THE ARAB AWAKENING (2011-2013): THE NATO USE OF COERCIVE DIPLOMACY IN LIBYA AND THE UNSC SIX-MAN GENEVA PANEL ON SYRIAN CONFLICT

Dr. Mike Eziakor  
Dr. David Alao  
Babcock University, ILISAN, OGUN State, Nigeria

Abstract
The international community and averted a complex threat to world peace and dangerous drift towards world war three (ww3) in Libya (2011) and August 21st, 2013 in Syria under the leadership of President Basher al Assad, due to the use of worldwide banned chemical weapons and the active involvement and polarization of opinions by the two nuclear super powers in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), with one bloc led by the United States (US) and her European Union (EU 27 States) allies and the other bloc led by the Russian Federation (with the tacit support from her hitherto core communist States of China, Iran and North Korea). The 2011-2013 Arab revolution with rebellion swept across six States of Tunisia, Egypt and Libya in North Africa and Iraq, Yemen and Syria from the Middle East zone of the European Continent. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) intervention by the (ADR) use of coercive diplomacy in Libya prevented the crises from snowballing into a worldwide mega war, by downgrading the forty-two (42) years reign of terror in Libya by President Colonel Muammar Gaddafi whereas the attention of the international community was similarly drawn to the massacre of 1,429 non-combatant civilians classified as Rebels by the Syrian Government led by President Basher al Assad. The probe –focus of this paper centered on the involvement of the NATO military alliance in Libya and the UNSC alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms adopted to consolidate universal peace, with or without the official United Nations partitioning of the warring factions in the war torn Arab States.

Key words: The Libyan conflict, the Syrian multiple crises, the Arab Awakening (2011-2013); the ADR mechanisms, re-democratization, world peace Agenda

Introduction
The Arab awakening as between 2011 and 2013 occurred in three States of North Africa (Tunisia, Egypt and Libya) and the three States in the Middle Eastern region of Europe (Iraq, Yemen and Syria) which was a combination of revolution with rebellion, variously described by scholars, the print and electronic media as the Arab peoples power, political upheaval, social unrest and the use of human shields in guerrilla warfare situations as Arab spring which swept across the six states out of about twenty-two (22) Arab States worldwide. This paper shall focus on Libya and Syria as time and space will permit.
Libya is in the Continent of Africa, but the African Union of fifty-four (54) member-States had no standing Army as the NATO or the African High Command to deal with the leadership crises situation nor having a regional military alliance to deal with the situation as the West African ECOMOG (ECOWAS Monitoring Group). Hence, the European Union (EU) NATO led by the United States and Canada came to the rescue, with the mandate of the UNGA Resolutions to enforce humanitarian aid intervention and peace enforcement missions in Libya, with the legal backing of the OIC (Organization of Islamic Co-operation); the League of Arab States (LAS) and the African Union (AU) support. The primary aim of this NATO limited military action was not to allow the Libyan conflict snowball into a mega worldwide war, involving other nuclear Super-powers in opposition. The United Nations principle disallows any member-State to negatively support any belligerent State in opposition to the UNGA Resolution adopted in the Libyan and Syrian conventional warfare.

Syria, similarly is a nation-State of about 21m population (expounds Webster Encyclopedia, 2002), located on the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea in the Middle East region of the European Continent and had independence from France in 1946 and ruled in the past by powerful minority sect known as ‘Shia Alawites’ where Bashar al Assad belongs. And in historical context, Syria happens to be Russia’s closest ally in the Middle East and followed Egypt (with 1952 independence) in 1956 to acquire arms and ammunition of various caliber from the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) to execute the wars with Israel, and had further increase in power and influence (politics) in the Middle East with the Syrian Baath party. Today, the Sunni dominated ‘healthy and moderate’ opposition got support in varying degrees from Turkey, other Arab States (like the Saudi Arabia and Qatar) and foreign tacit support from the United States and the European Union of 27 States (including the United Kingdom and France), until the Sunni Jihadists radical Islamic Militia groups (as ISIL and PKK) re-grouped in the Rebel ranks.

The current Syrian (Hydra-Headed) Conflict under President Bashar al Assad’s leadership began in 2011 and reached its crescendo in August 21st 2013 with the allegation for the use of the UN banned chemical weapons in the Syrian conventional warfare. The Syrian Arab Spring started in March 2011 with mass protests; insurgency by the armed rebels, the use of the banned chemical weapons by the United Nations Law-making body; the power play by the United States and the Russian Federation at the UNSC highest Law-enforcement body of the United Nations, the setting up of the Geneva Six-man Panel to investigate, inspect and evacuate the stockpiles of sarin gas chemicals used in Syria; the ISIS secession in Syria as an Islamic State of Iraq and Syria and a caliphate; the emergence of two de facto authorities in Syria, as ISIL group from Iraq axis fighting against the Syria Government as de jure authority and the PKK group from Turkey axis fighting against the ISIS; the influence of the Arab awakening on Syrian Conflict (encompassing the tragic Iraqi wars, the Tunisia uprising against Ben Ali led leadership and the Jasmine Peoples Power in Tunisia; the Egyptian Uprising against MONSI Husseni Mubarak and down to MORSI Mohamed of the Moslem Brotherhood profile in Egypt as the 1st democratically elected Government; the Yemen uprising against their exiled President Hadi Ali Saleh to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) ultimately in August 2015.

This paper is subdivided into six with the introductory segment (on the build up to the Libyan conflict and Syrian multiple crises under Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya and Bashar al Assad of Syria respectively as an ascribed status in Syria who inherited his father’s political machinery, Hafez at Assad upon demise in year 2000; Literature Review (on the six identified
Arab States with political turmoil between 2011 and 2013, focusing on Libya and Syria; the NATO successful use of multilateral coercive diplomacy elements of blockade in the Libyan uprising against Colonel Muammar Gaddafi’s forty-two (42) years rule (1969-2001); the Syrian multiple crises under President Basher al Assad’s leadership focusing on 21st August 2013 use of the UNGA banned chemical weapons in Syria, to inspect and evacuate such dangerous stockpiles; the thrown up entities in Syria as: the ISIS secession; the ISIL group; the PKK group and the beleaguered Basher al Assad’s Syrian Government; the influence of the Arab Spring (2011-2013) on Libyan and Syrian on-going imbroglio, producing de jure and de facto authorities; the Arab Awakening Concept; the Six-man Geneva Panel on Syrian Crises; the implication of the Crises; the challenges to peaceful coexistence and the exodus of immigrants as refugees to European Union; lessons in the use of coercive diplomacy to consolidate universal peace and National Security in Libya and Syria; conclusion and recommendations

**Literature review on the Arab Awakening (Revolt and Rebellion)**

*In North-Africa and Middle East Region of Europe*

a. The four Iraqi wars: The Arab regional conflict started with the four Iraqi wars, first with Iran in 1986 and later in 1990 with the invasion of Kuwait of 3m population by the then Iraq President, Saddam Hussein, a former US trained Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) undercover. Then followed the USA 1991 Operation Desert Storm and the Persian Gulf War 2003. Kuwait was reduced to 19th province of Iraq in 1990 after its annexation by conquest and under the pretext that it had past historic affinity with Iraq. Kuwait was also accused by Iraq for excessive oil production for exports beyond its OPEC output quota which caused the (1982 and later) oil glut in the world oil market under the OPEC cartel system. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an oligopoly (of a few sellers) which strives under price-fixing, production output quota, market-share strategies (expounds Eziakor, 2014: 136). The Iraqi troops were ultimately flushed out in operation desert storm led by the USA and her allies using the Saudi Arabian desert as a Military base in 1991. The fourth contemporary Iraqi conflict dubbed the Gulf War however began in 2003 (20th March, at 05:34 hours) led by the United States in coalition with some forty (40) States into battle with the Baghdad Government in Iraq. The USA, UK, Australia, Poland and other forces were involved and Saddam Hussein of Iraq was accused of stockpiling and amassing weapons of mass destruction against the human race. He was invaded, captured and taken to The Hague (Netherlands) for trial and sentenced to death by hanging. This invasion led to the total collapse of Baathist party of Iraq and the end to the tyrannical Government led by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. He was smoked out from a bunker in December 2003, tried by a military court that handed down death sentence by hanging in 2006. The United States was the last to withdraw from Iraq between 2007 and 2008 under the leadership of President Barrack Obama, when it became a campaign issue with the Republican candidate John Mc-Cain, that the United States Government was at that time spending a whooping sum of $10 billion Dollar per month on humanitarian intervention grounds and its troops upkeep with the continued occupation of Iraq.

Unending sectarian violence in Iraq: Effective leadership vacuum in Iraq since 2006 has led to sectarian violence as between the ‘Shias’ and the ‘Sunnis’ militia in that country. This social
unrest has found an ally in the creation of a Caliphate known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

Bandwagon Revolt

Then came the 2011 uprising in Tunisia against the leadership of President (Zine el Abidine) Ben Ali, ousted after 23 years of rudderless leadership and of 32 years of ruthless ruler-ship of President Mosni Hussein Mubarak of Egypt, who started well but later became tyrannical as between 1979-2011 and followed immediately with the phenomenal rise and fall of the 1st elected President of Egypt, Morsi Mohamed who was deposed by the military due to lack of civilized comportment by his followers accused by the military of human rights violation under this theological leadership in Egypt founded as a revivalist movement by Hasan al-Banna in 1928 (expounds Sargent, 2006: 228); the Yemen inconclusive uprising with the stepping aside of the country’s President, Hadi Ali Saleh with exiled concession to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in Aug 2015. This paper shall focus on the Libyan conflict under President Colonel Muammar Gaddafi (1969-2011) and the impact of the NATO inter-continental military coalition and the use of coercive diplomacy by the UNSC alternative dispute resolution (ADR) intervention mechanisms in the containment of the Syrian hydra-headed crises influenced by similar rebellion and revolution in Iraq and other Arab States in the Middle East region and North Africa.

c. Applicable ADR Intervention Mechanisms in Libyan and Syrian Crises

- Arbitration Law and Methods: The domestic hybrids to intra-State conflict resolution includes inter alia: fact-finding mission or visitation panel of experts, Multi- Door Court Houses (popularized by a United States scholar, Sander EA), mini-trial; rent-a-judge; med-arb; mediation, arbitration, conciliation, ombudsman, facilitation or private negotiations by parties, with or without middlemen (expounds Eziakor 2014:362, Dada, 2010: 530; Ivamy 1988:31; et al).

- The international law related aspects of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) intervention mechanisms borders on the followings: use of coercive diplomacy, International Commercial Arbitration, Intervention Conciliation Proceedings, use of umpire (or professional expert); International Mediation; the UNGA Resolutions; negotiations by parties with intermediary; the International Court of Justice (ICJ) judiciary settlement with judicial advisory opinions other than the ICC (International Criminal Court) adjudication and war options. This paper centers on the UNGA Resolutions and multi-lateral coercive diplomacy in Syria and the NATO military alliance in the Libyan leadership crises situation.

- The Concept of Coercive Diplomacy

- Blockade by NATO in Libya conflict: Blockade is an element of coercive diplomacy as a major component of the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods, other than a full-scale war and judiciary settlement by international adjudication. But unlike the other forms of the ADR intervention mechanisms, coercive diplomacy is a strategy that often combines the use of limited armed intervention or threat to the use of force in discrete and controlled increments in peace-bargaining process (expounds By-man and Waxman, 2002).

Coercive Diplomacy major elements as the probe-focus of this paper in international disputes settlement includes:
• Blockade (or economic sanctions);
• Economic incentives (rewards, rebate or carrot stick diplomacy);
• Reprisal (retaliation or counter-offensives method);
• Retorsion (challenge or confrontational policies);
• Limited Armed Intervention (as Peace-keeping and Enforcement missions e.g. the NATO; the UNSC volunteer blue berets of soldiers, policemen, media and medical personnel);
• Humanitarian Intervention (International Red Cross as IRC service, or the Islamic Crescent service in whatever manner to man-made calamity by war and natural disaster by flood, landslide, earthquake requiring relief materials and fund raising, etc);
• International Collective Security actions (to consolidate universal peace);
• State’s Unilateral Actions in self-defense (and ultimatum approved by the UNGA and implemented by the United Nations Security Council, UNSC to preserve world peace and National Security across the globe).

The NATO Intervention Methods in Libya

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the Libya conflict choose blockade, peace-enforcement missions and humanitarian intervention on the internally displaced victims within Libya by President (Colonel) Muammar Gaddafi’s sit-tight ruler-ship tussle for forty-two years in the African Continent. Today, military rule in Africa is considered an unconstitutional change of Government and has become an aberration challenged by regional blocs (e.g. Gbagbo in Cote D’Ivoire and others in Mali and Rwanda that wanted third term in office). Coercive diplomacy as a tenet of diplomatic and consular law falls under the law of coercion by States as a foreign policy focus at getting the adversary or belligerent State actor or non-state actor behave with civilized comportment, short of the brute use of force by the international community even when the adversary has the capacity to organize a do or die violence, but choose not to exercise it for the obvious negative consequences of reprisal by a superior counter-force (expounds Daniel By-man and Matthew Waxman, 2002).

The Libyan Conflict: The Libyan crises began in February 2011 with mass protests staged by the civil society groups in Libya, demanding an end to the undemocratic forty two (42) years of dictatorship and mal-administration by the Libyan President, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi. The international community under the umbrella of the United Nations World Government consisting of one hundred and ninety four (194) independent States with the entry of South Sudan in 2011 and the twenty two (22) Arab league regional body held consultations and took appropriate measures to protect the civilian non-combatant population in Libya, with a wide range of socio-political, economic and military options for a change and radical transformation of the country to democracy. The protesters on the other hand moved from Tripoli, the Libyan State capital to Benghazi as the second biggest city trying to seek popular mobilization and respite from the brute use of force by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi security operatives who clamp down on any identified political agitators calling for fundamental changes in Libya’s socio-political and economic order.

The twenty-two (22) League of Arab States (LAS); the six (6) Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC); the fifty-four (54) member-States of the African Union (AU) and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) with 194 member-States all tried to intervene without military
action and therefore with little impact to end the crises in Libya. Similarly, the 2003 established International Criminal Court (the ICC) issued a warrant of arrest on President (Colonel) Muammar Gaddafi of Libya to stand trial for human rights violation and crimes against humanity at Geneva, but the African Union (AU) forum jettisoned the idea as a complicated judicial settlement at variance as remedy options to a political crises. There was also the UNGA Resolution (Res. 1073 of March 17th 2011) with tacit approval for the use of coercive diplomacy by economic blockade and inter-continental military alliance involving the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to secure the region.

Measures adopted by the NATO in Libya:
The NATO military alliance applied blockade which includes: No-fly zone, air-travel ban; Libya’s foreign assets-freezing with over $100 billion Dollar as excess crude account investment Sovereign Wealth Fund across the European Union (EU of 27 States), Canada and the United States, arms-trade embargo and medical-supplies boycott, trans-border closure between Libya and her neighboring States, comprehensive immigration restrictions from immigrants exodus as refugees and asylum-seekers to other States, F16 jet air-strikes to down-grade Libya’s military capabilities under Gaddafi’s sit-tight oppressive regime on dissidents, humanitarian aid intervention by NATO to rescue the internally displaced persons (IDP) and victims of the civil unrest as non-combatant civilian population resident in Libyan, besieged cities by the rebels and NATO sea and air bombardments.

d. The Unresolved use of Chemical Weapons and sites in Syria
The United Nations (OPCW) Fact-Finding Mission in Syria asserted that the deadliest chemical attacks were in Ghouta site attack in the suburbs of Damascus on 21st August 2013 and the Khan al-Asal site attack in the suburbs of Aleppo on 19th March 2013. Also, the United Nations Higher Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) between 22nd March 2011 and 12th Feb 2014 investigated several other site attacks with devastating humanitarian disaster series as follows: Saraqib (on 29th April 2013); Jabar (on 24th August 2013); Ashra-Fiyat Sah-naya (on 25th August 2013). As an independent international Commission of Inquiry, chlorine gas was used in eight (8) sites attack incidents, notably in Idlib and Hama Governorates (on 28th Feb 2012) in which BZ-CS and chlorine Benzilate chemicals were also used. The Syrian soldiers were supplied with gas-masks for protection (expounds Hurriyet Daily News, 21st Feb 2012). The UNCHR inquiry and confirmed investigations also revealed the use of sarin gas chemicals in Khan al-Asal, Saraqib and Ghouta sites attack, excluding the Jabar and Ashra-Fiyat Sah-naya sites attack. The Russian Investigations also concluded that sarin (gas) was used in Khan al-Asal site attack and indicated that the perpetrators likely had access to the chemicals from the Syrian Army’s armory stockpiles.

e. Parties Involved in the Syrian War
About four different entities were so far identified as one de jure authority and three de facto authorities as follows:
- The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS Caliphate).
- The ISIL group (as the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant, led by Abu Bakr al-Baghdad as the radical Sunni Arabs from Iraq and Syria.
- The PKK group (as Parti-ya Karki-ren kardistane or Kurdistan Workers Party) based in Turkey with ideology as democratic con-federation and communalism.
- The Syrian Government as de jure authority led by President Basher al-Assad.
In other words, the Syrian armed groups include: the Free Syrian Army (2011). Hezbollah joined to support the Free Syrian Army in 2013. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) group, is a jihadist militant group (East Syria), which made military incursions in both Syria and Iraq. In 2014, the ISIL group controlled a third of the Syrian territory, including its Oil and Gas production wells. The Syrian Conflict is overtly sectarian in nature, putting the Syrian Sunni majority against the President Shia Alawite sect (writes the United Nations Report on Syria 2012; the Geneva Communiqué, 2012).

The Concept of the Arab Awakening (2011 – 2013)

Arab awakening was essentially a series of armed struggle, rebellion and anti-Government demonstration and mass protests for social justice and radical transformation, re-democratization of the society against deep-rooted corruption by the overtly oppressive regimes and the frustration of the masses which had spread across the seemingly military dictators and culturally controlled monarchical regimes in the entire Arab States of North Africa and the Middle East in 2011, with the exception of some better managed States like Algeria, Morocco, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar with peoples welfare and human rights law reforms.

Influence of Tunisian Revolution robbed on Syrian Conflict. Since the 1979 Iranian revolt, the Tunisian Jasmine revolt was the first popular uprising to topple an established Government in the Arab North Africa before Libya, Egypt, et al and the Middle East region. The Arab awakening in Tunisia took about three stages, first on 17th December 2011, a young Tunisian street-Vendor, Mohammed Boua-zizi set himself ablaze in protest to the treatment by Tunisian authorities and demonstration erupted in his rural hometown which spread like a wide fire in other areas of Tunisia. Security crackdown ensured but the protest got to the State capital, Tunis. President Ben Ali, in a swift move shuffled his cabinet and promised to create jobs which were belated. Ben Ali fled to Saudi Arabia on 14th January 2011 with his entire family and this marked the end of his repressive regime in Tunisia. The Tunisian Prime Minister, Mohammed Ghan-nou-chi subsequently formed a Unity Government (expounds arabspring.uprising.htm). Tunisia was brutally ruled by repressive dictators since independence from France in 1956 (also see: http://www.thetakeaway.org on Tunisian political history).

Similarly, Egyptian Crises had influence on Libyan and Syrian Conflict. The Egyptian turmoil started simultaneously with the mass protests in Tunisia that toppled President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali (1988 – 2011), who reigned for 32 years (1979-2011) was also uprooted, starting with the 25th January 2011 revolt in Cairo, the Egyptian State capital city. In May 2012, the Egyptians went to the polls with field Marshall Mohammed Husseini, the then Head of the Supreme Council of Armed Forces (SCAF) conducting the general elections, in which MORSI Mohamed, the leader of the Moslem Brotherhood Political Party, with ‘Freedom and Justice Party’ logo won the election to presidency. President MORSI Mohamed supporters, mainly of the Moslem Brotherhood followers rather than manage their electoral victory, set up a sit-in-camp mass protest at the (Rabaa al-Adawiya) Mosque against the Military intervention- ingovernance as routinely televised for months by the Al-Jazeera Television network worldwide based in Doha, Qatar. On 1st July 2011, General Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, the new Egyptian Military Chief issued the final ultimatum to Morsi Mohamed led Government for the uncontrollable demonstrators to disperse from the Mosque square. The Army wanted an Interim National Government (ING), revised constitution for Egypt and call for a new general elections within one year but, the Moslem Brotherhood demonstrators were adamant to this call and on 3rd July
2012, General Abdel Fattah el-Sisi announced that Morsi Mohamed led Government had been deposed and replaced by the Supreme Court Chief Justice, Mr. Adly Mansour.

Averting the Arab Awakening in Syria as Russia’s Political Ally: The Syrian Government led by President Bashir al-Assad, unlike Libyan Government under Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, got survival life-line by remaining a strong ally to the Russian Federation led by President Vladimir Putin who strongly opposed the use of military action (with or without booths on ground muted by the US President Barrack Obama) against the Syrian leadership over the use of banned chemical weapons. Putin reasoned that it would amount to an ‘act of aggression’ against the entire Syrian people, if the indiscriminately applied gas on 21st August 2013 that killed 1,429 targeted rebels including over 400 children, was not thoroughly investigated by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Action to investigate the culprits was agreed by the UNSC in August 2015, to unmask the unknown soldiers that used the identified dangerous gases. Nonetheless, the Russian Federation took the position that President Bashir al-Assad’s Government of Syria was not responsible for the killings in such a conventional war situations in Syria.

The Six-Man Geneva Panel on Syria
The UNGA Revolution (Res. No. 2118 of 27th September, 2013) was adopted for implementation by the UNSC fifteen (15) member-States, to fashion out a framework for the Elimination of the Syrian Chemical Weapons (ESCW). In this direction, the six-man Panel (consisting of four men and two women) was inaugurated at Geneva (Switzerland) to draw up an Agenda, apart from the fifteen (15) UNSC member-States that participated in the holistic implementation of the UNGA Convention to eliminate chemical weapons in Syria. The United States Secretary of State, John Kerry and his Russian Federation External Affairs Minister counterpart, Sergei Lavrov played vital noble roles through the use of coercive diplomacy elements of retorsion for the use of banned chemical weapons to douse tension that would have threatened and stretched the international community into a mega 3rd world war.

After all, e-terrorism and the West vs. Islam were erroneously predicted in the past by some scholars and the media to ignite world war (expounds Rourke, 2009:335, Goldstein and Pevehouse, 2010:160). The UNGA Resolution No 2118 of 27th September 2013 was adapted for implementation by the UNSC fifteen (15) member-States, to fashion out a framework for the Elimination of the Syrian Chemical Weapons (ESCW). Apart from the earlier six-man Panel (consisting of four men and two women) which was inaugurated at Geneva (Switzerland), the following fifteen (15) members of the UNSC that participated in the UNGA Convention to eliminate chemical weapons in Syria, include:

The US Secretary of State – John Kerry; The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs- Sergey Lavrov; The United Kingdom Representative- William Hague; The French Representative – Laurent Fabius; The Republic of China Representative- Wang Yi. Others include : The Pakistan Foreign Affairs Minister- Sartaj Aziz; The Luxembourg Representative- Jean Aselborn; The South Korean Representative- Yun Byungse; The Moroccan Representative – Sa’ad Eddine el Othmani; The Argentine Representative- Hector Timer-man; The Azerbaijan Representative – Elmar Mamma Dyarov; The Guatemala Representative – Fernando Carrera; The Australia, Rwanda and Togo Republic- Permanent Reps.

The implications of these Crises in Libyan and Syria
The implications include: the escalation of war with the involvement of super-powers; the proxy war; leadership vacuum in Libya and Syria; the mass exodus of immigrants notably from Syria.
to Europe and Arab neighbors due to Russian military presence to fight the hydra-headed Rebel groups (ISIS, ISIL and PKK); the humanitarian burden to the EU States and Syrian neighboring States; the UNSC and OPCW further investigation task required to identify the warring faction(s) that used the banned chemical weapons (which Russia argued that Syria was not part of the Treaty at the time the offence was committed; stoppage of the refugees desperate journeys and high death toll in the voyage across the Mediterranean Red sea.

Russian invasion of the Afghanistan States in 1979 led to the surge of Afghan refugees in Europe and today, Afghans are the largest refugees seeking sanctuary into the European Union of 27 States (expounds Aljazeera, September 16th, 2015). With Russian military presence in Syria 2005, the humanitarian disaster in that country could overwhelm the world with band wagon and backlash effect from other war torn States across the globe, if not controlled now.

The Proxy War Implications

The Syria war has become a ‘proxy war’ due to foreign involvement (including the USA, the EU States with the exodus of immigrant refugees and healthy opposition from the Russian Federation, Iran and North Korea) and the support drawn from Syria neighboring States and the world nuclear powers. The exodus of over 6m Syrians have become internally displaced persons seeking refuge as immigrants in neighboring States of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and to European Union (including Greece, Italy, Macedonia Hungary, Germany, et al).

Exodus of Immigrants and Humanitarian Burden

EU and Syrian Neighbors

The Exodus of Syrian immigrants to the European Union (EU) with IMF debt crises have created a severe humanitarian aid disaster series better imagined than watched as immigrants get drowned and killed on daily basis navigating the Red Sea to Italy (Reports the Al-Jazeera Television network at Doha, Qatar), in search for greener pasture, education, food security, safe water and shelter for safety from flying rockets in different directions within Syria, with the necessity for health service for the wounded by medical experts and doctors without borders.

Compounding the National Debt Crises: The exodus of Syiran immigrants to the European Union (EU) States with International Monetary Fund (IMF) National Debt Crises have created a severe humanitarian aid disaster series, better imagined than watched as immigrants embark on desperate journeys, get drowned and killed on daily basis navigating the Red Sea to Italy (reports the Al-Jazeera Television Network at Doha, Qatar September, 2015)

Quest for Greener-Pasture: Having a better human security provisioning was the motivating factor for the Asylum-seekers, moving away from war torn Syrian, education for their children, food security, safe water-supply and shelter for safety from flying rockets in different directions within Syrian; the necessity for health service for the wounded by medical experts and doctors without borders.

Failure in Cessation of Hostility Order: The asylum-seekers and refugees await registration upon arrival at the shores of any EU State while the countless number of unregistered death toll figures exists. The failure to reach a ceasefire and dialogue by the Alawite led Government of Basher al Assad with the three Rebel groups (ISIS, ISIL and PKK) has drawn regional military alliances and world powers influence in the Syrian proxy war and guerilla warfare.

The United Nations 2012 Geneva Communiqué on Syria called for an Interim National Government (ING) as a prelude to initiate and supervise the general elections. But, Moscow holds the world view that ‘Syria alone’ held the power to change the fate of its people without
foreign intervention or meddlesomeness (writes The Economist, On the Long Road to Damascus, 2012: 25)

The OPCW Intervention and Limited Terms of Reference: The United Nations ‘Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) established in 1961 was mandated with the’ terms of reference’ to verify, secure and transport the stockpiles of banned chemical weapons in Syria, which were variously identified by the weapon inspectors as mustard gas, a diverse mix of sarin gas, chlorine gas and precursor chemicals. The ‘sarín gas’ attack by the Syrian al Assad’s Army became a defining moment that pushed the entire international community and the United States President, Barrack Obama’s Administration to the brink of military intervention with no booths on ground by the foot-soldiers in the Syrian civil war. This unidentified perpetrators also drew international condemnation including the Russian Federation, Iran and China that were hitherto sympathetic to the Syrian Government, with mass exodus of Syrian immigrants as asylum-seekers first to Italy and Greece in the European Union and also the refugees spill-over to the neighboring Arab States of Turkey, Iraq and Lebanon.

Challenges of leadership instability in Libyan and Syrian Crises

The UNSC on Syrian Conflict: The UN Security Council had multiple challenges in resolving the Syrian conflict. Right from inception, the Syrian State had independence from France in 1946 and thereafter had a military coup d’etat, political instability and at some point merged with Egypt in 1958 as a United Arab Republic (UAR) and reverted as separate entities again in 1960. The UAR was described as the ‘most celebrated loss of sovereignty’ through voluntary merger scheme unlike Tanganyika and Zanzibar as Tanzania in 1961 (expounds Ojo and Sesay 2002:39).

In 1979, Syria got entangled in the Arab Palestine- Israeli war, over Israeli’s secession from the Arab Palestine in 1948 but got defeated by Israel. The Baathist Party with a socialist ideology of a centrally planned economy have ruled Syria for over sixty (60) years of its existence and currently ruled by the incumbent unstable Government led by President Bashir al Assad, who stepped into power with the demise of his father, Hafez al Assad in year 2000. It was leadership largely based on ascribed status than achieved status. The mass protests for democratic reforms as found elsewhere to impact on Syria met with reprisal by the Bashir al Assad’s Government troops, backed with emerging draconian law, kidnapping of vocal members of the civil society groups, torture of non-combatant civilian demonstrators, enforced disappearances and killing of protesters. On 28th January 2011, opposition by civil society groups to the al Assad’s ideological non secular regime grew in Syria, with protests in Aleppo and Damascus districts demanding for the release of political prisoners and end to corruption in Government public institutions.

Civil Wars in Syria: The intra-Syrian civil wars 1st broke out between Government forces and the Syrian Rebels which ultimately snowballed into the use of banned chemical weapons by the warring factions, with accusations and counter-accusation as between Bashir al Assad’s troops and the Rebels (now multiplied into the ISIS, ISIL and the PKK groups). Condemnation by the international Community, notably by the United States, France, Great Britain and Germany followed the killings of 1,429 Syrians in the civil war, including 426 children on 21st August 2013 with a nerve paralyzing agent (aka sarin gas) fired at several agricultural sites and districts around Damascus.

The Western powers, including the US, UK, France and Canada made consultations with regional blocs on possible remedies to the challenges faced by the international community, outraged by these chemical weapons attack which could only have been carried out by the Syrian
Government led by President Basher al Assad. But, the Russian Federation in Moscow blamed the Syrian Rebels and insisted that it would amount to an act of aggression if the United States under President Barrack Obama should attack the Syrian Government without a thorough investigation and recourse to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) fact-finding mission results and vetting also by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

The UNSC Mission and the OPCW Inspectors: The UNSC fact-finding mission and the OPCW weapons inspectors as professional experts were mandated by the UNGA member-States to investigate the sixteen (16) alleged chemical weapons attack in which seven (7) were to be verified and nine (9) dropped for lack of credible evidence and information. The United Nations Charter (Chapter VII, 1945) allows the use of military action, with a second UNGA Resolution authorizing it. The most deadly attacks were the 2013 Ghouta site attacks, which did not blame any party as between Syrian Government troops and the Syrian Rebel Groups, for the use of banned chemical weapons (Reports the Chemical Inspectors, vide al-bab.com retrieved 2014).

Moscow’s View on Reprisal: The Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin urged the United States Barrack Obama’s led Administration, eager to downgrade the Syrian Army and remove the Syrian President from office, to provide (sufficient) evidence to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), other than claims that the victims of the attack emanated from the rebel camp and not the Syrian Government. Putin cautioned President Obama about the consequences of getting involved: ‘I would like to address Obama as a noble peace prize laureate and before using force in Syria, it would be good to think about future casualties (writes the Guardian, dated 01-07-2015, www.theguardian.com).

The NATO Challenges in Libyan Crises: The major options to the settlement of global conflict includes international adjudication by judiciary settlement or by the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) intervention mechanisms as follows: international mediation, international conciliation, use of umpire or professional experts, international commercial arbitration, negotiations by parties with or without an intermediary, the use of the UNGA Resolutions and by multilateral coercive diplomacy. The NATO adopted the UNGA Resolutions and a few elements of coercive diplomacy, in Libya. These vital elements of coercive diplomacy include: blockade (or economic sanctions); use of incentives (rewards, rebates or carrot-stick diplomacy); Reprisal (retaliation or counter-offensive); Retorsion (challenge or confrontational policy); Limited Armed Intervention (by NATO peace-Enforcement mission in Libya 2011); Humanitarian Intervention (by the International Red Cross or the IRC Agency and Islamic Crescent Agency for the victims of the forty-two 42 years reign of terror by President Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya, 1969-2011); International Collective Security (to consolidate universal peace and national security in Libya) and any other Action in Self-defense by State (by patriotic volunteers in Libya themselves in the armed struggle).

From the out-listed elements of coercive diplomacy, the NATO only applied three as blockade, limited military action and humanitarian aid intervention, as the most effectively used measures, expanded further as follows: No fly zone and air travel ban to and fro Libya air space; freezing of all known Libyan foreign assets as Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) worth over $100bn Dollar invested in the EU (of 27 member-States), the USA and Canada; the NATO air strikes worth $1.0m Dollar per bomb warhead to dislodge Colonel Gaddafi and downgrade his troops; Arms trade embargo with Libya and the rest of the Western hemisphere; Medical supplies boycott; Trans – border closure with Libya’s neighboring States; the mass exodus of Libyan immigrants to the European Union States and comprehensive immigration restrictions by the NATO military.
alliance set up (since 1951); Use of the UNGA Resolutions (as the authority to take actions); Commitment and active participation by the regional blocs such as: the League of Arab States (LAS); the AU, the OIC, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) inputs to avert the amplification of the civil strife into a mega war, if Russia and the Republic of China had pitched their military Nest and tentacles in Libya to support Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

Moscow by Sept, 2015 demands personnel military presence and military aid to Syria to mount pressure on the Rebel groups as de facto authorities to come to the negotiating table the al Assad’s led Syrian Government (Reports Al-Jazeera Television network, Doha).

Lessons in the Use of Coercive Diplomacy
To Consolidate Universal Peace in Libya and Syria

The UNSC Retorsion in Libyan Conflict: The UNSC acted promptly, decisively and unanimously adopted a binding Resolution setting an Agenda in the Libyan conflict in a manner the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) mobilized its machinery to remove the Libyan ruthless dictatorship for forty-two years by President Colonel Muammar Gaddafi. But, the UNSC Agenda in Syrian Conflict was to ride the Syrian State of the UNGA banned chemical weapons. The OPCW (Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons) agreed as an international chemical watchdog on the UNSC plan to inspect and evacuate the banned toxic chemicals on humans, after the 21st August 2013 chemical attacks in the suburbs of Damascus (Reported by Al-Jazeera Television network worldwide in Doha, Qatar and the BBC Television network on World Affairs, 2013).

Use of Veto Powers at the UNSC: Members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) could not agree on a world press statement to condemn the killings of 1,429 persons including over 400 children in Syria on 21st August 2013. Nonetheless, there were Two Key Demands by the UNSC: That Syrian de jure authority led by President Basher al Assad should abandon its stockpiles of the United Nations (UN) banned chemical weapons. That the OPCW weapons inspectors as professional experts should be given unfettered access to visit the war zone sites and ensure the dismantling of such chemical toxic weapons on humans by July 2015.

Other conditions include: That no punitive measures by either military action or economic sanctions was authorized against the Syrian de Jure authority, if held in violation of the 1st Resolution, unless there was a second Resolution by the UNSC to authorize the automatic use of force as limited armed intervention, as canvassed by the Russian foreign Minister, Sergei Lavrov. That Moscow may wield its veto power vote if military action decision is contemplated by other veto power stake-holders and that the UN Resolution should not attribute guilt to any warring factions for the chemical weapons usage and the attack on 21st August 2013. To this direction, the UNSC only in August 2015 unanimously voted to investigate and identify the culprits, at a UNSC session chaired by a Nigerian Professor Joy Ogwu and televised worldwide by Al-Jazeera. The UNSC endorsed a roadmap for the political transition in Syria to a liberal democracy by mid-November 2015.

That the fighting ISIL group and the fighting PKK group shall be included in the Syrian peace talk, for power-sharing or Syrian partitioning with the moderate healthy opposition groups. The Kurdistan settlement in the Middle East zone covers the four States of Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria in the Middle East region of Europe (expounds Goldstein, 2010:164). The UN Team Report recorded seven (7) alleged visible incidents of chemical weapons attack in Syria. The OPCW Director-General (Ahmet Uzu-meu) agreed on accelerated program for achieving a
complete elimination of Syrian chemical weapon sites by mid-2014 with a commencement date from October 1st 2013. He observed that the OPCW had never before undertaken an international assignment of Syrian size, magnitude and complexity. The OPCW Syrian Fund was inaugurated and the UK’s Foreign Secretary, William Hague pledged to contribute the sum of $3m Dollar to the Fund in order to implement the UN Resolution and field operational cost processes. John Kerry, the US Secretary of State opines that the use of coercive diplomacy can be so powerful that it can peacefully defuse the worst weapons of war. The UN member-States urged the Syrian Government led by President Basher al – Assad to implement the UNGA Resolution ‘faithfully and without delay’. Sergei Lavrov, the Russian foreign affairs Minister hailed the UNGA Resolution (Res. No.2118 of 27th Sept 2013) and pointed out that Moscow was ready to take part in all operations (minus or plus war) in Syria with the envisaged new Peace Conference in Geneva by November 2015.

Conclusion

The hydra-headed crises in Syria required an undivided attention of the international community by partitioning of the major warring factions into internationally recognized mini-States. The exodus of immigrants, asylum-seekers and refugees into the European Union (EU) States have left severe humanitarian hiccups and ‘desperate journeys’ from Iraq, Libya and notably Syria to Greece, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon. Effective leadership vacuum in Libya and Syria had similarly led to sectarian violence between the Islamic Shias and Islamic Sunnis militias in the affected States. These leadership weaknesses in Libya and Syria had produced an ally in the creation of a Caliphate State known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and other Rebel groups (ISIL and PKK) in Syria. The United Nations symbolically as a World Government need to stop this escalation of hostility in the Middle East region. The necessity for the resuscitation and reconstitution of the United Nations moribund Trusteeship Council (UNTC) for the UNSC 15 member-States to jointly own and control these volatile territories in the North Africa and the Middle East war torn States was overdue in order to consolidate universal peace. Humanitarian disasters in Libya and Syria could overwhelm the world if not controlled now. This paper concluded that the efficacy to the use of coercive diplomacy as an ADR intervention mechanism in contemporary international political system have so far averted the threat to 3rd world war and also reduced the escalation of regional conflict, focusing on the complex crises in Syria and the Libyan unabated leadership vacuum with the exit of Muammar Gaddafi, the ideological war and the clash of civilization in the Arab world with Western modernization.

Recommendations

The international community should have a paradigm-shift from resolving international dispute or war through adjudication and unenforceable mediation method as between unwilling State actors and unready parties to a negotiating table in preference to the use of coercive diplomacy which principally involved economic blockade and incentives by the United Nations member-States to stop a belligerent group as a de facto authority from further invading the often beleaguered de jure authority within a nation-State in the international system. The recommendations here include the adoption of power-sharing arrangement with healthy moderate opposition to de jure authority, electoral support by the international community and the strengthening of the rule of law, cessation of hostility order as agreed by the warring parties as would be supervised by the United Nations Security Council peace enforcement keepers...
consisting of soldiers, policemen, medical and media personnel as UNGA volunteers with blue berets.

The Libyan leadership should embrace democratic ethos, evolve free and credible elections and shut the ascribed status syndrome in the Arab world. As confidence building measures to war torn areas in Libya and Syria, the international community should partition all the disagreeing factions into a confederation for peaceful coexistence, in the face of conflict of interest and diversity. The various ethnic minorities in the entire Middle East region of Europe should be identified, respected and recognized where hegemony subsisted (e.g. the Shia-Islam Alawites and Sunnis Islam in Syria). Also, limited armed intervention by peace enforcement missions was urgently required by the international community to fashion out power-sharing arrangements as between the squads of the ISIL fighters, the ISIS fighters, the PKK fighters and the al Assad fighters in Syria.

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