingness of Western leaders to engage on these issues.

### 3) Political Corruption

In a region stricken by violent conflicts and dictatorships, corruption remains endemic in the Arab states while assaults on freedom of expression, press freedoms and civil society continue to escalate. In this environment, it is no surprise that 19 of 21 Arab states score below 50 in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2017, which captures levels of corruption in the public sector.

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While the majority of Arab countries show no significant change in this year's index, on the ground, a number of countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia are taking small yet positive

steps towards fighting corruption and increasing transparency and integrity.

While not reflected in its CPI score, Lebanon, for example made small strides in 2017 with the passage of the Access to Information Law. The country also joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the global standard for the good governance of oil, gas and mineral resources. In addition, last year the Lebanese parliament ratified the national budget for the first time since 2005

Tunisia, on the other hand, while advancing on some anti-corruption fronts, witnessed a setback with the adoption of a controversial reconciliation law. Despite strong public opposition, the law

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grants amnesty to corrupt public officials who served during the old regime of Ben Ali.

Although some efforts have been made, corruption still persists in these countries and across the region. Stagnant scores on the index reflect the challenge of political corruption that ravages the


Middle East and North African (MENA) region. The political systems in Arab states are controlled by ruling elites who abuse power for personal gain at the expense of millions of disadvantaged citizens.

#### 4) Unemployment

On 21 March, the ILO's Governing Body held a special session dedicated to ensuring a more equitable future in the Arab world, with the respect of fundamental rights at work, employment and social protection as a basis for sustainable growth.






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While images from protests in the Arab region go around the world, it is timely to look at the reasons that brought these mostly

young people on to the streets. An extremely high youth unemployment rate of 23.4 per cent in 2010, is one major but not the only cause for these popular uprisings, says Dorothea Schmidt, senior employment expert in the ILO office in Cairo.

The Arab world is confronted with an increasing pressure coming from the supply side of the labor market, generated principally

by the unemployed persons looking for a job, the new entrants on the labor market and the expected increase of the women labor force participation rate. This pressure is compounded by structural considerations relating to the slow labor productivity growth, low demand for skills, slow and erratic domestic investment growth, low attractiveness of foreign direct investment and high dependency on the dynamics of the international oil market as well as labor migration. This working paper examines the main trends in the Arab labor market affecting both supply and demand of the labor force, and presents an

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overall assessment of the active labor market programs adopted in some Arab countries. It also presents some programs and policies aiming to enhance employment opportunities of Arab youth.

Despite the fact that unemployment was a major cause of the uprisings, the picture worsened in 2011-12 in all six countries. Official statistics show that, with the exception of Morocco, unemployment rates were all in double digits (Figure 2). In Egypt, the unemployment rate reached nearly 13 percent in 2012, and in Yemen it hit 35 percent. While these high unemployment rates are clearly a

serious problem, far more worrisome is that the rates of youth unemployment are estimated to be two to three times the overall unemployment rate. Even in Morocco, which experienced better growth performance than the other countries, unemployment was more than 9 percent with the unemployment rate among people aged thirty-four years and younger estimated to be around 30 percent.

## *Outcomes of Arab Spring*

### 1) Removal of the Authoritarian Rulers from Tunis, Libya, and Egypt

Most of the Middle Eastern countries were being ruled by the authoritarian rulers.


Some of them were in rule since decades. The first and foremost consequence of the Arab Spring was the removal of these long term autocrats. Some of them also

took the resort of so-called elections to liberalize their regimes as democratic but in reality that were not. Zein El Abidine Ben Ali, the President of Tunis, was the first ruler in Middle East who stepped

down under the pressure of Arab Spring. He remained for about 23 years in power but had to resign on January 14, 2011 as protests over economic crises increased against him (Ryan, 2011). A state of emergency was declared in Tunis and then Prime Minister Mohammed Ghannouchi took over the charge as acting President. Ben Ali



left Tunis and went to Saudi Arabia. After Tunis, Libya was the next state to become the victim of Arab Spring. Protests rose against the long term elected-cum autocratic President Muammar al-Qaddafi. Qaddafi was not considered the puppet actor of the West as other Arab rulers were perceived. He never put aside the national interests for the sake of foreign powers' interests. He redistributed the wealth among the inhabitants of the country along with enriching his own family. As the protests spread in Libya, he tried to show his autocratic power but the uprisings were spread throughout the country. His regular military and mercenaries tried to cover the situation but failed. NATO also attacked the country under the label of saving the lives of civilians and those who were fighting for democracy against the autocratic ruler (MacFARQUHAR, 2011). Qaddafi met his disgraceful and horrible end when NTC and NATO forces found him injured and hiding in a compound on October 20, 2011 and he died the same day (KAREEM FAHIM,2011). The movement which was started from Tunis reached Egypt after Libya. At that time Egypt was being ruled by President Hosni Mubarak. 25th January was celebrated as the National Police Day in Egypt

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and a number of Egyptians gathered to turn the day into protest one(Asser, 2011). These peaceful people were directed by the un

ending corruption, injustice prevailing throughout country, deteriorated economic conditions, continuous state of emergency, excessive emergency powers of the Home Ministry and Police and the continuous authoritarian rule of President Hosni Mubarak from last thirty years(Shenker, 2011). The protest of a small group of demonstrators grew into a national country wide movement. Mubarak's attempts to make the protesters agree by appointing Omer Suleiman as his vice President on 29th January, replacing the old cabinet with new one on 31st January, and promising to not to take part in the next Presidential election along with his son Gamal.

## 2) Grant of Political and Social Rights

Keeping in view the fate of Bin Ali, Qadhafi, and Hosni Mubarak, the rulers of Oman, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Bahrain

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granted social and economic rights to their respective citizens.

It helped them to avoid their inhabitants to follow the footsteps of the citizens of Tunis, Libya, and Egypt (Stepan and Linz, 2013).

The deteriorating situation in Syria and Yemen is also the episode of the Arab Uprisings.

### 3) Development of Public Political Sphere

At the end it can be concluded that in spite of all its negative aspects, Arab Spring marked the formation of a public political sphere where common people could discuss politics at public places and discuss their expected future and effort to attain democratic transition in Arab world. One of the major triumphs of the Arab Spring was the birth of the Arab citizen.

### 4) Impacts on the Surrounding States

When the Egyptian long term authoritarian President Hosni Mubarak was compelled to vacant the post by the occupants of Tahrir Square, the leaders of Middle Eastern states had to adopt the reactive or proactive approaches.

## 5) Impacts on Arab League and GCC

The Arab League was also the victim of internal clashes and it played an important role in Arab Spring. Some members of the

Arab League posed a dual standard as they were supporting the demonstrators against rulers of some states while on the same time they were supporting the rulers of some states against the protesters. Gulf Cooperation Council also played its role in Arab upheavals by sending its forces to save Yemeni President, Ali Abdullah Saleh, and then agreed the both parties to sign the agreement (Abdullah, 2012). Due to the Arab Spring, some reforms were seen within the GCC.

## 6) International Reactions

The Arab Spring was deliberated as a good attempt towards democracy by the world. When the protests became more organized, peoples from different countries had to declare it as the real voices for democracy. Different schools of thought gave their point of views about the change. The major powers also evaluated the situa

tion to get the advantage for them. China and Russia had a heavy investment in oil rich country Libya therefore they had their support with Qaddafi. On the other hand, US-led NATO forces attacked and killed him to get the trust and support of opposition

(Abdelhadi, 2011). Syria was the only and last client of Russia in the region. Russia started to support the Syrian leader Bashar al-Assad to keep their influence here.

## 7) Economic Consequences of Arab Spring

What have been the main economic consequences of the Arab Spring? Virtually all the economies have floundered over the past three years, experiencing both low economic growth and high unemployment. Domestic and external shocks combined to create a perfect storm and left the economies in significantly worse shape than they were prior to the uprisings. These countries faced political turmoil and social unrest that caused the security situation to deteriorate and created great uncertainty for domestic and foreign inves



tors. Higher oil prices resulted in serious external and fiscal imbalances, except for Libya because it is an oil exporter. The financial crisis in Europe led to a decline in the demand for exports, a reduction in tourism receipts, cutbacks in foreign direct investments, and a falloff in workers' remittances. Finally, they all faced adverse regional spillovers from the deterioration of the economies in their immediate neighborhood. All of these factors had serious negative consequences for economic performance. In 2011, the growth

of real gross domestic product (GDP) fell sharply in all the countries except Morocco. In Egypt, the largest economy in the group with a nominal GDP of around \$250 billion, growth fell to less than 2 percent from over 5 percent in the previous year. The picture was broadly similar for Jordan. After growing by an average rate of 6 percent per year over the previous decade, the growth rate in 2011 sank to only 2.6 percent. Libya, Tunisia, and Yemen actually experienced negative growth rates, a phenomenon rarely seen in the developing world. The Libyan case is admittedly exceptional as the civil war resulted in a drastic cut in oil production to less than




0.5 million barrels per day (mbd) from 1.7 mbd in 2010, and also because of the United Nations-sanctioned freeze on Libyan foreign

assets. The collapse in oil production, the country's main product and revenue source, and the concomitant fall in non-oil GDP led to overall real GDP falling by a staggering 62 percent. In Tunisia, real GDP declined by nearly 2 percent after having averaged a growth rate of 4.5 percent per year over the previous decade.

Yemen, which had been growing at the same rate as Tunisia during 2000-10, had a contraction in real GDP of nearly 12 percent in 2011

## *Conclusion*

As people of the majority of Middle Eastern states were being ruled by the long-term authoritarian rulers under the banner of public representatives. The citizens of these states raised their voices against their autocratic rules through widespread public protests which led to the removal of Tunisian President Zein El Abidine Bin

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Ali, Libyan President Mu' ammar al Qadhafi and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. After the removal, Libyan President was attacked

by the NATO forces along with the civilians and resultantly he demised. Tunis was one of the victim states of Arab Uprisings which succeeded to implement its new Constitution with common and mu

tual census. The remaining states could not fully achieve their desired goals as yet. Thus to conclude, it can be said that Arab Spring is neither fully successful nor unsuccessful. Much time is required to predict the accurate results of the Uprisings.

### *Actors Involved*

#### **Egypt**

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In 2011, the breezes of Arab spring began to spread in Tahrir, Egypt's largest square. On January 25, the Egyptian people began

shouting slogans for freedom. People in the Egyptian country started to rebel because of similar problems such as hunger, unemployment, corruption and dictatorship. When the public began to disseminate their thoughts through the internet, the government blocked all access to the internet. The police attacked the people, but the soldier said he would be with the people until the end. The management of Hosni Mubarak, which started in 1981 due to the growing uprising in the country, ended with his resignation on 11 February 2011. After Hosni Mubarak left his post, Ahmet Sefik was appointed as prime minister.

Mohammed Morsi won the presidential elections. Muhammad Morsi became the first President in Egypt to take the lead. But in June 2012 the second round of the election was to take place. Therefore, some measures were taken considering the fact that Morsi became president again. The Supreme Military Council

added some new articles to the constitution that restrict Morsi's powers. One of these provisions was to prevent the President from appointing officers and prosecutor. Mursi made a public statement and later he took office with an oath before the Constitutional Court. Former irrigation Minister Hisham Qandil took office as

Prime Minister. The Supreme Military Council ordered Morsi to rectify problems in the country such as cleanliness, traffic and security within 100 days. Tunisia: The protests grew further after the 26-year-old Bouazizi died on January 4. With the growth of the rebellion, President Zeynel Abidin Bin, who ruled the government for 23 years, was surrounded by fear, and the protests and screams of the rebels entered the streets. In the streets, slogans against Zeynel Abidin were shouted against him to leave the administration and everywhere was filled with evidence of hatred for the president. When other countries joined these rebellions, Zeynel Abidin started to look for a solution. First, the state of emergency was declared. With the declaration of state of emergency, the riots in the country spread rapidly. Zeynel Abidin, together with the rebellion did not



stop, made some new statements on behalf of the anger of the people. Although Zeynel Abidin announced that 300,000 people will be

offered jobs and will leave his post in 2014, the dissidents continued to be dissatisfied with the rebellions. As a further solution, a curfew was imposed on January 14th, but aggravated these events.

The people reacted to the Ministry of Interior, and the police attacked the people with gas bombs and heavy weapons. Up to 200 Tunisians lost their lives in these incidents.

People continued to shout slogans against Zeynel Abidin. Zeynel Abidin first dismissed the government, reduced food prices, dismissed the minister of internal affairs and other ministers, but the people continued to rebel. Because the goal of the Tunisian people



was to destroy Zeynel Abidin and the existing government. On January 14, Zeynel Abidin said he had left the post and fled the country. The streets of Tunisia filled with joy and the sounds of victory were rising. The people became more ambitious, intertwined through social networks, and ultimately the victory was for the people. The Arab people called this event “the Jasmine Revolution..

The Arab Spring, which aroused a great impact in the world, began to blow in other Arab countries, respectively.

### *Tunisia*

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### *Syrian Arab Republic*

People who want to live under better conditions in Syria, Bashar al-Assad and the regime began to protest against the regime. Assad's response to the protests was very sharp and ruthless. The people who started to act on it started to establish civilian armies within themselves. A civil war started in Syria, which hasn't stopped since 2011. Hundreds of thousands of people lost their




lives. With the difficult life in the country, many Syrians fled their own countries and took refuge in other countries. Up to 4 million

Syrians have been placed as refugees in various parts of the world. The nearly 2 million of it went to Turkey.

On the other hand, Syrians who try to move to Europe caused the biggest Immigrant Crisis experienced since World War II. Many European countries have accepted a certain number of refugees with their decision, while others have officially waged war to

refrain from taking refugees. The organization of ISIS in Syria and Iraq, which left Al-Qaeda in 2014, carried the Arab Spring in Syria to a whole new level. At first, only Assad wanted to go, and therefore support the Free Syrian Army of America, with the threat of ISIS has expanded its policy further. The US-led coalition forces launched air strikes against ISIS. Since September 30, the agenda has changed completely. Russia announced that it would carry out

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air strikes to completely end the ISIS threat in Syria, and the fact that this support came from the Syrian State put Russia's assistance on a legal basis. Russia has done what the coalition forces have been unable to do for months and has done tremendous damage to ISIS. Assad regime continued to allow Russia to change the policy of Western countries against Assad. While the marginal forces in

the country continued to exacerbate terror, western states maintained their different policies on Syria. The civil war in Syria in 2011 has not yet ceased.

## *Yemen*

In 2011, the country started a revolt in the capital Sana'a due to corruption, poverty and unemployment. But it is not possible to say that the Arab spring had a positive effect on Yemen. After the protests, President Ali Abdullah Salih was removed from his seat and his assistant Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi succeeded him. After 32



years of power, Mansur Hadi's takeover did not bring spring, but on the contrary, it started internal turmoil.

When the Houthis, part of the Shiites, began to oppose the presidential elections, a period between the ruling and the Houthis began to turn the country into Arab winter. In 2015, the Houthis detained Mansur Hadi, who had just embraced power with pressure. With the announcement of Mansur Hadi because of Shiite practices against eating, 10 countries, especially Gulf countries, confiscated the incident. Air operations under the leadership of Saudi Arabia opened fire on the Houthis with Iranian forces behind.

Sana'a capital, which was captured by the Houthis, was bombed with air

strikes. The Houthis resisted the attacks with the weapons they had. Houthis from countries such as America and Egypt were supported for operations.

As many as 100 combat aircraft were used in the operation, Saudi Arabia placed 150,000 troops on the border. Along with the



attacks against the Houthis, the Arab League, which has 22 members, held a meeting and decided to form the “Arab Army.. The notable point is that the Secretary General of the Arab League, Nabil-

Al Arabi, stated that the idea of the establishment of the Arab Army was based on 2014.

Saudi Arabia canceled all domestic and international flights to the south of the country. Major trade ports were closed with the continuation of the conflicts. Operations against Hüsiler are continuing with determination.



## *Iran*

Iran's regime hailed the Arab Spring, but attempted to portray it as an anti-Western "Islamic awakening" inspired by its 1979 revolution. If Iran did set a precedent, it came from the reformist "Green Movement", which was ruthlessly suppressed after President

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's disputed re-election triggered mass pro-democracy protests two years ago. Despite its bravado, the regime remains concerned these could erupt again, given the climate of change in the region. Meanwhile, the regime's hardline ruling elite has been torn by a highly damaging power struggle. Tehran is also concerned by the pressures facing President Bashar al-Assad in Syria, Iran's only Arab ally and its gateway to the Middle East.

## *Israel and Palestinian Territories*

With popular revolts raising hopes for a more democratic Middle East, Israelis and Palestinians, on the other hand, seem more divided than ever, dimming hopes for a negotiated solution to their conflict. Addressing the US Congress last month, Israel's prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, gave his "three no's" to issues that Palestinians demand for a final peace accord; no division of Jerusalem with a future Palestinian state; no right of return for Palestinian refugees; and no return to the boundaries that prevailed before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Pressure by popular Palestinian demonstrations starting in March, meanwhile, has helped to convince the West Bank's Fatah faction and its rival in the Gaza Strip, Hamas, to end their four-year split. Their May 4 reconciliation accord has angered Israel, which, along with the US and EU, call Hamas a terrorist organisation. But it has enabled Fatah's chairman, Mahmoud Abbas,



also the Palestinian Authority president, to present a firmer case for a UN endorsement of a Palestinian state in September.

### *Saudi Arabia*

There have been several petitions to the king signed by Saudis demanding political reforms to create a constitutional monarchy, and the country's first political party was established - and then suppressed. There have been regular peaceful demonstrations by Shiites in the Eastern Province and by Sunnis in Riyadh demanding the release of prisoners held without trials. The government has controlled most dissent because it has doled out \$130 billion in financial benefits; state-supported clerics have reminded Saudis that demonstrations are not only illegal but also un-Islamic; and the Interior Ministry has arrested dissidents or people organising protests. Everyone is waiting to see what happens today when Saudi women say they will begin driving cars.





## *Iraq*

Arab Spring on Iraq as activists staged fervent protests against the corruption, sectarianism, and favoritism of Nouri Maliki's government. A group of young Iraqi intellectuals, journalists, students, government employees, and unemployed youth posted their plan to organize demonstrations against the government using social media in February 2011. This study investigates the use of Facebook and YouTube, which bypassed the government's attempt to limit the coverage of these protests. Indeed, the events during the Arab Spring in Iraq crossed sectarian lines and united Iraqis against the Shiite-dominated government.

## *Libya*

After Egypt, the first footsteps was started to be heard in Libya, Bingazi. In this region where public had established a national

Council against Kaddafi, got help from international organizations and governments. In that time, lots of people has suffered and struggled by the military units of Kaddafi, which has caused to innocent people's death, more problems in the country. After that, the world turned its attention to the current situation Libya.

After these problems, United Nations Security Council has released resolutions in order to solve the problems of violation of

fundamental Human rights in the region, as a second step to take, UNSC has interdicted the area for any kind of flights.

The milestone of Libyan people was 5th March, 2011, which is the establishment date of National Transit Council. The establishment of council has helped to gain power and info gain at the government.

As a result, a country who has never experienced the taste of democracy, met with democracy for the first time, after collapsing the government.



## *Questions To Be Addressed*

- 1) What can *NATO* offer to solve armed-conflicts in the high tension zones?
- 2) What can *United Nations* offer to adopt measures which is going to be able to prevent the violation of human rights in effected zones?
- 3) What can *African* and *Arab Union* offer to solve the conflict and maintain the peace in the effected zones?
- 4) What kind of policies will be effective in the area to maintain the international peace and security?
- 5) What *can NATO* offer to minimize the conflicts between public and governments?

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