

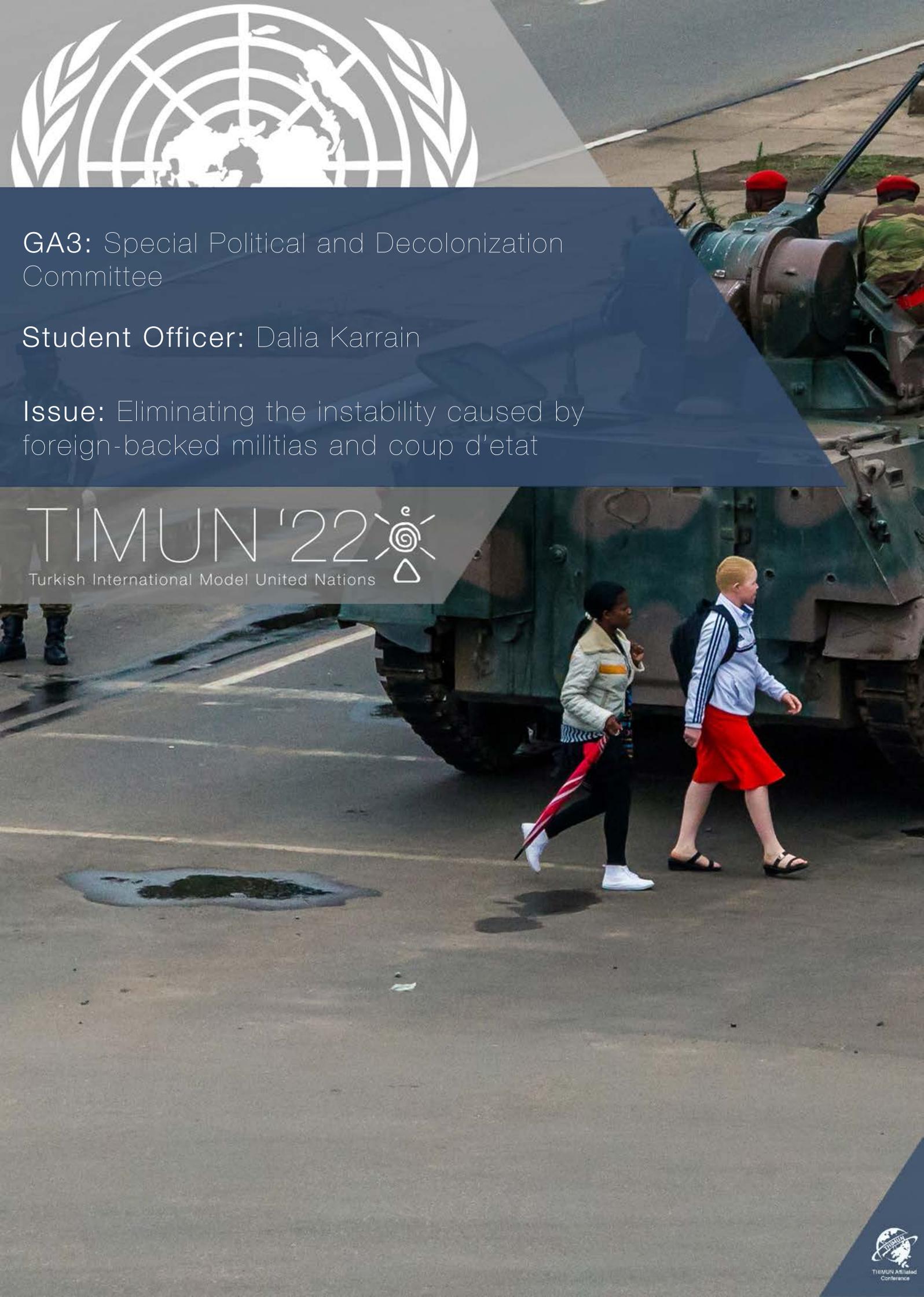


**GA3:** Special Political and Decolonization Committee

**Student Officer:** Dalia Karrain

**Issue:** Eliminating the instability caused by foreign-backed militias and coup d'etat

**TIMUN '22**   
Turkish International Model United Nations





Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA3)  
Issue: Eliminating the instability caused by foreign-backed militias and coup d'état  
Student Officer: Dalia Karrain – Deputy Chair

## I. Introduction



Picture 1: U.S. soldiers await extraction via CH-47 Chinook during an aerial response force live-fire training exercise in Iraq, Oct. 31, 2018. Credit: 1st Lt. Leland White/U.S. Army National Guard.

The political, social, economic, and militaristic circumstances of some parts of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) provide fertile grounds for foreign-backed militias and coup d'état to inflict instability in the region. This instability poses threats to national rights, preventing the people from being secure and safe, resulting in them living in chaos at the hands of a sudden decisive exercise of force caused by these extremist groups.

When a country's government loses its authority a power vacuum is formed. Foreign-backed militias and coup d'états take advantage of the fact that there is no ruling opposition to stop them, and they step into power. Non-state foreign-backed thrive in settings where poor governance, failed governance, or no government satisfies citizens' fundamental needs. Therefore, militia groups capitalize on poor governance conditions to threaten regional stability, such as the instability that led to groups like ISIS coming into power. The rise of organizations like ISIS, in civil war-torn Iraq and Syria, is ultimately a result of the militias' ability to position themselves as an option to worse alternatives, meaning no government or rule at all. Because governments on their own could not do a sufficient job, people will be open to accepting the command of those entities. Thus, this is why ISIS and militias were able to take advantage of the vacuum left by Iraq's



post-civil war environment. These countries in the middle east continue to face ongoing conflict with militias residing in their countries. Political fluctuation in Syria, Yemen, Libya, and Iraq, still stands, which allows for the infiltration of proxies from others. One of which, for instance, is the foreign-backed militias from Iran in Syria and Iraq. These militia groups can threaten local governance and regional stability immensely. Paramilitary groups have occasionally filled the void left after the Islamic State (ISIS) lost territorial control in Iraq. Other entities include the like of groups such as Al-Qaeda -formally known as Qaeda al-Jihad, is a global network of Salafist jihadists who are militant Sunni Muslims.

Whilst in North Africa, countries like Libya suffer the effects of coups. Libya's path to democracy has stalled four years after the revolution of February 17, 2011. In August 2014, the country experienced the formation of two competing governments, which resulted in a rapid rise in violence and unresponsiveness to the state's ability to provide services. Extremist organizations have been able to exploit the nation's instability to fortify their position and constitute an increasing threat to the state.

With the dire conditions in some parts of the MENA region, this issue is present in several countries. Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Libya, are just a few countries that bear the struggle of having militaristic and extremist groups in power dictating and abusing citizens. The instability is costing the lives of millions and to this day the issue has not been solved effectively. All in all, this conflict must find its end.

## II. Involved Countries and Organizations

### Syria

In Deir al-Zour, Iran has been playing the long game, successfully enlisting local Syrians in allied militias, providing services that the region's deeply distrusted government cannot, and establishing roots in a strategic province that may serve Tehran's regional interests even after the Syrian civil war is finally over and Tehran's support for President Bashar al-Assad is no longer as crucial.

### Iraq

Through a wide range of Shiite militias, Iranian influence in Iraq has grown since 2003. During Saddam Hussein's rule in the 1980s and 1990s, a number of militia leaders and politicians lived in exile in Tehran for many years. The Badr Organization, one of Iraq's most potent military organizations, was established in 1982 by Iraqi exiles to oppose Hussein with the assistance of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Shiite militias have been established within the Iraqi military, and its leaders have become more involved in the country's domestic politics. The Iraqi army was destroyed in 2014 after ISIS



seized vast portions of the country's north, including Mosul, the second-largest city there. In a fatwa, a religious declaration, Grand Ayatollah Ali Sistani, the foremost Shiite cleric in Iraq, issued a call to battle. In response, tens of thousands of men joined both new and old militias. The Popular Mobilization Forces finally brought together more than 60 armed organizations (PMF).

## Turkey

On January 2, 2020, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey passed a resolution authorizing military action in Libya for a period of one year. Beginning on January 5th, Turkish troops began to deploy to Libya. Italy is a supporter. Since both Turkey and Libya are countries with a majority of Muslims, their relations have remained friendly since the establishment of the Kingdom of Libya. With the declaration of Operation Euphrates Shield on August 24, 2016, the Turkish Armed Forces started a direct military incursion into Syria with a focus on the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. Syrian dissidents have received considerable assistance from Turkey. In the document, it was emphasized that sending Turkish personnel to Libya was done so in order to "defend national interests within the framework of international law and to take all necessary safeguards against security dangers arising from illegal armed groups in Libya." Additionally, "to preserve security against other potential concerns including mass migrations, to deliver the required humanitarian assistance to the Libyan people, and to support the legitimate government in Libya"(Turkish International Media).

## Italy

Italy's participation includes its backing of these initiatives in the international arena. In February 2017, the Italian and Libyan governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Migration. The MoU, which will be extended for a further three years in 2020, is a component of a larger defensive strategy utilized by European nations that is centered on an immigration security strategy. It makes an effort to keep migrants out rather than protect them. As part of this agreement, Italy and the EU have been providing financial and technical support to the Libyan Coastguard to help them increase their capability for maritime surveillance. Since 2017, Italy has put aside €32.6 million, with an extra €10.5 million set aside for 2021, for international operations to help the Libyan Coastguard.

## Yemen

In Yemen, an uprising against the military has been led by the Houthi movement. Officially, the movement is referred to as Ansar Allah. In 2014, hostilities between the Houthis and the government's soldiers reached the point of full-scale civil war. Yemen has been embroiled in a seven-year struggle



between the Houthi rebels, who are backed by Iran, and the internationally recognized government, which is supported by a military alliance led by Saudi Arabia. Due to rampant starvation, disease, and attacks on civilians, the country is reportedly experiencing one of the greatest humanitarian crises in the entire globe.

### Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF)

The People's Mobilization Committee and the Popular Mobilization Units are additional names for the Iraqi state-sponsored umbrella group known as the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF). The PMF began as a coalition of Iraqi volunteer soldiers formed in 2014 to combat ISIS, which had taken over major portions of Iraqi land. The group was established in response to a call for mass mobilization to counter the ISIS danger made by the Iraqi government and the powerful Shiite cleric Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani. More specifically, there were three stages in the creation of the PMF as a secondary or backup military force. After ISIS took control of Mosul, the second-largest city in Iraq, in June 2014, then-Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki urged Iraqis to volunteer to fight with the army and halt ISIS' further advances.

### National Defense forces (NDF)

The National Defense Forces (NDF) and Local Defense Forces (LDF), both of which have already been incorporated into the Syrian Army organization but in different ways, are thought to be the two major Iran-backed militias in Syria. In 2012, the NDF was first founded in Homs under the direction of Revolutionary Guards commanders in Iran. The newly established militia immediately expanded its geographic reach by setting up offices in other Syrian provinces and began recruiting fighters from among Syria's numerous sects, including not only Alawites but also Sunnis and Druze. The NDF was formerly thought to be Syria's largest paramilitary group, with an estimated 40,000 fighters. 66 Local Popular Committees and other pro-Assad militias were "rebranded, restructured, and merged" to form the NDF in part.

### Legal Defense Forces (LDF)

The Legal Defense Forces (LDF) is an organization that consists of the Iraqi Army, the Iraqi Air Force, and the Iraqi Navy. The Iraqi Special Operations Forces are a part of these three main service branches. According to the country's constitution, the president of Iraq is the military's top commander. Iran had begun to assemble the LDF in 2013 by enlisting soldiers from the provinces of Aleppo, Deir ez-Zor, and Raqqa. The LDF, the largest Iran-backed military group in Syria with an estimated 50,000 fighters, is regarded as an official component of the Syrian army. In the framework of the Syrian armed forces, the LDF was given formal status in 2017. According to a deal between Iran and the Assad government, the Iranian



side is in charge of LDF leadership in the governorates and works in collaboration with the General Command of the Army and the Armed Forces.

## ISIS

The Islamic State is a militant Islamist organization and previously unrecognized quasi-state that adheres to the Salafi jihadist school of Sunni Islam. It is also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and by its Arabic abbreviation Daesh.

### III. Focused Overview of the Issue

#### 1. Foreign-backed militias

Since 2018, more and more armed organizations supported by Iran have begun to be incorporated into the official armed forces of Syria and Iraq. Tehran –the capital of Iran– is able to exert a more complicated, lasting, and possibly less expensive influence, such as in Iraq and Syria because of the integration of armed groups. In addition, the armed organizations' strategic decisions are still influenced by the deep ideological and conceptual linkages between Iran and the groups. Tehran continues to assist a variety of smaller militias outside of the state structures in the meantime and in order to maintain its ability to directly influence the developments. This points to a change in the regional network of Iran, which has gone from relying mostly on non-state actors to having a more complicated group of non-state and semi-state allies. The adoption of this approach could have significant effects on Syria and Iraq.

Syria and Iraq have emerged as the most obvious focal points of Iran's expanding regional involvement and influence during the past ten years. Iran's foreign policy was significantly impacted by the US invasion of Iraq in 2003. Militias From The United States On June 27, the US carried out attacks against three locations controlled by the Kataib Hezbollah and Kataib Sayyid al Shuhada militias, two Iraqi groups that Iran trains, equips, finances, and occasionally even directs. At two locations in Syria and one location in Iraq, F-15 and F-16 fighters attacked operational and arsenal storage facilities. Joe Biden, the president, informed reporters on June 28 that he had "ordered yesterday night's airstrikes targeting sites utilized by Iranian-backed militia groups responsible for recent attacks on U.S. forces in Iraq." The United States "took necessary, prudent, and deliberate measures designed to limit the potential of escalation — but also to convey a clear and unequivocal deterrence message," according to a statement from Pentagon Press Secretary John Kirby. Many people in Tehran were concerned that Iran would be the next country to be invaded by US forces since former US President George W. Bush had included Iran with Iraq and North



Korea on his list of countries. But as time passed, the balance drastically shifted in Iran's advantage. In particular, the Iranian fear of a US strike started to fade in December 2011 when Washington formally declared the end of its military campaign in Iraq. This shift of balance resulted in Iran's military getting increasingly stronger. Furthermore, US presidents took it upon themselves to apply different policies in states, starting up with diplomatic relations with Iraq, as well as with Foreign Affairs. Gradually, as Tehran-backed Shiite organizations established themselves in Iraq, Iran's influence rose to its maximum point. Some even contend that the US "gave Iraq to Iran on a golden plate" by helping to install a Shiite-dominated government in Baghdad and toppling Iran's long-standing enemy Saddam Hussein.

Undoubtedly, a new chapter of the US-led military operation in the region began with the formation of the so-called Islamic State (IS/ISIS) in 2014 and the armed extremists' capture of a sizable portion of Iraqi and Syrian territory. But once more, Iran was able to hold its ground by both taking direct military action against the IS and enlisting the support of affiliated Shiite militias within the so-called Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF/Hashd al-Shaabi). Iran was able to increase the reach of its influence in Iraq in this situation by aiding Baghdad's central government in combating terrorism.

Contrarily, the Syrian crisis in 2011 seemed to have been the beginning of the end for the Assad government, which would have ended Tehran's long-standing close relations to Damascus and its influence in one of the Middle East's most strategically important regions, the Levant. As a result, the Islamic Republic moved quickly to back Assad wholeheartedly along with Russia. Iranian efforts to gather, train, and organize local militias to fight alongside the Syrian army in 2012, along with the elite Quds Force of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), are prime examples of Iran's steadfast willingness to support Assad and steer the developments in Syria in a direction that is advantageous to its interests.

In the past three years, Iran-backed militias have increasingly been incorporated into the national armed forces and security apparatuses of both Iraq and Syria. We must first identify the main Iranian-backed militias that are being integrated in Iraq and Syria, the nature of their ties to Iran, and the degree to which they have already been incorporated into the formal state structures in order to analyze the implications of the still-ongoing process for Iran's role in those two countries. This ongoing conflict has left people in shambles even to this day. On August 26 of 2022, an escalation followed months of peace and occurred in the midst of constructive ongoing negotiations to revive the Iranian nuclear agreement. That week's three separate days of clashes in Syria between US military personnel and allegedly Iranian-backed militias drew attention to the US presence there just as indirect talks to save the Iran nuclear deal entered what seemed to be their final phase. Four fighters were killed by US strikes in eastern Syria, according to US President Joe



Biden, who also said that the US was defending its forces against attacks by nearby armed groups that were supported by Iran in August 2022.

The aforementioned Iran-backed militias have a strong influence on regional security and geopolitics, as well as local stability, internal politics, humanitarian access, and economic development. To combat the Islamic State, similar paramilitary groups have mobilized and, in some cases, remobilized in Iraq (IS). However, even after the IS's geographical dominance was displaced, Al Hashd al-Shaabi, as the paramilitary organizations are known in Arabic, continued to gain political and economic clout. Paramilitary organizations in Iraq emerged as a major flashpoint during the spring 2019 conflict between the United States and Iran.

Many Iraqi observers viewed then-Prime Minister Adel Abdul Mahdi's edict, which required the PMF to completely integrate into the Iraqi armed forces, as a turning point in the Iraqi government's attempts to impose authority over the primarily pro-Iran group on July 1, 2019, in the country. All PMF organizations and factions were required by the edict to change their names in accordance with the standards of the Iraqi army. The July 2019 decree was not fully implemented by the end of 2021. The Iraqi government has ongoing difficulties in exerting complete control over all PMF-related operations and reigning in some rebellious PMF factions. But the PMF already has an official standing as a member of the Iraqi military.

While this was happening, the African Union (AU) called a high-level summit to address the coup wave that has affected numerous African nations over the past two years. The conference was held in Accra, Ghana, on March 15–17, 2022. Mali experienced coups in August 2020 and May 2021, Guinea experienced one in September 2021, Burkina Faso experienced one in January 2022, and Guinea-Bissau experienced one in February 2022.

Given that coups had already taken place in four nations in the north, there was concern that they would spread to more nations in the area and on the continent. The suspension of the constitution and the installation of a military council to administer the country are then announced on television or the radio by military officers.

The political instability brought on by coups gravely undermines the democratic ideal that the majority of Africans strive for. As a result, the Accra summit looked at the reasons behind the coups, found flaws in the systems in place to deal with the problem, and suggested ways to control the situation. At a special summit in Malabo in May 2022, the AU heads of state and government will be given the meeting's conclusions. On June 28, the Brookings Institution hosted a panel discussion with Senior Fellows Suzanne Maloney and Shadi Hamid from the Brookings Institution, as well as Paul Wise, Richard E. Behrman



Professor of Child Health and Society at Stanford University, Jeffrey Feltman, John C. Whitehead Visiting Fellow in International Diplomacy from the Brookings Institution, and Vanda Felbab-Brown.

The structure and style of governance of African governments, according to a number of delegates to the Accra meeting, can be blamed for the military's disruption of the constitutional order. The opposition that states encounter from significant portions of their population is a result of their incapacity to deliver public goods, including security, education, and health care, as well as to give opportunities.

Ultimately, difficulties maintaining state relevance lead to a legitimacy gap. The holding of shady elections frequently coexists with the creation of constitutional modifications to expand executive authority or extend presidential terms. These elements indicate ineffective political and governmental processes that take advantage of weaker communities, inevitably resulting in the rise of militias and coups in the MENA region, exaggerating the already prevalent instability.

## 2. Coup d'états in Libya

In Libya, following riots and protests inflicted by the Arab Spring in Egypt and Tunisia, massive political protests against the Qaddafi administration in February 2011 prompted a civil war between revolutionaries and loyalists as turmoil extended across much of the Arab world. A UN Security Council resolution authorized an international coalition to launch airstrikes against Qaddafi strongholds beginning in March. The transitional government of Libya declared on October 20 that Qaddafi had passed away after being detained close to his hometown of Sirte.

Libya's path to democracy has stalled four years after the revolution of February 17, 2011. In August 2014, the country experienced the formation of two competing governments, which resulted in a rapid rise in violence and a practical paralysis of the state's ability to provide services. Extremist organizations have been able to capitalize on the nation's unpredictability to fortify their position and constitute an increasing threat to the state.

While having an impact on the larger political climate, local conflicts in Libya have arisen as a result of the complicated web of ties that exist there. Long-term insecurity in Libya has hampered the country's economic development and weakened the realization of Libyans' political, social, and economic rights. According to estimates, 3,700 or more Libyans perished between June 2014 and August 2015. According to estimates, there were anticipated to be around 418,000 displaced Libyans in August 2015. Infrastructure has been severely damaged, and community access to essential services including electricity, water, health care, and education is unreliable and getting worse.



Instability has exacerbated unemployment, fueled the illegal economy, and contributed to Libya's unfavorable economic climate by encouraging participation in militias. The public financial crisis that threatens the state-led distributional systems that have protected Libyans from the harshest effects of the conflict is a result of the dependency on, and poor performance of, the oil sector. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducted an investigation of the structural causes of insecurity and instability in Libya from March to September 2015. The research aims to identify the deeper problems in order to guide programming and policy that Libyan and international players might use to advance peace and stability within the nation.

#### IV. Key Vocabulary

**Coup d'état:** A coup d'état is when a government and its authority are taken over and overthrown. It usually involves an unconstitutional takeover of power by a political party, rebel forces, the military, or a dictator. Many academics believe that a coup is effective when the usurpers take control and maintain it for at least seven days.

**Militias:** an organization of civilians to serve in the armed forces. In addition to that, a militia could also mean the entire population of male citizens who are deemed eligible by law for military duty.

**Proxy war:** When a major power initiates or plays a significant part in supporting and guiding a party to a conflict but participates in just a minor amount of the combat itself, it is said to be engaging in a proxy war.

**Ceasefire:** is essentially when two battling oppositions temporarily stop fighting until a diplomatic solution is reached and all violence is put to an end. Ceasefires are the first major actions that must take place when there is a great amount of conflict occurring so that leaders can put aside all harm and come up with solutions, negotiations and treaties.

#### V. Important Events & Chronology

Date (Day/Month/Year)	Events
2004	ISIS emerged by Abu Musab al Zarqawi
2007	After the entry of American forces into Iraq in 2007, the Islamic state vanished into obscurity for a while.
2011	ISIS reemerges.



2013	In 2013, the group adopted the moniker Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).
June 2014	ISIS began an onslaught against Mosul and Tikrit. The caliphate would extend from Aleppo, Syria, to Diyala, Iraq, and Abu Bakr al Baghdadi, the leader of ISIS, dubbed the organization the Islamic State on June 29.
August 7, 2014,	a coalition led by the United States started airstrikes against ISIS in Iraq. The following month, the campaign was extended to include Syria. Operation Inherent Resolve was the campaign's official name as of October 15. The next year, the US carried out more than 8,000 bombings in Syria and Iraq.
2015	ISIS grew into a network of allies in at least eight additional nations. Attacks outside the boundaries of its purported caliphate were increasingly carried out by its branches, followers, and affiliates.
December, 2017	The ISIS caliphate had lost 95% of its territory, including its two most valuable assets, the nominal capital Raqqa in northern Syria and Mosul, the second-largest city in Iraq. On December 9, 2017, Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al Abadi declared victory over the Islamic State in Iraq.
2018	The focus of the anti-ISIS battle switched to eastern Syria, where the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), an alliance of Syrian Kurds and Arabs backed by the United States, eventually took control of major ISIS sites.
November 3, 2018	Turkish airstrikes on Kurdish positions caused the SDF to temporarily halt its operation. The SDF took control of the town of Hajin on December 14.



December 19, 2018	The 2,000 U.S. troops assisting the SDF in Syria will be withdrawn, according to President Donald Trump, who pronounced ISIS destroyed. However, the SDF persisted in its assault and in February 2019 began the last siege of ISIS militants in Baghouz, the last stronghold.
March 23, 2019	Baghouz fell, putting an official end to the caliphate's claim to any land. ISIS fighters and their families made a large-scale surrender, illuminating the enduring problem of how to deal with jihadists and prevent their insurgency from spreading to Iraq and Syria.
October 26, 2019	A U.S. raid in northern Syria resulted in the death of ISIS's leader, marking the end of the Baghdadi period. The rise, expansion, and demise of the Islamic State are depicted in the timeline that follows.

## VI. Past Resolutions and Treaties

- Resolutions 1526 (2004) S/RES/1526 (2004) Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)

These resolutions concern ISIL (Da'esh) Al-Qaida and associated individuals groups undertakings and entities, militias in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Libya, and more. Nearly all passed resolutions have revolved around humanitarian efforts and protecting the people.

- Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) S/RES/2368 (2017)

This resolution is on reviewing and extending sanctions against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida. It was a resolution constructed by the Security Council in 2017 in an effort to target Daesh. It calls for supporting domestic efforts to hold ISIL (Da'esh) accountable by gathering, preserving, and storing evidence in Iraq of acts that may constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide committed by the terrorist organization ISIL (Da'esh) in Iraq. The



Investigative Team would be led by a Special Adviser. implores the Team to work with any other pertinent monitoring bodies as well as the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

- Resolution 1267 (1999) S/1999/1054, ISIL (Da'esh) Al-Qaida and affiliated people, groups, activities, and entities

Security Council Committee pursuant to, unless the Council has previously determined, based on a report from the Secretary-General, that the Taliban has fully complied with the obligation set forth above, all States shall impose the measures listed below as of November 14, 1999.

- Resolution 1989 (2011), S/RES/1989 (2011)

This resolution reaffirms the asset freeze, travel restriction, and arms embargo that apply to all parties on the Committee's list of Al-Qaida Sanctioned Persons and Entities. It divides the Consolidated List, as decided, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team's mandate is extended for a further 18 months. It also extends the Office of the Ombudsperson's authority for an additional 18 months.

- Resolution 2253 (2015), S/2015/972

This resolution reiterates its unwavering condemnation of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and related individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities for ongoing and future acts of terrorism, and that terrorism in all its manifestations is one of the gravest threats to peace and security, regardless of the motivations behind them, whenever, wherever, and by whoever committed.

## VII. Failed Solution Attempts

Previous attempts to end this issue have obviously not been effective considering the fact that the world still faces this issue to this day. The African Union has held many meetings in regard to coups in northern Africa, with resolutions such as creating alliances, placing restrictions in the constitution, and more, however, none of that has worked. Protests such as the Arab spring have been held, where many leaders stepped down from their ruling. There was a lot of hope in the Arab Spring that change will be made but it has only made things worse. The situation in Libya and Yemen has been crumbling and one of the main results of the Arab spring was the start of civil wars in both countries.



Furthermore, militaristic intervention from foreign countries in Iraq and Syria has only made their situations worse. USA and Russia's involvement was supposed to solve and end the conflict but has only resulted in more conflict and proxy wars. The absence of proper diplomacy and purely just military action is one of the main reasons why these conflicts have yet to be solved.

## VIII. Possible Solutions

First and foremost, stopping the flow of arms and providing weaponry to these militaristic groups – militias and coups - should be the first measure to be taken. Cutting off all resources of which include weapons, human resources, arms, etc. will reduce the amount of violence being imposed in the country and will eventually stop it.

Secondly, cutting off all funding to these groups and the military. If their allies continue to spend money for them to obtain resources that will only make them grow, develop, and become more powerful. This is why limiting all financial spending and hindering a flow of funds will prevent them from being able to buy more weapons that they can use to inflict more harm, violence, and instability.

Thirdly, calling for an immediate ceasefire. This action will put a direct stop to all forms of violence and request that all foreign bodies present in the countries withdraw all their armed forces. This means that foreign backed militias will be forced out of the countries.

Additionally, implementing proper restrictions within the constitutions of countries regarding the extent to which the military has power. This means putting rules and regulations in the government to make the harmful actions of the military illegal, so that the military are more controlled and are held accountable for their wrong doings. Giving penalties to the military will make sure that they do not get away with committing crimes and acts of violence.

Finally, enforcing proper governance and leadership in these countries. Proper administration and a strong leader backed by a strong government will limit the ability for these groups to come into power. The proper government will be able to stop and oppose them, ridding the country of the threat they bring.

## IX. Useful Links

- <https://iranprimer.usip.org/blog/2021/nov/10/profiles-pro-iran-militias-iraq>



The link will lead you to “Profiles: Pro-Iran Militias in Iraq”. It will provide you with information regarding Iranian and Shiite Militias.

- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09592318.2021.2025284>

The link “TandFonline” will provide you with information talking about the stability of Iraq and Syria could be affected by the inclusion of armed organizations supported by Iran in those countries' military forces.

- <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2019/07/03/militias-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa-its-the-governance-stupid/>

The link “Governance in MENA” will provide you with information regarding Militia groups in the Middle East can threaten local governance and regional stability, after the Islamic State (ISIS) lost territorial control in Iraq.

- <https://www.mei.edu/publications/irans-growing-presence-syrias-al-hasakah-poses-direct-threat-us-forces>

The link will provide you with information regarding how Irans growing presence in Syria poses a direct threat to US forces.

- <https://issafrica.org/pscreport/psc-insights/exorcising-the-demons-of-coups-detat>

The link will provide you with information regarding the African Unions role against Coup D'état in northern Africa

- <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/>

The link will provide you with information revolving around the UNs special committee dedicated to counter terrorism, which also offers resolutions regarding militias in general.

- <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/repertoire/middle-east>

The link will provide you with information from the United Nations Security Council with agenda items as well as case studies of the conflicts regarding militias in the Middle East.

- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/resources/un-resolutions-and-reports.html>



The link will provide you with information regarding reports on the topic of terrorism and counter terrorism.

- <https://www.state.gov/about-us-the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis/>

The following link will provide you with information regarding how ISIS has directly undermined the stability of Iraq and Syria. The link also contains information on the impacts ISIS has had on the its targeted countries.

- <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/syria/>

The link will provide you with information regarding UN documents for Syria

- <https://cdn.istanbul.edu.tr/FileHandler2.ashx?f=the-un-and-its-conflict-resolution-role.pdf>

The link will provide you with information regarding the issue on a global scope in the international community containing foreign policies as well as intervention from countries such as turkey, Italy, France, and the US.

- <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/timeline-the-rise-spread-and-fall-the-islamic-state>

The link will provide you with information of the timeline of the rise of conflicts of the Islamic state.

- <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/qaddafi-leads-coup-in-libya>

The link will provide you with information regarding coups in Libya and its governments role.

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