

CHAPTER IV

UN EFFORTS IN RESOLVING THE HIZBULLAH-ISRAEL CONFLICT IN 2006

Hezbollah and Israel's conflict in Lebanon has fulfilled Article 39 of the UN Charter, which is a violation of peace and is an act of aggression carried out by Israel that threatens international peace and security. In resolving the Israeli-Hezbollah conflict, the United Nations assisted by its main organs tasked with safeguarding international peace and security has carried out solutions namely *peacemaking* issued UNSCR 1701, *peacekeeping* added to UNIFIL's performance and *peacebuilding* returned refugees to Lebanon again, and carried out development return or repair.

A. *The Peacemaking Implementation by the United Nations Security Council*

The resolution of Hezbollah-Israel conflict by the United Nations is the implementation of Article 39 of the United Nations Charter, namely the Security Council must determine the situation that threatens or violates peace, or acts of aggression and makes its recommendations, but the process of resolving the Hizbullah - Israel conflict by the UN is influenced by the political interests of countries its members and there are several violations of the UN Charter. On July 14, 2006, Lebanese Prime Minister Fuad Siniora had submitted a request to the United Nations to decide to stop firing and lift the air and sea blockade by Israel, but the UN Security Council rejected the request on July 15, 2006. This was a failure of the UN Security Council implement the provisions of Article 34 and Article 39 of the United Nations Charter, that the Security Council does not take action against situations that threaten international peace and security as at the beginning of the Hizbullah - Israel

conflict, even legalize the actions of the Israeli state to "defend itself" from terrorist attacks. This is a violation of the principle of good faith, the principle of prohibiting the use of violence, the principle of respect for state sovereignty and the principle of neutrality.

Based on the above explanation, the resolution of this conflict the Security Council did not call on the parties involved in the conflict to resolve peacefully, even allowing this conflict to drag on resulting in a lot of casualties and extraordinary destruction. UN Secretary General Koffi Annan expressed his disappointment at the UN Security Council for not giving a decision to end the conflict quickly. After the Qana bombing that took place on 30 July 2006, the UN Secretary General informed of the bombing of Qana to the Security Council and finally the Security Council decided to issue a resolution regarding this conflict. The Security Council has issued Resolution 1701 to resolve the Hizbullah - Israel conflict in Lebanon whose contents are (United Nations, 2006):

1. Request a complete cessation of hostilities, in particular the immediate cessation of all attacks by Hezbollah and the immediate cessation of all military attacks by Israel.
2. During the full cessation of hostilities, asking the Lebanese Government and UNIFIL to send their forces together to the South of Lebanon and ask the Israeli Government, when the sending of troops began, gradually withdraw all of its troops from the South of Lebanon.
3. Emphasizing the importance of expanding the control of the Lebanese Government throughout Lebanon based on Resolution 1559 and Resolution 1680, and articles on the relevant Taif Accord to restore full sovereignty, there are no weapons other than

those permitted by the Lebanese Government and no power other than the Lebanese Government.

4. Repeat to fully support the *Blue Line*
5. Repeat also strong support, as mentioned in the previous relevant articles, for territorial integrity, sovereignty, Lebanon's political freedom with internationally recognized national borders, such as the contemplation of the *Israeli-Lebanese General Armistice Agreements 23 March 1949*.
6. Asking the international community to take immediate actions to channel financial and humanitarian assistance to Lebanese residents, including helping to repatriate refugees, and under the authority of the Lebanese Government to re-establish airports and ports and also request assistance in reconstruction and development in Lebanon.
7. Convincing all parties to be responsible for ensuring that no action is taken that might make it difficult to find long-term solutions, humanitarian access to civilians, including safe lines for humanitarian convoys, or volunteering and repatriation of refugees, and asking parties to comply with these responsibilities and collaborating with the Security Council.
8. Asks Israel and Lebanon to support permanent ceasefire and long-term solutions based on principles and elements:
 - 1) Comply fully with the *Blue Line* for both parties
 - 2) A security agreement to prevent the occurrence of hostilities, including the construction between the Blue Line and River as an area free of armed

personnel, assets and weapons other than the Lebanese Government and UNIFIL.

- 3) Full implementation of articles in accordance with the *Taif Accord* and resolutions 1559 and 1680 which require disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon, based on the decision of the Lebanese cabinet on July 27, 2006 that there were no weapons without permission from the Lebanese Government.
 - 4) There are no foreign troops in Lebanon without permission from the Lebanon Government
 - 5) There is no sale or fulfilment of weapons and materials related to it other than those regulated by the Government of Lebanon.
 - 6) Submit to the UN all the remaining mine maps in Lebanon owned by Israel
9. Invite the secretary-general to help as much as possible support the agreement between the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel to the principles and elements of the long-term solution after Article 8, and declare that the act is involved
10. Ask the secretary-general to establish, in relation to international figures and related parties, advice to implement Resolution 1559 and Resolution 1680, and articles on relevant *Taif Accords*, including disarmament, and describe international borders Lebanon, especially the disputed border areas or uncertainty, including *Sheba Farms*, and

submitted the advice to the Security Council in 30 days.

11. Decide to support and enlarge the number of troops, equipment, mandates and areas of operation, to give power in increasing the strength of the *UNIFIL* forces to a maximum of 15,000 troops and that force must additionally carry the mandate under resolutions 425 and 426:
 - 1) Keep an eye on the stop of hostilities
 - 2) Accompanying activities related to article 11 (b) with the Lebanon Government and the Israeli Government.
 - 3) Extending support to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and volunteers and repatriation.
 - 4) Help the Lebanese army take action towards regional development in accordance with Article 8
 - 5) Helping the Lebanese Government, if requested, and implementing Article 14
12. Acting in support of the Lebanese Government's request to send international forces to support it to restore its power in the territory, authorize *UNIFIL* to take all necessary measures in the shipping area and its capabilities, guaranteeing that the area of operation is not used for all forms of hostile activity, restraint from attempts to use armed forces to prevent violations of mandates given by the Security Council, and to protect personnel, installations, facilities, UN equipment, guarantee the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel,

humanitarian workers and without forgetting the responsibilities of the Lebanese Government, protecting spiders from threats danger of physical crime.

13. Asking the importance of the secretary general to take action to guarantee *UNIFIL* to carry out its functions based on this resolution, encourage member countries to make reasonable contributions to *UNIFIL* and to respond positively to requesting troops' support, and expressing strong appreciation to those who helped *UNIFIL* in the past.
14. Request the Lebanese Government to secure the border and other entrances to prevent entry into Lbanon without weapons and related materials and request *UNIFIL* under Article 11 to assist the Lebanese Government if requested.
15. Furthermore, it is decided that all countries take appropriate measures to prevent, by their nationality or from their territory or from flag or aircraft vehicles:
 - 1) Selling or fulfilling weapons or materials related to each group or individual in Lebanon, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, spare parts, originating or not in their territory
 - 2) Provide each group or individual Lebanese technical training or assistance, equipment, or the use of goods mentioned in subparagraph (1) above; unless these prohibitions do not apply to weapons, materials that have relations, training or assistance authorized by the Lebanese

Government or *UNIFIL* under Article
11

16. Deciding to expand the *UNIFIL* mandate until August 31, 2007 and stating the intention to consider the addition of a resolution mandate and subsequent actions to contribute to the implementation of permanent ceasefire and long-term solutions.
17. Request the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within one week of implementing this resolution and then report it regularly
18. Emphasizing the importance, needed to achieve, holistically, justice and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242, 338 and 1515
19. Decide to remain valid.

Resolution 1701 was issued on 11 August 2006, accepted and agreed upon by the Lebanese Government and Hezbollah on 12 August 2006, and agreed upon by Israel on 13 August 2006. A ceasefire took effect on 14 August 2006. Lebanese troops began to be sent to the South Lebanon on August 17, 2006, the blockade was lifted on September 8, 2006, and on October 1, 2006 most Israeli soldiers were withdrawn from Lebanon, although they still controlled Ghajar Village on the border.

The principle of resolving disputes or conflicts such as the principle of good faith, the prohibition on the use of violence, respect for sovereignty, neutrality and agreement of the parties are available at resolution 1701. Article 1 concerning the termination of hostilities immediately is a form of principle of good faith and prohibition on the use of violence. Accompanying the Lebanese army, demanding a withdrawal of the Israeli army and restoring the

sovereignty of the Lebanese Government in southern Lebanon as contained in Articles 2,3,5 and 12 is a manifestation of the principle of respect for sovereignty and state integrity. The principle of neutrality is found in Article 11 and Article 12 that there is coordination with the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel.

B. The Implementation of *Peacekeeping* by the United Nations

The efforts made by the United Nations in resolving the Israeli-Hezbollah conflict are to send UN peacekeepers who are members of UNIFIL. a number of countries that are members of the UN peacekeeping force known as the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) sent representatives from their countries to Lebanon. Italy, which has been mandated by the United Nations to lead a UN force in Lebanon, has sent 3,000 troops. France, which has already sent 200 troops to Lebanon, will equip its personnel to become 2,000 personnel. Finland sends 250 personnel, Spain sends 1,000 personnel, 500 policemen, Belgium 400 personnel and other countries. As for Germany and the Netherlands, they will assist in securing the Lebanese sea. Concrete things carried out by the peacekeeping force are maintaining peace by patrolling the southern region of Lebanon, helping refugees who need medical and health care, and cleaning up clusters bomb mines. aside for the American country, it will not send its troops. Because he suffered heavy losses in the previous war-role in Beirut, so that the United States would assist in logistics for UNIFIL forces.

Asian countries such as Indonesia have prepared 4,276 personnel, Malaysia has prepared an Engineer Battalion, Bangladesh has prepared two Zeni

Battalions, Nepal has prepared 1,000 personnel and Qatar has sent 200-300 troops.

Implementation of the UN 1701 Security Council Resolution is divided into 7 stages of implementation, namely:

- 1) Monitor the agreement to terminate hostilities between the parties to the conflict.
- 2) Accompanying and assisting the Lebanese government during the process of the movement of the Lebanese forces (LAF) in South Lebanon. It was carried out in conjunction with the process of withdrawing Israeli forces (IDF). The Lebanese government and Israel will coordinate the process of withdrawing troops in South Lebanon.
- 3) Assist the implementation and coordination of the process of resigning Israeli forces, both with the Lebanese and Israeli governments.
- 4) Providing humanitarian assistance to local civil society as well as helping to secure the return of the community, both those who have been displaced and who have been separated from their families during the war throughout July to August 2006.
- 5) Helping LAF forces in the process of realizing a free zone of personnel or armed groups and other military assets between the Blue Line and the Litani River, except military and weapons assets belonging to the Lebanese Government and UNIFIL personnel.
- 6) Convincing that the given area of responsibility is not used for various forms of activities that can trigger the re-

occurrence of conflicts between the conflicting parties.

- 7) Help the Lebanese government secure the boundary between Lebanon and Israel and a number of areas that can be used as infiltration points.

That in the framework of participating in carrying out world order based on the independence of lasting peace and social justice in accordance with Paragraph IV of the Opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has always played an active role in creating world peace through the sending of Garuda Contingents in Operation Peace Protection (OPP) in various regions of the world including conflicts in Lebanon between Hezbollah and Israel. On the initiative of the United Nations as stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution No. 1701 dated August 11, 2006 concerning the Cessation of the Battle between Israel and Hizbullah, the conditions of conflict in Lebanon have entered the truce phase towards peace. At the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia so that the Republic of Indonesia can participate in bringing about peace in Lebanon and the result of a consultation meeting between the Government and the House of Representatives on 28 August 2006, Indonesia will send a Garuda Contingent to a peace mission in Lebanon.

That in the Presidential Decree Number 15 of 2006 (Syahputri, 2018), the President of Indonesia formed a Garuda Contingent to join the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in carrying out a peace mission in Lebanon by ordering the Minister of Defence to prepare the Indonesian

Armed Forces (TNI) and its departure by the TNI Commander in accordance with the policies of the Minister of Defence. The Minister of Foreign Affairs coordinates with the UN regarding the sending of the Garuda Contingent and coordinates with the Minister of Defence and Commander of the TNI regarding the Mandate of UN Security Council Resolution 1701. The sending of the Garuda Contingent is part of the United Nations Peace Keeping operation. Not military forces and did not present Indonesia, but presented the UN, which in this case was UNIFIL.

C. The Implementation of *Peacebuilding* by the United Nations

One international organization that has authority in resolving conflicts, such as the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel, is the United Nations (UN). The United Nations is the largest international organization in the world and has resolved various conflicts, such as the conflict in Yugoslavia, Rwanda, The Middle East. Conflict resolution by the United Nations uses the principles regulated in international law, such as respect for integrity and sovereignty of the parties, *good faith principle*, freedom of choice in resolving disputes, prohibition on using violence, non-intervention and neutrality (Adolf, 2014).

The conflict in Lebanon continues until the United Nations is involved in seeking "peace building" or actions to identify and support structures that are useful in strengthening peace to prevent a reconciled conflict turning back into conflict. The usual way is in the form of a concrete collaborative project that connects two or more profitable countries between them. This not only contributes to economic and social development, but also fosters trust which is a fundamental requirement for peace. Peace building is a process of establishing peace that is aimed at the

practical implementation of peaceful social change through reconstruction and political, social and economic development. Precisely on March 19, 1978, the United Nations Security Council issued Resolution 425 and 426 which is the beginning of the implementation of a peace building strategy on the Israeli and Hezbollah conflicts.

This was the first attempt of the United Nations peace building strategy and subsequently, based on Resolution 425 of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC Resolution 425), formed the UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) to restore international peace and security, assist the Lebanese Government to ensure its Lebanese territory and ensure Israeli army withdrawal. Despite its military nature, UNFIL status is not a war force or an army. This method is a technique taken to prevent conflict and to create peace.

The UN Security Council also issued Resolution 1701 to resolve the Hizbullah-Israel conflict in Lebanon which included asking the international community to take immediate action to channel financial and humanitarian aid to Lebanese residents, including helping to repatriate refugees, and reopen the Lebanese government airports and ports and also requested to help with reconstruction and rebuilding in Lebanon. In addition, Resolution 1701 also convinced all parties to be responsible for ensuring that no action was taken that might complicate the search for long-term solutions, humanitarian access to civilians, including safe lines for humanitarian convoys, or volunteering and repatriation of refugees, and asking parties to comply with this responsibility and cooperate with the UN Security Council.

In resolution 1701 it is stated that the United Nations calls for the distribution of aid in the form of

humanitarian assistance, along with several countries that have helped Lebanon in the aspect of humanity.

1. Armenia

The Armenian government announced that it would send humanitarian aid to Lebanon, namely that they were prepared to a number of medicine, tents and to the Lebanese regardless of their ethnic origin (Panarmenian, 2006), According to the Armenian government, a number of drugs, tents and unspecified fire extinguishers were allocated to the parties Lebanese authorities on July 27. They were sent to Beirut via Syria during the day.

2. Egypt

Two Egyptian military aircraft landed in Beirut, as the first shipment of aid promised by the Egyptian government. The first aircraft brought medical and food supplies, while the second was taken in addition to humanitarian aid, basic equipment and the first personnel needed to build a field military hospital, which the Egyptian government had ordered to build as a gift for Lebanese people. This hospital will be equipped by around 100 doctors and professional medical workers.

3. Greece

The Greek state sent 20,000 doses of antibiotics, as well as various medical assistance to Lebanon, Greek aid including nine tons of medical supplies, beds and tents requested by the Lebanese government. According to Hungarian foreign ministry spokesman Viktor Polgar, "the assistance consists of basic food ingredients, baby food and supplements, medicines and primary care ingredients needed by doctors."

4. Jordan

King Abdullah ordered aid planes to arrive at Beirut International Airport, with several tons of food and medical equipment to provide assistance to Lebanese people besides Jordan also facilitated hospitals with complete equipment.

5. Kuwait

Kuwait contributed 300 million dollars for reconstruction, Kuwait also provided 500 million dollars to be deposited in Lebanon's central bank.

6. Morocco

Sending humanitarian aid worth 5 million dollars

7. Syria

The Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) and its responsive affiliates, Focus Humanitarian Assistance (FOCUS) provided immediate humanitarian assistance in response to the conflict, establishing a Maternal and Child Health Center that provides special medical care, pharmacies and research centers for young children. This facility can accommodate 1,300 people. Together with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), AKDN and FOCUS established and managed a distribution warehouse for assistance in key locations of Tartous, Homs and Salamiyah. These institutions also oversee the registration and profile of people who are transferred, and the distribution of non-food items. Furthermore, more than 100 local community volunteers were mobilized to provide important logistical support to the United Nations World Food Program (Aga Khan Development Network, 2017). Volunteers distributed relief items including cleaning equipment, plastic sheeting, blankets, mattresses, cooking utensils, safe drinking water, and high-energy biscuits to help the family during the conflict and also on the way back to Lebanon.

8. United State

Assistance from the Church of Jesus Christ has prepared shipments of aid planes to be sent to Lebanon, and sent 50,000 dollars to be used to finance ambulances and individual family needs.

The role and efforts of the United Nations in resolving the Hizbullah-Israel conflict are in accordance with the principle of resolving the international conflict, namely calling on both parties to stop hostilities, uphold the Lebanese Government's integrity and sovereignty by sending Lebanese troops and UNIFIL peacekeepers, withdrawing Israeli troops and calling for to other countries to help restore the state of Lebanon which is the embodiment of the principle of good faith, the principle of prohibiting the use of violence, and the principle of respect for sovereignty and state integrity.