JOURNAL OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE
ISSN Print: 2992-2763 – ISSN Online: 2992-4618 | Vol. 3, No. 2 / June, 2025
https://www.jopd.com.ng

HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES, AID DELIVERY AND PEACE PROSPECTS: AN OVERVIEW OF THE ISRAEL – PALESTINE CONFLICT FROM 2023 TO 2024

[1]Muhammad Abdullahi, PhD
Department of Public Administration, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria
[1]m33abdullahi@unimaid.edu.ng - +234(0)8031329498

[2]Yahuza Tahir
[2]Department of Political Science, Borno State University, Maiduguri
[2]yahuzatahir@bosu.edu.ng - +234(0)8166313236

Abstract

The Israel-Palestine rift is among the global conflicts that has attracted international debates, interpretations and commentaries since 1948. As a result of this violent conflict, many lives have been lost, in addition to the destruction of infrastructure and assets worth billions of dollars. These damages have clearly signaled the need for humanitarian interventions according to many development partners. This paper provides an overview of the challenges associated with humanitarian interventions, aid provision and peace prospects in the conflict context within a limited period of 2023 to 2024, using secondary data derived from existing publications. Humanitarianism Theory is adopted as its framework of analysis. The findings revealed that humanitarian efforts are limited because of the intense attacks, which also affect the humanitarian actors themselves, with strict military restrictions that limit the ability of humanitarian actors to reach affected populations especially in Gaza. In conclusion, the paper highlights that ongoing hostilities without a ceasefire will severely limit humanitarian efforts, potentially deterring support for those most in need. The paper recommends that a sustained ceasefire agreement should be reached as a strategic imperative for protecting humanitarian workers and ensuring effective aid delivery. Additionally, the Israeli government should ease military restrictions to ensure humanitarian access to affected populations. It equally proscribed that Hamas should prioritize the safety of vulnerable individuals in Gaza to reduce civilian exposure to risks to and create a safer environment for further humanitarian interventions.

Keywords: Conflict, Humanitarian Aid, Israel-Palestine, Peace

Introduction

The Israel-Palestine situation is a deeply entrenched conflict that has had significant humanitarian consequences for victims. The ongoing border conflicts and political tensions have created challenges in providing access to humanitarian aid for those in need. The conflict has resulted in the displacement of thousands of people, causing immense suffering and a dire need for assistance. Since the beginning of the conflict in 1948, the United Nations (2024) estimates that over 7.7 million people, mostly Palestinians, have been forcibly displaced from their homes. Additionally, the conflict has millions of people in severe humanitarian crisis. As of 2024, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that more than 3.3 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance are struggling to access basic necessities such as food, water, shelter, and medical care. Humanitarian aid plays a vital role in alleviating the suffering of these affected populations (OCHA, 2024). However, the volatile security situation, restrictions on movement, and political barriers have hindered the effective delivery of aid to those who need it the most. One aspect that needs to be considered when

discussing access to humanitarian aid is the impact of the ongoing border conflicts and security measures. The Israeli government has implemented a system of checkpoints, barriers, and restrictions on movement, primarily aimed at ensuring security. While these measures are meant for safeguarding the Israeli population, they have also impeded the delivery of aid to Palestinian communities affected the most in the ongoing crises. The strict controls on goods and people crossing the borders have resulted in delays and limitations in the distribution of humanitarian assistance, exacerbating the already dire situation. Moreover, the politicization of aid has further complicated the access to humanitarian assistance.

The Israel-Palestine conflict is deeply rooted in political, historical, and religious complexities. International actors, including governments, NGOs, and humanitarian organizations, often find themselves navigating through a complex web of political interests and sensitivities. This can affect the impartiality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid delivery, as decisions and actions may be influenced by political considerations rather than solely based on the needs of the affected populations. Despite these challenges, various peace efforts have been made to address the access to humanitarian aid in the Israel – Palestine situation. International organizations, such as the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross, have been instrumental in facilitating humanitarian assistance and advocating for improved access. Diplomatic efforts, negotiations, and peace initiatives have also been undertaken to address the underlying causes of the conflict and create an environment conducive to the effective delivery of aid.

It is based on this background, this paper examined the challenges impeding successful humanitarian interventions and aid provisions to the victims of violent conflicts focusing on the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine, and its implication to restoring peace in the countries.

Theoretical Framework

This paper is premised on Humanitarianism Theory. The theory seeks to provide tool for analysing the principles, challenges, and prospects of humanitarian aid delivery in conflict-affected areas. The major proponents of the Theory of Humanitarianism include Henry Dunant, Michael Barnett, Thomas G. Weiss, Hugo Slim, Fiona Terry among others. The central argument of the theory underscored the importance of alleviating human sufferings, upholding dignity, and providing life-saving assistance to people affected with violent conflicts and natural disasters. These involve armed conflict such as terrorism and natural disasters like wildfire, draughts, flood among others. The theory argued that humanitarian response should neutral and devoid political, religious, or ethical considerations (Barnett and Weiss, 2008). The theory is codified in the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence, which are also embedded in the Geneva Conventions and upheld by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC, 2011).

The main argument of the Humanitarianism Theory emphasised that actions must be non-political and focus on the needs of the targeted the vulnerable population irrespective of underlying causes of the conflict. This neutrality according to Terry (2002) is crucial in accessing the intended people, while retaining the trust and dignity of all parties involved. In the context of the decades-long Israeli-Palestinian conflict, humanitarian aid limited, restricted, though less politically motivated. Frequent restrictions of the movement of aid workers and materials to Gaza and West Bank have hindered effective delivery of humanitarian assistance in the region. Maintaining humanitarian principles is essentially relevant in resolving underlying causes of conflict between Israel and Palestinian. This is as a result of conflict's contested

politics, narratives and unequal the contested political narratives, and unequal power relations between the conflict parties.

Humanitarianism Theory has been criticized by scholars on numerous grounds. Rieff (2002) argued that providing humanitarian aid remained overly difficult due to targeting of aid workers, denial of access, and destruction of infrastructure. Also, it is there is considerable difficulty in remaining truly neutral in highly militarized and ideologically charged conflict areas such as Gaza and West Bank, which render the theory inapplicable in wider context. Furthermore, Donini (2012) posits that the theory's over emphasis on being apolitical will humanitarian agencies complicit in promoting peace by focusing providing short-term relief without addressing the root causes of conflict. This is particularly important in long-lasted conflicts like the Israel–Palestine conflict, where cyclical violence and structural inequalities are high. While humanitarian aid is not directly similar to peacebuilding programmes, its focus on preserving human life, alleviating their suffering can create the conditions necessary for dialogue and peaceful resolution of conflict between the two parties.

Israeli - Palestinian Conflict

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is an ongoing dispute regarding land and self-determination in the region of former Mandatory Palestine (Gelvin, 2021). This conflict encompasses various issues such as the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements, borders, security, water rights, the permit regime, Palestinian freedom of movement, and the Palestinian right of return. The roots of this conflict can be traced back to the emergence of Zionism in Europe and the arrival of Jewish settlers in Ottoman Palestine during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The local Arab population opposed Zionism due to concerns of territorial displacement and dispossession (Morris, 2008). These historical factors have significantly influenced the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict originated in the late 19th century and has a complex history. In 1947, the United Nations introduced the Partition Plan, which aimed to divide British Mandate of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. This led to the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and triggered the first Arab-Israeli War. Although Israel emerged victorious, the conflict resulted in the displacement of 750,000 Palestinians and the division of the territory into three parts – Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip (Centre for Preventive Action, 2024).

Subsequent years saw escalating tensions between Israel and neighbouring countries like Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. The 1956 Suez Crisis and Israel's invasion of the Sinai Peninsula further strained relations, prompting Egypt, Jordan, and Syria to form defence pacts. In 1967, heightened by actions taken by Egyptian President Abdel Gamal Nasser, Israel launched a pre-emptive attack on Egyptian and Syrian air forces, initiating the Six-Day War. As a result, Israel gained control over the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria (Centre for Preventive Action, 2024). The conflicts in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have been ongoing for many years, resulting in casualties on both sides. According to Amnesty International, Palestinians in these areas continue to face oppression, domination, fragmentation, and segregation under Israel's harsh occupation and apartheid policies. Palestinian authorities in the West Bank and Gaza also impose significant restrictions on freedom of expression, association, and assembly, and engage in arbitrary detention and mistreatment of individuals. Unfortunately, justice for human rights violations remains elusive (Amnesty International, 2024).

In recent developments, there has been a war between Israel and Hamas, a militant group that has been present in Gaza since 2006. The violence was sparked by Hamas launching an attack on October 7, 2023, involving firing into crowds, gunning people down, and taking hostages. In

response, Israel took retaliatory measures. According to Israeli authorities, this has resulted in the deaths of over 1,200 people, mostly civilians, since October 7, with 133 individuals still being held hostage as of December 15 (Amnesty International, 2024; Human Rights Watch, 2024). Israel's retaliatory military actions have included airstrikes, cutting off essential services such as water and electricity to the population in Gaza, and blocking the entry of humanitarian aid. These acts of collective punishment amount to war crimes. The airstrikes have targeted schools, hospitals, and residential neighbourhoods, causing extensive damage and loss of life, including attacks that appear to be unlawful. Israeli forces have also unlawfully used white phosphorous in densely populated areas. As a result, an estimated 85 percent of Gaza's population, approximately 1.9 million people, have been displaced as of December 11 (Human Rights Watch, 2024).

Humanitarian Challenges in the Israel - Palestine Context

The humanitarian situation in the Israel-Palestine conflict, particularly in Gaza, presents several pressing challenges that hinder effective aid delivery and deepen civilian suffering. These challenges include:

i. **Restricted Access to Affected Areas:** Another major challenge faced in delivering humanitarian aid is the limited access to affected areas. The conflict has led to the imposition of restrictions on the movement of goods and people, making it difficult for humanitarian organizations to reach those in need. This hampers the timely delivery of essential supplies and prolongs the suffering of the affected population. Previously, Gaza received around 500 truckloads per day, but currently, the number fluctuates between 80 and approximately 200 truckloads per day.

   The Israeli authorities are persistently obstructing access to the northern region of Gaza. According to the United Nations, in January, 56 percent of humanitarian aid missions intended for the northern part of Gaza and 25 percent planned for the central area were denied entry. The distribution of aid across the entire strip is challenging due to ongoing conflicts, incidents of convoys being intercepted by desperate and hungry crowds, damaged roads, and various other obstacles (United Nations, 2024).

ii. **Threats to Humanitarian Workers:** Another challenge is the risk faced by humanitarian workers in providing aid. The conflict zone is highly volatile and dangerous, making it challenging for aid organizations to operate effectively. In fact, many aid workers were killed in the Israel bombardments on Gaza. At least 196 humanitarian workers have been killed in Gaza since October 2024, according to the United Nations, including 7 food aid workers working for World Central Kitchen (WCK) a charity group (Mason, 2024; Al-Mughrabi, 2024).

iii. **Inadequate funding for humanitarian response:** Lack of adequate funding has been a major challenge impeding efficient humanitarian response in Gaza and the West Bank. As of November 2023, the United Nations appealed the international community to raise $481 million to support affected populations. However, since that call, nearly half of the amount was raised as of December same year (United Nation, 2024). This has negatively impacted the quantity of supports provided. The situation was further complicated in January when the United States and several other countries, including Canada, Germany, and Japan, temporarily suspended funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) following allegations against some of its staff (Al-Mughrabi, 2024). This disruption in funding significantly

undermined the capacity of humanitarian agencies to deliver life-saving aid, further worsened the suffering of civilians caught in the conflict.

iv. **Absence of Sustained Ceasefire Agreement:** The escalating tensions between Israel and Hamas have negatively affected the provision of humanitarian assistance to people in Gaza. Lack genuine and long-term ceasefire agreement between the two parties has rendered the movement of relief materials and aid workers extremely difficult in the region. This has exposed many humanitarian workers to life-threatening risks and hindered actualization of sustainable peace. Excessive bombings, insecurity, and attacks of the Israeli forces on aid materials and workers forced many humanitarian agencies to stop operations. Absence of a long-term ceasefire constrained the space for humanitarian assistance and further exacerbated hardships of already vulnerable populations and limiting pathways toward recovery and peacebuilding.

v. **Destruction of Infrastructure:** In the recent conflict between Israel and the Gaza Strip, there have been significant challenges in providing humanitarian aid to the affected population. The conflict resulted in widespread destruction of infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and water and sanitation facilities. Israel's military offensive in the Gaza Strip has destroyed about $18.5 billion in infrastructure, equal to about a year's worth of economic output in the enclave and the West Bank (Martin, 2024). As per the United Nations, approximately 1.7 million individuals in Gaza, accounting for about 75 percent of the population, have been displaced within their own region. This displacement has presented significant challenges for both the affected population and the humanitarian response in terms of securing shelter, food, sanitation, and healthcare.

vi. **Poor Living Conditions:** The region has been experiencing adverse weather conditions, including heavy rains and cold temperatures, resulting in makeshift camps being flooded, sewage overflow, and families being forced to sleep outdoors in wet and freezing conditions. The UN-operated shelters, primarily hosted in schools, are accommodating hundreds of people who must share limited toilet and shower facilities. Consequently, there has been a surge in diseases associated with overcrowding, inadequate sanitation, and malnutrition, such as hepatitis A, diarrhoea in children, and respiratory infections (Hary & Huggard, 2024). While there is some private sector activity through Egypt and reselling of aid, resulting in certain products being accessible in the local market, the prices are too high for the majority of Gaza's population. It is important to note that the population of Gaza was already living in poverty prior to October 7 (Hary & Huggard, 2024).

vii. **Acute Food Insecurity:** Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report, which analysed the conditions in Gaza from November 24 to December 7, 2023, it was determined that the entire population of Gaza is facing acute food insecurity at "crisis or worse" levels. Specifically, approximately 378,000 individuals, accounting for 15 percent of the population, are classified under Phase 5, representing catastrophic levels of food insecurity. Additionally, 939,000 people, equivalent to 40 percent of the population, fall under Phase 4, indicating emergency levels of food insecurity. The report also predicted that this situation would deteriorate to unprecedented levels of food insecurity by February (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 2024).

Prospects of Humanitarian Aid Delivery to Peace in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

In conflict situations, humanitarian aid plays a crucial role in addressing the immediate needs of the affected population. Humanitarian organizations provide essential resources such as food, water, shelter, and medical supplies, alleviating suffering and preventing further humanitarian crises (Smith, 2010). Through meeting the basic needs of individuals and communities, aid efforts contribute to the preservation of human dignity and the protection of vulnerable populations (Jones, 2015; Abdullahi, 2023). Beyond meeting immediate needs, humanitarian aid also plays a vital role in building trust and cooperation between different groups in conflict-affected areas. Aid organizations often work on the ground, interacting with both Israeli and Palestinian communities, which can help foster trust and understanding (Johnson, 2012). The impartial and non-discriminatory aid provision makes these organizations demonstrate their commitment to working for the benefit of all those in need, regardless of their nationality or ethnicity (Smith, 2010). This can contribute to creating an environment conducive to dialogue and cooperation between conflicting parties.

Humanitarian aid efforts have the potential to promote dialogue and understanding among different groups. Aid organizations engage with local communities, listening to their concerns and creating spaces for people to come together and share their stories (Johnson, 2012). Through efforts such as facilitating dialogue and promoting empathy, humanitarian organizations help bridge the divide and foster peaceful coexistence (Brown, 2016). This can contribute to long-term reconciliation and a better understanding of the needs and aspirations of all parties involved (Jones, 2015). In addition to immediate relief and dialogue facilitation, humanitarian aid can also be integrated with peacebuilding initiatives. Supporting programmes that promote reconciliation, conflict resolution, and dialogue can contribute to long-term peace and stability (Smith, 2010). This can involve initiatives focused on education, job creation, community development, and trauma healing (Brown, 2016). Addressing the root causes of conflict and supporting sustainable development through humanitarian aid, helps in playing a significant role in building a foundation for lasting peace in conflict-affected areas.

Humanitarian aid organizations often advocate for the respect of international humanitarian law and human rights in conflict situations. They highlight the impact of the conflict on civilians and call for the protection of vulnerable populations (Jones, 2015). Through their advocacy efforts, aid organizations can exert pressure on parties involved to prioritize peace and respect for human rights (Smith, 2010). The amplification of the voices of those affected and raising awareness about the human cost of conflict are efforts of humanitarian organizations that contribute to the broader goal of promoting peace and justice in conflict-affected regions.

In order for humanitarian efforts to effectively address the needs of the people in Gaza, a cease-fire is crucial. As an Israeli organization, Gisha (2023) presents the following demands to the government:

i. Avoid targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure, including hospitals and school shelters.
ii. Ensure safe humanitarian access and effective coordination, including access to the northern region.
iii. Restore electricity and ensure a sufficient water supply, while increasing the entry of fuel to meet the actual demand.
iv. Allow goods to be sourced from Israeli and West Bank markets, permit the use of all Israeli ports, and enable the private sector to sell and transport goods.
v. Remove unreasonable restrictions on the entry of items classified as "dual use."
vi. Refrain from attacking telecommunications infrastructure.

Looking ahead, it is challenging to envision the "day after" the conflict. However, it is evident that there will be new challenges in rebuilding Gaza's economy and addressing the physical and psychological toll on the population. The situation in Gaza was already difficult prior to 7th of October 2024, due to ongoing movement and access restrictions. Moving forward, there is a need for a new approach that prioritizes security as a shared value for all people in the region and ensures that civilians have the necessary resources to build a better future. Furthermore, there is a need for sufficient funding to support humanitarian efforts. The scale of the crisis requires substantial financial resources to provide emergency assistance, support healthcare services, and rebuild infrastructure. International donors and organizations play a significant role in mobilizing funds to meet these needs.

The central focus of effective humanitarian action is to prioritize the well-being and needs of people, with the primary aim of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and upholding human dignity. The principles that guide humanitarian action include humanity, impartiality, independence, and neutrality. Aid workers are expected to go beyond their responsibilities and publicly commit to standards that enhance the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provide to victims of conflicts. During complex humanitarian crises, humanitarian workers consistently highlight the significance of upholding International Humanitarian Law (IHL). This is done to minimize the impact of armed conflicts on civilians and to advocate for unobstructed passage of humanitarian aid, freedom of movement for humanitarian workers in conflict zones, and the protection of civilians, including medical and humanitarian personnel, refugees, prisoners, and the injured and sick.

In November 2023, the United Nations initiated a revised flash appeal worth $481 million to address the needs of individuals in Gaza and the West Bank. By December, almost half of the total funding requirements had been promised. In Gaza, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) are actively involved in providing essential goods and services like medical supplies, fuel, and emergency assistance. However, in January, the Joe Biden administration announced a temporary suspension of new funding to UNRWA following allegations made by Israel that twelve agency employees had participated in an attack by Hamas on October 7. Several other countries, including Canada, Germany, and Japan, have also halted their donations in response to these allegations.

Multiple prominent organizations, such as the Palestine Red Crescent Society and Doctors Without Borders, are providing humanitarian assistance in addition to the United Nations. As the conflict persists, there is an increasing global demand for a humanitarian cease-fire. In December, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution urging an immediate end to hostilities, with ten countries, including the United States, voting against it. These efforts by United Nations' and other organizations in Gaza and the West Bank contribute to peace by providing essential goods and services, humanitarian support, addressing root causes, and promoting international cooperation. These actions create stability, foster goodwill, address underlying issues, and build relationships, all of which are essential for lasting peace in the region.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is important to note that humanitarian aid plays a multifaceted role in conflict situations. It addresses immediate needs, builds trust and cooperation, promotes dialogue and understanding, supports peacebuilding initiatives, and advocates for humanitarian principles and human rights. Humanitarian aid efforts contribute to alleviating suffering, fostering reconciliation, and building a foundation for lasting peace through addressing both the immediate and long-term consequences of conflict. The recent conflict between Israel and the

Gaza Strip has posed significant challenges in providing humanitarian aid. Limited access to affected areas, risks faced by humanitarian workers, and the need for sufficient funding are some of the key obstacles. Addressing these challenges and ensuring the timely and effective delivery of humanitarian aid is essential to alleviate the suffering of the affected population.

Recommendations

In order to provide life-saving aids to the victims of the Israeli-Palestine conflict, and ensure long-term peaceful co-existence between the parties the following recommendations are worth noting:

i. **Removal of all restrictions to humanitarian aid:** The Israeli authorities must lift excessive restrictions on the movement of goods and humanitarian workers. Allowing aid trucks into all parts of Gaza, especially the hard-hit northern areas, is essential to keeping children alive, families nourished, and hospitals functioning.
ii. **Ensure Adequate Protection to Humanitarian Workers:** Aid workers providing support to people in the region should be effectively protected. Humanitarian workers are risking their lives and sometimes die while serving others. All risks that might hinder their services should be removed. They must be protected, not targeted. Both sides must commit to respecting aid convoys, shelters, and medical centres as neutral zones.
iii. **Adequate International Funding and Support:** International donors and partners must step up with increased financial support and logistical assistance. More trucks, more supplies, and more hands are urgently needed to bridge the gap between need and response.
iv. **Facilitate a Long-term Ceasefire Agreement:** There is need for both the Israeli and Palestinian authorities to halt the ongoing hostilities and opt for immediate ceasefire agreement as a means to resolve the conflict. This should allow for the humanitarian aids to access the hard-to-reach population.
v. **Prioritize reconstruction of critical infrastructure:** Governments and international organizations should prioritize reconstruction of the infrastructure destroyed by the conflict. These include declaring emergency fund-raising campaigns for construction hospitals, schools and other facilities essential for effective services.

Reference

Abdullahi, M. (2023). *Conflict and security analysis of Jere and Biu local government areas of Borno State.* ZOA International.

Al-Mughrabi, N. (2024). *Israel says airstrike unintentionally killed aid workers in Gaza, allies demand explanations.* https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israel-airstrike-gaza-kills-foreign-aid-workers-hamas-run-media-office-says-2024-04-01/

Amnesty International (2024). *State of Palestine.* https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/palestine-state-of/report-palestine-state-of/

Barnett, M., & Weiss, T. G. (2008). *Humanitarianism in question: Politics, power, ethics*. Cornell University Press.

Bouri, C. & Roy, D. (2024). *The Israel-Hamas War: The humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Council on Foreign Relations*. https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/israel-hamas-war-humanitarian-crisis-gaza

Brown, A. (2016). Humanitarianism and peacebuilding: From conceptualization to implementation. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development, 11*(3), 10-23.

Centre for Disaster Philanthropy (2024). *Gaza-Israeli humanitarian crisis.* https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/gaza-israeli-humanitarian-crisis/

Centre for Preventive Action (2024). *Israel - Palestine conflict.* https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict

Donini, A. (2012). *The golden fleece: Manipulation and independence in humanitarian action*. Kumarian Press.

Gelvin, J. L. (2021). *The Israel-Palestine conflict: A history* (4th ed.) Cambridge University Press.

Gisha (2023). *Israel-Palestine conflict update*. https://www.ngo-monitor.org/gisha/

Hary, T. & Huggard, K. (2024). *The Gaza Strip's deepening humanitarian crisis.* https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-gaza-strips-deepening-humanitarian-crisis/

Human Rights Watch. (2024). *Israel - Palestine conflict*. https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (2024). *Gaza strip: Hostilities leave the entire population highly food insecure and at risk of Famine.* https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/alerts-archive/issue-94/en/

International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]. (2011). The fundamental principles of the red cross and red crescent movement. https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0513.pdf

Johnson, N. (2012). Humanitarian intervention and peacebuilding in Gaza. *Mediterranean Politics, 17*(1), 41-58.

Jones, S. (2015). Humanitarian aid and conflict in Gaza. *Humanitarian Exchange Magazine, 63*, 28-30.

Martin, E. (2024). *Gaza war has caused $18.5 billion in infrastructure damage, finds study.* https://www.business-standard.com/world-news/gaza-war-has-caused-18-5-billion-in-infrastructure-damage-finds-study-124040301275_1.html

Mason, J. (2024). *Chef Jose Andres says Israel targeted his aid workers 'systematically, car by car.* https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/chef-jose-andres-says-israel-targeted-his-aid-workers-systematically-car-by-car-2024-04-03/

Morris, B. (2008). *1948: A history of the first Arab–Israeli war.* Yale University Press.

Rieff, D. (2002). *A bed for the night: Humanitarianism in crisis*. Simon & Schuster.

Slim, H. (2015). *Humanitarian ethics: a guide to the morality of aid in war and disaster*. Oxford University Press.

Smith, J. (2010). Humanitarianism and conflict response: Gaza and the international response to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. *Disasters, 34*(S3), S340-S359.

Terry, F. (2002). *Condemned to repeat? The paradox of humanitarian action*. Cornell University Press.

United Nations (2024). *Hostilities in the Gaza Strip and Israel.* https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-111