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International Diplomacy in Addressing Gaza's challenges

Outline :

(1) Introduction

Thesis: International diplomacy has offered temporary relief to Gaza, but Political interest and weak enforcement have block real situations. only a right-based and united diplomatic approach can bring lasting peace.

(2) Historical context shaping Diplomatic Efforts (2.1) colonial roots and 2007 blockade.

(3) Humanitarian Diplomacy

3.1 Role of ~~UNA~~, World Health Organization, United Nations, and United Nations Relief and works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

Case study: UNWRA Emergency Appeal Reports (2014-2024).

(4) Ceasfire Diplomacy in Addressing Gaza's challenges

case study: Egypt - brokered ceasefire after Gaza war of (2014).

(Operation protective Edge)

Case study: Qatar-US-UN mediation during

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2021 Gaza escalation.

(5) Role of International Organizations

5.1 United Nations Security Council

International Court of Justice

International Criminal Court

Case study: ICJ 2024 provisional measures
case

(6) Regional Diplomacy

6.1 Role of Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Turkey,
Qatar and Arab League.

Case study: Egypt - Hamas border diplomacy
at Rafah Crossing

(7) Major Power Diplomacy

7.1 US Diplomacy

Case study: US vetoes in UNSC

(Especially 2018 and 2023)

7.2 EU Diplomacy

Case study: EU humanitarian funding

for Gaza through Educational
Emergency children's Help organization
ECHO (2014 - 2024).

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(8) Limitations of International Diplomacy

- 8.1 Veto power of major power
- 8.2 Geopolitical interest
- 8.3 Palestinian Political fragmentation
- 8.4 The role of religion in the Israel-Palestine conflict.

(9) Way Forward

- 9.1 Rights-based diplomacy
- 9.2 End of blockade
- 9.3 Economic recovery
- 9.4 Inclusive negotiation between major powers and IC members

(10) Conclusion

The Gaza Strip remains one of the world's most complicated political and humanitarian crises. The region has endured decades of occupation, political division, blockade and repeated military escalations. International diplomacy led by the United Nations, U.S, EU and regional actors like Egypt, Qatar, Turkey has attempted to address these

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Challenges through ceasefire, humanitarian access, aid programs and by passing resolutions on Israel-Palestine conflict.

However, the effectiveness of diplomacy has remained limited due to geopolitical interests, lack of enforcement and fragmented political leadership.

Gaza present crisis is rooted in earlier political developments such as 1948 conflict, the 1967 occupation, and the 2007 blockade following Hamas attack. Israel unilateral withdrawal from Gaza in 2005 did not occupation dynamics

Avi Shlaim, In the Iron Wall, argues that disengagement reduced Israel's direct control but tightened indirect control through borders, airspace, and maritime restrictions. This shaped diplomacy by making Gaza dependent on external negotiations for basic functions - electricity, fuel, imports and movement. Rashid Khalidi in The Hundred Years' War on Palestine, explains that diplomacy often ignored historical injustice, making

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Agreements temporary and fragile.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which supports over 1.5 million refugees in Gaza, repeatedly issued emergency appeals highlighting shortage of food, electricity and clean water. Reports show that only 30-40% of required humanitarian supplies enter Gaza during escalations. WHO and OCHA negotiate humanitarian corridors, but access depends on Israeli security approval. Despite diplomatic pressure, humanitarian diplomacy is often blocked by political and military constraints.

Ceasefire ^{diplomacy} is the most common form of intervention in Gaza. After 51-day conflict, Egypt mediated a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas. The agreement reduced hostilities to some extent but did not address issues like blockade, fishing zone or reconstruction. Similarly in 2021 Qatar and the UN negotiated fuel

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and financial assistance agreements to stabilize electricity supply. The US supported the process indirectly. However because the talks excluded core political matters, hostilities resumed in later years. Thus mediation efforts produce calm but it was temporary not durable peace. Ceasefire diplomacies still going on ^{on} ~~about~~ current issues between Israel and Palestine but is lack of enforcement of policies and due to geopolitical interests.

The United Nations plays the central diplomatic role but it is constrained by veto politics of major powers. The International Court of Justice ordered provisional measures demanding protection of civilians and unhindered humanitarian access. Though symbolically powerful, the ruling lacks enforcement. This case strengthened the legal dimension of diplomacy but did not change ground realities. International

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Criminal court investigations into alleged war crimes increase pressure but face political resistance, especially from states that do not recognize its jurisdiction.

Regional Diplomacy also runs to end the escalating tensions between Israel and Palestine. Egypt manages border crossings and mediates ceasefires. During escalations, Egypt negotiates safe passages for medical patients and aid deliveries. However, security concerns and political interests limit full opening. Qatar also provides humanitarian funding and political mediation. Turkey advocates strongly for Palestinian rights. Iran supports resistance narratives. Arab League also gives several statements on Israel-Palestine conflict but limited practical action. Regional diplomacy remains divided due to border issue, flux of refugees and their contributing to inconsistent outcomes.

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The US remains the key diplomatic actor due to military and political ties with Israel.

In 2018, the US vetoed a resolution calling for protection of Palestine after violent clashes. In 2023, it vetoed a call for immediate ceasefire.

Noam Chomsky, in Gaza in crisis, argues that US diplomacy shields Israel from accountability, prioritising strategic interests over justice.

The EU provides major humanitarian funds but lacks political unity. The EU allocated hundreds of millions of euros for Gaza relief but avoided imposing strong political measures due to internal divisions. Thus

western diplomacy strong in aid but weak in justice-based

enforcement. According to Chicago Council on Global Affairs the

US has vetoed 89 security council resolution in total since 1945. In 2025 US diplomacy

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In the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has centered on President Trump's 20-point peace plan, which brokered a formal ceasefire in Gaza in October, while the US continued its long-standing policy of strong military support for Israel and opposition to international recognition of Palestinian statehood.

Veto Power and geopolitical competition undermine UN action. The UNSC cannot take decisive action in Gaza because powerful states especially the United States frequently use their veto to block resolutions calling for ceasefire, accountability or protection of civilians. Geopolitical alliances outweigh humanitarian concerns, turning the UN into a forum of statement rather than solutions. As a result diplomacy becomes slow. Diplomacy requires a unified political partner, but Palestine is divided between Palestine Authority in

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the West Bank and Hamas in Gaza. This division confuses negotiation channels, weakens their stance and allow external actors to bypass long-term political issues without unified leadership, diplomatic agreements often fail or become partial and temporary. Thirdly, Aid to Gaza is controlled through Political and security approvals, especially by Israel. This slows humanitarian corridors creating shortage of food, medicine and fuel. Relief diplomacy becomes dependent on military conditions rather than humanitarian need. Though the UN resolutions are passed, there are no strong enforcement tools to ensure compliance.

Limitations Due to Religious beliefs deeper emotion and rigid positions, making compromise difficult in Gaza diplomacy. In ^{this} conflict, sacred sites and faith-based claims turn Political issues into moral ones, reducing flexibility

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and slowing Peaceful negotiation.

Way Forward Includes Right-based diplomacy grounded in international law, and end the blockade to allow humanitarian, economic and political stabilization. All Political actors should involve in inclusive negotiation and strengthen UN and ICC enforcement for accountability. There is a need of strong regional security framework with Egypt, Qatar, Jordan and Arab League. Sustainable reconstruction Plans with monitoring and unrestricted access is needed.

In order to conclude, International diplomacy has made significant attempts to address Gaza's challenges, but the outcomes remain limited due to structural political barrier, competing interests and weak enforcement, while humanitarian and ceasefire diplomacy provides temporary relief, sustainable peace

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in Gaza requires a justice-based diplomatic framework rooted in international law, inclusive dialogue and ending the blockade. Only a comprehensive political settlement supported by global and regional actors can transform Gaza from a perpetual conflict zone to a region of stability and human dignity.