



HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE: "A CASE STUDY OF THE GAZA CONFLICT AFTERMATH ON OCTOBER 7, 2023"

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Abstract

Following the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on October 7, 2023, the international community's response was insufficient in curbing the aggressive and arrogant actions of Israel. Despite the widespread loss of life and destruction in Gaza, the global community failed to take adequate measures to stop the atrocities done by Israel. Despite the desperate hunger, poverty, starvation, and injuries endured by millions of people, their pleas and cries failed to elicit a response from the global community. Unfortunately, those resolutions which have been passed by the UN General Assembly and Security Council have demonstrated their ineffectiveness. The decisions rendered by the International Court of Justice are ineffectual documents. The world community and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) were unable to offer any assistance or relief to the oppressed Muslim population in Gaza. Palestinians have been enduring several acts of extreme cruelty and unfortunate events for several months. They are becoming increasingly pessimistic. Nonetheless, the international community is either reluctant or unable to find a resolution to this problem. Unfortunately, there is a lack of bravery among humanity to put an end to the ruthless attacks that Israel is committing, even though these attacks have a tremendous effect on the international community. The spectacle of millions of individuals suffering through a circumstance that is similar to a blood bath is being witnessed by the entire world during this time. When would the Palestinian suffering stop? For the Palestinians, when will this Bloom Day draw to an end? Will the Palestinian problem have a long-lasting solution seen worldwide? Who has the answers to these questions?

Key Words: Gaza Conflict, The State of Israel, United Nations Role, Role of Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), United States of America's Response, Pakistan's response to Gaza conflict, Relief and aid activities, International Court of Justice

Introduction

The Palestine issue is a longstanding and pressing problem that has persisted for over 75 years. Following World War I, Britain and its allies aimed to create a homeland for Jews, leading to the

Balfour Declaration in 1917 and the eventual establishment of a new state for Jews in 1948. Despite the United Nations' exertions to resolve the Israel-Palestine issue, a lasting solution has proven elusive. On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched a significant attack on Israel using thousands of missiles and rockets, resulting in casualties and the taking of hostages. This raises questions about the motives behind the attack and whether it was carefully planned or carried out desperately. Despite being widely viewed as a terrorist group seeking a military solution, Hamas initially gained power through democratic means, winning an election in 2006 and securing a majority in the parliament. However, this victory did not lead to a fair transfer of power, as the then-President, Mahmoud Abbas, and his party, Al-Fatah, manipulated the electoral rules to sideline Hamas. Despite this, Hamas has maintained its influence in the Gaza Strip [1].

Since 2007, when Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip, the Israeli government has imposed a strict besiege and blockade, constructing an iron metallic wall across the boundaries of Gaza. There are no sources in the current document.Strip. The people of Gaza could not move beyond the limits of their livelihoods. Daily, they were humiliated and tortured, even killed with brutality. The young people were taken into custody. They were arrested on pretexts and kept in jails for extended periods [2]. Many of them were even killed. They were facing all these troubles. Finally, they got fed up and decided to break the siege. That is why Gaza was called the biggest prison in the world, where 2.2 million people were living like prisoners.

Such a situation cannot be imagined in this modern age. All this happened before the claimants of the so-called enlightenment and restoration of human rights, but no one missed a beat. After the Hamas attacks on Israel, Israel attacked Gaza with full force. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stated that we are currently taking steps to achieve two goals: one is the complete elimination of Hamas, and the other is for the safe return of all hostages by using all means. We will wipe out Hamas terrorists wherever they are found. We will soon launch a ground operation whose details cannot be disclosed. So far, more than 36000 people have been killed and 81000 wounded while 10000 went missing. No one knows whether these people are buried under the rubble or lost somewhere else. More than 9000 people are under the custody of Israel. It is heartbreaking news that 56% of the dead are children and women. More than 1.8 million people have become homeless. The Israeli government asked the residents of Gaza to go to the Rafah border, but the people in the tents were also attacked, and thousands of people were

killed. Most of the residential houses, hospitals, and educational institutions in Gaza have been reduced to rubble. This war is entirely one-sided. There is no comparison between the two rival powers. Comparing the fighting power of Palestine and Israel is like comparing an elephant and an ant. Israel is the most powerful country in the Middle East, which has dangerous nuclear weapons in addition to the latest military equipment. In the war of 1967, he defeated all the Arab countries in a few hours [3]. With the help of the United States, it stabilized the occupation of more than 80 percent of the area through the gradual expansion of Jewish settlements inside Palestine.

Now, it is moving towards its final goal. His ultimate goal is the establishment of a Jewish empire through the destruction of the Masjid Al-Aqsa and the construction of the Temple of Soleimani, whose boundaries will be from the Nile to the Euphrates. It should also be kept in mind that after the Oslo Accords, Israel created much convenience for itself by taming the leaders of the PLO, but Hamas, which was established in 1987, has now become the biggest threat to Israel. Therefore, Israel has decided to focus on Gaza instead of the West Bank and eliminate Hamas as soon as possible. Israel considers that the biggest obstacle to the establishment of a greater Israeli state is Hamas and its allies, so without their elimination, her dream cannot be fulfilled. In this article, an attempt has been made to examine the international community's response to the human tragedy of Gaza after October 7, 2023, under these four headings;

- I. United Nations' Response to Gaza Crisis**
- II. Response of the United States to the Gaza Conflict**
- III. The role of the OIC in the Gaza crisis**
- IV. Pakistan's response to the Gaza crisis**

I. United Nations' Response to the Gaza Crisis

The United Nations General Assembly convened an emergency session on 12 December 2023 regarding the critical humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. The UNGA passed a resolution titled "Protection of civilians and upholding legal and humanitarian obligations." The resolution assumed by Member States demanded an urgent stop of hostilities for humanitarian purposes and the swift and unrestricted release of all captives, and to ensure humanitarian access throughout the affected areas. The resolution was agreed upon by a substantial majority of 153 member

states and 10 against, with 23 abstentions. The resolution restated the General Assembly's insistence that all parties adhere to their responsibilities under international humanitarian law, particularly safeguarding civilians. Before the resolution, members voted against two amendments mentioning the militant group Hamas. Assembly President Dennis Francis emphasized the immediate need to alleviate the plight of innocent civilians in Gaza at the beginning of the session. He stated that. "Our sole and exclusive priority is to preserve lives" [4].

President of the General Assembly Dennis Francis, stated in his introductory remarks that the United Nations must end the distress and misery of innocent civilians promptly. "Currently, we are witnessing a relentless attack on innocent civilians, the collapse of systems that provide aid and assistance, and a deep disregard for international humanitarian law,". He resolved that this bloodshed and massacre must cease [5]. The US, Israel, Czech Republic, Austria, Liberia, Nauru, Micronesia, Guatemala, Papua New Guinea, and Paraguay opposed the resolution. The United States of America and its associates prioritized condemning Hamas rather than addressing the suffering and devastation of the Palestinian people, thereby signaling unwavering support for Israel. The Israeli delegate expressed apprehension that the approved resolution may exacerbate violence and destruction. Despite a ceasefire established on 6 October, it was breached by a Hamas attack. The delegate inquired about potential actions from Moscow and Beijing. Hamas is presently rejecting to release hostages or grant access to the Red Cross. Furthermore, Israel has authorized aid delivery to Gaza but faces logistical challenges hindering its arrival.

He argues that a ceasefire would be in the favour of Hamas and wonders about the aftermath of the cessation of hostilities. He contends that nations supporting the resolution are essentially endorsing terrorism and the exploitation of Palestinians. It is imperative to hold the responsible parties accountable. The resolution fails to mention Hamas or condemn its actions explicitly. To achieve genuine peace, nations should engage directly with Hamas leaders and demand the immediate release of Israeli hostages. According to the speaker, the resolution, in its unacceptable form, enables Hamas to continue its campaign of terror. In contrast, Israel remains steadfast in upholding the values of life and peace [6].

UN Security Council's Resolution on Gaza Dilemma

On December 22, 2023, the United Nations Security Council organized a session specifically focused on the situation in Gaza. During the session, the council members discussed the ongoing

events in Gaza and potential courses of action. Following the discussions, a resolution concerning the Gaza Situation was proposed and subsequently passed by the Security Council. Resolution No 2720 (2023).

Reiterating the objectives and fundamental rules outlined in the United Nations Charter. As to its previous resolutions, specifically resolution No 2712 (2023), including a demand for all parties to follow their responsibilities under universal law, particularly about safeguarding civilians, the resolution urges the implementation of immediate and prolonged humanitarian ceasefires and pathways across the Gaza Strip for an adequate duration of time to facilitate unimpeded and secure delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as to support urgent rescue and recovery operations. Additionally, the resolution emphasizes the need for the quick and unrestricted release of all captives while warranting immediate humanitarian reach and reiterating the importance of all parties involved in conflicts to abide by their responsibilities complying with international humanitarian and human rights laws, where appropriate.

Emphasizing that Gaza is an essential component of the land that was captured in 1967 and reaffirming the goal of establishing two separate states. The dreadful deteriorating humanitarian situation in Gaza is causing deep concern. It is having a severe effect on the civilians. It requires an urgent need for full, swift, secure, and unimpeded humanitarian reach across the Gaza Strip. Official reports from the United Nations management and humanitarian agencies have been noted. The uneven effect of the war on the lives of children, women, and other vulnerable civilians is a dire challenge. The accepted principles of humanity, fairness, impartiality, and freedom are strained. Emphasizing the duty to uphold and safeguard the well-being of humanitarian relief and medical staff. Their demand is for all relevant groups to refrain from harming the civilians in Gaza and to give access to essential services and vital humanitarian aid necessary for their lives under humanitarian law. It recognizes and praises the crucial and perpetual work of the United Nations, and its specific institutions, particularly the relief and health workers present in Gaza to lessen the effects of the war on the suffering civilian people and also offers sympathies to all civilians who lost their lives during this conflict. Appreciate Egypt's initiatives to streamline the utilization of Rafah crossing by UN humanitarian organizations and other allied organizations to deliver essential aid to individuals in need across the Gaza Strip.

This decision aims to reduce congestion and provide life-saving support to those in urgent need. It emphasizes the importance of integrated collaboration of the pertinent parties to increase the delivery of human aid while ensuring its civilian destination and confirming its humanitarian nature. Promoting active involvement of the pertinent nations to execute this very important resolution. Commending the introduction of a current 'humanitarian break' in Gaza and admitting the diplomatic endeavors of Qatar, Egypt, and other nations in this matter while also voicing serious concerns about the adverse effects of the renewed atrocities on civilians by Israel's non-stop attacks. It is important to acknowledge the necessity of providing the civilian population in the Gaza Strip with adequate assistance, such as water, food, electricity, sanitation, and medical facilities, to ensure their existence. Additionally, it is crucial to ensure the delivery of humanitarian needs in Gaza is enough to address the needs of the Palestinian civilian population. Furthermore, it is important to emphasize the significance of commercially resuming the importation of vital items and amenities in Gaza. It acknowledges and appreciates the financial contributions and promises of the member states to assist the civilian population in Gaza. It is also recognizing the Global Conference for the affected people of Gaza in Paris on 9 November 2023 and its subsequent meeting on 6 December 2023.

1. Restate the request to all of the groups involved in the war to adhere to their responsibilities under international humanitarian law. This includes complying with rules regarding the conduct of atrocities, protecting civilians and allowing humanitarian access, protecting humanitarian staff and their freedom to move, and ensuring food and medical provisions to the population. It emphasizes civilian and humanitarian services.
2. Restate the responsibilities of the groups involved in the conflict according to global humanitarian law about providing humanitarian aid. Stresses that they permit help and enable the secure, and unimpeded distribution of humanitarian support to the civilian in Gaza. Additionally, it urges immediate actions to ensure safe, unobstructed, and increased access to humanitarian aid and establish the conditions for a lasting end to aggressions.
3. Urges that the group involved in the conflict allow smooth access to the entire Gaza Strip, including border crossings of the Karem Abu Salem Border, for the delivery of humanitarian aid, and emergency shelter support. The material support and equipment are needed to mend the ruined infrastructure and provide vital facilities to the civilians of Gaza.

4. The resolution calls upon the UN Secretary-General for the appointment of a Senior Reconstruction Coordinator to facilitate, coordinate, monitor, and verify humanitarian aid delivery to the Gaza Strip. This Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring that all humanitarian relief consignments provided by non-conflicting states having a humanitarian nature.
5. The resolution also requests the coordinator to establish a mechanism to expedite humanitarian aid to Gaza through non-conflicting ways. The coordinator is expected to consult with all relevant parties to streamline and speed up the assistance process while ensuring the aid reaches its intended civilian recipients. The resolution further demands that all groups involved in the war collaborate with the coordinator to accomplish their tasks promptly without impediment.
6. Urges for the prompt appointment of the coordinator; The resolution states that the United Nations Coordinator must have the essential staff and paraphernalia in Gaza to carry out specified tasks, as fixed by the Security Council. The coordinator is also requested to provide regular reports to the Security Council on their work, starting with a preliminary report within 20 days and consequent reports before three months until September 30, 2024.
7. Urges for the prompt and absolute liberation of all hostages while also guaranteeing humanitarian entry to meet the medical requirements of all hostages.
8. It requires the gasoline supply to Gaza to be in quantities sufficient to fulfil essential humanitarian requirements.
9. Urges all conflicting groups to respect the international humanitarian law and condemns any assaults on common people and civilian infrastructure, moreover, all forms of ferocity and belligerence against civilians.
10. Restates the responsibilities of all parties in compliance with international humanitarian law, which includes the duty to uphold and safeguard civilians and to exercise caution to avoid harm to civilian infrastructure that is vital for providing essential services to the civilian population. It also emphasizes the obligation to refrain from assault, destruction, and removal of objects that are crucial for the survival of civilians. In addition, it underscores the importance of regarding and defending humanitarian staff and supplies used for humanitarian relief activities.
11. Confirms once again that humanitarian stuff, such as places of shelter and their environs, are secured under the rules set by international humanitarian law. It condemns the act of forcibly

displacing the civilian population, including children, as it goes against humanitarian and human rights laws.

12. Upholds its steadfast dedication to the concept of a two-state resolution, through which two independent States of Palestine and Israel, coexist peacefully with secure and acknowledged borders under international law and relevant UN resolutions. Considering the need for an integrated Palestinian state, having both Gaza and the West Bank under one Palestinian administration.

13. Requires all stakeholders involved in the conflict to implement necessary measures to guarantee the security and safety of the United Nations and related officials and workers, including those from specialized organizations and all the individuals involved in relief operations. Emphasizes the importance of not obstructing these efforts and reminds humanitarian relief workers to be treated with respect and safeguarded. The user requests the full execution of resolution No 2712 (2023) and asks the Secretary-General to provide a compact report to the Council within five days of its adoption and as needed afterward. The user also urges all parties involved to utilize the existing mechanisms for humanitarian notification and settlement to safeguard all humanitarian sites, including United Nations facilities, and to assist in the smooth running of aid activities. This should be done without disregarding the parties' obligations to maintain global humanitarian law.

14. Directs the Secretary-General to provide a well-organized report on the execution of the resolution. So that it can be managed as part of the Council's reporting procedure

15. Resolves to continue being actively involved in the subject [7].

Israel before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Facing Criminal Offences.

Though this issue is not directly linked to the United Nations' response to the Gaza disaster, it represents a significant development that has garnered widespread attention and concern. Regarding alleged breaches in Gaza under the Genocide Convention, the Republic of South Africa formally complained against Israel before the Court on December 29, 2023. In its attempt to establish the Court's jurisdiction, South Africa cited the Genocide Convention's Article IX and the Court's Rule 36, paragraph 1. The complaint sought temporary measures and referred to the Statute (Article 41) and the Court's Rules (Articles 73, 74, and 75) in justification.

When filing the complaint, the Court did not have a judge from either of the Parties' nationalities. Article 31 of the Statute states that each Party selected an ad hoc judge to be in the case. Mr. Dikgang Ernest Moseneke and Mr. Aharon Barak were chosen by South Africa and Israel, respectively. By the completion of legal requirements, the ICJ delivered a provisional order as follows.

(1) Urging Israel to cease its armed activities in and towards Gaza promptly.

(2) As mentioned above in point (01), Israel is obligated to take measures to guarantee that its regular or irregular military formations, as well as any organization that falls under its influence and individuals that it has control or influence over, refrain from engaging in any armed action.

(3) The Republic of South Africa and the State of Israel, by their responsibilities under the Convention of the Crime of Genocide, shall take all necessary and reasonable actions to their extent to prevent genocide against the Palestinian people.

(4) Regarding the Palestinian people, Israel is required by law to abide by the Agreement on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

. This involves abstaining from activities such as homicide, inflicting injury, enforcing detrimental living conditions, or obstructing childbirths in the impacted region. Israel must abstain from and employ all available means, such as rescinding relevant directives, restrictions, and exemptions, to prevent the following activities against Palestinians:

(a) Forcibly expelling and displacing them from homes.

(b) Depriving them off:

(i) Adequate reach to water and food.

(ii) Provision of humanitarian assistance, encompassing fuel, shelter, clothing, sterilization, and cleanliness.

(iii) Medical provisions and support.

(c) Inflicting harm on the lives of Palestinians in Gaza's destruction.

(6) The State of Israel is obligated to prevent the commission of any of the acts described in (4) and (5) above by its military, as well as any irregular armed units under its influence, direction, or support, and any organizations under its control or influence. Additionally, they must refrain from engaging in direct and public provocation to commit genocide, as well as any other form of

genocide. In the event that any of these actions are committed, the culpable parties must be punished in accordance with the pertinent Articles of the Convention.

(7) Israel is obligated to take strong actions to avoid the devastation and guarantee to secure evidence concerning allegations of acts covered by Article II of the Convention. To fulfill this obligation, Israel must not prevent access to Gaza by fact-finding missions to preserve and record the evidence.

(8) Israel is required to submit a detailed report to the Court within one week of this Order, including the measures taken to carry out the instructions given in this Order. Consequently, the State of Israel is required to submit regular reports as instructed by the Court until a final decision is reached on the issue.

(9) The State of Israel must abstain from any aggression and guarantee that no step would be taken that could worsen the dispute before the Court or complicate its resolution [8].

Order of ICJ on 28 March 2024

Based on the factors above, the Court determines that it must change its decision regarding the interim measures specified in the Order of January 26, 2024, due to the case's specific facts.

1. The Court acknowledges that when an appeal is made for interim measures, it is authorized by its Statute to specify remedies that may differ, either entirely or partially, from those asked. This is in accordance with Article 75, paragraph 2 of its Rules.

2. The Court determines that the measures to be indicated in this matter do not necessarily have to be the same as those asked, taking into consideration the facts of the case and the terms of the interim measures that South Africa requested.

3. Concerning the measures that South Africa is requesting be taken against States or entities that are not parties to the current proceedings, the Court reminds us that: "the judgment in a particular case by which disputed rights may be adjudged by the Court to belong to the Applicant or to the Respondent has, under Article 59 of the Statute of the Court, 'no binding force except between the parties'... accordingly the Court may, for the preservation of those rights, indicate provisional measures to be taken by the parties, but not by third States or other entities who would not be bound by the eventual judgment to recognize and respect those rights" (Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)). Therefore, in using its authority to suggest

interim measures in this particular matter, the Court is unable to suggest the first three interim measures that the Applicant requested.

4. In order to address the deteriorating conditions of Palestinians in Gaza, particularly the outbreak of famine and starvation, and to comply with the Genocide Convention, Israel must (a) take the necessary steps to ensure the smooth and secure management of all relief activities under the United Nations, including food, water, electricity, fuel, shelter, clothing, hygiene, and medical support and care to Palestinians throughout Gaza. (b) immediately ensure that its military does not engage in any actions that violate the humanitarian rights of the Palestinians in Gaza, a protected group under the Genocide Convention.

5. In addition, the Court believes that the dire circumstances in the Gaza Strip validate the necessity of putting the measures outlined in its Order of January 26, 2024, 12 - 2024, into immediate and effective action. These measures apply to the whole Gaza Strip, including Rafah. The Court determines that the actions outlined in that Order must be reiterated in light of the current situation.

6. The Court thinks that Israel must report to the Court within one month of the date of this Order on all actions taken to give effect to it, taking into account the specific interim measures it has chosen to identify. Following the report's provision, South Africa will be informed and given the chance to offer the Court feedback.

7. The Court reminds parties that any complainant to whom the interim measures are addressed has global legal obligations under Article 41 of the Statute (Charges of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation), Temporary Measures, Order of 16 March 2022, I.C.J. Reports 2022 (I), p. 230, para. 84).

8. The Court emphasizes that any conclusions on the Accused's compliance with the Order of January 26, 2024, are unaffected by the current Order.

9. The Court asked for the prompt and unconditional release of the captives of October 7, 2023, who have been held by Hamas and other groups ever since, expressing their deep concern over their fate in its Order of January 26, 2024. The Court reiterates its demand for the immediate and unconditional release of these hostages, finding it extremely concerning that many of them remain in custody.

10. For these reasons, the Court: (1) By a vote of fourteen to two, it reiterates the interim measures outlined in its Order dated January 26, 2024;

Against Vice-President Sebutinde; Judge ad hoc Barak; - in favor of President Salam; Judges Tomka, Abraham, Yusuf, Xue, Bhandari, Iwasawa, Nolte, Charlesworth, Brant, Gómez Robledo, Cleveland, Aurescu, and Tladi [8].

International Court of Justice's Decision on 24 May 2024

Considering the factors mentioned earlier and the temporary solutions outlined in its decisions of January 26, 2024, and March 28, 2024, the Court considers that the ongoing situation in Rafah after Israel's military attack presents an extra threat of irreparable damage to the valid claims put forth by South Africa. Moreover, a tangible and urgent danger exists that such harm could occur before the Court's final judgment. Based on the factors above, the Court determines that the situation of the case necessitates a revision of its decision as stated in its Order of 28 March 2024.

1. This Court reminds that, as per Article 75, paragraph 2, of its Rules when a request has been made to indicate interim measures. According to its statute, the entity can indicate measures different from those requested, either in whole or part. After examining the conditions of the interim actions demanded by South Africa and considering the specific situations of the case, the Court determines that the actions to be specified do not necessarily have to be the same as those demanded.

2. The Court determines the Genocide Convention that Israel must promptly cease its military actions in Rafah that could cause the Palestinian group in Gaza to experience living conditions that may result in its complete or partial physical annihilation.

3. The Court reminds its Order dated 26 January 2024 that it instructed Israel to take essential actions to prevent the devastation and guarantee the conservation of evidence concerning accusations of acts falling under Articles II and III of the Genocide Convention. Given the current situation, the Court believes that Israel must take necessary actions to guarantee unrestricted entry to the Gaza Strip for any United Nations-authorized commission, fact-finding mission, or investigative body investigating allegations of genocide under Article II and Article III of the Genocide Convention. This is crucial for preserving evidence related to these allegations.

4. The Court recognizes that the dire situation in Gaza reinforces the urgency of promptly and efficiently carrying out the measures specified in its Orders of 26 January 2024 and 28 March 2024. These measures apply to the Gaza Strip, including Rafah. Given the current situation, the Court deems it imperative to reassert the provisions outlined in those Orders. The Court wants to highlight that the requirement stated in its Order on March 28, 2024, which calls for the unrestricted provision of essential services and humanitarian aid, means that the Respondent must keep the land crossing points open, specifically the Rafah border crossing.

5. The Court has decided on specific temporary measures and requires Israel to provide a report within one month detailing all actions taken to comply with the Order. The report will be transmitted to South Africa to give the chance to present its comments before the Court.

6. The Court affirms that its instructions on provisional measures, as stipulated in Article 41 of the Statute, carry legal weight and thus impose international legal responsibilities on any person to whom the provisional measures are directed. The case "of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Armenia v. Azerbaijan)" resulted in a provisional order on 22 February 2023, as documented in the I.C.J. Reports 2023, page 29, paragraph 65.

7. The Court emphasizes that the current Order does not affect any conclusions on the Respondent's adherence to the Orders of January 26, 2024, and March 28, 2024.

The Court showed serious concern regarding the situation of the captives whom Hamas captured on 7 October 2023. The Court demanded their immediate and unconditional release. For the following reasons, the court, by a majority of thirteen votes to two, Confirms the temporary actions specified in its Orders of January 26, 2024, and March 28, 2024, which must be promptly and efficiently executed in favor of President Salam; Judges Abraham, Yusuf, Xue, Bhandari, Iwasawa, Nolte, Charlesworth, Brant, Gómez Robledo, Cleveland, Aurescu, Tladi; OPPOSED: Vice-President Sebutinde; Ad hoc Judge Barak; Specifies the subsequent interim actions: By its responsibilities under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the State of Israel acknowledges the deteriorating living conditions experienced by residents in the Rafah Governorate.

With a majority of thirteen votes to two, the military offensive and any other actions in the Rafah Governorate that could cause the Palestinian group in Gaza to face life-threatening conditions leading to its complete or partial destruction must be immediately stopped.

In Favor: President Salam; Judges Abraham, Yusuf, Xue, Bhandari, Iwasawa, Nolte, Charlesworth, Brant, Gómez Robledo, Cleveland, Aurescu, Tladi;

AGAINST: Vice-President Sebutinde; Judge ad hoc Barak; (b) By a majority of thirteen votes to two, decide to keep the Rafah crossing open without any obstacles to ensure the immediate and necessary provision of essential services and humanitarian assistance;

Israel's aggressions and brutalities are continuing.

Despite the International Court of Justice's order, Israeli aggression on Gaza continues, and the Israeli army has announced that it has "taken control" of the buffer zone between the Gaza Strip and the Egyptian border. According to the Reuters news agency, Israel continues its deadly attacks on Rafah in southern Gaza, where half of Gaza's 2.3 million population has taken refuge. In a televised briefing, Israeli army chief spokesman Daniel Hagari said the Israeli army had taken "operational" control of the 14-kilometer (nine-mile) long "Philadelphia Corridor" on the Gaza Strip's only border with Egypt. The border with Egypt on the southern bank was the Gaza Strip's only land border not previously under direct Israeli control. Israeli tanks entered the center of Rafah for the first time on Tuesday despite an order by the United Nations High Court to immediately halt the attack on the city. The International Court of Justice said that Israel had not made it clear how it would protect Rafah evacuees and how it would provide food, water, and medicine. In its ruling, the court called on Hamas to immediately and unconditionally release those captured by Israel on October 7. Meanwhile, residents of Rafah say that Israeli tanks entered Tal al-Sultan in the west and Yabna and Shabura in the center. Haitham al-Homs, Deputy Director of Ambulance and Emergency Services in Rafah, said: "We received distress calls from residents of Tal al-Sultan where drones targeted displaced civilians as they moved from their residential areas to safer areas. On the other hand, Palestinian Health Department officials say that 19 civilians were killed in Israeli airstrikes and shelling in Gaza.

Israel alleges that Hamas members are hiding among civilians, a claim denied by Hamas. Palestinian Authority Health Minister Majid Abu Ramadan urged Washington to pressure Israel to open the Rafah crossing to aid, saying there was no indication Israeli officials would do so soon and that 'Patients in besieged Gaza are dying due to lack of treatment. 'While Israel's national security adviser, Zachi Hanegbi, has said that 'the fighting in Gaza will continue at least until 2024', indicating that Israel is not ready to end the offensive as Hamas has agreed as part of

the deal. However, they have demanded the exchange of Palestinian prisoners for the prisoners they have. The Gaza Ministry of Health says that more than 36,000 Palestinians have died in the ongoing Israeli aggression since October 7, 2023 [10].

Response of the United States to the Gaza Conflict

Immediately after the attack on Israel by Hamas, the United States expressed its full solidarity with Israel. US President Biden telephoned the Israeli Prime Minister to assure him of his full support and reiterated that the United States, as always, will do everything possible to protect Israel's security. US Secretary of State Anthony Blanken made an emergency visit to Israel and assured him of his full support while holding a press conference with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. The US Secretary of State has made seven visits to Israel since the start of the Gaza war and reiterated Israel's support for the safe return of Israeli besiegers. He visited other countries in the Middle East, such as Qatar, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. Moreover, he also visited Egypt and discussed the release of hostages from the captivity of Hamas and the cease-fire. However, the US Secretary of State continued his efforts regarding the complete elimination of Hamas and reducing the threats to Israel's borders [11].

United States Opposed the resolution in favor of Palestine in the UN General Assembly on December 12, 2023. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on December 12, 2023, urging an urgent humanitarian truce in Gaza. The resolution emphasized the importance of parties involved in the conflict adhering to international law, releasing all hostages promptly and unconditionally, and ensuring humanitarian access. The resolution titled "Protection of civilians and upholding legal and humanitarian obligations" (document A/ES-10/L.27) was adopted by the Assembly through a recorded vote. There were 153 votes in favor, ten against (Austria et al. of Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, United States), and 23 abstentions. This occurred during the resumption of the tenth Emergency Special Session on Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory [12].

America, the most powerful country in the world, had the responsibility not only to support this resolution but also to push other countries to solve this serious problem. However, the US continued to pay lip service as usual and continued to provide military, diplomatic, and financial support to Israel. All his claims of human rights protection and equality proved false. Thousands

of people were dying every day, and America was playing the false flute of peace. U.S Secretary of State Antony J Blinken, In a press release on March 25, 2024, Stated that:

The US abstained from UNSC resolution 2728 today. After the Russian and Chinese veto of our comprehensive draft resolution in the Council, this abstention reinforces the U.S. position that a ceasefire of any duration must accompany an agreement to release Gaza hostages. Over the past few days, the resolution's sponsors have made changes that align with our moral position that any ceasefire text must be accompanied by hostage-release language. This resolution also recognizes the painstaking, non-stop negotiations between Egypt, Israel, Qatar, and the US to achieve such a release in the context of a ceasefire, which would allow for more lifesaving humanitarian aid for Palestinian civilians and the creation of something more lasting. The final statement lacks essential wording, such as condemnation of Hamas; thus, we cannot support it. Coming days after the world witnessed terrorist groups' horrible deeds again, this failure to criticize Hamas is hard to understand.

Humanitarian aid must be expedited and sustained via land, sea, and air. We continue to negotiate with allies a path to a Palestinian state with meaningful security assurances for Israel's long-term peace and security. In my recent trips to the region, I saw that we are working closely with our Arab partners to achieve these vital results. We have also been working with Israel to prevent October 7, provide its security requirements, and integrate it into a safer, more prosperous region. A truce, hostage release, humanitarian aid, and a plan are all agreed upon. Importantly, there is emerging unanimity on how to achieve these aims. We will work with regional partners to attain these goals [13].

The Hypocritic Behavior of Joe Biden.

US President Biden's role regarding the Gaza war has been highly hypocritical and duplicitous. An article by Jack Mirkinson was published in the Pakistani newspaper The Nation on March 15, 2024, in which he writes that President Joe Biden has perfected cognitive dissonance since Israel's campaign of death began, planting story after story about his growing “frustration” with Netanyahu while sending Israel bombs to Gaza. Over the past week, this insanity has escalated, and this week witnessed Biden's most spectacular attempts to appear to be changing his attitude and the most dramatic evidence of the US's role in perpetuating this war. First, signals of change: In his State of the Union address, Biden announced that the US would build a pier off the Gaza

coast to deliver aid to the millions of people being massacred or starved to death by Israel's constant bombardment and siege. After assuring Senator Michael Bennet that He was having a “come to Jesus’ meeting” with Netanyahu, he added, “I am on a hot mic here. Good. “On Saturday, Biden told MSNBC's Jonathan Capehart that Netanyahu was “hurting Israel more than helping Israel” and that an Israeli invasion of Rafah, where 1.4 million Palestinians are imprisoned, would be a “red line.” This led some White House sycophants, like Axios reporter Barak Ravid, to say Biden was “breaking” with Netanyahu. June 2024 Issue Cover Current Issue Moreover, these moves may appear like an optimistic indicator of his willingness to pressure Israel. However, what is that sound? The other shoe drops. The Washington Post and The Wall Street Journal reported on Tuesday that the US has been transferring massive amounts of weapons to Israel in a way designed to avoid public scrutiny, which is the most important news about the American handling of the war in the past week.

The Journal reported that the US had approved over 100 arms transactions to Israel since October 7, totaling “tens of thousands” of guns. Congress has only seen two of the deals from the Biden administration. The Post reported that one of the oldest financial techniques had hidden the rest: U.S. officials and lawmakers, who requested anonymity to discuss a sensitive military matter, said the weapons transfers were processed without public debate because each fell under a specific dollar amount that requires the executive branch to notify Congress individually [14].

The Role of the OIC in the Gaza Crisis

Has been traditional, cowardly, and criminal. After October 7, 2023, 57 Islamic countries have failed to adopt a lively stance and create any difficulty for Israel. We can put his role in the Persian idiom "gathering, conversation, and departure" category. We can see his role during this conflict in the light of the activities he undertook.

OIC Reaction on Gaza Conflict on October 12, 2023

In a statement on Oct. 12, 2023, OIC strongly condemned the brutal and inhumane act of Israel and described it as a blatant violation of human rights and international law. The OIC considered Israel, the aggressor, definitely responsible for this sinful aggression. The OIC appealed to the international community to intervene promptly to force Israel to stop its horrible attacks against the innocent and unarmed Palestinian people and to allow the opening of humanitarian routes for medicines, food supplies, and other basic needs to the Gaza Strip [15].

OIC Secretary-General at the International Court of Justice, The Hague, Holland.

The Secretary General of the OIC, Dr. Hussein Brahim Taha, appeared before the ICJ in the Hague on Monday, February 26, 2024. he was addressing Israel's war in Gaza and other crimes against the Palestinian people. He also said Israel maintains Palestinian apartheid. At the start of the proceedings, the Secretary-General informed the ICJ justices that the OIC is a 57-member intergovernmental organization that represents the Muslim world after the 1969 fire of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. He stated that the OIC charter supports Palestinian rights to build a sovereign state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. The Secretary-General and his legal team cautioned about the repercussions of Israel's occupation of Gaza in their filings.

OIC condemns this attack, which has lasted nearly five months and killed thousands, preparing the road for war crimes and massacre. The Secretary-General also strongly condemned Israel and the settlers' crimes in the West Bank and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including Israel's denial to end its illegitimate occupation of Palestinian lands and the many international law violations that resulted. He criticized the Security Council for failing to execute international resolutions to end violence and achieve Palestinian justice. The Secretary-General said that a fair, sustainable, and inclusive peace based on the two-state solution is vital for all regional societies and prevents cycles of violence and bloodshed. He urged all nations to stop exporting arms and ammunition to the Israeli authorities, which the army and settlers use against Palestinians. Mr. Taha asked the ICJ to condemn the growing settlement activities in East Jerusalem and Israeli attacks on Muslim and Christian sacred places in the Al-Quds, hoping the Court's legal opinion would remind Israel of its inevitable obligation to end its occupation [16].

Extraordinary Session of OIC Information Ministers Under the theme: “The Israeli Occupying Authority’s Disinformation and Hostilities against Journalists and Media Outlets in the Occupied Palestinian Territory” Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye 24 February 2024. At the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, on February 24, 2024, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Information Ministers reaffirm all OIC resolutions on the Palestine Question, including the joint Arab and Islamic Extraordinary Summit on the Israeli Aggression. Welcoming UNGA Resolution No. A/ES-10/L.27, “Protection of civilians and upholding legal and humanitarian obligations,” approved on December 10, 2023; we will continue to advocate on every platform to support the

incontrovertible rights of the Palestinian people in the face of Israel's brutal oppression and attacks and to ease their miseries in the Palestinian territory, especially in the Gaza Strip. Welcoming the ICJ's interim measures against Israel, the occupying authority, to refrain from genocidal activities and other Genocide convention violations, issued on 26 January 2024. They are supporting the Palestinians' legitimate struggle for liberation and fulfilling all their fundamental rights, especially their right to self-determination and to live in their independent state, with full sovereignty, along the June 4, 1967 border, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. Resolving the Palestine Question through the two-state solution is the concrete way to achieve enduring peace and security.

Condemning and warning against Israeli disinformation tactics to legalize the occupation and justify savage mass killings in Gaza. Being concerned that Israel, the occupying power, is using systematic disinformation campaigns to hide the atrocities in the Gaza Strip, including the murder of babies, children, women, the elderly, journalists, healthcare workers, academics, and humanitarian workers. Accusing Israel, the occupying force, of murdering, arresting, and censoring journalists and their families, Israel's premeditated attacks on journalists have killed over 120 and injured or disappeared many more. Emphasizing the importance of building resilience against disinformation campaigns by Israel, the occupying power, or its enablers and noting that the information environment is full of false narratives that obfuscate the truth and deflect from systematic and pervasive international law violations, Protecting the rights of Palestinian journalists, especially in Gaza, is a shared responsibility:

Condemn Israel, the occupying Power's ongoing military aggression against the Palestinian people, and its systematic oppression, massacre, and genocide of Palestinian civilians in the Gaza Strip since October 7, 2023, and in the occupied West Bank, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and call for an unconditional cease-fire to prevent further deaths. Denounce the Israeli occupation's systematic deception tactics and fake news to mask its brutality and genocidal Gaza Strip killings. Condemn Israeli occupation's persistent targeting of Palestinian journalists, highlighting an effort to stifle truth-tellers. Repeat that the only way to peace and security is the comprehension of the Palestinian people's fundamental human rights, including national freedom and sovereignty of the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. An appeal to all countries for recognition of a sovereign independent State of Palestine based on 1967 boundaries

with East Al-Quds as its capital. Commit to working together internationally to combat disinformation and expose indiscriminate attacks on Palestinian civilians, including settler terrorism in the West Bank, which aims to force Palestinians to flee [16]. The Secretary General of OIC rendered his arguments before the ICJ on the Final day of the hearing, February 26, 2024. On Monday, February 26, 2024, the UN's top court heard arguments from Türkiye, the Arab League, the OIC, and the African Union on Israel's occupation of the Palestinian land. After the UN General Assembly requested a non-binding opinion on the legal consequences of the Israeli occupation in 2022, the International Court of Justice, or World Court, heard arguments from more than 50 states and three international organizations over one week.

Hussein Ibrahim Taha, the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), emphasized that the only means to guarantee security, stability, and protection from recurring violence for all individuals in the region is through the establishment of a fair, enduring, and all-encompassing peace founded on a two-state resolution in Palestine. The speaker implored nations to stop the exportation of arms and ammunition to Israel due to their alleged use by the military and settlers against the Palestinian population. Additionally, the speaker encouraged the International Court of Justice to denounce the rapid expansion of settlements in East Jerusalem and the Israeli attacks on Islamic and Christian sacred sites. Taha restated the organization's denouncement of Israel's aggression on Gaza, resulting in the deaths of about 30,000 Palestinians and causing injuries to thousands more. Additionally, he expressed concern over the heightened violence in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. He also criticized the Security Council's failure to enforce international law to stop the escalating violence and provide justice for the Palestinian people [17].

Pakistan's response to the Gaza crisis

Pakistan and Israel are ideological countries, and both of them came into existence almost at the same time, but Pakistan has been considering the establishment of Israel as illegitimate. In 1947, the first Prime Minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion, sent a cable to the Quaid-e-Azam requesting to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, which Muhammad Ali Jinnah did not consider appropriate and did not even respond to Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a staunch supporter of the survival of the Palestinian state and he placed the support of Palestine at the top of Pakistan's foreign policy [18]. From that time till today, Pakistan is following the same policy.

Israel has always been trying to get Pakistan to recognize it. Israel has been trying to put pressure on Pakistan through its allies, i.e., the USA, UK, etc., to accept it. After the incident of October 7, 2023, Pakistan strongly condemned the Israeli attack on Gaza, and the parliament passed a resolution 1st November 2023 against this aggression [19]. Statement by Ambassador Munir Akram, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN, November 03, 2023.

Pakistan's permanent representative to the UN Mr. Munir Akram, addressed the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and urged an urgent cease-fire to halt the brutal, inhumane violations of human rights carried out by Israeli occupation forces. He reiterated that the UN General Assembly and Security Council have failed to implement its resolution and to snub Israel on the blatant violations of human rights. He said that my country is providing humanitarian aid through the Rafah crossing. However, the situation is not favorable to carry out the relief activities because of the Israeli's nonstop bombardment and devastation. He argued that uncontrolled, unaccountable countries are committing modern holocaust genocidal activities; this must be stopped [20].

Pakistan's Caretaker Prime Minister Official Response on Gaza Situation.

Pakistan's Caretaker Prime Minister Anwaar-ul-Haq Kakar condemned Israel's "incessant and lethal" shelling of Gaza and urged ECO members to call for a truce. Palestinian sources say Israeli shelling has killed 10,569 Palestinians since Oct. 7, 40% of them were youngsters. Israel has defied demands from Muslim Ummah and global powers for a truce and continues to bomb Gaza in retribution for Hamas' full-scale onslaught last month. On 09 Nov.2023, he delivered a speech and said that. "Excellencies, as we speak, a grave humanitarian crisis is unfolding in Gaza," Kakar told the 16th ECO conference in Tashkent. Israel's relentless and murderous bombardment of Gaza is abhorrent and warrants worldwide criticism. The Pakistani prime minister stated that OIC and UN Security Council resolutions should resolve the Palestine-Israel problem. "I urge all ECO members to push for a Gaza ceasefire, support humanitarian aid, and rally efforts to hold Israel accountable," He regretted Israeli killings of Gazan children. "With the elimination of children, I recall when Pharaoh killed children on Moses' birth,". He said, "Unfortunately, the people who claim to be Moses' followers are following Pharaohs." [21].

Pakistan's Appearance before the ICJ on Gaza Proceedings

By intervening in the ICJ hearings on Gaza, the caretaker minister for Law and Justice (then) Ahmed Irfan Aslam stressed that Israel's occupation was illegal and that enabling it to profit would undermine the ICJ's justice mission. He said the ICJ would fail to perform its legal duties if it did not stop Israel from benefitting from its grave wrongs. Mr. Aslam stressed the importance of addressing the legal consequences of Israel's prolonged occupation and its negative effects on Palestinians during advisory proceedings initiated by the UN General Assembly in December 2022. He stated that Israel's unlawful settlements and apartheid-like racial discrimination violate international humanitarian law and human rights and should be stopped. The minister criticized Israel's settler policies for causing “irreversible changes on the ground” and maintaining the illegal occupation. He urged the ICJ to recognize these practices' detrimental impact on Palestinian rights and international norms. Pakistan reaffirmed its support for Palestinians amid Israeli brutality. Islamabad demanded an immediate ceasefire, humanitarian supplies to Gaza, and a sustainable settlement that established an independent Palestinian state with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital within the pre-1967 lines.

The ICJ has seen delegations accuse Israel of colonialism, ethnic cleansing, and genocide. The South African delegation compared Israel's conduct to their apartheid struggle. Israel prefers political over legal resolutions and rejects the ICJ's advisory proceedings. This position emphasizes the worldwide split on Middle East peace [22].

Pakistan's elected Prime Minister, Mr. Shahbaz Sharif, response to the Gaza Conflict

In a meeting with Palestinian Ambassador Ahmed Jawad Rabei, Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif denounced Israel for defying the UN decision for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza and said his government would press the issue on all international forums. The UN Security Council urged an immediate ceasefire in Israel's attack on the Palestinian people in Gaza during Ramadan last month, but the US refrained from voting. The international community applauded the Security Council for ending the war that had killed innocent civilians, especially women and children. The PM Office released an official statement after the meeting, saying “The Prime Minister strongly condemned the ongoing Israeli brutalities in Gaza that have continued relentlessly since October 7, 2023, and called for an immediate end to the genocidal war waged by Israel against the brave and innocent Palestinian people.” He offered his sympathies for the barbaric Israeli security forces' killing of over 32,000 Palestinians, including 17,000 children, and injuring over

70,000. “While welcoming UNSC Resolution 2728, the Prime Minister expressed disappointment that Israel had chosen to ignore the resolution and continued to violate it brazenly,” it said. Sharif said Pakistan has a long and deep relationship with Palestine and had backed the Palestinian cause at the UN, OIC, and other international forums. He further noted that South Africa had verbally supported Palestine at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the lawsuit filed by South Africa. He promised the Palestinian Ambassador that Pakistan would speak out in support of the Palestinian people at all international forums [23].

Pakistan’s Foreign Minister’s Participation in OIC Foreign Minister Meeting on Gaza on 04, 05 May 2024.

Ishaq Dar, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, visited Banjul Gambia on 04 May 2024 representing Pakistan at the 15th Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) conference. He was to meet with OIC dignitaries bilaterally and attend the summit. Dar talked about the October 7 Hamas strike on southern Israel and the subsequent Israeli offensive in Gaza, which killed roughly 35,000 Palestinians. It destroyed much of the enclave's infrastructure and caused a famine-like situation. In his OIC address, Dar asked member nations to cooperate for an “immediate and unconditional ceasefire and uninterrupted humanitarian assistance to the besieged Palestinians”. Pakistan is deeply concerned over Israel's brutal shelling of Gaza [24].

Conclusion

The issue of Palestine is very complicated. Since the establishment of Israel, Palestinians have lost more than 80 percent of their territory. The situation for the Palestinians has been that when the going gets tough, the tough get going. The situation after 07 October is an extension of the endless suffering of the Palestinians. Millions of people were kept trapped in a narrow belt for years; life was made worse than death for them, so they took extreme steps as a last effort. Maybe the world conscience would wake up, but the world powers remained in a dream, however. The world's public opinion must have woken up. Which is not our topic in this article.

The resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council proved useless, and the International Court of Justice orders were thrown into the air. The OIC's agitation went in vain. About 2.2 million people were displaced, about 40,000 were killed, and thousands of human beings, including children and women, were injured, but Israel's aggression could not be stopped. Israel trampled all moral, legal, and international laws under its feet. This

shows that nothing has changed, even in this so-called modern age. The law of the jungle is still prevalent in the world. In more academic terms, it can be said that the theory of classical realism is likely to fit that countries use all their abilities to expand their borders, power, and prestige. There is no justice or morality in world politics. So, Israel is killing millions of living people to achieve its long-standing vicious goals and is not submitting to any moral, ethical, and international laws and regulations.

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