

The *Peacemaker's Handbook*, again, practically prescribes this kind of activity during the course of an operation. It advises that peaceful intervention, unless matched by allied initiatives aimed at the making and building of peace, will simply preserve the status quo and ultimately prove counterproductive. Because peacekeeping is based on an objective approach, says the *Handbook*, there is a greater chance of peacemaking and peacebuilding being successful in the militarily stable and tension-free situation that peacekeeping provides.¹⁰⁸

Heiberg, in turn, argues that the nature of the relationship a peacekeeping force achieves with the population within its area of control is a decisive element determining the operation's success or failure. She says "a relationship to local civilians built on communication and confidence is a necessary factor for success."¹⁰⁹

Heiberg and Holst maintain that part of the reason for the relative success of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was the attention given by UNIFIL to the provision of humanitarian and development assistance in their area of operation. They explain:

Development and humanitarian assistance, together with the social relations it created, has generated a strong sense of trust and loyalty on the part of the local population towards the UN forces. This loyalty has been crucial to UNIFIL's ability to operate successfully...¹¹⁰

Others too have argued that the effectiveness of a peacekeeping operation and the cause of peacemaking can only be enhanced by the provision of humanitarian assistance,

¹⁰⁸ International Peace Academy, *supra* note 20, p. 23.

¹⁰⁹ Marianne Heiberg, "Peacekeeping and Local Populations: Some Comments on UNIFIL," Paper presented to the Joint NUPI-IPA Workshop on "The UN and Peacekeeping: Results, Limitations and Prospects -- The Lessons of 40 Years Experience," Oslo, Norway, 12-14 December 1988, p. 2.

¹¹⁰ Heiberg and Holst, *supra* note 97, p. 22.