

The Syrian Civil War And Its Strategic Implications For Global Peace And Security

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Abstract: This paper examines the current Syrian question, which began as a result of the Arab Spring revolt both in the Middle East and in Arab North Africa. The research seeks to tease-out the political underpinnings behind the cry for a regime change in Syria since 2011 and how it has earned Syria under President Bashar al Assad the status of a failed state. The study also looks at the unfolding realities amongst different groups in the conflict. The Syrian question is crucial not only to Syria as a nation but also to global politics as a result of its emerging outcomes. The civil war now in its seventh year has exceeded the time frame of World War II with even greater implications for global peace and security in the areas of global migration, Terrorism, the use of weapons of mass destruction such as chemical weapons, with a double standard consequence for both regional and global powers. The study upholds the Neo-realist postulation which claims that the biggest issues both past, present and future in international politics have always include; war, the avoidance of war and power balancing. The same have played out in Syria since 2011. However, these studies have been able to identify some of the implications of the conflict as a step in the right direction towards addressing the civil war. Through the historical method, data gathered have been analyzed textually for descriptive presentation. It is within the purview of this study to discuss some of the salient implications of Syria's civil war with relevance to global peace and security in the 21st century.

Keywords: *Civil war, Conflict, Global peace, Security, Syria*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Syria civil war have gained gross attention from different groups across the globe from major actors in international politics to international medias houses around the globe such as (the Cable Network News CNN, the British Broadcast Cooperation BBC, and Aljazeera news). Since the beginning of the uprising, many citizens have lost their lives, a dispersed number of internally displaced persons now seek for a better way of living outside Syria. Meanwhile external military intervention which includes provisions of arms and military equipment and even troops in support of proxies in Syria have also joined to prolong the conflict and have also complicated the current situation of the civil war (Tillerson, 2018). However its no news to mention that the conflict has various implications to global peace and security.

In the year 2011, what became known as the "Arab Spring" revolts which toppled Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak followed suit in a peaceful protest in Syria after fifteen school boys were detained and tortured for having written "Graffiti" in support of the Arab spring. The outcome of these was brutality and after series of tortures, one of the boys, thirteen year old Hamza al Khateeb died. This marked the beginning of a number of over 465,000 Syrians whom have lost their lives during the cause of the conflict with more than a million injured and over half of Syria's Population displaced from their homes (Al-jazeera.com, 2017). It is on this note that Haran, (2016) cries aloud that a peaceful and secular country is getting destroyed. Half the population is displaced and nearly one fifth are refugees abroad with almost estimated one percent of Syrians population whom have died, and over half the population desperately requires humanitarian assistance (Haran, 2016).

International political analysts have delved into several parts of Syria conflict to analyze the dialectics and persistent salient issues of the conflict. Be that as it may, it is important to recognize that the Syrian question remains germane, embedded in the activities of two major players in Syria which includes, the Assad Regime party on one hand and on the other hand all anti-Assad rebel groups in their dispersed forms around the country. Both the Assad Regime and the Rebel groups accounts for the multi-layered nature of the conflict in its entirety

(Calabrese, 2012). The anti-Assad groups in Syria through insurgent movements have tried by all means to reject every unpleasant step put together by President Assad during the conflict.

On the side of government, the Assad government have engaged in rampant human rights violations including abduction, summary executions, force disappearances, use of brute force against protesters, deployment of weapons of mass destruction, along with staunch refusal to leave office voluntarily have made the conflict to be recognized as one of the most difficult civil war far beyond comparison as a result of its fragmentation with two major political blocs, the Syria national council and the nation coordination committee, other groups includes Syria's national coalition for the force of the Syria revolution and opposition, the Kurdish national council in Syria and the free Syrian army. The Syria national council consists of the Damascus declaration for democratic change and the Muslim brotherhood. While the national coordination committee is made up of the national rally and democratic people's party which agitated for free democratic Syria (Joshua and Faith, 2015). These amongst others groups have been engaged in Syria all through the conflict.

The regime harsh government crackdown have galvanized further protests and unrest in several parts of the country such as, Homs, Banyas, and Damascus. Superficial concessions by the Assad government have also failed to quell demands for meaningful reform. As violence continued, the government began a massive military crackdown against protestors earning condemnation from international observers. All of these have made the Syrian question a serious issue of concern under the tutelage of the United Nations and its Security Council.

According to Spyer (2013) predictions, the end of the Assad regime will probably not mark the end of the civil war but a new phase of 'an ethnic sectarian battle'. He argued that the fall of Assad regime will start by breaking to pieces the defensive line in the Orontes rivers valley, west of the majority sunni cities of Homs and Hama, which will serve as a strategy to break into Damascus the syrian Capital. If Damascus falls, this will effectively mark the end of the Assad regime as it has existed since 1970 (Spyer 2013). The conflict would then likely morph from an uprising against a dictatorial regime by a popular rebellion into an ethnic-sectarian battle between forces representing the Sunni Arab majority of the country, and the army of the former regime, which would effectively have become an Alawit militias (Spyer 2013).

One may not be too sure of the very set time and date for the end of Assad regime in Syria, but it goes without saying that finding permanent solutions to the conflict in Syria will require addressing the very root cause of the war. Though, the final solutions for resolving the Syrian question still remains absent, but the outcome of the conflict hitherto have revealed its strategic implications to global peace and security.

II. METHOD AND STRUCTURE

Secondary sources of data which include books, journals, periodicals, occasional paper series, and internet sources were adopted for the purpose of this work. This paper is divided into five thematic sections. Section one introduces the work. Section two adopts a theoretical framework for the study. Section three explains the crux of the Syrian conflict. Section four discusses some of the strategic implications of Syria's civil war to global peace and security while section five concludes the work and proffers recommendations.

2.0 Theoretical Framework

Theories are essential to political analysis and activism as they provide us with a means through which we can analyze, explain, understand and potentially change the world'. It helps us to critically engage with political phenomenon so that political science moves beyond description and storytelling (Callan, 2013). Theories by their nature are simplified versions of complex realities, to cope with this difficulties, simplifications is required.

The preferred choice of theory for this study is the Neo-Realist Theory in international politics. This theory fit into the construct of power politics present within the global environment and among super powers and regional powers with their various interests over Syria. Going by the name, neo-realism finds its academic root in the realist orientation, the theory is usually associated with Kenneth Waltz and his 1979 book bearing the obvious name theory of international politics. Neo-realism or structural realism is one bedrock theory of international relations. Beginning with basic assumptions, it tries to clarify how state, specifically the ones in severe conflict situation associate with each other in global politics. (Jakobsen, 2013). This Theory is mainly based on five assumptions they includes;

- Great powers are the major players in world politics and they work and operate with anarchic framework.
- All state have some hostile military capacity. Each state as such, has the ability to deliver some damage on its neighbors. These capabilities differ among states.
- State can never be sure about the aims of different states. Thus states eventually need to know whether different states are resolved to utilize power.
- State look to keep up their regional honesty and independent status (Mearsheimer, 2006:72-78).

2.1 Application of Neo-Realist Theory in the Syrian Civil War

The behavior from different states such as Iran, Hezbollah, Lebanon, Turkey, Israel, Iraq, Jordan connected to the Syrian civil war coupled with the contributions of the permanent members of the UN Security Council in Syria contains evidence on some of the assumptions of Neo-Realism. Theoretically, Neo-Realist orientations fit well to explain the inter-state nature of Syria's conflict. The Assad regime have consistently gained the support of Russia, Iran and Hezbollah while the rebel groups and the vulnerable in Syria have gotten Humanitarian aids from the United State of America and the Arab League (Gonzalez, 2017). Evidently it is visible to argue that neo-realism appears real in the Syria Civil war.

3.0 A Crux of The Syrian Civil War Since 2011

To interpret the reality of Syria's conflict since the end of the first decade of the 21st century, history holds that a variety of long standing political and economic problems have lingered on to extreme instability before the Arab spring in 2011. Currently the conflict has gone beyond just a battle between those for or against President Assad. It covers a larger sphere of sectarian groups not merely the absence of regional and world powers (Lucy, 2016).

The syrian conflict can be explained in two different perspectives, the first is based on the asssrtion that the Arab Spring is a direct cause of the civil war. from Another perspective with a different allusion, holds that the Syrian enmasse did not desire the ouster of Assad, but rather the rebellion that emerged is thus characterised not as the popular expression of a desire for freedom but as the work of violent Jihadist (Glassman, 2017). In dissecting the syrian civil war, it is intertening to note that the Damascus suburb, Idlib, Afrin, Deir Ezzor and Aleppo are some of the blood soaked regions inside syria over the past seven years, the rebels in Syria have choosen to live contrary to the regime in Damascus, the province of Idlib have been the dumping grounds of chemical weapons such as Chlorine and Sarin gases, and unfortunately Syrian regime have recorved the strategic abode of the rebels "The city of Aleppo" with skulls of persons found dead before the end of year 2016. The wounds of the conflict have cutting so deep with several scars which stretch far and wide across ethnic divides (Ensor, 2018).

The syrian question have become more mind bogging simply because it lacks a single battle front which have multiplied the ordeal of the conflict. The mayhem from Syria now defies description such that it will take a longer time before anyone gains the knowledege necessary to develop a suitable framework of post conflict in Syria due to its complicated complexities (Mullins, 2017).

The reasons behind the ranging Syrian War till this time is driven by three major intersecting conflicts playing out at the same time in Syria. For instance the clash between Assad and the rebels have remained dominant. Secondly, neither President Assad nor the rebels finds it easy to distinguish between members of ISIS group from the ordinary Syrian citizens. Thridly syria's neighbors especially turkey have felt threatened by predominant fighting groups to emerge from Syria's kurdish minority which carved out a de facto minstate along the Turkish boarder amid the chaos of the civil war. These among several others are some of the trajectories behind the elasticity of Syria's civil war till date (Patel 2018).

In addition to these, it is no mistake to insinuate that Syria have been linked into a web of war and power politics to the extent that proxy war among super powers have taken the conflict to an open-end impasse in terms of contemporary global debates (Dennis, 2018). Hence it is important to note that some of the major Strategic implications of the Syrian Civil war as captured in this study includes,

4.1 The Strategic Implication of Syrian Civil War to Global Migration Crisis

From the 1950s when nations saw the needs to cooperate in the field of international migration there have been movements of diverse categories of people around the globe. Contemporary international mobility have also been associated with several international issues such as development, security, demography, health e.t.c (Lahav, 2007). Current issues on migration, internal displaced persons (IDPs), refugee crisis and asylum seekers not only in Syria are no longer the sole concern of just a single nation. They now portray the character of high international politics with great threats circumscribed around the activities of global peace and security. Going by Bartram, (2014) definition, international migration is the movement of individual to another nation either for the purpose of transitory or for a changeless resettlement, which generally brings up issues about national character and social participation.

The development of security approaches in the area of migration has been introduced as an inescapable reaction to the difficulties for open request local solidness of the increments in the body legitimate and unlawful migrant and refugee seekers . these policies also help in defining practices which turns an issue like migration into a security issue by mobilizing specific institutions (Huysmans, 2011). Migration is a bewildering set of processes to understand, with no shortage of theories to explain why and where people migrate. It is an advance yet available introduction to migration and immigration with regards to global issues of security and

humanitarian concern. Both migration and immigration have turned out to be key to economic, political and social discussion since the start of the 21st century (Samers, 2010).

Migration can be perceived as a threat by government of either population of sending or receiving communities. These threats can be attacked by armed refugees, which can pose as a challenge to both a country's political stability and its social values in the receiving state (Weiner, 2011). According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), migration is voluntary and relocations can either be deliberate or constrained, especially for individuals escaping outfitted clashes or oppression, those for whom the refusal of asylum will conceivably have destructive outcomes are refugees. And when crossing a national border to seek safety abroad, such people should be internationally recognized as refugees with access to assistance from states and other humanitarian organizations because Refugees are defined and protected in international law, first and foremost by the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol (Ninna, 2017).

According to the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees describes a refugee as any person with the fear of being harassed for reason of race, religion or nationality of a particular social group or political opinion beyond the protection of that country (Dearden, 2017).

It is important to reiterate that the civil war in Syria has displaced a vast number of Syrians from their homes and communities. While the conflict drags on, refugees and internally displaced persons would need more assist for their protection and recovery. As many Syrians frequent the borders, More than ten million Syrians have been recorded as displaced persons and have been tagged as refugees. Neighboring countries like Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, and Iraq have issues in responding to the needs of countless refugees and asylum seekers from Syria (Bel-Air, 2016). As a result of this, Syrians in neighboring countries have been subjected to constraints in the countries they find themselves. Due to security concerns and the over stretched services of states policies in host countries, policies towards Syria refugees have changed over time. Refugees from Syria now experience restrictions at entry point especially for those without passport or any urgent medical needs (Bel-Air, 2016). Both Migrants and asylum seekers have been left with no better option than to turn to Europe in search for shelter and livelihood.

Michael,(2016) posit that, while migration has clear advantages recent surges of refugees and asylum seekers have stayed their welcome in receiving scountries. The present stream of people getting people away from their nation's turmoil or in the process of looking for a superior life is not a transitory surge or a passing emergency. Consequently mass migration, joined by sudden surges of people will remain a changeless test to 21st century world order.

The current increase in migration to Europe is one of the most complexities facing the European Union, there have been serious challenges in the EU over addressing refugee crisis (Metcalfe 2015). Obviously, these have culminated into the global migration crisis which is a multiple combination of several issues ranging from the discomforts amongst internal displaced persons IDPs, refugee crisis, and the rise of asylum seekers through the mass exodus of persons from the global south to the global north especially from failed state such as Syria in the Arab world (Roberts, 2015).

4.2 The Strategic Implication of Syrian Civil War to the Global War on Terror

According to Houssoin, cited in Rahaman (2016), 'Terrorism till date still remains a term not well defined. It covers a huge number of signs and thought processes which everyone can relate with'. Terrorism According to Jackson (2013), is a controversial and ambiguous concept. It tends to embody such an odious perception of designated enemy that it justifies a broad array of violent responses. From an academic stand point, terrorism is a systemic use of violence or threat of violence against civilians and/or states to obtain political concessions. terrorism is not a goal or end in itself. It is a means or tactics to achieve a desired consequence or end state. It is aimed at obtaining control of a territory or state. Dealing with terrorist have often times proven to become ineffective apparently they create new issues in the international law (Jackson, 2013).

It is on this note hitherto that terrorist attacks in Europe have made the EU to hesitate in accepting refugees. These concerns in line with rural political upheaval, have made European states unwilling to welcome refugees with several other questions on the floor of the EU about the European unity (Michael, 2016). The fear of terrorism particularly in this 21st century has gained preeminence within the realm of global governance. Terrorism refers to the planned utilization of savagery by an individual or groups to cause dread decimation among non-warriors in a state, with a view of convincing political authority to attend to the request and desire of such individual, this can either be local or international terrorism (Wapunk, 2012).

The fight against transnational terrorism is approximately a war against terrorist attack in its entirety. After the case of September 11 2001, the use of the word 'war' has gone far beyond metaphor to acquire a strategic reality. The global wars on terror have now been entrenched in everyday international vocabulary. The Global War on Terror has gained the Acronym 'GWOT' and the United States is at the core in championing this cause. Prior to 2001 international terrorism have recorded around 500 death annually, but the attack on the world trade centre and the pentagon marked the beginning of the advent of mass terrorism both at home and

abroad, thereby bringing the fight against terrorism close to actual war in some of its legal implications (Andreani, 2007). Bearing this in mind with the presence of ISIS and ISIL, it is crystal clear that Syria's civil war cannot be innocent of the activities of terror both within the Syrian context and in the entire Middle East as it were (Andreani, 2007).

The Syrian civil wars have been associated with the rise in practice of terrorist attack around the globe. In contemporary world the war against terrorism is a most recognized concept to all people of the world. Since the 9/11 attack by terrorist groups, terrorism has affected the political, social and cultural life of the world with serious consequences.

Schor, (2015) alludes that the persistent effect of terrorism in Syria is a direct result of Syria's civil war on the ground, because there were no recorded demonstration of terrorism in two years prior to the conflict. In Syria, terrorism has been conveyed as a strategy by a portion of the dissident powers to realize a political, monetary, religious, or social objective as opposed to simply military destinations. A fourth of fear monger assaults in Syria are from obscure culprits. With the biggest terrorist groups in Syria such as ISIL the Sunni and al-Qaida linked al-Nusra Front, Most deaths from terrorism have been from bombings which can be extremely deadly (Schor, 2015).

It is crystal clear that the current circumstance in Syria is mind boggling, with nothing less, since it exhibits a double security challenge, the common war and the 'War on Terror'. The known nearness of al-Qaeda in Syria ostensibly changes the security circumstance of the civil war. With expanding violence, with pledges to militaries both the rebels and in addition the Assad forces.

Over time, Al-Qaeda role in destabilizing Syria has been a fact waiting to be confirmed, Syria as a nation have been known to be the abode of terrorist groups associated with Al-Qaeda. The Syrian border has been the en-route point for fighters into Iraq, This permeability continues to affect the security status of Syria. The Al-Nusra Front and the Syrian Islamic State are representatives of al-Qaeda within Syria. Resources flowing into Syria under the leverage of al-Qaeda contains dangerous equipments that may increase the threats of destabilization in Syria and the whole Middle East and the international community as such (Khalfey, 2013).

The failure to curb terrorist group inside Syria not just represents a genuine danger to the inner solidness of the state (elaborated upon below) yet in addition the 'War on Terror'. The present international network that exists threatens the security of the international community (Khalfey, 2013). Syria today is the largest battleground between sunni and Shia sectarianism which the world have witnessed, with huge implications for the Middle East and the rise of terrorism (Gilsinan, 2015). all of these tussles in Syria nullify the two fundamental responsibilities of every government, which is to provide security for its people and control its territory. (Reveron, 2010). The present Assad regime have fallen short of expectations as a result of the level of transnational threats emerging from Syria through the activities of the Islamic State.

4.3 The Use of Chemical Weapons in Syria and the Implication for Global Peace and Security

During the period of World War I, the extensive use of poisonous gases resulted in many casualties, over 90,000 of which were fatal. The extreme sufferings from the use of harmful chemicals and with the damage they caused reinforced popular demands for a ban on this method of warfare. This led to the signing in Geneva, on 17th June 1925, of the protocol for the prohibition of the use in war Asphyxiating poisonous or other gases, and of Bacteriological methods of warfare. (Goldblat, 2002).

Threat to the use of chemical weapon and the stockpiling of destructive chemicals was the game played among the bi-polar powers (United States and the Soviet Union) before the end cold war. During the conference on disarmament in order to strengthening mutual assured destruction between the super powers both the U.S and The Soviet Union in September 1992 finalize the text of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling and the use of Chemical weapon and their destruction (Goldblat, 2002).

According to the Chemical weapon convention CWC, The general and customary meaning of a chemical weapon is a dangerous compound contained in a conveyance framework, for example, a bomb or shell. The term chemical weapon is connected to any dangerous synthetic or its antecedent that can cause damage, brief debilitation or tactile bothering through its compound activity, munitions or other conveyance gadgets intended to deliver chemical weapons, regardless of whether filled or unfilled, are additionally thought about as weapons themselves. Chemical weapons may require a low investment, yet they can cause severe psychological and physical effects and are agents of disruption (Esfandiary, 2014).

The civil war from every side have inspired perpetrators to commit new atrocities in Syria, (Adams, 2015) barrel bombs packed with chemical weapons have been identified from government helicopters. Deng, (2012), asserts that there is strong and growing evidence that crimes against humanity are being committed in Syria. In September 2013, the UN affirmed that a chemical weapons assault including extraordinarily composed rockets that spread Sarin over rebel held rural areas of the Syrian capital occurred the month before. UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon expressed this was the "most significant use of chemical weapons against

citizens since Saddam Hussein used them in Halabja in 1988." Sarin (otherwise called GB) is a volatile but toxic nerve agent. A single drop the size of the head of a pin is enough to kill an adult human rapidly. It is a colorless and odorless liquid at room temperature, but evaporates rapidly when heated (Esfandiary, 2014).

One may not be too sure of proving President Assad's innocence of using chemical weapons on rebel groups but the impacts of incessant killings along rebel territories authenticates his alleged use of chemicals in the ongoing Syria civil war which is capable of earning him international sanctions or nothing other than a despot. According to a press statement released on 5th February 2018, by the U.S Department of state;

"The United States is deeply concerned by the persistent allegations of the use of chlorine gas by the Syrian Regime to terrorize innocent civilians, in the Idlib Province near Saraqib. This attack is the sixth consecutive one in the past thirty days in Syria. We urge the international community to speak with one voice, taking every opportunity to mount pressure on the Assad regime, and its supporters, to stop the use of chemical weapons and hold those responsible accountable for such brutal attacks. Hence, the use of chemical weapons by all parties in Syria should stop. The people of Syria have suffered enough and the rest of the world must not seat back and watch" (Nauert, 2018).

According to the 1993 prohibition on the use of chemical weapons in armed conflict and from the investigations to the evidence filed up against President Assad on the use of Chemical Weapons in Syria by the United Nations, it is understood that the global community frowns on the use of chemical weapons simply because it negates the global norm for peace and security among states even within the presence of civil wars such as the one which have befallen Syria since the Arab spring.

4.4 The Strategic Implication of Syrian Civil war to Regional Politics and the U.N Security Council

Syria is surrounded within the circumference of about five Middle East countries; they include; Iran, Lebanon, Jordan Israel and Turkey. Since the conflict have not be resolve the entire Middle East have been recognize as part of the world major hotspot zone till date. The civil war in Syria have been approximated to connote a proxy war, where by external actors have chosen which faction to support by various channels, and by this, dynamics have changed making Syria the epitome of political-ideological faultiness in the Middle East order. Saudi Arabia and Qatar have succeeded in financing and aiding parts of the Syrian opposition in order to out edge other countries in terms of regional power. All of this have been motivated by a desire to command potency in the Middle East (Pieper, 2014).

Syria and its neighbors are deeply and increasingly being drawn into the conflict as victims and as protagonists. The conflict has rebalanced regional axes of power. The Syrian conflict have also entangled militias and state actors across the region, destabilizing neighboring countries like Lebanon and stirring up ethnic tensions in Turkey especially among the Kurds (Issa, 2016).

Calabrese, (2012) opine that The Syria conflict has what it takes to change the regional balance of power significantly with all players starring anxiously at the gains, losses and strength and acting promptly. He explains that;

- The Sunni-Shia Sectarianism have greatly contributed to the upheavals in Ankara, Baghdad and Tehran with a greater part of Lebanon have been left unsettled .
- The Kurdish separatist tendencies have also threatened the territorial integrity of Syria.
- If the Syrian civil war is yet to be resolved and the proxy war continues, it may result in greater civilian death with a larger number of Syrian population displaced. (Calabrese, 2012). The Syria civil have made Syria to be disassociated from regional organisations such as the Arab league.

By reason of the circumstances around Syria, the United Nations through her security council has in both positive and negative manner contributed to the current Syrian question. This could either be as a result of failed sanctions by veto players or through the multi-polar dichotomies amongst permanent members of the Security Council not merely the absence of pursuing their global interest via the platform of the civil war. The Security Council is one of the main United Nations bodies, its composition and powers are defined by Chapter V of the UN Charter. The Security Council consists of fifteen Member States: five are permanent members and ten are non permanent members. The Permanent members were amongst the founders of the UN and are explicitly named in Article 23(1) of the UN Charter with the power to veto resolutions (Derrik, 2017).

According to the 2017 Security Council open debate on 'the maintenance of international peace and security in conflict prevention and sustaining peace' by the U.N Sectary General Antonio Guterres on January 10th 2017, Antonio Guterres express that;

'The United Nations was established to deter war by binding us in a rule-based international order. Currently such order is under grave threat. Millions of people in crisis look to this council to preserve global stability and to protect them from harm, but the enormous human and economic cost of conflicts around the world shows how complex and challenging it has been. The interconnected nature of today's crisis requires us to connect our own effort to peace and security. Invariably we must rebalance our approach to peace and security'

(Hamburg, 2017). The Syrian civil war has posed particular challenge to the Security Council as whole since 2011 (Stapleton, 2017).

Over time, crises in Syria have culminated in a worrisome erosion of great power relations that has complicated Security Council decision-making on a number of trouble spots. The inability to devise consensus responses to the escalating civil war in Syria has been particularly troubling, resulting in Global new threat to peace in the region and beyond (Einsiedel, 2015).

One major criticism directed towards the Security Council is the unlimited use of “veto power”, namely the ability of the five permanent members of the Council (USA, Russia, France, UK, and China) to defeat any non-procedural matter with their negative vote, irrespective of its level of international support. Since the Security Council came into existence, permanent members have used their power of veto in line with their national interests. The random use of such power have defy the reasons for which it was included in the UN Charter which was mainly for preventing the UN from having direct actions against its core member (Okhovat, 2011).

The UN Security Council has been profoundly isolated over how to react to the Arab Spring emergency in Syria. Even with heightening violence, the Security Council has encountered extended deadlock. Divisions on the most proficient method to translate the circumstance in Syria has left the Security Council unfit to discover consensus (Gifkins, 2012). The U.N Security Council has often times come under criticism. There has been particular focus on the Security Council’s failure to agree action on Syria. The Security Council has also been condemned for putting national interest and short term geopolitical considerations over intolerable human suffering and grave breaches of international peace and security’ (Murphy, 2015).

The multi-polar divide of the Syria’s conflict has played out mainly along the interest of the permanent members of the U.N Security Council especially between the United States and Russia. The United State backs the rebel forces in Syria. It restricts the government of President Bashir Al-Assad and additionally the Islamic state and other Islamic fanatic gathering (Emun, 2017). The United State drives a coalition leading airstrikes in Iraq and Syria against the Islamic state and other radical groups. While Russia on the other opposes the Islamic State and is one of Syrian President Bashir al-Assad's most imperative worldwide sponsor and the survival of the administration is basic to keeping up Russian interests in the nation. It has blocked resolutions reproachful of President Assad at the UN Security Council and has kept on providing weapons to the Syrian military in spite of universal feedback (Emun, 2017).

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The various threats to global peace and security from the Syria question operates and coexist in a symbiotic manner such that each of them discussed contributes to the long impasse of the civil war with no definite solution to the situation since 2011. With Regards to Syria, The global peace and security architecture under the tutelage of the apex international organization the ‘United Nations’ cannot but help to respond and intervene in the issues of global concerns especially the ones discussed in this study. To this end, this study proffers the following recommendations;

- There are no basic answers for the present refugee circumstances. Nonetheless, there should be a need for better approaches and more joint activity. The United Nations must keep up and additionally uphold their helpful endeavors, to rescue migrants from sea roots.
- Issues of transnational terrorism cannot be separated from the activities of the Jihadist movement around the globe. Hence the global wars against Terror have to be strengthened first from the internal political activities of state.
- The use of Chemical Weapons in any warfare is highly prohibited among states and should remind so. Having found any during the cause of the Syrian war should attract sanctions from the United Nations Security Council.
- Despite the regional divide among nations in the Middle East, Syria’s neighbors would still have to cooperate to see how to better regional activities in the Arab world.
- Instead of calling for cease fire, and the continuous use of veto powers by permanent members of the Security Council to interrupt sanctions where necessary, better mechanisms for addressing civil war should be adopted by the United Nations Security Council.

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