

Simulation

New Developments in the Middle East & their Ramifications on Terrorism and Security Threats to Israel

Week 1 Final Strategies:

Al Qaeda

- Increase media efforts calling upon true Muslims to help establish a 'true' Islamic government in Syria, while not adjusting the movement's physical efforts to achieve that goal.
- Use some elements from an AQ affiliate, Al-Qaeda in Iraq, to position them within the chaos in Syria and within the burgeoning rebellion in Jordan.
- AQ will call upon *Jihadis* to fight for the cause of Islam in Syria and Jordan, but will send personal messages to leaders of AQ affiliates, other than AQI, that they should keep focusing on their local Jihads and not divert fighters from their battlegrounds to Syria.

Arab League

- Seek to organize an Arab League military task force to enforce stability and rule of law in the region.
- Seek financial support from the international community for on-going peace-keeping missions.

Egypt

- Call for the convening of an urgent Arab League session to adopt a Marshal Plan for Syrian Recovery.
- Call for reform in Jordan
- Send a special envoy to Saudi Arabia to assure its financial aid to Damascus.
- Express readiness to renew full diplomatic relations with new Syrian regime and offer assistance in the transition period.
- Warn publicly against external interference in both Syria and Jordan.
- Send a special Envoy to Tehran expressing readiness to upgrade diplomatic relations (if Iran will discontinue interference in Arab states).

European Union

- Calls on Syria to hold democratic elections and is prepared to send observers to monitor the elections in Damascus and drop all sanctions.

- Calls on King Abdallah & Prime Minister designate al-Tarawneh to implement the necessary reform in the Hashemite Kingdom that will lead towards the continuous democratization of the Middle East.

Hamas & Palestinian Islamic Jihad

- Leaves Syria, sending its Damascus-based leaders to Gaza, Jordan, Qatar, Cairo and Beirut.

Hezbollah

- Damage control: Increase in political support in Lebanon and Survival.

India

- Supports regional and international efforts to stabilize the situation following the collapse of the Assad government.
- India calls on The UN at the international level and the Arab League at the regional level should take the lead in providing institutional and material support, including quick augmentation of UNSMIS capabilities, enhanced peace missions, observer missions, among other stabilization efforts. Enhanced international economic assistance is also crucial.
- In case the situation deteriorates and there is requirement for a larger military profile, India will want it to be a UN-mandated mission with clear cut objectives.
- In the longer term, India is for a Syrian led political process that is inclusive and designed to address the core concerns of all constituencies

Iran

- Iran is trying to reach all of the factions of the new Syrian leadership in order to keep open channels and create new alliances in the new conditions.
- However, if an Alawite autonomous region will be established, then Iran would try to build an alliance with it by providing political and military support. This would help Iran keep a presence in the region and continue to maintain a territorial connection with Hezbollah in Lebanon.

Iraq

- Iraqi government expresses its deep sorrow and calls upon all parties to keep responsibility and respect the rights of each other.
- The president of the KRG, the Kurdish Regional Government in Iraq, made a different declaration, condemning the brutal suppression of the Syrian people including the 3 million Kurdish community, which was deprived for many years from basic rights, even from formal citizenship. Mr Masoud Barzani calls upon

the victorious opposition leaders to quickly find a way to preserve the rights of the Kurds.

Israel

- Contacts President Obama to confirm, by public statement, that the United States will not let Hezbollah or Iran take advantage of the situation.
- Israel gives a public statement that it will not interfere with the internal affairs of its neighboring countries.
- Israel offers Humanitarian support to the Syrian people.
- Israel congratulates the Syrian people for getting rid of Assad's dictatorship and declares its support for a democratic process in Syria and states that whenever a new stable regime will be elected in Syria Israel is ready to start peace negotiation.
- Israel is contacts Jordan unofficially in order to coordinate its reactions.
- Israel tries to establish indirect contact and dialogue with Syrian opposition elements: outside Syria and inside Syria both through its foreign office diplomats and through its security services.
- Israel intensifies its intelligence monitoring of Syria.
- Israel meets with Abu Mazen (Mahmoud Abbas) in order to assess the implications of the changes in the Syrian regime and the civil unrest in Jordan on Hamas.

Jordan

- At this time, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan encourages Syria to embark on a process of national reconciliation.
- On the home front, Jordan requests patience from its protesters and demands an immediate end to the protests while the kingdom considers amending its constitution and election laws.
- At this point in time, the Jordanian monarchy will not step down nor will it be accepting of any foreign military presence in Jordan.
- Jordan is thankful for the economic and diplomatic support from its friends and allies thus far, and hopes that this kind of support will continue in the future.

Palestinian Authority

- The Palestinian authority will take the following actions:
 - Call for a summit that will include the nations of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other gulf states in order to deal with the new developing situation.
 - Urge the prime minister of Israel to get back to talks with the real partner in the Middle East and finally encourage peaceful popular riots that will by and large divert attention to the Palestinian problem.

Palestinian Global Jihad & Global Jihad in the Sinai

- The PGJ will set up a training facility in the Sinai under the leadership of AQ Yemen, with the assistance of a local Bedouin tribe.
- The PGJ will launch an missile attack of 10+ Grads on Eilat targeting hotels and tourist attractions, causing damage and human casualties.

Russia

- Moscow continues its "pre-collapse" consultations with Syrian opposition leaders.
- As agreed upon and scheduled earlier, Moscow will complete all of the arrangements for the arrival of the new Syrian ambassador and diplomatic mission to Moscow in two weeks.
- Moscow offers its assistance in the restoration and reform of the Syrian armed forces.
- Russian military advisers agree to assist in the staff work conducted by the new Syrian armed forces.
- Russian Circassian leaders and parliament members arrive to Syria to meet with representatives of the Circassian diasporas there.
- Russia also sends a delegation to Damascus to discuss recent oil and gas agreements and the remaining payments for the earlier arms transfers.
- Moscow invited Quartet members and Israel to consultations in Moscow next week. On the agenda:
 1. How to ensure that radical elements do not arrive to power in Syria.
 2. Immediate humanitarian issues.
- Moscow calls for a separate consultation with the United States next week. On the agenda:
 1. Ballistic Missile Defense and Iran and Syria.

Saudi Arabia

- Put Saudi armed forces on alert (F-15s to Tabuk), issue statement of support for Jordanian monarchy.
- Arm and finance Syrian rebels friendly to KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia); support friendly tribes.
- Urge US, EU, and Israel to express firm support for Jordan.

Syria

- Syria becomes embroiled in chaos following the death of Assad and internal strife ensues.
- Sectarian violence emerges and armed actions against former supporters of the Assad regime are conducted by the opposition.

- Massacres will take place against various minorities; including Christians, Alawis and Assyrians and a variety of militias are gaining power in different areas.
- Refugees will attempt to escape the violence and unrest in Syria by travelling across the border.
- An intense propaganda campaign directed against the "Zionists and their agents in Syria" is supported by the former anti-Assad opposition

Turkey

- Increase security along Turkey's border with Syria, while promoting a return transfer of refugees back to Syria.
- Provide Syrian refugees with monetary support and humanitarian aid.
- Invites all factions of the Syrian Opposition to participate in a summit hosted by Ankara, with the objective of planning a successful transition of a new Syrian government.

United Nations

- The United Nations will stay passive and remain on alert for the time being.
- At the same time using public diplomacy that calls upon the Syrians and Jordanians to avoid violence and respect non-violent political processes, while we send observer forces to Syria and to Jordan, mainly for supervision without getting actively involved in the situation.

United States

- "The Henry (Kissinger)": The fall of Assad is a rare opportunity for the USA to advance key interests in the Middle East and to seek to restore some of its lost regional influence. The crisis should not be wasted.
- The USA will therefore apply the range of diplomatic and economic policy tools at its disposal - short of deployment of overt force at this stage - with the goal of:
 1. Further undermining the "resistance axis", isolating Iran, and weakening Hizbullah and HAMAS.
 2. Helping to shepherd in, as far as possible, a US-friendly Syrian government (whether democratic or not). It is assumed that that will be Sunni dominated.
 3. Getting "New Syria" out of Lebanon.
 4. Engaging Russia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Israel in diplomacy designed to get the "New Syria" and Israel to sign a peace treaty (in which Israel gives back practically all of the Golan Heights), with the blessing of regional powers and the Arab League.
- As part of this effort - which is designed to reassert American power in the region - Iran will be warned not to try to intervene in "New Syria", and covert US action will help the new authorities that will emerge in Syria to fight Jihadi extremists



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- and remnants of Hizbullah on Syrian territory. The United States will offer the New Syria technical and military expertise, and will send key training personnel to help arm and train the new Syrian army.
- Regarding Jordan, the USA stands by the King, brushing off accusations of inconsistency in its foreign policy. The USA will send clear "hands off Jordan" signals to Iran, the Muslim Brothers and other regional players interested in prying Jordan away from the pro-West camp. At this time of instability in Iraq, Egypt, and Syria, the USA feels it cannot afford to "lose" Jordan. The outcomes of the fall of the King are just too unpredictable to risk.
 - The US will seek to garner Israel's and Saudi Arabia's support (or at least acceptance) of this strategy, through diplomacy, and if needed the supply of new security guarantees and military equipment.