

THE ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS IN THE RESOLUTION OF HIZBULLAH AND ISRAEL CONFLICT IN SOUTHERN LEBANON 2006

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ABSTRACT

The conflict that happen in Lebanon between Hizbullah and Israel especially with Israel armed groups (IDF) occurred in July-August 2006. The conflict was triggered by Hezbollah militant groups kidnapped 2 Israeli soldiers in retaliation because 4 Lebanese leaders were taken by the Israeli army (IDF) during the 1979 attack. This conflict has killed some 1,300 people in Lebanon and 165 Israelis, damages in some public facilities in both countries, and has caused air pollution especially in Lebanon. The role of the United Nations here should be able to give these two countries a resolution or an attempt to end hostilities.

The purpose of this study was to analyze how the efforts of the United Nations (UN) in resolving the conflict between Hizbullah and Israel in Lebanon. In this study the author uses descriptive analysis methods, from books, journals, articles, news reports, and documents from other sources. In this research, the writer using conflict resolution theory according to Johan Galtung. The results of this study indicate that the role of UN successfully overcome these problems. The instruments of conflict resolution in the form of *peace-making*, *peacekeeping* , and *peacebuilding* were able to resolve the Hizbullah - Israeli conflict that took place in Lebanon

Keyword : Armed Conflict, Hizbullah – Israel war 2006, UN Resolution

BACKGROUND

The International Organization of the United Nations (UN) is an inter-State organization to promote international cooperation. The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 after World War II (Banyu, 2005). United Nations is an organization that was a replacement or successor to the League of Nations. The United Nations (UN) is an international organization that has membership in almost all countries in the world. In carrying out its duties as an international organization the United Nations has the aim of maintaining international peace and security, promoting human rights, encouraging social and economic development, and providing humanitarian assistance in several cases, such as cases of hunger, natural disasters and armed conflict (un, 2004). UN has 6 main agencies it is the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat (United Nations, 2014). This conflict that resolve by UN, UN assisted by one of the UN main agencies itself it is UNSC (*United Nations of Security Council*). The UN Security Council consists of 15 members, 5 permanent members (China, France, Russia, Britain and the United States) and 10 non-permanent members elected by members of the United Nations whose term of office is 2 years.

The UNSC has job to maintain international peace and security and to running their job they has two ways to maintaining international peace and security who written in chapter VI article 33, it's the peaceful resolution of conflicts through negotiation and adjudication of conflict and international disputes which would threaten international peace and security. The second ways also already written in chapter VII article 39 that says the United Nations Security Council can finish or stop the conflict through the forces or coercion.

In the problems that occurred in South Lebanon between Hezbollah and Israel in 2006, the UN's involvement began at the request of the Lebanese government which had

asked the General Assembly and UN Security Council to end or stop the conflict in accordance with article 35 of the UN charter stating that every UN Member could bring disputes or situations that lead to international divisions or increased disputes that would endanger international peace and security to the Security Council or the General Assembly.

The Hezbollah-Israel conflict begins with security issues in Lebanon and Israel that have occurred or have a long history. Security in Lebanon and Israel has been increasingly critical since July-August 2006, leading to a conflict between Hezbollah groups in Lebanon and Israel. In 12 July 2006 morning when Hezbollah attacked the city of Shlomi in northern Israel with Katyusha missiles, then Hezbollah forces infiltrated Israeli territory. In the attack, three Israeli troops were killed, two injured, and two were kidnapped or can say that the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah guerrillas was triggered by the detention of two Israeli soldiers, Ehud Goldwasser and Eldad Regev, by Hezbollah militia. Israel attacked Lebanon using the reasons for capturing 2 Israeli soldiers by Hezbollah during a cross-border attack. Hezbollah plans to use this detention to conduct prisoner exchanges to free Lebanese and Palestinian Israel detained. Israel, which tried to free the two soldiers, carried out military action by attacking Lebanon, destroying public infrastructure and facilities and killing civilians. Meanwhile, Hezbollah also carried out resistance by raining the northern region of Israel with rockets (Tim Penyusun Edisi Koleksi Angkasa, 2006).

In July 13, Israel bombs the only international airport in Lebanon, Rafik Hariri International Airport and also a television station. July 14, 2006 Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora calls for a ceasefire under the supervision of the United Nations, while Israeli warplanes attack the central Beirut region. In return, Hezbollah rockets rained down on Israel. An Israeli warship was damaged by Hezbollah attacks, but in the way the Lebanese government request to get ceasefire fail because of the member of United Nations which is United States which is the superpower state especially in United Nations justifies Israeli

actions and legalizes the actions of the Israeli state to "defend itself" from terrorist attacks which is Hizbullah.

Then in July 18 UN Secretary General Kofi Annan calls for the establishment of an international force in Lebanon to end the crisis. July 25, Israeli airstrikes on UN posts in Khiam, South Lebanon killed 4 UN security observers. Two days later, the UN Security Council failed to reach an agreement to condemn Israel's actions, because the United States vetoed any attempt to criticize Israel for its attacks on Lebanon. July 30 - (1.30 am local time) Israel attacked the building where the refugees took refuge in the city of Qana, Lebanon, killing at least 28 people, most of whom are still children. More than 600 Lebanese civilians have been killed in Israeli attacks in the past 18 days.

This research will be focusing on the conflict resolution of Hezbollah-Israel Conflict in South Lebanon in 2006. The author considered this conflict as a phenomenal conflict because it rarely happened. In this case the conflict happened between the authorities of Muslim organization that is considered to have good military power and the army of a country. In addition, the author signifies the significance of the United Nations role in solving the conflict in 2006. It is proven by de-escalation of the war between the two camps, yet the UN faced some challenges in solving the conflict. Eventually, the United Nations has succeeded in making a resolution and reducing the tensions from both sides of the conflict. The author consider that the United Nation resolution in stopping the conflict was efficient because after the resolution arise both of the them called for respect for the Blue Line, disarmament of all militia members in Lebanon, ending weapons smuggling in the area and the great war between Hezbollah and Israel never happened again. As it is known that a resolution issued by the Un is not necessarily efficient in its application, for example in the case of the genocide crime in Rwanda. The United Nations has issued UN Security Council Resolution 872 (1993) on October 5, 1993 and formed UNAMIR (United Nations Assistance

Mission for Rwanda), UNAMIR was formed based on the resolution, but in reality the peace mission in Rwanda was deemed a failure, because it could not prevent the genocide from happening and reduce the loss of lives in Rwanda. Therefore the writer wants to examine more deeply how the United Nations resolves this conflict.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this study the theoretical framework that will be used by the author in writing this research is the conflict resolution theory of Johan Galtung, where the theory relates to the efforts that the United Nations has in resolving a conflict.

Conflict Resolution

Here I provide the 3 ways of Johan Galtung Resolution Conflict

1. Peace-making

Peace-making is a diplomatic effort used to solve problems between conflicting parties without violence which leads to a peace agreement, and this phase is usually after the conflict has subsided and after a peacebuilding and peacekeeping phase.

2. Peacekeeping

Peacekeeping is a processes to stop or reduce acts of violence through military interventions that carry out the role of neutral peacekeepers. Peacebuilding itself is a work scheme to avoid conflicts coming back.

3. Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding is also a process of implementing social, political and economic changes or reconstruction in order to create lasting peace. In this phase it is expected that negative peace will turn into positive peace where people feel the existence of social justice, economic prosperity and effective political representation.

After the above explanation of Johan Galtung's conflict resolution, here are five ways the United Nations (UN) in resolving conflicts, namely :

1. Preventive Diplomacy

Preventive Diplomacy is an action to prevent the emergence of a dispute or conflict between the parties, prevent the spread of a conflict or dispute, or it can be said that preventive diplomacy is done to limit the expansion of a conflict or dispute. This method can be carried out by the UN secretary general (Secretary General), the

Security Council, the General Assembly, or by regional organizations in collaboration with the United Nations. Peace Making.

2. Peace Making

Peace Making is an action to bring hostile parties to mutually agree, especially through peaceful means as contained in Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter. The purpose of the United Nations in this case is between the task of preventing conflict and maintaining peace. Among these two tasks there is an obligation to try to bring the hostile parties towards agreement in a peaceful manner. In this action the UN Security Council only provides recommendations or proposals regarding the appropriate method or method of settlement after considering the nature of the dispute.

3. Peace Keeping

Peace Keeping is an action to give the presence of the United Nations (UN) in peacekeeping with the agreement of the parties concerned. An example is the United Nations sending military personnel, UN police and civilian personnel. Despite their military nature, they are not armed forces. Peace keeping is a UN "discovery" since it was first formed.

4. Peace Enforcement

Peace Enforcement is the authority of the Security Council based on the charter to determine the existence of an action which is a threat to peace or an act of aggression.

5. Peace Building

The Peace Building is an action to identify and support structures that are able to strengthen peace and to prevent a reconciled conflict from turning into a conflict

again. Peace Building was born after the conflict. This method can be in the form of a concrete cooperation project that connects two or more States that support them.

RESEARCH METHODS

In writing this thesis, the author uses a qualitative research method. In general, qualitative research method is a type of scientific research where the scientific research consists of some investigations such as seeks answer to a question, collect the evidence, uses a set of procedures to answer the question, etc (Sukmadinata, 2005) also the data collection techniques in the form of library research on written literature such as books, articles, journals, and also source resources obtained from the internet, which are considered relevant to the problems in this study and then analyzed descriptively.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

THE ROLE OF UN TO RESOLVING THE CONFLICT

United Nations in this conflict, which is conflict between Hizbullah and Israel 2006 in South Lebanon used 3 ways to resolved this conflict, here the 3 ways of UN resolved :

1. The *Peacemaking* Implementation by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The resolution of Hizbullah – 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. 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 issues Resolution 1701 has 19 point (United Nations, 2006)

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.

2. 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.

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.

3. The Implementation of *Peacebuilding* by United Nations

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.

1. Armenia

The Armenian government announced that it would send humanitarian aid to Lebanon, namely that they were prepared to give asylum 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. 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.

7. 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.

CONCLUSION

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 but Hezbollah and Israel was not finished and returned to heat up in 2006 when Hezbollah kidnapped 2 Israeli soldiers in retaliation because 4 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.

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.

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.

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