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Cultural Crossroads in the Middle East

The Historical, Cultural and Political Legacy of Intercultural Dialogue and Conflict from the Ancient Near East to the Present Day



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Introduction

Holger Mölder, Vladimir Sazonov

The region of the Middle East has been called the cradle of mankind where the first human civilizations were born (Ancient Mesopotamia, Anatolia, Egypt, the Levant). It became home to numerous cultures, religions and ethnicities with long experience of living together in a multicultural environment. At the same time, we are currently living in the midst of turmoil with crises full of enmity and rivalry the roots of which extend back to Ancient times. Historical, cultural, religious, social and political legacies often play a central role in obstructing intercultural dialogue in the Middle East. A comprehensive and multifaceted approach is therefore immediately required to solve the numerous problems in the region. The initial idea for the publication "Cultural Crossroads in the Middle East – The Historical, Cultural and Political Legacy of Intercultural Dialogue and Conflict from the Ancient Near East to the Present Day" came in April 2016 and some chapters are based on presentations given at the Baltic Alliance for Asian Studies (BAAS) conference in Tartu, with several scholars from various European and Middle Eastern countries also agreeing to contribute to this volume. This is an intermittent and interdisciplinary publication that focuses on multiple topics related to the Middle East and the areas of study included in this particular volume encompass ancient history, the religion and mythology of the Ancient Near Eastern regions (Sumer, Akkad, Iran, etc.), Arabic and Islamic studies, Persian, Turkish and Arab literature, among others, as well as modern Middle Eastern issues related to politics, security, society and the economy. Its authors hail from the Baltic Sea countries of Estonia, Latvia and Poland, and from the farther-flung lands of Israel and Azerbaijan.

This interdisciplinary volume begins with an introductory chapter by **Holger Mölder and Vladimir Sazonov** which analyzes the perspective of intercultural dialogue in the region throughout history. The Sumerian civilization has been widely accepted as the earliest in human history, dated between 4500/4000 and 2000/1900 B.C., and in his chapter

Peeter Espak examines the origins of the Sumerian myths, concluding that mythological motives, textual parallels and ideological aspects all indicate that the myths of Enki and the World Order, Enki's Journey to Nippur, and Enki and Inanna most probably belong to the period of the Isin Dynasty which reigned from 1953 B.C. **Krzyztof Ulanowski** focuses on the role of divination in the Mesopotamian civilization which was in many ways a natural and common phenomenon in the Ancient world. The mutual interreligious influence of the god Mithra in Zoroastrianism and of Mihryazd in the Manichaean religion is analyzed by **Jaan Lahe**, followed by his chapter in collaboration with **Vladimir Sazonov** (*this article is published in* German) in which they link the role of god (Mithra) with the important treaty *between the Hittite king Šuppiluliuma I (1380–1340 BC) and the Mitanni king Šatiwaza from 14th century B.C.* In the next chapter **Amar Annus** provides an overview of the academic heritage of well-known Estonian-American Orientalist and Syriologist Arthur Vööbus (1909–1988). **Lidia Leontjeva** introduces us to the early Persian manuscripts held in the University of Tartu Library, most of which were donated in the 19th century. **Aynura Mahmudova** studies the texts of Turkish-Azerbaijani poet and thinker Fuzuli (1483–1556) and his literary school. The Lebanese American (Maronite) writer Ameen Rihani (1876–1940) was also an early theorist of Arab nationalism and in the next chapter **Ingrida Kleinhofa** analyzes his literary heritage along with Western and Arab influences on his works.

There exist approximately three million Alawites in Syria and one million in Turkey. The Alawite identity has received a lot of attention in the recent Syrian civil war, which started in 2011, due to their support of President Assad against Sunni-led opposition. Alawites identify themselves as a separate ethnoreligious group which is distinctive from mainstream Islam while remaining related to its Shia branch. In his chapter **Üllar Peterson** focuses on Alawite positions on Islam. Next, **Tanja Dibou** examines how the Alawite youth in modern Syria distinguish themselves from other young Muslims during the ongoing civil war in Syria. **Kobi Michael** and **Yoel Guzansky** in their chapter examine the phenomenon of the failed state in the Middle East and its impact upon Arab statehood. Saudi Arabia is another regional power which characterizes emerging rivalry in the Middle East and its power relies on vast oil resources. **Yossi Mann** therefore focuses on Saudi Arabia's

fluctuating impact on the world oil market in his contribution. The appearance of the State of Israel on the Middle Eastern political landscape covers a significant part of the recent history of Middle Eastern conflicts. **Itamar Rickover** takes a look at Israeli strategic culture based on three indicators: symbols and images; militarism; and a system of norms, traditions and procedures that regulate the rules of conduct between the military and political echelons. **Limor Nobel-Konig** in her chapter analyzes the success and failure of terrorist organizations that recently became part of the Middle Eastern image by emphasizing five key strategic components: recruiting activists/supporters; creating provocation; eliminating opponents; instilling fear; and media activity. Finally, **Holger Mölder** ends by studying the influence of new types of actors such as the Islamic State on the contemporary security environment.

The Nation State VS. the Failed State and the Arab Upheaval in the Middle East

Kobi Michael, Yoel Guzansky[1]

Abstract The regional upheaval, which began eight years ago, has left its mark on the Middle East and has entirely changed the logic underlying its structure. Alongside the spillover of intrastate conflicts from failed states, we are witnessing the growing phenomenon of non-state actors, mostly Jihadi terror organizations, alongside intervention of external entities that escalates the intrastate confrontation and, as a result, the failed state becomes even weaker. These two interwoven processes eventually lead to the rapid undermining of regional stability and international order and has the potential to drag the entire system into a chaotic and bloody future. On the other hand, it might also be an opportunity to change the political order and system in such a way as to facilitate more stabilization of the region based on an alternative political model, one more suitable to the local political culture.

Keywords failed states, Middle East, state-building, non-state actors, Arab-Upheaval, Jihad, Islam

Introduction

The tensions and rifts in each state fed into feelings of frustration and provided fertile ground for social protest which, in 2011, became a regional phenomenon. This upheaval reinforced existing tensions and, in some cases, led to the toppling of a regime or undermined its legitimacy. Under these conditions, several of the states in the Arab world became caught up in bloody civil wars that in some cases led to the total disintegration of the state structures. In contrast to the Arab republics, the eight

[1] This article is based on the book co-authored by the authors of this article, *The Arab World on the Road to State Failure*, Institute for National Security Studies, Tel-Aviv University, 2017.

monarchies in the region – Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states – managed to maintain their stability, although most of them are also artificial creations that suffer from structural deficiencies and are in danger of collapse.

In order to understand how this Arab upheaval has accelerated the deterioration of functioning, although not efficiently, Arab states into failed states and the impact of these processes on the regional and international systems we will begin with a general presentation of the failed state phenomenon. We will then examine the general failure of the international community's efforts and strategies in addressing this phenomenon along with the nature of the failed state, the rise of non-state entities, and the interconnections between them. We will describe the impact of failed states on international order and security and how failed states endanger both distant and neighboring states. We will conclude with an assessment of the future of the Arab World and discuss some options for tackling the huge challenges it faces.

The failed state phenomenon

The phenomenon of the failed state has received increasing attention in professional literature in recent decades. Alongside specialized journals that focus on issues related to the failed state, numerous books and research studies have been published on the subject and designated research units have been created within intelligence organizations, such as the CIA, and within leading international organizations, such as the World Bank.

What is a Failed State anyway? A state is defined as "failed" when it demonstrates little to no ability to provide its citizens with human security (UN definition).[2] A failed state is characterized by a weak central government that is unable to govern. William Zartman views it as a risk and a challenge to the international community. He states that the phenomenon has two dimensions, an institutional-governmental dimension and a social dimension[3], and these two dimensions are intertwined. In the social dimension the regime loses its legitimacy, while in the

[2] "Resolution 60/1 adopted by the General Assembly: 2005 World Summit Outcome", UN General Assembly, 24 October, 2005. http://www.ifrc.org/docs/idrl/I520EN.pdf

[3] Zartman 1995: 1–11.

institutional-governmental dimension it loses its ability to function and govern. Law and order consequently collapse, resulting in other entities (usually competitors and rivals) attempting to take over the regime or parts of it.

A weak government is one whose legitimacy is limited or non-existent and which does not enjoy a monopoly on the means of violence. A state in the process of collapse is characterized by a paralysis of decision-making and the disintegration of social cohesion; the state is not able to maintain sovereignty or security within its territory. Under these conditions, the state ceases to be socio-economically relevant in the eyes of the population. Thus, residents no longer expect to receive basic services from the state which has lost the ability to provide them. Every failed state has three prominent characteristics: weak governance and a lack of legitimacy, extreme political and societal fragmentation, and severe economic weakness.

One of the important distinctions made by Zartman relates to the state failure process. He claims that in most cases the process is a gradual and prolonged one, rather than a sudden event such as a *coup d'état* or revolt. He also writes that states which suffer from internal disintegration (primarily because of identity politics – religious, ethnic, etc.), and are characterized at the same time by weak and sometimes non-functioning institutions, are liable to become failed states. In such states this failure intensifies in a kind of vicious cycle. Thus, the weakness of the state's institutions reinforces the fragmentation, which in turn further weakens the institutions and their legitimacy.

Michael Hudson has examined the stability and strength of states on a spectrum from fragile states to stable and dynamic ones on the basis of two variables: the degree of political fragmentation (which is reflected in identity politics) and the degree of governmental effectiveness. Like Zartman, he also comes to the conclusion that when there is a low level of effectiveness and a high level of fragmentation there is a substantial danger to the stability of the state.[4]

The lack of correlation between nation and state is a major cause of regional instability and domestic and regional conflict.[5] This is

[4] Hudson 1977: 391.

[5] Miller 2014.

particularly true if the various national or ethnic groups aspire to independence or view themselves as belonging to a neighboring state. In contrast, a country characterized by the existence of a correlation between nation and territory is immediately more stable. The reality of the last two decades shows that most of the active conflicts going on today, including international terror, are the result of intrastate conflict.[6] These typically develop in failed states and typically lead to a deterioration in their situation, undermining regional stability and security. In many cases failed states "export" their internal crises by directing violence at their neighbors, aiming to reduce the threat at home (theory of diversion), and react aggressively to international pressure put on them because of this pattern of behavior.[7] In other words, the crises that develop in failed states have a kind of viral effect on their surroundings. The Arab upheaval is a clear example of this; it spread from country to country and from West to East until it encompassed large parts of the Arab world.

The escalation of intrastate conflict into regional confrontation exposes the neighbors of weak and failed states to numerous dangers that can undermine their stability and security. Thus, for example, we have seen how Saudi Arabia has been affected by the spread of internal conflict from Yemen; how Mali suffered from the spillover of the civil war in Libya onto its territory; how Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon have had to absorb millions of refugees from Syria; and how Israel is having to deal with terror based in the Sinai Peninsula because of Egypt's severe difficulties in controlling most of that territory.

Alongside the spillover of intrastate conflict from failed states, we witness the intervention of external players within the failed states to protect their interests. This includes, for example, Saudi Arabia's war in Yemen against the Houthis-Shiites who are supported by Iran, and the dispatch of Iranian forces to Syria to assist Assad. This external intervention creates a vicious circle: the intervention escalates intrastate confrontation and the failed state becomes even weaker, thus "inviting" additional foreign intervention, and so on. Expansion in the activity of external entities is made possible by the weakness of the central government and the rapid expansion of the ungoverned periphery in those

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6 Coggins 2014.

7 Groff *et al.* 1983: 359–380.

countries. At the same time, expansion in the activity of external entities accelerates the processes of state failure. These two interwoven processes eventually lead to a rapid undermining of regional stability, a growing number of refugees, the collapse of the economic system, and stronger ties between terror and crime.

According to The Fund for Peace Fragile States Index, 33 states are defined as "fragile" or "in an advanced process of collapse". Most the states in the most advanced stage of failure are those with a Muslim majority and those located in sub-Saharan Africa. The same index for 2015 includes even more Arab states at higher levels of state failure, and in the index for 2016 Syria, Yemen and Iraq are at their higher levels ever where Yemen is ranked at the 4th place of the entire index and Syria at the 6th. The situation gets worst in the index for 2017 where Yemen remains at the 4th place but Syria deteriorates to the 5th and in the index for 2018, Yemen is at the 3rd place and Syria at the 4th.[8]

The weakness of the international community's response – irrelevant paradigm

Since failed states endanger stability and security well beyond their borders and since almost all past efforts to rehabilitate failed states have failed (the relative success in the Balkans is an exception), the time has come to develop new and efficient strategies through the adoption of more relevant solutions. Thus, for example, instead of clinging to the paradigm of united nation-states a new paradigm of federated states should perhaps be adopted that would facilitate the expression of religious, tribal, and ethnic identities. In Bosnia this strategy has been implemented relatively successfully through the creation of a federation of two autonomous regions.

The international community only has limited ability to intervene in failed states, to suppress the violent rebel forces that operate in them, and to support the stabilization of the nation-states and the regional system. These limits are the result of a lack of the political will needed to intervene in areas of conflict, the conceptual and operational weakness of peacekeeping and state-building missions, and the understanding that there is a limited lifespan for intervention in these areas. To these should

[8] *Fragile States Index*, The Fund for Peace http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/

be added problems resulting from competition between aid organizations and the difficulties in coordinating between the various missions operating in regions of conflict, which reduce the chances of success even further and in many cases may even exacerbate or escalate the situation.[9]

The international community's lack of interest in rehabilitating failed countries is also the result of experience – most of it negative – that has accumulated over the years from such rehabilitation missions. These missions are always very expensive and usually also involve combat and causalities that are not acceptable to public opinion in the West. Thus, public opinion in the West will not tolerate terrorist acts against military forces that have been sent to save lives and provide aid, as was the case in Somalia in 1993. Thus, the chaos in the Middle East is expected to continue for many years to come and the stable countries in the region, such as Israel, can expect to face additional tests in the future.

Early warning signals that were not received

The latest UN Arab Human Development Report (AHDR) published on November 29, 2016 is the latest in a series of independent reports written by leading scholars, most of whom hail from the Arab world. The report, like its predecessors, is highly critical of the Arab regimes and emphasized the fundamental problems of the Arab world. Lessons from the past 8 years of regional turmoil have not been learned as the Arab regimes are ruthlessly tough on dissent, and much less on its causes. Previous AHDR reports (2002–2009) raised alarm bells but no-one listened.[10]

The Arab region has experienced the most rapid increase in war and violent conflict among all global regions over the past decade. The report continues and determines that the Middle East now encompasses "the largest number of countries that have become failed states and is home to the largest refugee and internally displaced population worldwide."

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[9] Cooke & Downie 2015.

[10] *Arab Human Development Report 2016: Youth and the Prospects for Human Development in a Changing Reality.* United Nations Development Programme, 2016. http://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/dam/rbas/report/AHDR%20Reports/AHDR%202016/AHDR%20Final%202016/AHDR2016En.pdf

Despite this important message and the plethora of information included in the reports, they received little attention in the West or in the Arab world. They did not induce any action or discussion at the state level to solve these problems either. The Arab media provided some exposure but focused mainly on the criticism of the reports, while researchers did not expend any significant intellectual, organizational or operational effort to study the reports or monitor the trends and phenomena presented and analyzed in them.[11]

The global implications of failed states

Previous U.S. administrations have identified the threat to America's national security in failed states,[12] recognizing that the U.S. is increasingly threatened by fragile and failed states.[13] Failed states export security threats and instability to their close and distant vicinities. In the Middle East context, they become greenhouses for extremist Jihadi terrorism. In 2014 alone the region, home to only 5% of the world's population, accounted for almost half of all terrorist attacks worldwide.[14] They are the biggest generator of humanitarian crises, displaced people and refugees; they endanger regime stability in their neighboring countries; they enable access to sophisticated weapons stolen from the collapsing state militaries' facilities; and they encourage subversive activities among Muslim communities in some Western countries in a way that may destabilize their internal social order.

These changes are having a global impact, undermining global security and deepening the rifts between the superpowers (such as between the US and Russia) and between the superpowers and their allies in the region (the crises in US-Egyptian and US-Saudi Arabian relations during the Obama administration). Failed states therefore become an international challenge to be tackled and the response to them cannot

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11 Fattah 2009.

12 "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America", Washington, DC: The White House, September 2002. https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/63562.pdf

13 "Remarks of President Barack Obama – State of the Union Address As Delivered", The White House: Office of the Press Secretary, January 13, 2016. https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/01/12/remarks-president-barack-obama-–-prepared-delivery-state-union-address

14 *Arab Human Development Report 2016*.

remain limited to a military one. To tackle such a complex political, societal, economic and security challenge the international community should formulate a comprehensive approach based on broad and deep cooperation between international actors as well as with local actors, integrating between political Top-Down and socio-economic Bottom-Up processes. Intellectual, operational, and economic efforts and resources should be devoted to this effort over a long period, with the understanding that it is going to be a continuing process; there are no magic wands or quick fixes.

The failed state phenomenon and the Arab world

The organization of the region into states at the beginning of the previous century was a new experience for the Arab world which until then had been organized along the lines of clans, tribes and ethnic and religious groups (Egypt being an exception). Each of these groups generally sought to live within its own defined territory, particularly in the case of minority groups (such as the Druze in the Druze mountains, the Christians in the mountains of Lebanon, and the Yazidis in the Sinjar Mountains).

The nation-states, and particularly the Arab republics, remained relatively stable because their dictators ruled them with an iron fist. In addition, they tried to achieve legitimacy by establishing social ideologies (such as Nasserite socialism whose central component was the redistribution of wealth in Egypt) and national ideologies (such as pan-Arabism) alongside the reinforcement of national sentiment. One of the methods used to strengthen national sentiment was the attempt to give it historical roots. Thus, for example, Saddam Hussein, ruler of Iraq, tried to create a myth according to which the Iraqi people were the descendants of the Babylonians. However, the sources of legitimacy and mechanisms of control that developed over the years were not able to withstand the mass protests and regional upheaval, and many "national creations" have now fragmented into their constituent parts.

The trends of rapid globalization, the collapse of the USSR (which had been a stabilizing global force), the widening of the Sunni-Shiite rift in the Arab world, and the rise of Salafi-Jihadi organizations, including

Al Qaeda and ISIS, have all accelerated the disintegration of the Arab nation-state.

The phenomenon of the failed state in the Arab world is not a new one; it existed even before the current upheaval in the region. However, because of the upheaval, the situation of states that were already in various stages of failure has deteriorated. The Arab upheaval has undermined the geopolitical logic that structures the Arab world. This logic rests on the organization of states based on the territorial nation-state model, which includes an authoritative central government and clear borders. Several of these states, such as Yemen, Libya, and Syria, no longer exist in the form of a coherent state with a central government capable of imposing its authority in most parts of its territory (Syria has improved its ruling capacity with the help of Russia and Iran that still present on the Syrian soil and support the Syrian regime and without their support the Syrian reime is nat capable to control the entire country). These states have become arenas of violent and bloody conflicts. The weakness of their central governments and their loss of control over organized violence have led to the expansion of ungoverned peripheries, enabling Jihadi organizations and foreign elements to penetrate into these states' territories and to challenge central governments, systematically undermining state structures.

Non-state actors are undermining the logic of the Arab territorial nation-state and are seeking to reshape the Arab world. They are erasing existing borders and establishing new entities, such as the Sunni Islamic Caliphate (the Islamic State) and the independent Shiite enclaves (Hizbollah in Syria and Lebanon and the Houthis in Yemen) which are loyal to Iran, operating as its proxies and benefiting from Iranian support. The expected improvement in Iran's economy as a result of the nuclear agreement signed in July 2015 exploited by Iran in order to undermine the stability of Sunni regimes in the region, particularly in Saudi Arabia; this is in turn expected to undermine the stability of the region even further and facilitate its hegemonic aspirations.

As the nation-states in the Middle East continue to disintegrate, the power of non-state actors, e.g., Hezbollah, Hamas, ISIS and other radical Sunni movements has increased. These non-state actors are exploiting the vacuum created by the weakness of the central governments in many countries to establish their influence. Some of them like ISIS, Hamas

and Hezbollah have even become semi-states that rule territory and provide inhabitants with at least some of the services that a state provides. Although ISIS lost almost its entire territories, it continues fighting and challenging the Iraqi and Syrian regimes and inspiring other organizations affiliated with and many individuals committing terror in the Middle East and beyond.

The deterioration of many Arab states towards the status of a failed state due to regional upheaval proves that the most serious threats were never external but rather internal. It was mainly domestic opponents which opposed the regimes trying to establish their legitimacy, as was the case in Syria, Libya, Iraq, Yemen, the Palestinian Authority and, to some extent, Egypt.

The chances of the new regimes (including the existing regime in Syria) establishing themselves despite their many opponents were and still are influenced by several factors including national unity (lower level of fragmentation and a sense of a shared ethos), political and functional stability, the efficiency of the state's institutions, the state's economic resources, and its military power. A combination of all these factors determines how the new regimes respond to consolidate their rule. In all the cases we are familiar with in the Middle East this combination of factors has led to greater violence and the intensification of intrastate conflict. These have become an even greater threat to the stability of the new regimes and have served as catalysts for regional instability.

It is reasonable to assume that there will not be any major or rapid improvement in the situation of the weak and failed states in the Middle East and North Africa. Furthermore, one can predict that in the short and medium terms instability will spread to additional states and will deepen in states that are already unstable today.[15] This trend does not bode well for security in the region and could negatively influence international order.

The Arab world after almost nine years of upheaval is not in any way like how it was previously. Many Arab republican nation-states, which survived and functioned for years only because they were ruled by autocratic regimes that relied on a brutal security apparatus, oppression and intimidation, are now in an accelerated process of state failure. Several

[15] Guzansky & Berti 2013.

of them are in the process of disintegration and it is reasonable to assume that this trend will lead in the end to their disappearance as the territorial nation states we used to know. They will be replaced by states or other entities functioning at various levels of stability and responsibility, which will necessarily influence the stability of the region.

Despite the geostrategic changes due to this regional upheaval, it would be premature to write off the nation-state. Nation-states which today are relatively stable, such as Egypt, will probably continue to exist in some familiar form and perhaps new and stable nation-states will arise, such as a Kurdish state. In contrast, the chances are slim that Syria, Libya, Yemen and possibly even Iraq will manage to return to their former situations primarily because neither the Iraqi, Syrian, Yemeni, nor Libyan people ever existed; all of them suffer from deep political and societal fragmentation. Their only chance of survival is most likely in the form of a loose federation in which ethnic and religious minorities and tribes enjoy broad autonomy. To impose such a model on the Middle East two conditions need to be fulfilled which now seem unlikely: massive intervention and the destruction of the Islamic State.

There is one additional option which is to build many states upon the ruins of today's failed states along ethnic and religious lines. These would be relatively small states but more coherent and stable. Thus, for example, Iraq could be split into three states – Shiite, Sunni and Kurdish – and similarly Syria could be split into Alawite, Sunni and Kurdish states.

The rise of non-state actors and their destabilizing impact

The process of state failure in the region and the total collapse of some countries into chaos have led to an expansion of ungoverned peripheries. These regions have become incubators for terrorist organizations and non-state actors of various types, serving as their "launch sites" to the rest of the region. This expansion is accomplished by establishing a territorial continuum or by creating a network structure without any geographic continuum. ISIS, for example, has created for itself a combination of a territorial continuum (such as in Syria and Iraq) and a network expansion without territorial continuum in Sinai, Libya, Yemen, the Gaza Strip and even Nigeria (by means of organizations such as

Ansar Bait el Maqdis in Sinai, a.k.a. Willayat Sina, which has sworn allegiance to the Islamic State and its leader).

New semi-state entities have arisen, built on the ruins of failed states in the Middle East. On the one hand they are no longer simply organizations but on the other hand they are not states either and can be referred to as hybrid non-state actors.[16] These hybrid actors develop supranational identity characteristics and operate in the name of a universal ideology. All of these organizations reject the Arab nation-state model and do not recognize borders. They undermine regional and global stability and their political goal is to fundamentally change the existing situation, creating an Islamic caliphate in the entire region and, at a later stage, even beyond it. They use violence extensively in order to intimidate their opponents and make efficient use of social networks.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that, despite their universal ideology, these are organizations that are territorially based, at least at this stage. ISIS in Syria and Iraq, Hamas in the Gaza Strip, and Hizbollah in South Lebanon and the Beqa Valley control extensive territories and large populations whose day-to-day needs must be provided for.

Summary and conclusions

The regional upheaval, which began eight years ago, has left its mark on the Middle East and has entirely changed the logic underlying its structure. The escalation of intrastate conflict into regional confrontation exposes neighbors of weak and failed states to numerous dangers that can undermine their stability and security. Thus, for example, we have seen how Saudi Arabia has been affected by the spread of internal conflict from Yemen; how Mali suffered from the spillover of the civil war in Libya onto its territory; how Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon have had to absorb millions of refugees from Syria; and how Israel is having to deal with terror based in the Sinai Peninsula because Egypt no longer controls most of that territory.

Alongside the spillover of intrastate conflicts from failed states, we are witnessing the intervention of external entities within the failed states in order to protect their interests. This includes, for example, Saudi Arabia's war in Yemen against the Houthis-Shiites supported by Iran,

[16] Valensi 2015.

and the dispatch of Russian and Iranian forces to Syria in addition to Hezbollah and other Shiite militias in order to assist Assad. This external intervention creates a vicious circle: the intervention escalates the intrastate confrontation and, as a result, the failed state becomes even weaker, thus "inviting" additional foreign intervention, and so on. As a result of this process, the intrastate conflict becomes a regional one, perhaps even an international one, and should therefore be defined as an "interlocked conflict".[17]

These two interwoven processes eventually lead to the rapid undermining of regional stability, a growing number refugees, the collapse of the economic system, and stronger ties between terror and crime. The reconstruction missions usually ignore the link between terror and crime and, as a result, reduce the chances of their own success.[18] The tragic outcome of this reality is reduced security for millions of people in the region.

The international community only has limited ability to intervene in failed states, to suppress the violent rebel forces that operate in them, and to support the stabilization of the nation-states and the regional system. These limits are the result of a lack of the political will needed to intervene in areas of conflict, the conceptual and operational weakness of peacekeeping and state-building missions, and the understanding that there is a limited lifespan for intervention in these areas. To these should be added the problems resulting from competition between aid organizations and the difficulties in coordinating between the various missions operating in regions of conflict, reducing the chances of success even further and in many cases perhaps even exacerbating or escalating the situation.[19]

The international community's lack of interest in reconstructing failed states is also the result of experience – most of it negative – that has accumulated over the years from such reconstruction missions. These missions are always very expensive and usually also involve combat and causalities that are not acceptable to public opinion in the West. Thus, public opinion in the West will not tolerate terrorist acts against military forces that have been sent to save lives and provide assistance,

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17 Kriesberg 1980: 99–119.
18 Kemp 2015.
19 Pullman 2010; see also Cooke & Downie 2015.

as was the case in Somalia in 1993. As a result, chaos in the Middle East is expected to continue for many years to come and the stable countries in the region, such as Israel, can expect to face additional tests in the future.

By 2020 almost three out of four Arabs, predicts the 2016 AHDR, will live in a failed state. The findings of the report led researchers to the conclusion that wide-ranging reforms are needed in the Arab world – reforms whose main purpose is to realize the regime's responsibility to its citizens and strengthen the rule of law. These reforms therefore need to include, among others, a formal separation of powers; lessened use of emergency decrees that provide the regime with almost unlimited power to prevent opposition activity; and judicial oversight of security mechanisms. In addition, 2016 AHDR researchers recommended reforms that would strengthen civil society and provide equal rights to all citizens, women and various minority groups that are generally discriminated against and excluded from the political process. According to the researchers, these reforms – alongside essential economic reforms – would help stabilize the Arab countries' economies and would also improve pan-Arabic cooperation, something which is needed to improve the functioning of regional organizations. The researchers viewed these outcomes as essential to achieving regional development.

At the end of the day and after eight turbulent years the Arab world is facing, almost on its own, one of its most difficult periods. Up until this point almost all the countries that have experienced regime change have been suffering from one level or other of instability. It is a danger and a challenge to regional and international order and has the potential to drag the entire system into a chaotic and bloody future. On the other hand, it might also be an opportunity to change the political order and system in such a way as to facilitate more stabilization of the region based on an alternative political model, one more suitable to the local political culture. Only courageous, determined domestic and international leadership will stand a chance of converting this threat into an opportunity. Unfortunately, we are left to wonder whether such a thing exists.

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