

Gaza on the Brink

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Gaza on the Brink: Humanitarian Law, Famine, and International Inaction

Context:

The **Gaza Strip** is currently facing one of the **worst humanitarian crises in recent history**, marked by extreme food shortages, repeated displacement, and collapsing infrastructure. This situation has been exacerbated by a prolonged blockade, disrupted aid deliveries, and violations of international humanitarian law. The crisis is not only a human tragedy but also a test of international legal frameworks and multilateral cooperation.

Aid Distribution Chaos in Rafah

- Around 50 people were shot and injured recently in Rafah, southern Gaza, during a chaotic aid distribution event.
- The incident occurred at a site run by the **Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF)**, where thousands gathered in desperation for food.
- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has distanced itself from GHF, citing violations of core humanitarian principles.
- Jake Wood, the head of GHF, resigned on May 25, denouncing the group's operational model as non-compliant with humanitarian norms.

Gaza Under Siege: Blockade and Famine Threat

- Gaza has faced a **total blockade for nearly 3 months**, cutting off food, medicine, and fuel.
- According to the **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)** report released on **May 12**, **acute food insecurity** in Gaza has reached catastrophic levels.

• The IPC is a global initiative that classifies the severity of food insecurity, involving UN agencies, governments, NGOs, and civil society.

Effect of the Ceasefire and Resumption of Blockade

- During the **January 19-March 18 ceasefire**, aid temporarily reached **minimum acceptable levels**, slightly alleviating hunger.
- After the ceasefire collapsed, aid deliveries halted for nearly 11 weeks, pushing over 1.1 million Gazans into crisis or worse food insecurity phases (IPC Phases 4 & 5).

Violation of International Humanitarian Law

- The denial of food to civilians violates Article 54 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.
- The article explicitly **prohibits starvation as a method of warfare**.
- Using food as a **political or military tool** is classified as a **war crime** under international humanitarian law.

Aid Deliveries: Nowhere Near Sufficient

- Israel reported that 665 aid trucks had entered Gaza recently.
- The UN World Food Programme (WFP) termed this figure a "drop in the bucket".
- Gaza requires a minimum of 500-600 aid trucks per day to meet basic human survival needs.
- Confusion continues over how much aid reaches civilians, as **inspection rules** often force trucks to carry **half-empty loads**.

Why UN and NGOs Rejected GHF's Aid Model

- UN agencies and humanitarian actors refused to cooperate with GHF due to its **collectionpoint distribution model**, which:
 - Excludes immobile, elderly, or disabled populations.
 - Encourages **crowding** and **chaos** at central distribution hubs.
 - Violates humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence.

Forced Displacement and Unsafe "Safe Zones"

- GHF's model indirectly encourages forced displacement by restricting aid to select locations.
- On average, **Gazans have been displaced once a month** since the conflict began.
- Civilians are repeatedly moved to "safe zones" that are often neither safe nor well-equipped, undermining human dignity and access to aid.

UNRWA Operations Undermined by New Israeli Laws

• Two Israeli laws passed in October 2024 (enforced from January 2025) have crippled UNRWA's functioning, especially in East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

Impact in East Jerusalem

- UNRWA was banned from operating in areas considered Israeli sovereign territory.
- Consequences:
 - Visas of international staff were revoked.

- UNRWA offices vacated.
- Around 800 students were affected by school closures.
- Clinics facing shutdown, affecting over 70,000 Palestinians.

Operational Breakdown in West Bank

 A second law banned all direct contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials, dismantling vital coordination systems necessary for relief delivery and logistics.

UNRWA's Continued Role in Gaza

- Despite legal restrictions elsewhere, UNRWA remains **fully operational in Gaza**, where it is the **largest humanitarian agency**:
 - 12,000 staff operate in Gaza (compared to just 300 across other UN bodies).

Key Services Provided

- Logistics: Manages major aid warehouses and distribution networks.
- **Healthcare**: Runs **mobile clinics**, offering **tent-to-tent services** for displaced populations.
- Education: The "Back to Learning" initiative serves over 20,000 children with basic education and psychosocial support.
- Sanitation: Staff manage waste removal in refugee camps (though not camp management itself).

Accountability and Neutrality Measures

- UNRWA adheres to strict **neutrality protocols**:
 - In 2023, **19 staff members** were accused by Israel of misconduct.

- All were suspended immediately, and investigations were led by UN oversight bodies.
- Although **evidence was limited**, **9 terminations** were upheld based on **balance of probabilities**, though no explicit violations were substantiated.

India's Role in Supporting Multilateral Action in Gaza

- India, as a committed supporter of **multilateralism**, can:
 - Advocate for enforcement of **International Court of Justice (ICJ)** orders.
 - Uphold the UN General Assembly's resolutions.
 - Reinforce the importance of **international law** in conflict zones.
- While multilateralism is imperfect, it remains the best mechanism for maintaining global peace, justice, and accountability. Weakening it risks promoting disorder and lawlessness in global affairs.

