Introduction

The Mediterranean region formally consists of the following countries or territories which surround the Mediterranean Sea, some as can be seen above: Gibraltar, Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Northern Cyprus, Cyprus, Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, State of Palestine, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. The Mediterranean’s stability, which is tied to the security and cooperation in and amongst these countries, has increasingly been exposed to alarming events which disrupt its peace and its attempts to strengthen these factors.

With war continuously occurring in Syria and Iraq, the growth and power of the Islamic State (ISIS) as well as the tensions with Israel and the Arab countries, have resulted in large masses suddenly beginning to flee in abundance from these unsafe countries with the hope to find a better life in Western Europe. Huge numbers of immigrants/refugees have been crossing the Mediterranean Sea this year, and as the UN
refugee agency UNHCR states, there has been an 83% increase in refugees and migrants crossing the Mediterranean from January to June 2015, many of which have died, as can be seen below:

![Migrant Fatalities in the Mediterranean](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>2,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay of Bengal</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US/Mexico Border</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn of Africa</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahara</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europeb</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Africa</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,620</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There has been a destabilization reaching from the humanitarian aspects to the political aspects, increasing the threat to security. Conflicts and crises in and between countries as well as the increasing occurrence of terrorism and mafias have brought the Mediterranean into alarming states of insecurity which call for strengthening.

There have been recognizable efforts by organizations to combat such issues and reinforce the Mediterranean’s union and safety. In particular, we can highlight organizations which exist and work on these issues such as the Union for the Mediterranean, Europol, Frontex, and NATO. All of the measures taken and the mechanisms used by these to tackle the problems are further developed continuing on with the report below.
Definition of Key Terms

The Barcelona Declaration:
Aimed to establish stronger relationships amongst European and Mediterranean states, through the “establishing [of] a common area of peace and stability”, “creating [of] and area of shared prosperity” and “developing [of] human resources, promoting understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies”.

The Barcelona Process:
Established in November of 1995, the Barcelona Process was an alliance that aimed to expand on the working areas of partnership following peace, security, dialogue, cooperation, and shared prosperity. They work on social, culture, economic, financial, political, humanitarian, and security aspects in the Mediterranean region. It was based on the Barcelona Declaration.

Cooperation:
Cooperation is the act or instance of working together for a common purpose or benefit, and it deals with a joint action which is shared for mutual benefit. It originates from the willingness to cooperate and interact among organisms.

Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism:
The Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism is a Euro-Mediterranean conduct program agreed to by the countries of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, guided to combat terrorism. This Code of Conduct sets the strategies that will to need be implemented in order for countering terrorism, reaching from the strengthening of each country’s mechanisms to deal with the aftermath of terrorist attacks to sharing techniques and exercises addressing such attacks to the full implementation of all Security Council resolutions concerning terrorism.

European Training Foundation (ETF):
The European Training Foundation is a EU agency that aims to improve upon the potential of employment through vocational education and training in countries, especially those who are transitioning or developing countries that need help with their labor market systems.
Europol:
Europol is the European Union’s law enforcement agency whose main objective is to combat terrorism and fight against other international crimes, such as people smuggling, to achieve a safer Europe for the European Union’s Member States.

Frontex:
Frontex’s full title is the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union. Following the EU fundamental rights charter, which applies the concept of Integrated Border Management, Frontex promotes, coordinates and develops European border management. Its main objective is to aid national border authorities and work together with EU countries to enhance the cooperation between these.

Interpol:
Interpol is the largest international police organization in the world, composed of 190 member countries who enable police forces around the world in order to work together to increase its safety and security. Their mission states: "Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters".

Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS):
The ISIS was formed in April of 2013 by Al-Qaeda in Iraq with the main goal of enforcing their view of conservative Islamic traditions as they strictly follow Sharia law. It controls areas in the North and East of Syria and in the North-West of Iraq. They
believe they are the political successors to the prophet Muhammad, and they therefore call themselves as caliphs. It promotes fear through social media and through the destruction of historical places, and it is said to be raising $2 million a day from oil sales, taxes, extortion and smuggling.

Maghreb:
Name given to the following group of countries: Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Western Sahara and Mauritania; most of which are Mediterranean region countries.

NATO’s Mediterranean Dialogue:
Founded by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1994, following the situation the Cold War had left in Europe and the increasing acknowledgement that the security and cooperation in the Mediterranean should be enhanced in order to achieve such same goals in the rest of Europe. It currently involves seven non-NATO countries from the Mediterranean region: Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. Its other Mediterranean region members are: Croatia, France, Albania, Greece, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, and Turkey. This Mediterranean Dialogue aims to “contribute to
regional security and stability”, “achieve better mutual understanding”, and “dispel any misconceptions about NATO among Dialogue countries” (www.nato.int).

**Schengen:**

Schengen is a small town located in Luxembourg, where five Member States—being Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands—signed the first agreements which created a territory without internal borders, later on known as the “Schengen area”. This finally led to a territory—shown below on the map—where internal border controls were abolished, and this year marks the 20th year anniversary of such event. The Schengen area allows for the free movement of people, which is a fundamental right guaranteed by the EU to its citizens, entitling each citizen to travel, work and live in any EU country without special formalities.
Security:
Security refers to the state of freedom from danger or risk, resulting in being in safety. It relates to the idea of having something that secures or makes safe, meaning that it gives protection and defense.

Union for the Mediterranean (UfM):
The Union for the Mediterranean is a multilateral partnership comprised of the 28 EU member states, the European Commission and the 15 Mediterranean countries, including the League of Arab States. Its main goal is to reach a Mediterranean region which is an area of “peace, democracy, cooperation and prosperity”.

5+5 Dialogue:
Launched in 1990 as an informal sub-regional forum of the western rim of the Euro-Mediterranean countries Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Malta, was a trans-Mediterranean security initiative with the main objective of securing closer cooperation between the five EU Member States and the five Arab Maghreb countries. This would be done through political dialogue and economic cooperation as well as by encouraging more efficient management of resources to enhance regional interdependence and development.

History
Cooperation among the countries in the Mediterranean region has been an issue for decades. Countries on the Northern shore of the Mediterranean Sea and countries on the Southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea have always had economical and development differences. This can be best explained by comparing the GDP of countries on both shores; for instance, the GDP of Egypt, a Southern shore country, in the year 1995 was over $60.2 billion, while the GDP of France, a Northern shore country, in the same year was $1,609.9 billion. Such difference follows ten years later to the current GDP measurement of these countries, with a GDP of $286.5 billion in Egypt and of $2,829.2 billion in France. Even though both countries have significantly grown, the Northern shore country still remains more economically dominant than the Southern shore country. Also, considering the potential the region of the Southern Mediterranean countries has for socio-economic progress and growth, intra-regional
trade still remains very low at only 5% of external trade, which is a significantly smaller percent than other regional economic blocs. This creates instability, especially with the increasing access to means such as the news which allows people to compare their life quality to those around the world. Economical systems in and within countries has set the need for improved cooperation within these countries to avoid having crises which weaken the Mediterranean region, just as with the case of Greece’s debt crisis.

Israel, which was created and given to the Jews after World War II, has been a source of conflict with Arab countries ever since it was recognized as a Jewish state, particularly due to the previous Palestinians living in the area Israel now occupies which had to leave their home in Palestine. Syria’s current enduring war, which erupted in the year 2011 and is still at unrest—as by March of 2015 the death toll had reached 220,000—, as well as the instability in Jordan and the increasing power of ISIS in Syria and Iraq, create a more unwelcoming environment for Israel as some bombings ‘accidentally’ fall onto Jewish territory. However, the Arab countries have never been able to defeat Israel in war, and so Israel will fight back with the help of its strong military and allies. Furthermore, Syria’s war and ISIS have implications for the security
and stability of the surrounding countries, which have led to thousands and thousands of people immigrating into Western Europe through the Mediterranean region. Therefore, it is quite probable that problems in the eastern Mediterranean will continue until this Israeli-Palestinian crisis is successfully resolved.

There have been security and cooperation measures already enacted. Firstly, the Union for the Mediterranean has a 2014 Activity Report showing its efforts to tackle these issues, such as the initiation of Med4Jobs which promotes the initiative to create job opportunities and youth mobility as well as strengthening relations and dialogue with European-based financial institutions. In addition, the EU has a Frontex policy set up, which has been followed according to its strategic goals and key objectives this year, and Frontex has been actively performing by rescuing 370 people off the Libyan coast from vessels that had been detected as well as has continued to support the further development of tasks that undertake the detecting, preventing and combating of cross border crimes.

- Relevant UN Resolutions & other important documents and events
  - The Barcelona Declaration adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference on November 27-28, 1995
  - The Barcelona Process
  - UN Human Rights Council’s Resolution S-17/1 adopted at its 17th special session in 2011 to investigate violations of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
  - Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism
  - 2006 EU Presidency Statement PRES06-304EN at the UN, underlying significant events especially dealing with disarmament and non-proliferation in the Mediterranean, all working towards strengthening peace and co-operation in the region.
  - May 2015 EU Statement EUUN15-072EN by Ms. Mogherini, reinforcing not only the duty of the Euro-Mediterranean countries but of a global action plan regarding the Syrian refugee crisis. Ms. Mogherini claims this challenge should be addressed with two principles: partnership within countries of the Mediterranean region and addressing all related issues as well, including
poverty, unequal access to resources, natural and/or financial, conflicts, crises, and violations of human rights.

- Resolution S/RES/2240, adopted by Security Council in October 2015, calling for action to be taken in Libya, not only by the country itself but also by Member States, as Libyan territory endangers thousands of people due to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

- Resolution S/RES/2235, adopted by Security Council in August 2015, which recalls human rights violations occurring in Syrian Arab Republic territory due to the use of chemical weapons and requests that further measures are adopted to receive information and reports on such violations.

- Resolution A/RES/68/276, adopted by General Assembly in June 2014, reviewing the UN global counter-terrorism strategy about tactics to combat terrorism and actions taken by UN and Member States entities.

**Key Issues**

- **Terrorism**

Syria and Libya, two Mediterranean countries, are considered to be terrorist states that bring instability into the region. However, excluding such countries from any multilateral initiatives to bring security and peace to the region would upset the rest of the participant Arab states because the latter ones are part of the Mediterranean Dialogue. The fact they have access to a sea coast permits them to transport weapons, materials or explosives that can be used to impose threats or damage on vessels and their passengers.

ISIS imposes great threats through their violent actions, as well as with their intentions to attack other Mediterranean countries such as Spain. Furthermore, a suspected terrorist carried out an attack on a train in France the summer of 2015, increasing the presence of terrorism in the Euro-Mediterranean zone.
Drug trafficking

In accordance to the findings of the Paris Geopolitical Drug Observatory (GDO), Morocco, Tunisia, Syria and Lebanon, four Mediterranean countries, are engaged in the production and transfer of drugs, further threatening the security of this region. These also export drugs into countries such as Spain and France, increasing the presence of mafias. Italy’s Tyrrhenian and Sicilian ports are particularly involved with drug trafficking routes, leading the Mediterranean to become a pathway for this illicit trade.

Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

The northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean region, being European countries and African countries mostly, adopt different means of approaching defense matters. On the northern shore of the Mediterranean region, the nature of the political culture on defense matters alters compared to that on the southern shore. On the former one, the main focus is that of reducing in military spending as well as controlling the arms at a greater scale, such as with nuclear and conventional disarmament; and in the latter one, reduction of armament is more laborious due to the flow of weapons in the area, even though no north African nation has plans to create a nuclear weapon at this time. This occurs mainly because the southern Mediterranean states’ militaries are what keep states growing and are what represent the national independence of each nation.
Immigrants

As of August 26, only in the Mediterranean region, over 293,035 migrants have fled away mostly from Syria and Iraq to reach Italy, Greece and other countries; Thus, quantity is a higher number of people than last years’ total number of migrants, which numbered 219,000 migrants. The numbers of deaths at sea have also reached record digits, having had 2,535 deaths only in the Mediterranean Sea from January 1 to Sept 1, 2015.

Besides the fact that there was already illegal immigration occurring, the recent large masses have imposed a challenge in the Mediterranean as well as in the EU as several people are dying while trying to escape war zones, even if it means paying a lot of money to travel in inhumane conditions for hours. This is especially critical with the situation in Syria as the region becomes increasingly unstable and driving more of its citizens away.

Youth unemployment and poor job perspectives

Already in previous years and continuing on to this year, youth unemployment is alarmingly high—higher than the EU unemployment average—in all of the EU’s Mediterranean countries, specifically in Spain, France, Italy, Portugal and Greece. In general, both in the EU as a whole and the Mediterranean countries, the
unemployment ratio, meaning the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force, for people aged between 15 to 24 is higher than those aged 25 and above.

**Cooperation, smuggling and mafias**

There have been instances when cooperation was needed yet all Mediterranean region countries did not have a stance in decisions. Arab states have often been left excluded from some Mediterranean cooperation initiatives, usually due to the fact that the states of the northern shore of the Mediterranean include former colonial powers and therefore tend to seize more power. Furthermore, the increasing power of Western ideals in reference to democratic models and economic liberalization are often understood as threats or challenges to the southern Mediterranean countries’ identities and cultures.

Criminal gangs, operating largely from Libya, use the Mediterranean Sea as a means to transport people who wish to leave their countries affected by war. However, they charge huge amounts of money to be placed on rickety vessels that don’t promise their rescue by authorities before they either drown or dehydrate.

Italy holds a dominant organized crime and mafia site which imposes a significant threat to the Mediterranean’s security. These mafias are capable of manipulating administrative positions not only in the country but also in other territories, making the danger they pose even greater than any other European Organized Crime Group
These mafias also add to the crime of drug trafficking as well as money laundering.

**Major Parties Involved**

The following countries are the ones that compose the Mediterranean region:

- Gibraltar
- Spain
- France
- Monaco
- Italy
- Malta
- Slovenia
- Croatia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Montenegro
- Albania
- Greece
- Turkey
- Northern Cyprus
- Cyprus
- Akrotiri and Dhekelia (British overseas territory)
- Syria
- Lebanon
- Israel
- State of Palestine
- Egypt
- Libya
- Tunisia
- Algeria
- Morocco

Nevertheless, other parties besides the ones obviously committed to this issue—the Mediterranean region countries—have also major implication in this issue. In order to
obtain security and better cooperation in the European Union, the Mediterranean region must be in a stable position; and vice versa, as they are both very linked to each other. Therefore, not only are the Mediterranean countries at play with the situation, as European countries face difficulties and threats as well. Moreover, the United Nations together with NATO have continuously worked to strengthen the relations in the Mediterranean as well as alleviate tensions and conflicts within the countries.

**Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description of event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Creation of the state of Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>First Arab-Israeli war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Armistice Agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1956 | Egypt-Israeli War  
Founding of the European Union, with 6 members |
| 1967 | Second Arab Israeli war, also known as Six Day War |
| 1979 | Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty named Camp David Accords |
| 1982 | First Lebanon Israeli war |
| 1983 | Israel and Lebanon signed a peace agreement |
| 1987 | Big protest of Palestinians against Israel, known as First Intifada |
| 1991 | Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries |
| 1992 | First Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean |
| 1994 | NATO’s Mediterranean Dialogue was initiated |
| 1994 | The Mediterranean Forum is created, whose aim was to develop comprehension and mutual relations |
| 1994 | Israel and Jordan signed a peace agreement |
| 1995 | Barcelona Process is launched, guided from previous Barcelona Declaration |
| 1998 | Eritrean-Ethiopian War, resulting in people immigrating towards the
Evaluation of Previous Attempts

Understanding that the strengthening of security and cooperation of the Mediterranean region is an issue that receives no rest, we can begin to evaluate the previous attempts to guide the Mediterranean into a secure and stable region. Several countries, together or separate from the UN, NATO and the EU have worked to combat the issues underlying the threat to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region, taking into account measures of combatting terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, mafias, immigration, wars… Some of these efforts are underlined below.

Mediterranean region

2001 Operation Active Endeavour, is designed by NATO to prevent the movement of terrorists or weapons of mass destruction in the Mediterranean Sea

2003 EU strategy against proliferation of WMD

2003 Libya announces it will eliminate WMDs and ballistic missile programs, as well opens itself to inspection upon these matters

2005 Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct against Terrorism at the Euro-Mediterranean Summit held in Barcelona

2006 Second Lebanon Israeli war

2008 Palestinian Israeli war, also known as Gaza war

2010 European Union-Morocco Summit

2011 Syrian war breaks out

2011 Arab Spring begins

2011 European Phased Adaptive Approach (EPAA) missile defense system deployed to the Mediterranean Sea, designed to deal with the threat posed by Iranian missiles

2013 ISIS is established

2015 Greece’s debt crisis

2015 Immigrants in large masses towards Western Europe
To enhance cooperation amongst the countries of the Mediterranean region, a Euro-Mediterranean partnership was put into action to create a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area, which intended to remove the trade and investment barriers between both the European Union and the Southern Mediterranean countries. The Euro-Mediterranean partnership, also known as the Barcelona Process, was not the most successful in many instances, such that the Arab-Israeli conflict seems more distant today as compared to when the partnership began, proving its inability to ameliorate the tensions. Moreover, through the January 2006 election in Palestine resulting in Hamas’ triumph, the Barcelona Process was put in evidence as its efforts had not been able to create closer links between Europe and the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, as the Middle East was not stopped by its rise of more moderate liberal forces.

To improve the issue about proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, methods such as the 2003 EU strategy against proliferation of WMD actually led to countries like Libya to announce their dismissal of such arms, proving how conflicting problems can be tackled through accurate discussion and engagement in the cooperation. To counter terrorism, UN entities and the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council continue to condemn terrorist attacks and to contribute to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) established the Mediterranean Dialogue, which was successful in strengthening cooperation amongst the Mediterranean countries. Unlike the Euro-Mediterranean partnership process launched by the European Union which did not change the status of Turkey as it still remained marginalized, the Mediterranean Dialogue’s bilateralism allowed it to invite all countries without rejecting or marginalizing any state involved in the dialogue.

The Migrant Offshore Aid Station (MOAS) has the main objective of solving and aiding in the use of the Mediterranean as a pathway for people to flee from countries. It has been able to rapidly raise money for specific occasions as it fundraised €1 million in two days to aid the recent wave of people, and it has been successful in saving people’s lives with the help of experienced rescuers and paramedics as they saved over 3,000 people in only 60 days. In the year 2014, they were able to stop 800 commercial ships to save migrants.

In February of 2014, the UN Security Council appointed a resolution which strongly asked all parties to end the “indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas”. Nevertheless, this did not prevent violent actions that led to the death
of more than 6,000 civilians killed by barrel bombs dropped on rebellious areas, sometimes these groups have been so targeted by government aircraft that they have created a sense of a massacre.

The Union for the Mediterranean has worked with several regional and sub-regional international organizations, as they were increasingly involved in the activities developed under the framework of the 5+5 Dialogue as well as has taken initiative in the development of actions with the Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA) and the Agadir Technical Unit. In addition, the European Commission presented a “European Agenda on Migration” which could potentially save lives and make Europe safer. However, the majority of the Commission’s Agenda involves reinforcing measures to limit arrivals to the EU and aiming to the prevention of departures. This has led the EU to deny people access to protection or has justified forced returns, which at this moment in the immigration crisis is not what is needed, as all people should be ensured humane treatment and be given the rights they deserve, as the only way the issue can be solved is by firstly eliminating its origin. Nevertheless, the Commission proposed a rightful EU refugee scheme offering 20,000 places over the next two years which would be distributed amongst all 28 member states.

**Possible Solutions**

Even though there have been several attempts to solve conflicts in the Mediterranean region through the strengthening of security and cooperation, such as the ones mentioned above, none have been proved to be thorough enough to fully combat and eliminate the tensions.

In reference to the vast immigration issue in Europe where large masses are rapidly reaching Western Europe, countries should follow the example by Angela Merkel, Germany’s Chancellor, who announced that Germany would be accepting immigrants and they would be treated accordingly. As this lies in Europe’s hands, states should therefore have a minimum requisite of immigrants they must accept into their countries, because rejecting them from their country or not allowing them to leave war zones would attack the immigrant’s human rights and would increase the already high death toll. The minimum amount would be determined by the country’s GDP and resources to host people until these war zones, such as Syria, have relieved the tensions so that its citizens won’t be endangered in returning.
It should be called to EU leaders’ attention to offer further safe and legal means for people to seek asylum in the EU for refugees identified by the UNHCR through established programs, and leaders should be reminded that the EU should not trap migrants and asylum seekers in Libyan territory, as these are often subjected to violence and abuse.

As long as there are no actions are taken accordingly to resolve the conflict in Syria, the situation is bound to remain the same. Hence, the cooperation between the UN, Mediterranean region states, the Interpol and the Union for the Mediterranean should further intensify in order to be able to deal with the origin of the refugee crisis and solve it. UN representatives and officials must reach to Syria in order to establish a dialogue between the rebels—officially called the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces—and Bashar Al-Assad to reach an agreement to combat ISIS. This would alleviate the tensions in the Syrian civil war as the country would be cooperating to combat ISIS, as well as would then open the Syrian civil war to the UN, meaning that the UN could then help Syria reach a state of peace for its citizens. This would allow Syria to be a safer land for citizens to live in, giving the emigrants their home back. Furthermore, war regulations should be made stricter for at least the period of time that Syria needs to return back to how it was. This means that border and weapon control, both for land and maritime security strengthening, must be heavily followed and implemented, with the assistance of NATO, militarily and politically. This could even result in a source of job generation, as the unemployed could be trained to control such aspects.

A further deeper research should be taken to obtain a better comprehension by those who support ISIS in order to weaken support for ISIS by heavily economically sanctioning its supporters. Additionally, supervised economic support could be given to Syria and Iraq in order to obtain better resources to combat ISIS.

Tied to this, journeys should therefore be further enhanced and ameliorated in order to assure the survival of these immigrants. These routes would be strengthened through the providing of basic health necessities, which include water, food and appropriate medicine needed to improve possible health issues. This includes both on land routes and on sea routes. Interpol could be requested to further labor in the Mediterranean Sea to detect any illicit activities or violations of human rights.

Moreover, in order to eliminate the powerful mafia control over some Mediterranean zones, it is necessary to track links of mafia connections with the help of
Europol programs, to ensure a safer region. In account of terrorism in all its manifestations, a stronger anti-terrorist measure is needed, calling for the full cooperation with the counter terrorism center, the UNCCT.

To further assure cooperation and involvement by the countries in the Mediterranean region, economic and social disparities among these countries, especially northern shore countries compared to southern shore countries should be alleviated by aid from the more privileged countries or by sending volunteer specialists to promote progress and training in their economies. This will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries.

Just like Libya already agreed to, countries in the Mediterranean region should open themselves to inspection, by authorized UN officials, on weapons of mass destruction as well as instances of violations of human rights. If any were to reject such inspection, they shall be heavily sanctioned as they would be fighting against the cooperation to create a stable and secure region for these countries. If such an extreme were to be reached, the money received would be handled by organizations, such as the Union for the Mediterranean, to provide materials for immigrants and for research to combat mafias who send immigrants on unsafe vessels.

The UN should also call for Mediterranean region states to restart the Barcelona Process as well as the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area to ensure the cooperation and increase the security of these countries. Moreover, all regional states should enhance their border control and police actions both on land and sea with cooperation by Interpol.

To ameliorate the youth unemployment situation and employ the young adults in the population, it should not only be requested to Member States but also globally for countries to enact or support job creation and professional development programs and guidance for youths. This could be done either separately or by coordinated actions by several regional Member States; however, there should be a minimum training given to each individual seeking for work with the help of the European Training Foundation.

Lastly, it is of importance that the issues the Mediterranean region faces keep on spreading around the whole world to raise awareness and show how the region needs help of the rest of the countries in order to be able to improve and further solve such issues so that the region can be stabilized. This has already been taken into action, as thousands of interviews have been conducted as well as reports, photographs, video recordings, and academic analyses have been released.
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