

Gaza Conflict and Its Humanitarian Crisis: Impact on Civilian Population and Global Response

Fareeha Fatima¹

Bachelor scholar, Department of political Science & International Relations, Government College Women University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
Email: ffareeha98@gmail.com

Dr. Sidra Karamat²

Lecturer, Department of political Science & International Relations, Government College Women University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
Email: sidrakaramat@gcwuf.edu.pk

Syed Tanveer Ali Shah³

Lecturer, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Sialkot, Sialkot, Pakistan
Email: syed.tanveerali@uskt.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

The ongoing Gaza conflict has created a severe humanitarian crisis, leaving millions of civilians exposed to violence, displacement, and growing uncertainty. This study explores how the conflict has affected the daily lives of ordinary people, with particular attention to the loss of life, destruction of homes and public infrastructure, limited access to healthcare, food shortages, and the emotional and psychological suffering experienced by families, especially women and children. It also examines the response of the international community by analyzing the efforts of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations, and regional and global actors to provide relief, protect civilians, and encourage diplomatic solutions. Drawing on a qualitative review of academic studies, reports from international organizations, and policy documents, the research highlights the practical challenges of delivering humanitarian assistance during active conflict and the limitations of existing international responses. The findings suggest that while humanitarian aid has provided critical support, long-term improvement depends on sustained ceasefire efforts, respect for international humanitarian law, unrestricted humanitarian access, and meaningful international cooperation. The study concludes that protecting civilian lives and addressing the root causes of the conflict are essential for achieving lasting peace, reducing human suffering, and promoting stability in the region.

Keywords: Civilian Population, Displacement, Humanitarian Emergency, Human Security, Structural violence

Introduction

The devastating and prolonged effects on the civilian population have resulted in a chronic, protracted and complex humanitarian situation, that continues to grab world attention, in post conflict Gaza. Since the start of 1990s, various crises such as violence (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2024). political crisis and humanitarian crisis have been affecting the region. This conflict has in recent years been hell we've seen more destruction in the last three years since 2023 than ever before and many lives lost and displacement of the masses. Generally, it is an analysis of the events during the war as political (and/or military) perspective, but viewed from humanistic aspect, deeper crisis would be discovered that will impact human beings (United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA], 2024).

In this war, already the highest number of civilian casualties have occurred. Due to this repetition of violence many families have been subject to repeated forced displacement from their homes and are left face to face with living in very insecure and unstable conditions, which UNHCR reports as living out of their own homes (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2024). Shelter loss has not only led to destruction of a number of shelters it has also affected the whole communities. Basic infrastructure and services, including water infrastructure, electricity infrastructures, hospital, schools and sanitation facilities have been greatly impacted. This has hugely affected access to provision of basic services which are crucial for day-to-day life and for human survival (Human Rights Watch, 2024).

This destruction has resulted in the unavailability of some provision such as the potable water, food commodities, electricity & medical resource etc. both hospitals are over stretched and under resourced, making provision of good health care to the injured a problem while provision of good health care to those with chronic conditions is a challenge (United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA], 2024). Likewise, the impacts of the cut-off of electricity and water supply to people, especially the vulnerable have been designed to cause hurts to them. This show-captures the lesson learned from these peoples as well that wars were not only a violent incident, but also had significant impact on the society's social and economy life (Roy, 2016).

Now with a crisis, the schools are negatively affected as well. Many schools have been affected and are now shelters (unbeneficial for learning) or were damaged and not rebuilt. They not only risk being physically injured, but also denied an opportunity for learning and this has a negative effect on their future development. However troubling, their younger generation has been brought up to have some long-term concerns as education has been affected by the violence and psychologically this generation is also affected by the constant violence (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], 2024). However not only were there physical impacts, but also a host of psychosocial impacts of the war. This has resulted in an increase of trauma, anxiety and emotional problems among civilians because of the cumulative effects it had on their life through fear, uncertainty and losses (International Crisis Group, 2024).

Females, older people, younger small children and those that have various other health issues show the psychological impacts of this. Social norms have also been disrupted affecting the

recovery potential as there is not the same social support available as prior to the drought. International community's response to crisis manifested itself through different means such as diplomacy in an effort to try and mitigate the violence, emergency response program and humanitarian support to all parties impacted by violence (United Nations, 1949). The much-needed support from the United Nations, as well as that of other NGO's has been forthcoming. In practice however these activities can be easily curtailed by the lack of access, continued insecurity of the actors, as well as a veto-player and fragment-player effect by a number of actors. This has proven difficult in terms of international response, where scope and complexity of the crisis remain a challenge for the to be effective (Khatib et al., 2024).

In order to fully understand the Gaza issue, one should have a multi-dimensional view, rather than just the one that is political. This involves thinking structurally about the violence what are the political struggles that this violence entails. Over the years, what are some experiences that result in the suffering of the person. However, political and military resolutions to the crisis are not the only factors or considerations that need to be taken into account, as civilian protection and humanitarian needs, and long term-stability, are also important (UNICEF, 2024).

This paper's aims are to provide a glimpse of the Gaza conflict from a humanitarian and a structural angle. It will center on the effects of the violence on the civilian population; the importance of the international responses and wider issues of human security and development. This helps to build awareness of the complexity of the conflict, and how to tackle issues related to sustainable peace and stability in the region (International Crisis Group, 2024).

Historical Background

The Gaza strife has been a long and complicated historical dynamic with varying political developments, territorial rights and aspirations of the Middle East that have inspired the conflict. The Gaza coast throughout history, has been a strategic trading port, a crossroads between Africa and Asia and a ruled by various empires. The region yearns for stability and also has faced a number of political challenges and conflicts over resources in the past. The region is susceptible to instabilities over the years and is facing some political issues and conflicts over resources (Roy, 2016).

The demise of the Ottoman Empire and the British occupation of Palestine resulted in deep changes in the area's politics in the early 20th century. During this time the conflict between statehood, political rights and land ownership erupted, because of the number of migrants and the emergence of a nationalist view amongst both the Jewish and Arab communities. The highly political promises, and contesting international factors, only compounded the situation into years of wars (Pappé, 2017).

The founding of the State of Israel in 1948 with its ensuing mass displacement of the Palestinian population, was among the most important events. The Nakba (catastrophe), resulted in enormous change and upheaval, both demographically and territorial (Waltz, 1979). Palestinians were either forcibly pushed out, or had to leave, and the Egyptians had control of Gaza. This was

the case of the pre-annexed (but de facto expelled) Gaza strip and its relations with the general situation in the region. It took place in Gaza, but unfortunately it wasn't annexed, although since the outbreak of war politically it has been cut off and it has social consequences (World Health Organization, 2024).

The Six Days-War, in 1967, started a time of change Israel was now controlling the Gaza Strip and so much more. This period of occupation was a prolonged one, which had a great political, economic and social impact on the region. All of the above factors the restrictions on movement, governance and security during this period affected development and stability in a negative way in the long term. (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2024).

Decades passed and the Palestinian Politics started becoming more organized, along with the resistance groups becoming more and organized confrontations have increased coinciding with the presence of violence as well. The country had the governance to hold on to with new political groups splitting between themselves and other countries' relations were complicated. The difficulty with the country was we had more than one political party, and had to deal with the affairs of more than one nation in this country. Escalations and Military operations also remained commonplace, and civilian human rights continued to be widespread and deteriorate as time passed, with 'Civilian infrastructure and civilian life also cited as a flash-point in Gaza (Human Rights Watch, 2024).

Oslo Accords Peace plan which was practiced in 90's, leading to the establishment of PA. It is an era of optimism of both good governance and political change (United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA], 2024). It, however, was not finalized anywhere, and a few solutions to the main problems, such as Borders, Settlements, refugees, security arrangements etc. were not provided and did not even materialize. Some violence there was, too and there seemed never to have been a solution to this situation (Roy, 2016).

During the past decade or so, Gaza has seen several escalation cycles be it in armed conflicts, political or humanitarian crises. There has been an impact of movement, on the economic activity and regular military incursions which have had a significant impact on quality of life. Some of these have also been associated with high unemployment rates, poor infrastructure and absence of all essential services all playing a vital role in the humanitarian crises in the region (Roy, 2016).

The recent resurgence however has significantly deteriorated in that in the past few years, specifically 2023 – 2025, there has been a higher number of civilians that have been killed, displaced and essential infrastructure that has been damaged and destroyed. This has had a particularly devastating impact on hospitals, schools, residential areas and public utilities and exacerbated the humanitarian situation and the lack of addressing political divisions in the long-term (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], 2024).

The Gaza conflict is not the first or even the unique to bring to light rising tensions, territories and political issues have been in contention and unresolved for decades. On top of that, Galtung

provided also some complexity to each historical period; if the sustainable peace is to be successful, the "historical", as well as the humanitarian situation, should be addressed. (International Crisis Group, 2024).

Theoretical Framework

There are three paradigms that, with a bit of freedom, can be deemed essential to grasp the theoretical framework of this study, namely: the human security theory, conflict theory and structural violence theory. These are the keys that could explain the Gaza conflict not just politically and economically but also with the impact on human life and structurally. In the case of Human Security Theory, it is directed towards security of the human individuals and not the State security (United Nations, 1949). It is focused on a concept of not depriving ones' self of food, and clean water, and even addressing the basic needs of food, clean water, health care, shelter and education and not living in fear. They are essential services that are under a lot of stress and are at risk in Gaza due to ongoing violence, and damage to infrastructure. The Gaza Conflict can be viewed as a conflict though the lens of the conflict theory as there is a struggle for power, territory and resources taking place. It shows that there's a lack of equality, conflicting political agenda and it leads to tension and to round and round of violence. However, sustainable peace is not yet realized in Gaza during the years when political conflicts and power imbalances exist in this area that can aggravate the situation of the Gaza region. (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2024).

Discussion

One of the most intricate and longstanding humanitarian crises in all the world is the crisis in Gaza, in which civilians bear the brunt of the conflict, which remains SR. 4.15% of their population are refugees, and which fundamentally is driven by political interests and structures (Roy, 2016). It clearly demonstrates that the Security of the Human Person, dignity and survival have been dramatically affected in today's wars, not only through the typical military campaign, but through the involvement of people. The majority of impacted CSOs is due to loss of life, forced displacement, injuries resulting from the riots and lack of essential services (healthcare, water and food and electricity). Because of these the proportions of this conflict are not just political and territorial: these testify to a human conflict in which the central issue is a heart conflict. (Khatib et al., 2024).

Human Security Theory and Its Relevance to the Gaza Conflict

The human security theory in contrast, adds another level of significance to the word security analysis - from protecting State to protecting the human security. It is strongly related to the notions of human security, human dignity and general wellbeing, and considers security to be for an individual when they are free from fear, want and deprivation (Waltz, 1979). In this regard, the theory differs with the conventional discussion on security where more emphasis is given to the mil/political dimension of security while the human dimension of security like life and basic needs form an integral part of the issues analyzed. This happened quite extensively in the Gaza

war which, this period (2023-2025), had several escalation phases with the civilians the first to be affected. For the Palestinians, a frequent victim of conflict and with restricted access to basic services, there are several components of the population that may lack 'food, clean drinking water, health care, shelter and electricity' to mention a few (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2024). These avaricious are such that they have a direct effect on life of civilians and insecurity in every aspect has risen because of these avaricious. A supply of services, which is already scarce in many instances will further be hampered if hospitals, schools, residential areas and public utility buildings are damaged and will be quite difficult to rebuild and stabilize. Also, the importance of protecting the type of population in society in light of the theory of Human security, is highlighted. Children, women, elderly and vulnerable individuals with health issues are at a higher risk, having limited access to health and medical services, nutrition and safe living conditions, particularly in Gaza. The repercussions on children's opportunities and development are the same chronic as children's education has been disrupted. In the same way, the lack of health care services puts patients at risk of contracting diseases, they might have needed continuous health services (United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA], 2024). Isolation not only is bad on the physical side, but terrible on the mental side as well and the war does have a terrible mental effect on us. The civilian population (especially children) has been exposed to high levels of stress, stress related anxiety, stress related trauma and traumatic issues due to the stress of exposure to violence, loss and uncertainty of acute nature. These affect them at the level of psychology and in the long-term the psychosocial destabilization and vulnerability of the community follow. In sum, Human Security Theory reveal that the Gaza conflict is not only in the political, territorial aspects, but rather it is a critical humanitarian crisis. It highlights the need for the restoration of basic services; the protection of civilians and of human dignity and humanitarians' response to the immediate emergency (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], 2024). However, there is a conflict theory dimension of the Gaza crisis which can account for the issues of Structural power struggle and inequality.

Structural Power Struggles and Inequality: A Conflict Theory Perspective on the Gaza Crisis

Conflict Theory is a theory that suggests that conflicts based on power, resources and control within the society is what brings about conflicts in the society and politics. It suggests that there are a lack of fairness and a lack of equality amongst the different groups and that this may lead to violence, and instability. The theory has more implications in the Gaza conflict, where there is an opportunity that the reoccurring periods of violence (2023-2025) may be shaped by the political interplay, and institutional dynamic of the conflict. The territorial, political and security conflicts are quite apparent in the Gaza Strip. Some actors may have their own agenda and thus be more interested in security/strategic than cooperative and peaceful solutions (United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA], 2024). Keeping these conflicting interests in check to achieve a lasting peace was challenging, and both took steps to preserve, and enhance, its domination. This makes negotiations, peacemaking more difficult and oftentimes is a reflection of lack of confidence and conflictual politics. Inequality is another one of the concepts in conflict theory social and political institutions are constructed around the concept of inequality. Lack of political

stability and other challenges to the infrastructure and economy in the Gaza strip such as access restrictions from the Zone mean that the situation has worsened. It has been exacerbated by the increased insecurities, frustrations of the population and the heightened conflicts in the past few years (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], 2024). Besides, the theory's topic clarifies the outcomes of the way the choices making process can be impacted by the power imbalance, and how it could result in conflictual. During periods of increased or more violent events, the stories or concerns are at times placed in the foreground, at the expense of humanitarian concerns. The model used is the one of Conflict theory as it's a relatively simple one to describe this conflict of power and resources as a struggle which is ongoing, and directed towards the Gazan conflict. It has shown how, structural inequalities, political competition and conflict presence/absence are linked and connected, and how the need to address the structural inequalities of the situation is to sustainable peace (United Nations, 1949).

Structural Violence and Systemic Inequality: Understanding the Gaza Humanitarian Crisis

Understanding the Gaza Humanitarian crisis with the following learning outcomes: To inculcate youths with information about the humanitarian situation in Gaza strip and structural violence and systemic inequality. Structural Violence Theory is to explain how and why the social, political and economic structures/systems drive people to suffer simply by a lack of opportunities and resources. However, the structural violence is more "invisible", accepted, institutionalized and part of a given status quo that leads to discrepancy and permanent human miseries. This theory will be especially applicable in the recently escalatory period (2023-2025) in the Gaza conflict, as well as to the reoccurring human right of the humanitarian disaster, the impact of the humanitarian disaster not only during the conflict, but also to the whole period of the conflict (Khatib et al., 2024).

The denial of health, education, clean water and electricity and housing facilities in Gaza, compared to other parts of the world, is an example of the basic elements of structural violence in this region. The civilian population have been subjected to serious restrictions of free movement, access to infrastructure/ livelihood as a result of an impact of their basic day to day needs. But the hospitals do not have the necessary facilities and services, many schools are overcrowded and the public utilities are accessible only to cater for human needs. The focus of the problem of structural violence is other more serious problem, namely, the economic problem. This high rate of poverty in Nepal is sustained due to various factors, including the availability of employment opportunities within the nation. With very little scope for trading and high unemployment rates, this leads to a lack of economic opportunities in the country. They are constantly an unstable situation and the inability of the family to improve or offer economic security to their lives, has further exacerbated this situation (World Health Organization, 2024).

Another aspect of the theory of structural violence is the effect of systemic deprivation's long-term on a person's psychological and social development. All aspects of humanity safety, wellbeing, stress, trauma, community's lack of a sense of safety will be affected if they are living

in an insecure, poor and without opportunity environment. Such effects are even present if there is a lesser intensity of the fighting. The Gaza crisis is shown to be not just an immediate product of wars but also a chronic disease due to structural inequalities and institutional limitations through the lens of Structural Violence Theory. There is an immediate need for humanitarian response and ongoing structural change to improve livelihoods, decrease inequality and foster sustainable answers to the response (United Nations Relief and Works Agency [UNRWA], 2024).

Human Security Theory and Protection of Civilian Life in the Gaza Conflict

It is with the latest war of Gaza that we can see an application of the theory of human security and protecting lives of civilians. One is the Protection of civilian lives Human Securitization as happened during the Gaza conflict recently. Human Security Theory is not a theory that calls for equivalence with the security of the state, but with the security of the man in his basic needs for security as human beings such as eating, health, shelter and safety or the security of his dignity, his life (United Nations, 1949). This is particularly relevant to the Gaza war as the most vulnerable segment of the population, even amidst the continued hostilities and humanitarian crisis, is still the civilian population of the Gaza Strip who have been most impacted by the Gaza events during the past six years (2023-2025). The war has had a serious effect on the civilians with many lives lost and numerous infrastructures including schools, water and electricity services, hospitals, etc., affected by the conflict (known as “displacements”) as well. This in turn has led to a dire situation around access to basic service which ultimately has a direct negative impact on human: survival and wellbeing (UNICEF, 2024).

Finally, Human Security Theory concentrates on protection of the most vulnerable and vulnerable group people such as children, Women, old people (in especially less mobility and resources days), threatening the health etc. These too are considered to be ‘Under spotlight’ on days of risk. Beyond the security issues, years of fear, uncertainty and suffering have increased the stress, trauma and emotional distress (especially among children) of the civilian population (Roy, 2016). It is also a theory that security is a political and military process and therefore not realistic or achievable - a similar argument for the solution, as the governments have to deal with symptoms of human suffering (deprivation, poverty and to access the services themselves). For this particular situation, Gaza, it is about providing immediate humanitarian assistance and protection, but in the long term, it is about Gaza's reconstruction and the protection of the rights and liberties of Gaza's citizens. In general, prioritizing a people-centered approach in every measure that was made to address the Gaza humanitarian crisis was crucial to the Human Security Theory focusing on people's protection and uplifting their living standards (Human Rights Watch, 2024).

Realism and Liberalism Perspectives in the Gaza Conflict

There is other two theories in IR Realism, and Liberalism with which Gaza can be explained. Both Realism and Liberalism in international relations could be used to analyses the Gaza conflict as both will add a new texture to state actions and international reactions to the conflict.

Indicate how power-politics and cooperation between the nations intertwine as well as how a route towards the conflict was displayed. As seen from the realist perspective, there is no higher and stronger power other than the states, hence it is an anarchic international system meaning even the United Nations (UN) (2024). Thus, the notion is the individual become Self in action in the State to save him/herself, in some way 'security' and with the aim of the gain of powers (Waltz, 1979).

Labels of realism would describe the various moves being taken by different' players in the Gaza conflict as a response to strategic and security concerns, rather than humanitarian concerns. In complex environment each side creates a decision based on a political pressure, geopolitics, insecurity or fear of insecurity leads to a win-lose mentality. The other is when there are power imbalances amongst the factors influencing power dynamics during negotiations and as a result the intensity of the conflict. In many instances these humanitarian needs are not even a priority where military and strategic needs are prioritized (Pappé, 2017).

The liberalism advocates on the other hand, support cooperation, diplomacy and inevitability of the international institutions for defusing and achieving peace. In the example of Gaza, the bulk of humanitarian work (food, medicine, shelter and others) is conducted by international entities that in this instance are a part of the United Nations (Khatib et al., 2024). Not only peace building, ceasefire negotiations and diplomatic negotiations show some aspects of liberal strand of thinking in dialogue and cooperation in conflict resolution, but also in end of conflict negotiations. But these have proven to be less effective at international level because of problems with liberalism such as political disagreements and mistrust amongst actors and between actors and affected territories. Two sets of perspectives Realist and Liberal could be identified, with a mix of the two, in each of the themes on the Gaza conflict. But if there are determining interests that are not compatible with each other, why is the conflict continuing is it not over resolved. Liberalism focuses on efforts to address the world of human challenges all to put an end to the continuing cycle of wars around the world (Khatib et al., 2024).

Conclusion

The Gaza conflict is historic both as a humanitarian and political issue and has disastrous consequences for the civilian population. Beyond the time of war, the review also highlights how the war has had a negative impact on the lives of the human population, displacing people, triggering a massive destruction of infrastructure and basic services like access to health care, food, water, electricity and education. As a result, the health and life chances of the area's indigenous population who are employed in the civilian economy are very low. Theoretically this study employed theoretical approach which aims to cover the whole spectrum of understanding the crisis, such as Human Security Theory, Conflict Theory, Structural Violence Theory as well as Realism and Liberalism. In Human Security Theory the Effects on Persons are stressed, in Conflict Theory the Power Struggles are brought to the fore and in Human Security Theory, the Political Competition is stressed. Informed by Structural Violence Theory is that suffering can be experienced, even without there being any conflict and that it is the result of inequalities in long-standing systems. International dimension it can be analyzed how the powers play, what the roles

of international organizations are in the humanitarian field as well as their role in diplomacy starting from the realist as well as liberal approaches.

Recommendations

- Priority should be given to ensuring the protection of civilians in the Gaza conflict. Humanitarian organizations are entitled to free and unhindered access to provide food, clean water, medical care and shelter.
- On-going diplomatic contact should be enhanced between the various parties in order to defuse tensions, facilitate dialogue and help with cease-fire initiatives. You have to be willing to negotiate and international efforts must be continued to reach a peaceful resolution.
- There is a need to rebuild broken-down infrastructure with the aim of promoting sustainability in the long run, covering hospitals, schools, housing and public utilities. The civil reconstruction is critical to restore normal life and help improve the civilians' livelihoods.
- International human rights obligations and standards should be given greater prevalence during conflicts, both in terms of implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law, which should safeguard civilians, promote accountability for infringements and conform to human rights norms.

Limitations

- This study adopts a secondary data analysis approach using academic journals, international reports and news articles. Due to security conditions, it was not possible to collect primary data via field research or interviews.
- The Gaza conflict continues to be dynamic, some data regarding casualties and displacement can be updated in an ongoing manner and information on damage is evolving in time due to the ongoing nature of the conflict.
- Communication failures, movement restrictions, and challenges verifying information in conflict zones limit access to real-time and verified information. The analysis focused on the theories of Human Security, Conflict and Structural Violence.
- Other perspectives such as Post-colonialism or Constructivism could provide additional insights. As it is in an intensely politicized conflict, it is hard to get data as neutral and universal as they would like to be because of different international interpretations and political bias.

References

- Amnesty International. (2024). Israel/Occupied Palestinian Territory: Evidence of war crimes and unlawful attacks in Gaza. <https://www.amnesty.org>
- B'Tselem. (2021). A regime of Jewish supremacy from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea: This is apartheid. <https://www.btselem.org>
- Finkelstein, N. G. (2018). Gaza: An inquest into its martyrdom. University of California Press.
- Gisha – Legal Center for Freedom of Movement. (2023). The Gaza Strip: Restrictions and humanitarian implications. <https://gisha.org>
- Human Rights Watch. (2024). World Report 2024: Israel and Palestine. <https://www.hrw.org>
- International Committee of the Red Cross. (2024). International humanitarian law and the protection of civilians in armed conflict. <https://www.icrc.org>
- International Crisis Group. (2024). War in Gaza: Managing escalation and humanitarian risks. <https://www.crisisgroup.org>
- Khatib, R., McKee, M., & Yusuf, S. (2024). Counting the dead in Gaza: Difficult but essential. *The Lancet*, 404(10449), 237–238.
- Pappé, I. (2017). *The biggest prison on earth: A history of the occupied territories*. Oneworld Publications.
- Roy, S. (2016). *The Gaza Strip: The political economy of de-development* (3rd ed.). Institute for Palestine Studies.
- United Nations. (1949). Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention). <https://www.un.org>
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). (2024). Humanitarian situation updates: Gaza Strip. <https://www.ochaopt.org>
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). (2024). Situation reports on the Gaza emergency. <https://www.unrwa.org>
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). (2024). Children in Gaza: Humanitarian situation reports. <https://www.unicef.org>
- World Food Programme. (2024). Gaza emergency response and food security update. <https://www.wfp.org>

World Health Organization. (2024). Health emergency situation reports: Occupied Palestinian Territory. <https://www.who.int>

Zunes, S. (2019). The Israeli-Palestinian conflict (2nd ed.). Routledge.

United Nations Human Rights Council. (2024). Reports of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel. <https://www.ohchr.org>.