CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the previous chapters, this history of Hezbollah and Israel conflicts actually existed since 1982 since Hezbollah was founded. At that time Hezbollah wanted to help the Lebanese Government protect the PLO from Israeli and IDF attacks, until the conflict ended in the 2000s. Yet, the conflict was not finished and returned to heat up in 2006 when Hezbollah kidnapped two Israeli soldiers in retaliation because four Lebanese leaders were taken by the Israeli army (IDF) during the 1979 attack. This war between Hezbollah and Israel took place from 12 July to 13 August 2006.

In this conflict the two rival factions attacked each other which caused casualties and damage to public facilities and infrastructure, judging by the damage done on the Lebanese side and Hezbollah indeed more than the victims and damage faced by Israel, about 1,123 Lebanese civilians and soldiers those in Qana died while public facilities such as factories, schools, places of worship and airports in Beirut were also totally paralyzed, and there was also pollution of the air and ground water of apes in large numbers. Judging from Israel's natural losses, it is indeed less than Lebanon and Hezbollah because Israel has never given a blatant statement about victims or losses because Israel wants to always be seen as victorious and wants to always defend its title as an invincible country.

Efforts made by the United Nations are different in handling the resolution of each conflict. In resolving a conflict, the UN has several ways, namely *preventive diplomacy*, *peacemaking*, *peacekeeping*, *peacebuilding*, and *peace enforcement*, but in resolving the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel there are 3 efforts made by the United Nations namely *peacemaking* which means bringing parties to peace as listed in the UN Charter Chapter IV, the second effort is

peacekeeping of peace efforts carried out by the United Nations by sending UN military personnel and civil personnel in areas of conflict, the last attempt is *peacebuilding*, which is the last UN effort carried out in this conflict which means rebuilding or repairs in areas of conflict such as economic, infrastructure and social improvements.

The efforts made by the United Nations in overcoming this conflict and as an international organization aimed at maintaining international peace and security can be said to be quite effective and successful. This is evidenced by his efforts and role in resolving the conflict in South Lebanon. This war ended after the enactment of a ceasefire by the United Nations on August 13, 2006. The involvement of the United Nations (UN) in the Hizbullah and Israel conflict can be said as one of the concrete proofs of the UN's efforts in the development of post-war peace operations. In resolving this conflict the role and efforts of the United Nations in resolving the Hizbullah-Israel conflict in accordance with the principle of resolving international conflicts, namely *peacemaking* carried out by the UN Security Council issued Resolution 1701 issued by the UN Security Council on the date issued on 30 August In 2006, it called for the two sides to stop hostilities, uphold the integrity and sovereignty of the Lebanese Government by sending Lebanese troops and UNIFIL peacekeepers to conflict areas, namely southern Lebanese *peacekeeping*, withdrawing Israeli troops, and *peacebuilding* calling on other countries to help restore Lebanon's 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, in other words, efforts made by the United Nations can be said to be successful in stopping the 2006 Israeli Hezbollah conflict in South Lebanon.