

**Israel's Legitimization of its Punitive Policies in the Gaza Strip
Under the Guise of Selective Compliance with International Law**

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Abstract:

This article highlights the severity of the suffering of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip after the events of October 7, which were marked by decades of siege and violence between resistance movements (Hamas) and the Israeli occupation, culminating in a crime of genocide that did not spare women and children. We also attempt to provide a critical analysis of the legal structures that scrutinize the unprecedented abuses of the occupation.

It seems that the fascist Israeli administration is now moving from managing the conflict to a strategy of eliminating the threat through illegal and inhumane violations, foremost among which is the starvation and displacement of civilians as a punitive policy for the 2023 Hamas attack, offering flimsy justifications that exceed the limits of proportionality in force and the right to self-defence.

The international community and its institutions have been unable to curb the brutality of the occupier, either through binding legal resolutions or even those considered advisory opinions, amid endless and unconditional American support and Arab inaction, which is caught between internal problems and external interests. All of this has undermined the credibility of establishing justice, security, and accountability.

Keywords: Legitimizing politics, International law, Gaza Strip, Punitive policy

Introduction

Throughout history, the Palestinian issue has been the most complex example of international conflict, and the decisive test of the effectiveness of the United Nations in implementing its regulations. The year 1948 marked the beginning and continuation of the greatest crime known to mankind through an international instrument after the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel, followed by a series of violations and crimes against a defenseless people with the aim of establishing Great Israel after obliterating the Palestinian demographic, geographical, and cultural identity. This tension paved the way for years of uprisings and armed conflict between the parties, with the conflict intensifying even after Israel fortified its borders with Gaza and withdrew in 2005 from what it called the “hostile territory.” Hamas was able to fill the power vacuum in the Strip, but the reality is different. The dynamics of conflict management are less burdensome for Israel through the adoption of a strategy of effective remote control, with the tightening of the long-term blockade imposed since 2007, which has imposed catastrophic humanitarian conditions on the inhabitants of the Strip with devastating effects on various aspects of life.

October 7, known as the Great Flood, is a date associated with the largest historical attack by the Palestinian resistance against settlements in the Gaza envelope. And the penetration of the Israeli intelligence system, during which an unprecedented number of Israelis were killed and captured, exposing the enemy's security and intelligence vacuum. Based on this, the latter responded with a war of genocide in various forms, through systematic policies based on deliberate starvation, displacement, structural violence, and obstruction of humanitarian aid and other assistance, in flagrant violation of international, humanitarian, and criminal law, while the United Nations failed to uphold its most important principles (international security and peace), with unconditional American support and protection, in an effort to prolong the suffering in order to achieve the greater goal of liquidating the Palestinian cause.

Objectives of the Study

The article focuses on a set of objective goals that seek, in general, to describe and analyses the situation in the Gaza Strip, addressing a combination of humanitarian aspects (starvation, siege, displacement) and political and legal dimensions (conflict management, the right to self-determination, analysis and criticism of the renunciation of international obligations, and evaluation of the role of the United Nations and its institutions). We also propose a set of recommendations through which we attempt to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people, at least in their current plight, by relying on the consensus of texts and resolutions and their implementation.

Importance of the Study:

The importance of the study lies in a number of dimensions that can be summarized in the following points:

The study is based on an analysis of the situation at a sensitive time between declared and hidden objectives, with the Israeli occupation moving between tightening the siege on the Gaza Strip and accelerating its efforts to seize more Palestinian land.

Presentation and criticism of the legal loopholes on which the Israeli occupation relies as a pretext for its violations in the Gaza Strip.

Seeking to present political, legal, and humanitarian perspectives to support the Palestinian plight by attempting to mobilize public opinion and governments to uphold the law and promote opportunities for its application.

Study Methodology

To achieve the aforementioned objectives, a descriptive and analytical approach was used to examine the policy of the Palestinian occupation in the Gaza Strip since October 7, as well as a legal analysis approach to objectively analyse legal texts and interpret their content in accordance with their actual application, analyse political discourse, and extrapolate similar measures in other conflicts.

1- Localised Violations as a Result of the Al-Aqsa Flood

Hamas, which has ruled Gaza since 2006, is trying to balance between its two roles as a resistance movement, given the suffocating pressures imposed by the occupation inside the Gaza Strip, especially on the economic level, which Hamas is unable to solve under Netanyahu's policy of managing the conflict between intimidation and intimidation, which in turn pushes the movement's leaders to review its credibility as a resistance movement from time to time.

On 7 October 2023, Operation Al-Aqsa Flood was launched after the Palestinian resistance easily breached the Iron Wall that had besieged the Gaza Strip for many years. It was not the first intrusion, but it was the most stormy in the ongoing clashes with the occupation since the 1973 war, which was described as having failed the Israeli intelligence system, which ignored the warnings of Unit 8200 that there were indications of an attack by the military wing of Hamas in the subsequent hours preceding the attack, but what was happening was considered only military exercises for the movement. In the first few minutes of the attack, Hamas fired 5500 rockets towards various areas, from the settlements in the West Bank to Tel Aviv, and targeted Israeli communication systems after breaching the Iron Wall¹. The Israeli response and

¹ Daneil ,Byman, A War They Both Are Losing: Israel,Hamas and the Plight of Gaza, *Survival global politics and strategy*, 66(3), (2024, June–July),p75.

absorption of the situation would be hours later, when the Israeli army resorted to repelling the attack by bombing prisoners and captives, so Netanyahu avoided taking any responsibility for the events and blamed the army and the Mossad, but the international community believes that Israel underestimated Hamas' capabilities after the 2021 confrontation.

In contrast, opinion polls have shown a marked increase in support for Hamas, especially in the West Bank. A March 2024 Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PCPSR) poll revealed that 71 percent of Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank supported Hamas' move in the 7 October attacks, despite Israel intensifying its operations in the West Bank, arresting more than 8,000 Palestinians and killing more than 400¹. The number of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails has doubled. In the first months of the attacks, Hamas killed more than 1,614 Israelis, captured about 250, and forced Israel to release about 240 Palestinian prisoners, a major propaganda victory for the movement. Meanwhile, Hamas released 105 hostages, mostly Israelis, as well as 23 Thais and one Filipino. The attacks also temporarily halted Arab regional normalisation projects with Israel.²

The Zionist entity practiced all kinds of violence against civilians using a strategy of starvation and displacement, while imposing a siege on the Gaza Strip by restricting access to vital resources and basic supplies.

In 2025, the Gaza Strip faced the greatest level of food insecurity, with more than 54% of the population in the emergency phase and over 22% experiencing critical food insecurity (IPC Phase 4 or 5, disproportionately affecting children and women, particularly pregnant individuals. Over 71000 children under five years old suffer acute malnutrition treatment³. As of August 12, 2025, the Ministry of Health in Gaza reported a continuous increase in deaths due to hunger and malnutrition, totalling 227, including 103 children, since the conflict's inception.⁴

2- Israel's Claim to its International Obligations Under Binding Treaties

Israel continually attempts to offer narrow justifications and false claims about the scope of its legal obligations towards what is happening in the occupied Palestinian territories. Despite being a party to seven major human rights treaties, it argues that their application is limited to its sovereign territory only, offering the following:

¹ Pesach, Benson, **Palestinian Support for Hamas and War Remains High: Survey**, <https://tps.co.il/articles/palestinian-support-for-hamas-and-war-remains-high-survey/>, visit(20/05/2025)

² Daneil, Byman, op.cit, pp64-65.

³ UNRWA, **UNRWA Situation Report 171 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank**, <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-171-situation-gaza-strip-and-west-bank-including-east-jerusalem>, visit (2025, May 29)

⁴ Al-Mughrabi, N.. Israel bombards Gaza City; Hamas leader visits Cairo in bid to salvage ceasefire talks. Retrieved from Reuters: <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israel-bombards-gaza-city-hamas-leader-visits-cairo-bid-salvage-ceasefire-talks-2025-08-12>, visit (2025, August 13)

- ✓ In the context of occupation, there is a mutual separation between the application of international humanitarian law and human rights treaties.
- ✓ The application of human rights treaties is based within the sovereign territory of the state.
- ✓ The Oslo Accords constituted formal proof of Israel's effective relinquishment of the Gaza Strip and the transfer of authority to the Palestinian Authority and Hamas.

However, the reality is different, as acknowledged by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion on the principle of separation in the Israeli argument, considering that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights applies to the actions of a state exercising jurisdiction outside its territory. Furthermore, Israel's misrepresentation of Article 29 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which states that a treaty is binding on each party with respect to its entire territory unless the treaty specifies otherwise, does not address the issue of the geographical scope of the application of treaties. Although the texts of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, all of which Israel is a party to do not clearly define their scope of application, the principle of objectives supports their application to the occupied territories¹.

Although Israel is a party to the 1949 Geneva convention, which highlights in article 33 that no protected person may be punished for an offense he has not committed and that collective punishment and all forms of terrorism are prohibited, the blockade in all of its forms which has been imposed on the Gaza Strip for years violated all international laws and norms.² the priority of protecting civilians during times of war is also confirmed by additional protocol 1 article 50 of the same treaty, which states that if there is doubt as to whether a person is a civilian or not, that person shall be considered a civilian. Israel, however, disputes this Additional Protocol, claiming it isn't a party to it. Nevertheless, it is bound by the rules set forth therein as part of customary international law, and the obligation applies to the parties to the conflict.³

The Geneva Conventions argue that the obstruction of humanitarian aid must take into account the specific criteria of balance between prohibited and indisputable starvation and legitimate siege in terms of the arrangements of war. This was stated in the International Court of Justice's order of 28 March 2024 that Israel must take all necessary measures to ensure unimpeded humanitarian services and assistance given the gravity of the situation in Gaza, in response to the just step taken by the South African

¹ Ilias Bantekas, safaa Jaber ,The human rights obligations of belligerent occupiers: Israel and the Gazan population. **Journal of Conflict & Security Law**,30(1), (2025, January 6) , pp119-120.

² Yacine ,boudhane, **Israel has violated all conventions and norms**, [https://www.aljazeera.net/news,visit\(17/07/2025\)](https://www.aljazeera.net/news,visit(17/07/2025)).

³ UN., **RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949**. Raport UN,p180.

government to condemn what is happening in the Gaza Strip amid international indifference.

The occupier's response was that 75 years ago, an international agreement was signed to prevent a repeat of Hitler's plan to exterminate the Jews. Now we are faced with an abnormal situation in which a terrorist organisation such as Hamas escapes legal punishment for its genocidal crimes, while we are summoned before the International Court of Justice to defend ourselves against accusations of genocide.

In light of these obstacles and their impact on the humanitarian conditions in the Gaza Strip today, there is increasing political and legal debate about the naval blockade imposed since 2009 and its legality, in an attempt to answer a fundamental question: is it possible to impose a naval blockade on an occupied territory? The Turkish government answered this question in its report after the attack on the Mavi Marmara, stating that, by definition, a state cannot impose a blockade on the borders of a territory it occupies. The Israeli government opposed this view, arguing that the law of occupation and the blockade of an occupied coastline can coexist because they are two separate laws. The 2023 Newport Manual is clear in stating that the scope of a naval blockade must be limited to specific coastal areas that are under the sovereignty, occupation or control of the enemy. This is confirmed by paragraphs 4- 5 of the 2022 French Manual.¹

Israel is violating the law by enforcing a siege as it continues to be an occupying power in the Gaza Strip, despite its assertion of having evacuated in 2005 and no longer exerting direct control, in an effort to exploit legal ambiguities. This is no longer effective today, given its land presence in the Strip. This is perhaps illustrated by what happened on 9 July 2025, when the Israeli navy detained the Madeline, a ship carrying humanitarian aid from the United Kingdom to the Strip. Therefore, international law must be enforced against Israel, as an occupying power, and it must be compelled to end the blockade of the port of Gaza under the Fourth Geneva Convention, allow humanitarian aid to enter, and transfer patients who need treatment abroad.

As for the issue of the buffer zone, the International Court of Justice has recognised that the jurisdiction of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights extends to individuals outside the territory but subject to the jurisdiction of the state, which means that the establishment of this zone has had repercussions on freedom of movement in the occupied territories, affecting their rights in various areas, decent living, health, education and others, as stipulated in Article 12(1) of the Covenant itself.²

¹ Mustafa, Tuncer, **To Blockade or Not to Blockade an Occupied Territory? The Case of the Gaza Blockade**. Retrieved from International Law Blog: <https://internationallaw.blog/2025/07/20/to-blockade-or-not-to-blockade-an-occupied-territory-the-case-of-the-gaza-blockade/>, visit (2025, July 29).

² Alexander, Atul, Has Israel Violated International Human Rights Law as an 'Occupying Power'? Retrieved from

It is true that history and the present have witnessed war crimes committed by governments and organisations, in light of the failure of the international system under international law to achieve criminal accountability, which is the most serious matter, Perhaps with the exception of what was directed at Germany for its crimes at the Nuremberg Tribunal (8 March 1945) in the form of sanctions against officials and statesmen in the Reich Council, the security apparatus and others, for violating human peace and reneging on signed treaties.¹

This leads us to discuss the moral and legal criminal accountability of Israel's aggressive policy towards civilians in Gaza, and the questions that arise around the activation of legal texts and their mandatory application against those responsible for the consequences of the situation.

The UN court statement claims that regardless of the war's legality, its goals and purposes constitute the implementation of a criminal national policy, and that the decision-makers have the same criminal objective in determining that policy through the means of war. Waging war is nothing more than the implementation of that policy, and the criminality associated with waging aggressive war should be limited to those who practiced that policy, which, of course, includes Hamas and its leaders.

Therefore, we are faced with questions, Following the international illegal Court's issuance of an arrest order for Yoav Galant, could an individual be held liable for illegal actions derived from group strategy and plans? Are we facing a scapegoat to silence public opinion and offer flimsy justifications?

It is also a historical irony that the Netanyahu government repeatedly makes punitive statements and references to Nazi massacres and genocide against the Jews, linking them to the actions of Hamas, ignoring the violations committed against the Palestinians since 7 October and even after the ceasefire was announced, which support Hitler's Nazi ideology in his book *Mein Kampf* on the glorification of power in political practice by all means, legitimate and illegitimate.

In a statement dated January 13, 2024, Benjamin Netanyahu declared that "Israel, the Israel Defence Forces and our security services are waging an unprecedented moral and just war against the monsters of Hamas, the new Nazis." Furthermore, in his statement at the 2015 World Zionist Congress, he claimed that Arab Islamic culture is the greatest enemy and linked the Palestinian struggle to Nazism,

International Humanitarian Law: <https://internationallaw.blog/2024/02/09/has-israel-violated-international-human-rights-law-as-an-occupying-power/>, visit((2025, september 9)

¹ Joseph E. Persico, **Nuremberg: Infamy on Trial**, Penguin Publishing Group, 1995, p180.

arguing that it was Mufti Haj Amin Al Husseini who proposed the idea of exterminating the Jews to Hitler, who preferred only to deport them.¹

Israel is trying to gain international sympathy and portray Hamas as a genocidal organisation that it must fight, thereby justifying its right to self defence. However, this argument does not resonate in legal and political debates. This pattern of ‘experimental legalisation’ is reminiscent of the term ‘refugee aggression’ adopted by the Indian government on December 4, 1971 to justify its intervention in East Pakistan, after its argument of self-defence failed.²

In our analysis of Israel's claim to the right to self-defence, we cannot ignore the idea of stripping it of the principle of proportionality, which is not only reduced to the context of a specific military operation, but is also measured by the amount of force gained (internal and external support) and the consequences of those military operations. A simple calculation reveals the difference in strength between Hamas and Israel: the Israeli army has more than 170,000 active soldiers, while Hamas forces are estimated at 30000-40000. Israel has an advanced missile defence system and continuous American funding and support, while Hamas cannot match this and most of its missiles are manufactured locally. As for the consequences of this power, according to reports following the attacks of October 7, 1200 Israelis were killed, compared to more than 57000 Palestinians, including 17400 children, the latter lacking legal protection as victims of war under international criminal law.³

3- UN Moves between Ccondemnation and Implementation Decisions

In the context of a fair war, Israel intentionally puts forward the idea of the right to self-defence to distinguish between defensive and offensive warfare in order to justify its actions, for the reasons that since 7 October it has been trying to defend this right with the authority of collective punishment under various forms, including siege, starvation, extermination and others, in violation of natural law and modern international law, amidst the flagrant silence of the international community and its organisations, which have proven their failure to activate their mechanisms to establish international peace and security as a fundamental principle of their existence.

- The Security Council's Failure in the Face of the American Veto

The US administration supports Israel militarily, economically, media and politically, giving the latter room to manoeuvre in imposing its agenda on the Palestinian issue. The veto principle is the most important mechanism available to block international initiatives in the Security Council, which has exacerbated the humanitarian

¹ Madar, **Between Antisemitism and Islamophobia: The Intersections of Populism and the Global Far Right with Israel**, The Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies, <https://www.madarcenter.org>, visit(14/09/2025)

² Camila,Boisen, Israel's Punitive War on Palestinians in Gaza. **Journal of Genocide Research**, New York University Abu Dhabi, (2024, Sep 26),p15

³ Mustafa, Tuncer ,Op.Cit.

damage and complicated the security situation in the Gaza Strip, especially after the attacks of 7 October. We will attempt to review this in the following points:

- ✓ On October 18, 2023, the Security Council failed to pass a Brazilian draft resolution calling for a humanitarian truce after the US vetoed it on the grounds that Israel's right to defend itself had not been recognised.¹
- ✓ On October 25, 2023, the situation in Gaza was subject to calculations of interest among the major powers, with two draft resolutions being presented, one by the US and one by Russia. The latter used its veto against the American draft, which it considered to be aimed at condemning Hamas amid support for Israeli massacres of Palestinian civilians. The Russian counter-draft also received a majority abstention after the United States exerted pressure on member states.²
- ✓ The United States used its veto on the draft resolution on an immediate humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza on December 8, 2023, blocking its implementation despite the support of 13 countries. The matter ended with the adoption of Resolution 2720 which called for opening border crossings to allow humanitarian aid to enter. However, its actual implementation has been very limited, supporting the idea that the UN's inability lies not in issuing resolutions but in implementing them.³
- ✓ On February 20, 2024, the international community was prevented from providing humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip after the United States once again used its veto and the draft resolution (for an immediate and permanent ceasefire) proposed by Algeria and other non-permanent members failed to pass, with 14 votes in favour and one against from the United States. Dorothy Shea the US Acting Ambassador, justified the decision by saying, "We cannot allow the Security Council to reward Hamas' intransigence, and it must have no place in Gaza" confirming Washington's unconditional support for Israel.
- ✓ on April 18, 2024, amid the terrible humanitarian conditions experienced by the Palestinian people, Algeria submitted a proposal to the Security Council for Palestine to obtain full membership in the United Nations, surpassing its status as a non-member observer state in 2012. Algeria's representative confirmed that Palestine meets the criteria for membership as defined by the United Nations Charter, saying "the time has come for Palestine to take its rightful place among the community of nations." The resolution met the requirement of more than two-thirds of the votes, but was blocked by the negative vote of the

¹ Farnaz, Fassihi, U.S. Vetoes U.N. Resolution Demanding Immediate Gaza Cease-Fire. <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/04/world/middleeast/un-security-council-gaza-cease-fire.html#>, visit (01/08/2025).

² Alina Hartounian, Tensions at the United Nations continue as Gaza faces, NPR, <https://www.npr.org/2023/10/25/1208319352/un-gaza-crisis-diplomatic-friction>, visit (09/05/2025)

³ Farnaz, Fassihi, *Op.cit.*

permanent member, the United States¹.

Following this, it may now be necessary to consider the 2014 French-Mexican proposal on the voluntary collective commitment of permanent Security Council members not to use their veto in cases related to war crimes.

The US administration did not stop at dynamically exercising its veto in support of Israel, but went so far as to impose sanctions and freeze the assets of four officials of the International Criminal Court, which is a form of international intimidation and obstruction of the rule of law for the work of an impartial international judicial institution. This was in response to the court issuing arrest warrants for Benjamin Netanyahu and former Israeli Defence Minister Yoav Galant, based on objective evidence of crimes of starvation and crimes against humanity in the Gaza Strip.

However, the implementation of the decision depends on the commitment of the parties and the cooperation of the international community under Article 89 of the Rome Statute, which creates a gap in its application. On the other hand, we find international support, specifically from the United States, for the international Criminal Court to issue arrest warrants in 2023 for Vladimir Putin and Maria Lvova-Belova, highlighting the double standards in international decision-making.²

In another comparison, in the Ukrainian case, an international consensus was reached to adopt sanctions outside the scope of the United Nations against Russia, after clashing with the Russian veto, but the situation was different in the Gaza Strip, which means that this consensus was absent, amid selective implementation.

- Restrictions on the Work of UN Relief Organisations

It is noteworthy that the United Nations has not imposed any sanctions on Israel for obstructing humanitarian supplies under its auspices, most notably UNRWA (1949), which has been working for years to enable Palestinian refugees to achieve a minimum standard of living through quality services in education, health, and food. Despite all the material evidence proving that there is a systematic campaign of starvation against Palestinian civilians, the United Nations and its institutions are unable to issue a binding resolution against the occupation in accordance with international and humanitarian law. The matter has even gone beyond holding Israel accountable for the killing of more than 200 UNRWA employees since October 2023 and the bombing of 190 of its buildings and warehouses in Gaza, which caused the deaths of thousands of Palestinians in premises that were supposed to be under international protection.³

At the same time, Israel launched a smear campaign, accusing a number of UNRWA employees of involvement in the October 7th attacks. The United Nations

¹ UN, **Security Council Fails to Recommend Full United Nations Membership for State of Palestine**, Owing to Veto Cast by United States. <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15670.doc.htm?> . visit(2025, April 19).

² Security Council, **The Veto**. UN Security Council report. (27February2025).

³ international crisis group, **Ten challeng for the UN in 2024-2025**. New york,2024,p p 21-22.

subsequently launched an investigation through its Office of Internal Oversight Services, prompting major donors to withdraw their funds (financial gap) in early 2024. This meant that UNRWA's financial sustainability was weakened, which served Israel's interests by pressuring the UN to hold Hamas accountable and disarm it.

- Peacekeeping Forces

As a result of the repercussions of the Cold War and the collapse of the collective security system, which led to the Security Council's failure to achieve international peace and security, peacekeeping forces were adopted within the legal framework of the United Nations Charter, in Chapters VI and VII, to create a suitable basis for resolving conflicts using force and international intervention to protect civilians from imminent threats or actual attacks that constitute war crimes. In 2000, the principle of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) was established, which expanded the mechanisms of military intervention to enforce protection. Perhaps today, the occupied Palestinian territories need this mandate, as the situation is more dangerous than it was in the 1990s (the massacres in Rwanda and Bosnia).¹

In fact, the deployment of forces in the occupied territories requires a balanced ground between the parties (a truce) to achieve the principle of peace and security, which was learned from their failure in their basic tasks in various conflict areas (UNOSOM in Somalia, Yugoslavia, etc.). However, the difficulty lies in several pillars that each party takes as a prerequisite for sitting at the negotiating table, including:

- ✓ Positioning: The issue of deploying forces on the ground is a major problem for it (adoption of the 1967 borders, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the borders of the settlements, etc.), which must be preceded by an agreement between all Palestinian factions.
- ✓ Legitimacy and political will: Although Hamas is entitled to rule Gaza through legitimate elections, the occupying power considers it a terrorist organisation and therefore refuses to negotiate with it. In addition, there is a lack of shared political will to activate the principle of responsibility to protect, which was adopted in the Libyan conflict.²

During the current situation in the Gaza Strip, some political currents in Israel support the idea of international intervention, unlike Netanyahu, who believes that continuing the conflict at this time undermines the capabilities of the other side, and that bringing in the United Nations to deploy its forces will be done by Israel itself and its allies. This means that the Security Council is subject to the balance of international powers and selective alliances, led by the United States and Israel. Consequently, the

¹ Mathias kabunduguru, **peacekeeping and the UN: lessons from Rwanda**, Asia pacific school of economics, 1999, pp4,5

² Jeremy, Moses, Gaza and the Political and Moral Failure of the Responsibility to Protect. **Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding**, 18(2), (2025, octobre 16), pp213-215.

Palestinian people remain outside the scope of legal protection, despite the clarity of the legal basis.

Conclusion:

I wI'll try not to dwell on this part of the study, leaving the bulk of it to the proposals through which we seek to present a vision, even if it is based in its entirety on external international action. It is possible that there is a way out of the catastrophic situation in the Gaza Strip amid the harsh violence of the occupation, which no longer hides its goals of achieving the Greater Israel project, relying on a strategy of forced displacement in search of security and food.

- ✓ An immediate ceasefire for humanitarian reasons, with the Ggeneral Assembly taking swift action in humanitarian situations outside the scope of the veto. Or a proposal to increase the number of votes required to achieve veto power (two votes instead of one, for instance).
- ✓ Unconditional entry of humanitarian aid, and the establishment and financing of flexible funds (regional warehouses, distribution points) for emergencies to cover all the needs of civilians, with coordination between local organizations and UN agencies.
- ✓ Securing and protecting relief workers by signing an agreement that defines geographically protected areas and announces the coordinates to monitoring committees, with any party that violates the agreement being condemned directly and immediately without justification.
- ✓ Activate the principle of an Arab-regional coalition that is not subject to UN approval and imposes sanctions on the occupation, such as financial restrictions and bans on certain goods. This would be more effective if it were subject to broad international alliances.
- ✓ Joint international activation of the principle of universal jurisdiction against Israeli officials for committing war crimes against civilians, especially in the presence of evidence and proof of this and in violation of the Geneva Convention (Article 4). In reality, this measure clashes with the American ally, but the solidarity of the major countries will enhance the chances of its success.
- ✓ Ensuring the safety of civilians before their transfer by protecting them from the remnants of war (explosives, mines) through the arrangement of immediate surveys in coordination between UNMAS and local authorities.
- ✓ To ensure accountability, an independent central unit could be established to document war crimes and hold perpetrators accountable. It could perhaps work in partnership with the International Criminal Court, with the introduction of certain provisions such as expedited and mandatory enforcement of decisions.

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