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## PEACEKEEPING IN INTELLIGENCE

Student's Profile

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## General Structure of a Paper

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

the peacekeeping structure and studies the most important items of operation and missions involved in military contingents.

And how the UN authorized and conduct peace operations.

It will show aspects of UN operation in the middle east which is my own concern as a subject of study and also Europe.

It will show how the best to go about it and improve the accountability and performance and tools for maintaining international peace and security

## **PURPOSE OF THE TOPIC:**

**. As a social practice that has been invented and periodically reinvented since the late 1940s, UN peacekeeping has developed guidelines, principles, best practices, and doctrines. By the twenty-first century, the basic principles had cohered around the three set out in the 2008 Capstone Doctrine.<sup>21</sup> The first was the consent of the main parties to the conflict, including the host country's government. Despite not assuming the universality of consent by all armed groups, this provided the freedom of action. Impartiality was considered crucial to retain the consent and cooperation of the main conflict parties. Impartial UN peacekeepers should**

**not condone actions by parties that violate the mandate, but they should ensure that countering breaches should be done transparently and the rationale for such action explained through transparent and effective communication.**

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## **JUSTIFICATION**

peacekeeping is that the UN has helped to end conflict and foster reconciliation by conducting successful peacekeeping in dozens of countries.

And the aim of peacekeeping is to preserve peace normally after peace agreements have been achieved.

**But I will give examples where peacekeeping succeed and failed in reality in the next chapters**

Since the UN has never had a monopoly on authorizing or conducting peace operations, it has often worked alongside and with a variety of other actors engaged in peacekeeping. In the twenty-first century, many of those other actors came from Africa and Europe. As a result, any comprehensive history of UN peacekeeping must take account of these other types of peace operations.

## **ANALYSIS OF THE TOPIC**

**I focused on the analysis of the topic to conclude all the aspects needed for the subject concerning on local, national and international comparative of each table.**

**The most important issues for the analysis of the topic are the following**

The gathering of information can be complex. Focus on the next detail.

- Focus on Individuals
- Focus on Associates
- Focus on Relatives
- Focus on Employers
- Focus on Telephone subscribers
- Focus o Organizations, groups, or gangs
- Focus on Educational records/background

Because of the mega changes happening every day and the relationship between the countries change also change according to mutual advantages and to make more improvement in the economy, culture, and exchange of intelligence database and information to secure the international and national security in all fields of life like securing the citizen's life and sources of money which feed terrorism group around the word.

You have to use the following for analyzing:

The outcome of my conclusion for peacekeeping is that the UN has helped to end conflict and foster reconciliation by conducting successful peacekeeping in dozens of countries.

And the aim of peacekeeping is to preserve peace normally after peace agreements have been achieved.

**In my opinion peacekeeping group still do not use the right power tools to improve their performance of obligations and duties and we should analyze in-depth how to solve this because it will reflect on the world peace.**

### **ACTUALIZATION**

The peacekeeping groups should be effective according to each country's needs. this will need to understand what commitments were adopted in the countries they are working in.

They have also to get more authority from the UN and the security council to be able to execute their duties in a good way.

The groups of peacekeeping should be academic and professional with international law and intelligence skills besides good use of machines and weapons.

The United Nations said at the end of 2021 that a gradual return peacekeeping force has to be executed to the border between Syria and the Israeli Golan Heights.

Because of the Russian interference in the Syrian conflict, the UNDOF peacekeeping groups returned to the Syrian-Israeli forties.

Russian military groups have been deploying in all areas recuperated by the revolution military troops which are working against the Syrian government.



The troops reduced the edge of Israeli-occupied Golan heights for a while. this of course will consider Israel as a threat to its national security.

Also because of Iran's growing influence in Syria, Israel considered this an external threat, and Israel was forced to get a guarantee from Russia to push Iran troops away from Israel's borders.

UNDOF did not allow Russia to be a part of it because UNDOF decided that a member of five permanent members of the security council cant be a part of UNDOF.

UNDOF helped too much to stable the truce between Syria and Israel but the war in Syria caused intense fighting of peacekeeping by Al-Qaida which also fought against the Syrian government military groups and al-Qaida spread faster through many zones in Syria including the border between Syria and Israel.

## **CONCLUSION:**

- DISCUSSION OF THE GOAL OF THE COURSE

- ANALYSIS OF RESULT

- RECOMMENDATIONS

- STRATEGY AND TECHNIQUES

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- **DISCUSSION OF THE GOAL OF THE COURSE**

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- The peacekeeping groups should be effective according to each country's needs. this will need to understand what commitments were adopted in the countries they are working in.

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- The groups of peacekeeping should be academic and professional with international law and intelligence skills besides good use of machines and weapons.
- The United Nations said at the end of 2021 that a gradual return peacekeeping force has to be executed to the border between Syria and the Israeli Golan Heights.
- Because of the Russian interference in the Syrian conflict, the UNDOF peacekeeping groups returned to the Syrian-Israeli forties.
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- Russian military groups have been deploying in all areas recuperated by the revolution military troops which are working against the Syrian government.
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- UNDOF did not allow Russia to be a part of it because UNDOF decided that a member of five permanent members of the security council can't be a part of UNDOF.
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- UNDOF helped too much to stable the truce between Syria and Israel but the war in Syria caused intense fighting of peacekeeping by Al-Qaida which also fought against the Syrian government military groups and al-Qaida spread faster through many zones in Syria including the border between Syria and Israel.

## **General Recommendations**

I recommend reforming areas for effective peacekeeping performance as follows:

- Matching mandates with uniformed capabilities.
- Mission effectiveness.
- Concern about infrastructure.
- Transparency and accountability.

I see also peacekeeping should have more powerful tools to strengthen its activities. These tools should come from the UN and security council

Peacekeeping groups should have a good academic background in international humanitarian law and good experience in using weapons in case a conflict happens.

Peacekeeping groups should cooperate with intelligence to get databases so they can interfere even before the conflict may happen.

## **ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT**

The Analysts must have a hypothesis in the analysis structure, and then they can start analyzing the information.

After I made many the types of research, I will scope some results of analysis from real past activities for peacekeeping:

### **Peacekeeping between Syria and Israel**

Since March 1974, Israel -Syria peacekeeping started to be more and more unstable and the UNDOF was established in March 1974 by the security council after signing the disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel for the Golan area which is the basic conflict reason between Syria and Israel.

The UNDOF stayed at the border between Syria and Israel to keep the ceasefire stable and to monitor the execution of the agreement of disengagement.

But while the Syrian war started we can see that the violation of the ceasefire has been raised as military activity in the area of separation decided by the disengagement agreed between the two countries.

In December 2020 the security council extended the UNDOF duties and obligations until June 2021 to make the ceasefire more stable between Israeli and Syrian troops and monitor the area of separation to

keep conflict again more efficient at Golan, especially which is this area considered the main conflict reason between Israel and Syria.

discusses the six distinct UN peacekeeping operations in this region. Specifically, it provides an overview of the longest-running UN peacekeeping mission, the Truce Supervision Operation (UNTSO); the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), established in 1974 following the Yom Kippur War; the UN observer mission along the Iraq-Kuwait border.

## **Peacekeeping between Israel and Lebanon**

Southern Lebanese are and UNIFIL

Because Hezbollah is considered a terrorist organization so the peacekeeping forces lasted to force this problem between Israel and Lebanon.

All the time Hezbollah makes some violations actions like crossing the blue line and launch missiles against Israel, So Israel declared that all armed Hezbollah actions are considered to be terroristic.

UNIFIL is almost in a failed position to prevent these actions from Hezbollah and could not do its duties as a peacekeeping authority.

**Israel has been lobbying for UNIFIL to make them work more actively against Hezbollah attacks and terrorist behavior.**

**Israel tried to prevent Hezbollah from stationing near UNIFIL to protect the north of Israel.**

**UNIFIL action exposed Israeli soldiers to be in more dangerous situations and more kidnappings of Israeli soldiers were occurred by Hezbollah even the peacekeeping groups are still trying to do their duties at the border between Israel and Lebanon.**

**The southern region of Lebanon**

**When Hezbollah soldiers and their families members started to search for settling in homes near the border of Israel and after the discussion between the countries with soldiers in UNIFIL, and the commander of the Lebanese army, an agreement happened that UNIFIL soldiers would retain from entering Lebanese homes at the area of the south of Lebanon.**

**The relationship between the UNIFIL and the local residents in the south of Lebanon started to be better.**

**Of course, after this agreement, Iran found it a big chance to strengthen her influence in Lebanon, especially in the south of Lebanon which means the border area between Israel and Lebanon to use this element as a card in Iran's hand for political issues as we see these days.**

- **STRATEGY AND TECHNIQUES**

**I focused on a strategy to conclude all the aspects needed for the thesis subject concerning on definition, types, international analysis, and techniques.**

The gathering of information can be complex. Focus on the next detail.

The peacekeeping groups should be effective according to each country's needs. this will need to understand what commitments were adopted in the countries they are working in.



They have also to get more authority from the UN and the security council to be able to execute their duties in a good way.

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**summary**

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**I would scope after my research and study for this subject on the following:**

- the expansion that international law will reflect their self-interest, they will comply.
- The fact that people view the law as social practice means that law is part of a whole bunch of practices that develop outside of the law- especially true in international law.

- Wars sometimes demand some methods, even if the wars weren't caused by violations of international law.

Peacekeeping study and intelligence study will let us deal seriously with the reflection of political actions around us. And understand more about authority democracy, freedom, and further concepts that represent the fundamental political values and the essential well-educated in intelligence to protect our countries and respect the principle of humankind.

- That is why I want to learn how to get professional academic information and basic about the peacekeeping process and how to structure a new intelligence organization of chart correctly to secure the people and national security and how to cooperate with other intelligence departments around Syria and the international community to achieve mutual benefits for all the parties by improving the diplomatic relationship in way of exchange information, points of view and above all of this to build good neighborhood relationship for mutual advantage

- **Israel and Palestine issue in peacekeeping:**

- I believe that the people of Israel and Palestine should create a new mutual way of living together to make peace in a democratic way and create open mutual respect of freedom and expression of each religion.

- I believe if we look at the history of the Palestinian and Israeli communities we can find that the two people were sharing the life on the same land before 1948, so they have to respect this history of the mutual way of living on the same land and they must respect each other identity.

### the Two States Solution

I can see that the two states' solution will result in stabilizing the violence and make the security situations to be less and more, while at the same time failing to reach their intended goal.

### the One-State Solution

The One-State Solution is viable by strong understanding by both people of Palestine and Israel to make strong relationship and deal like one government which will ensure no more violence will happen and to combine the experts of the two people to make more advantage for both of them.

In this case, the peacekeeping groups will at least minimize their duties and the cost of keeping the peace between the two people.

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- **SYRIAN REVOLUTION COMMITTEE**
- **DR.JAMAL ABOLVERD-ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY**

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