
The Islamic World in The Vortex of The Contemporary Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (2023-2024)

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ABSTRACT

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict (2023–2024) has escalated into one of the most devastating humanitarian crises in modern history, marked by widespread casualties and destruction. This study examines the role of the Islamic world in mediating the conflict, focusing on diplomatic efforts through the UN, OIC, and non-state actors. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, the research analyzes literature, UN resolutions, and interviews with stakeholders to evaluate the effectiveness of Islamic-led peace initiatives. Findings reveal that while Islamic nations unanimously condemned Israel's actions and advocated for a two-state solution, diplomatic efforts faced significant challenges due to geopolitical divisions, UN Security Council vetoes, and the absence of unified leadership among Palestinian factions. Qatar emerged as a key mediator, though ceasefire agreements remained fragile. The study highlights the growing influence of civil society and non-state actors in mobilizing global solidarity, contrasting with the limitations of state-led diplomacy. Implications suggest that enhancing multilateral cooperation and addressing power imbalances are critical for sustainable peace. The research contributes to understanding contemporary conflict resolution dynamics and the evolving role of the Islamic world in international diplomacy.

KEYWORDS

Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Islamic diplomacy, UN resolutions, two-state solution, non-state actors.



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INTRODUCTION

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict, spanning from October 2023 to December 2024, emerged as one of the most brutal wars in human history. Tens of thousands of lives were lost, and hundreds of thousands more were injured (Erdoğan & Habash, 2020; Hildebrandt-Wypych, 2022; Pratiwi et al., 2022; Warnke et al., 2024; Yarchi & Boxman-Shabtai, 2025). Francesca Albanese, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation in the Palestinian territories, stated in a report before the UN Human Rights Council that Israel had carried out unilateral retaliatory attacks leading to the practice of genocide in Gaza (Ben-Meir, 2023; Cui & Maghyereh, 2024; Lehrs, 2021).

Israel's military operation in the Gaza Strip commenced after a Hamas attack in southern Israel on October 7, 2024, during a youth music concert (Aviv, 2019; Cohen et al., 2018). According to Israeli government data, the death toll on their side reached 1,200 people. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) retaliated with missiles and bombs that destroyed much of the northern Gaza area in the initial weeks (Aral, 2023; Armstrong, 2018; Sari, 2018). Their primary targets were Islamic fighters and Hamas-owned infrastructure, but these actions resulted in the deaths of thousands of Palestinian civilians. As of December 2024, the Hamas Health Ministry reported that Israeli attacks had killed over 46,000 people, the majority of whom were women and children. Meanwhile, more than 100,000 people were injured. Concurrently, the UN Coordinating Office for Humanitarian Affairs recorded 44,786 deaths and 107,764 injuries as of December 2024.

While previously the focus of attacks was primarily on northern Gaza, within months, air and ground assaults penetrated the entire Gaza Strip, including Khan Younis and Deir al-Balah in central Gaza, and Rafah in southern Gaza, which borders Egypt. The southern region, initially declared a safe zone, subsequently became a target of the Israeli army's operations, ostensibly to locate a Hamas leader.

Even as Gaza became a *killing field*, the Israeli-occupied West Bank also faced incursions from Israeli police and soldiers. The number of dead and wounded increased, though not to the same extent as in Gaza. According to UN records, at least 736 Palestinians were killed in cities such as Hebron, East Jerusalem, and Jenin. These deaths resulted from Israeli police and army attacks on Palestinian refugee camps or settlements between October 7 and October 31, 2024. Additionally, between December 16 and December 22, 2024, 12 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

The Islamic world strongly condemned the brutal aggression of the Israeli military, viewing it as an injustice and a humanitarian crisis. Countries openly condemning Israel included Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, and Yemen. Globally, Islamic leaders supported the self-determination of the Palestinian nation or a two-state solution that would separate Israel and Palestine into two states with their own territories.

The countries directly involved in the Israel-Hamas war throughout 2023-2024 included Egypt on the border of Rafah, Lebanon (neighboring Israel to the south), Syria, Yemen, and Iran. Qatar was the sole Islamic country to mediate in Israel-Hamas peace negotiations, alongside the United States. These talks took place in Doha. However, in November 2024, Qatar suspended all peace talks due to the lack of common ground between Hamas and Israel.

The Persian Gulf and Red Sea regions grew increasingly volatile after Israel orchestrated an explosion at the Iranian Embassy consulate in Damascus, Syria, killing several high-ranking military officers. Meanwhile, the Houthi group in Yemen faced airstrikes by Saudi Arabian coalition forces (supported

by the United States and Britain), alongside persistent resistance from the Hezbollah group in Lebanon, which was met with repeated Israeli attacks.

Unlike the poorer countries in the region, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries that are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) did not pursue the same path. This organization was formed by six wealthy countries: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. The GCC primarily focuses on coordinating economic, business, trade, and cultural preservation policies. Beyond these four areas, the GCC also aims to enhance regional security and stability. They cooperate with the United States and have open diplomatic relations with Israel. One form of unofficial cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Israel is the sharing of intelligence information, anticipating the threat of cyberattacks and counterterrorism. The GCC group did not deploy military forces to Gaza but instead advocated for a UN-initiated peace mechanism. The same approach was adopted by the OIC and the Arab League.

This article aims to provide a closer look at the forces of the contemporary Islamic world caught in the vortex of this protracted conflict—the *mother of all conflicts* in the Middle East—which has international repercussions. Do the bilateral relations of GCC members with Israel, and their alliance with the United States in the Middle East, complicate their decisions regarding Israel and Palestinian independence? Conversely, double standards within the UN Security Council can hinder a credible and transparent peace process. While the Islamic world condemned Israel's brutal attack, its *track one diplomacy* reached a dead end. The role of non-state actors is more pronounced, extending beyond just Arab countries.

The primary limitation of this study is the difficulty in obtaining direct data from Israeli and Palestinian sources, especially Hamas representatives, owing to the sensitive political environment. Therefore, the study will rely on secondary sources and available public records from diplomatic efforts and peace negotiations. This study will contribute to understanding the role of the Muslim world in contemporary international conflicts and peacebuilding efforts. The research may offer insights into potential strategies for enhancing the efficacy of diplomacy, from both state and non-state actors, and provide recommendations for future peace processes involving complex geopolitical issues.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to examine the Israel-Palestine conflict, with a specific focus on the Muslim world's role in peace mediation. The research seeks to evaluate the contributions and obstacles faced by Islamic nations and organizations in diplomatic efforts, while also assessing the impact of non-state actors on the peace process. By adopting this methodology, the study aims to provide a nuanced understanding

of contemporary mediation dynamics and their effectiveness in resolving one of the world's most protracted conflicts.

Data is gathered through a multi-method approach, including a comprehensive literature review of academic works, policy documents, and historical records related to the conflict and Islamic diplomacy. Semi-structured interviews are conducted with key stakeholders—diplomats, activists, and scholars—to gain firsthand insights into peace negotiations and advocacy efforts. Additionally, public speeches, UN resolutions, and OIC policy statements are analyzed to assess institutional responses. The study uses purposive sampling, targeting individuals and documents central to Muslim-led peace initiatives, including representatives from active mediating nations, NGOs, and academic experts, ensuring a focused and relevant dataset.

Thematic analysis is applied to identify recurring patterns in diplomatic strategies, non-state actor involvement, and critiques of international approaches, while comparative analysis evaluates differing mediation efforts by countries like Qatar and Indonesia. Ethical considerations are prioritized, including maintaining interviewee confidentiality, obtaining informed consent, and upholding neutrality given the conflict's sensitive nature. This rigorous analytical framework ensures a balanced and ethically sound examination of the Muslim world's role in fostering peace amid the Israel-Palestine dispute.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Peace Process: Diplomacy, Views, and Criticism for the UN

A. Pioneering the Path of Peace Through the UN General Assembly Session

Throughout 2023-2024, two UN General Assembly sessions and several emergency sessions were held to end the war that led to genocide. The UN General Assembly is the main forum for reaching a common consensus. At the 78th Emergency Session of the UN General Assembly on December 13, 2023, the session passed a resolution that ended with a vote of member states.

A total of 153 countries supported the resolution, 10 countries rejected and 23 countries abstained. The foundation of the United Nations is resolution 377 (V) entitled "United for Peace" adopted by the UN General Assembly on November 3, 1950 in New York. This resolution was passed in response to the strategy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/USSR (Russia) to block any UN Security Council decision, regarding the measures to be taken to protect the Republic of Korea from aggression by North Korean military forces (UN Legal, 2024).

Resolution 377 (V) decides that if the Security Council, due to the lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to carry out its primary responsibility to safeguard international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or acts of aggression, then the General Assembly will immediately consider the matter with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective

action, including in cases of breach of the peace or acts of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security. If not in session at that time, the General Assembly may meet in an emergency special session within twenty-four hours of the request.

The second point is to ask the Security Council to continue voting on the issue without prejudice to the rights or obligations of member states under the Charter. Third, it decides that in the case of an emergency special session held because the Security Council fails to act due to the veto of the permanent members, the Secretary-General shall distribute an invitation letter to the representatives of the Members of the United Nations not less than twelve hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

Fourth, it authorizes the Secretary-General to communicate with the representatives of Members in an emergency special session and provide them with all necessary assistance. Fifth, request the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at each session of the implementation of this resolution.

Based on this resolution, Israel and Palestinian Hamas agreed to release the hostages from each side. There were 105 prisoners released as part of a prisoner exchange mediated by the Qatari government from November 24 to December 1. They consisted of 81 Israelis, 23 Thai workers, and one person from the Philippines. While Israel released about 240 Palestinians imprisoned in Israel, the majority were minors and many more have not been convicted of a crime. But in the first four days of the temporary ceasefire, Israel arrested more than 130 Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem.

During the Hamas attack on October 7, 2023, the Israeli side said 251 people were taken captive, including women, men, children and the elderly. Of these, there are 23 Thai citizens, one Nepalese citizen and one Filipino citizen who work or study in Israel. Some of these civilian prisoners have dual citizenship, but the number is unclear. At least 15 people were freed from Mexico, Germany, Argentina, Ireland, the United States and South Africa. The US said 12 of its citizens were taken to Gaza during Hamas's initial offensive in southern Israel, and seven were still detained. All victims are believed to have been taken and detained in various locations in Gaza.

B. Condemnation of Islamic Leaders at the UN General Assembly

Liberalism plays an important role in the UN's approach to the Middle East peace process between Israel and Palestine. The UN's stance emphasizes the importance of a two-state solution, in which Israel and Palestine coexist as separate and independent states (Imseis, 2023).

This perspective is agreed by the majority of members and is in line with liberal ideals, which promote self-determination, sovereignty, and human rights for both sides. Key principles of liberalism in the UN approach:

- **Protection of Human Rights:** The UN prioritizes the protection of human rights, emphasizing the need for Israel to address legitimate security issues without violating Palestinian rights.

- Self-determination: The UN supports the right to self-determination for Israeli and Palestinian citizens, advocating for a Palestinian state alongside Israel.
- International cooperation: Liberalism emphasizes international cooperation, which is reflected in the UN's efforts to involve regional actors, such as Egypt and Jordan, in the peace process.
- Economic development: The United Nations recognizes the importance of economic development in promoting peace, encouraging investment and economic growth in Palestine.

These efforts were not always well received by all parties, due to the veto rights of the five main countries, especially by the United States. A number of challenges and criticisms that have emerged include:

- The UN's liberal approach is considered too idealistic or ineffective in dealing with the complexity of conflict. Some argue that the UN's focus on human rights and self-determination may ignore realpolitik considerations, such as Israel's security issues and regional power dynamics.
- Unfair power dynamics: some argue that the UN approach fails to take into account the significant power imbalance between Israel and Palestine. In response to these criticisms and challenges, the UN remains committed to promoting peaceful resolution through liberal principles.

After the first resolution was passed and the humanitarian pause was imposed, the security situation in Gaza and the West Bank became increasingly precarious. The attack extended to the southern Gaza region bordering Egypt. IDF troops showed photos of tunnels that appeared to be evidence of the presence of Islamist fighters in the town of Rafah. This worrying condition has been read from the beginning from the statements of world leaders. In essence, condemnations and resolutions should be free from the intervention of Israel's powerful allies in the UN Security Council. They often reject resolutions, especially the United States.

The UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, admitted that the Gaza genocide was a situation he had never seen before in any part of the world, because it happened so quickly with such a large number of victims. More than 200 UN staff were killed, many of them along with their families. While Islamic leaders at the UN expressed mixed opinions, they questioned Israel's commitment to an immediate ceasefire, in order to avoid more civilian casualties.

The fate of the children who died exceeded 17,000 people, became the focus of concern for the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan. UN schools under UNRWA have been converted into refugee camps, leaving thousands of children in Gaza unable to attend school. Erdogan said that in Gaza it is not only children who are dying, but also the United Nations system. The values of liberalism that the West claims to uphold, the truth and the hope

of humanity to live in a more just world are dying one by one to the point of sacrificing the rights of children in Palestine.

Challenges to the UN's capabilities become important when Israel's partners for peace during Netanyahu's tenure are absent. Meanwhile, what took place was not through a peace consensus, but a genocide. Experts say that in seeking and determining peace strategies, recent experience plays an important role in identifying and exploring the essential components of the peace process itself. *Contemporary Peacemaking* refers to recent experience to identify and explore the essential components of the peace process. There are five main themes in peacemaking, namely peace planning, negotiation, violence against the peace process, peace agreements, and the implementation of peace agreements and post-war reconstruction.

The Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al Thani, said the Security Council had failed to implement the ceasefire resolution in the Gaza Strip and did not grant the Palestinian state full membership status at the UN, even though the General Assembly had adopted a resolution supporting the Palestinian state's request for membership of the UN in May 2023.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi, who was present at the emergency session in December 2023, sharply criticized by saying, "Israel seeks peace, Israel craves peace. Really? How can we trust that statement? Yesterday, while he was here, Israel carried out an unprecedented massive airstrike in Beirut. PM Netanyahu wants the war to continue, we have to stop it."

The complex relationship between Saudi Arabia and Israel has not changed the outlook on the Gaza genocide. At a November 2024 meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Riyadh, Prince Mohammad bin Salman demanded that Israel stop the massacres in Palestine and Lebanon. He urged Israel "to refrain from further acts of aggression" and called on countries around the world to recognize a Palestinian state.

The Arab League, condemned Israel's military operations in Gaza and Lebanon as "the actions of Israel against the Palestinian people undermine the efforts to achieve a lasting peace that can only be rebuilt with justice."

Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas said the world must take responsibility for what is happening in Gaza and the West Bank. "The massacres, crimes, genocides that Israel has committed against our people since its founding in 1948 until today will not go unpunished; There are no statutes of limitations. Seventy-five percent of everything in Gaza has been completely destroyed. We want a solution that will protect both countries, the State of Palestine and the State of Israel, so that they can coexist peacefully, stably, and securely."

Facing repeated criticism, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has argued that the attack was carried out to 'defend the sovereignty of the people'. On this realist view, Netanyahu asserts that they are facing savage enemies who want to destroy Israel. In a measured military operation, he said

Israel had destroyed almost all of Hamas's terror battalions — 23 of the 24 battalions. To complete the victory, Israel focused on cleaning up Hamas's remaining combat capabilities. Israel must also defeat Hezbollah in Lebanon (Aljazeera, 2024).

The 79th General Assembly on December 3, 2024, adopted three resolutions to advance Middle East peace, including a two-state solution, a call for a ceasefire, and a call for Israel to allow food and aid deliveries to refugees ahead of winter. Previously, the General Assembly adopted a landmark resolution in September 2024, which demanded that Israel end its presence in the occupied Palestinian territories within 12 months.

On December 11, 2024, the Emergency Special Session of the UN General Assembly adopted two main resolutions. The first resolution called for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza. The resolution was adopted by 158 countries, 9 countries rejected and 13 countries abstaining. The second resolution contains support for the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to work without restrictions. A total of 158 countries supported this resolution, 9 rejected and 13 countries abstained. Along with the issuance of these two resolutions, Israel is required to immediately open the entrances to deliver basic humanitarian aid that has been piling up on the Rafah border due to the blockade.

The United States expressed concern about the ceasefire resolution because it was considered to send the wrong message to Hamas and undermine the prisoner release efforts. Meanwhile, the allegations that UNRWA workers are accused by the US and Israel of collaborating with Hamas are also the basis for US rejection. The second resolution was labeled as failing to address allegations of violations of neutrality by UNRWA personnel and did not provide a way forward to restore trust between Israel and UNRWA.

In addition to the UN General Assembly, another mechanism pursued is negotiations mediated by Egypt, Qatar and the United States in Doha. The meeting was attended by representatives of Hamas officials but never attended by representatives from Israel. The ceasefire and prisoner swap proposals were accepted by Hamas, but not fully accepted by Israel. The country is even determined to continue the war until Gaza completely falls into their hands (Al Arabiya, 2025).

C. Qatar Negotiations and Learnings from the Oslo Accord

In the midst of an unbalanced ceasefire effort, Prime Minister Netanyahu, on January 1, 2025, agreed to send Mossad Director, David Barnea, for ceasefire talks in Doha, Qatar. If this meeting is held, then the presence of the top leadership of the intelligence agency indicates that Israel is ready to sign any agreement if there is one (AP News, 2025). If successful, this is likely to be a new ceasefire deal outside the UN General Assembly mechanism.

The situation in the region, which has been very complex since the beginning -- and has become increasingly complex since the Gaza war in 2023-

2024, seems to be a hallmark of any attempt to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In the Oslo Accord (1993), the results of the negotiations failed in implementation. The agreement involved Israel, then led by Prime Minister Ehud Barak, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), led by Yasser Arafat. From the perspective of liberalism, many argue that this agreement failed not because it used a liberal strategy, but because it failed to be implemented correctly or properly (Pundak, 2001).

Liberals see both sides as violating the content of this agreement. Prime Minister Ehud Barak has allowed the construction of Jewish settlements in the Palestinian territories, while Yasser Arafat is considered to have allowed jihadist groups to continue to carry out attacks. The Oslo peace agreement ultimately failed to achieve its goals (Rynhold, 2008).

Another thing that is quite prominent is the absence of a formidable leader within the current Palestinian Authority who is able to unite all factions. This condition was even more pronounced when Yasser Arafat passed away. Israel's aggression, which seems to have no pause, also led to the resignation of Palestinian Prime Minister Mohammed Shtayyeh in February 2024. Shtayyeh conveyed his resignation to Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas in line with international pressure over the large number of civilian casualties and massive damage in Gaza (reuters.com, 2024). As with previous peace talks, the United States still plays a leading role, along with Qatar and Egypt.

D. Indonesian Diplomacy for Palestine: From *Human Intervention* to the Idea of Sending Peace Troops

In Indonesia, diplomacy *First-Track* is not possible due to the absence of diplomatic relations with Israel. But even though it has not officially recognized the existence of Hamas, the Indonesian government has a very close relationship with the Palestinian Authority. Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Retno Marsudi, who served for two terms (2014-2024) actively declare Indonesia's support for the recognition of Palestinian sovereignty at the United Nations and together with the OIC conduct peace diplomacy by meeting with partners for additional support.

During the period of October 2023 - October 2024, Foreign Minister Marsudi aggressively included the importance of a sense of humanity being put forward, compared to the open conflict that has killed civilians in Gaza. *Human intervention* an approach that was first carried out by Indonesia when humanitarian aid was held up for months at the border. Foreign Minister Marsudi even included the Palestinian humanitarian and sovereignty agenda in meetings at the ASEAN level and other international forums.

At the OIC Session taking place in Riyadh in November 2024, Deputy Foreign Minister Anis Matta delivered a speech in Arabic condemning Israel's genocidal practices and calling for the unity of the Islamic world in the face of widespread conflicts in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, while attending the D8 Summit which will take place in Cairo, Egypt in December 2024, President Prabowo Subianto asked Islamic leaders to unite, not be divided. As quoted from the original text of the speech on the State Secretariat website, Prabowo said, "Let's be honest with our people. I am sorry to have to say this, because I attended so many summits and all we did was give a declaration of support. Indonesia will try to do its best in whatever we can do. But I call for unity, I call for cooperation, I call for us, Muslim countries, to be aware of what is happening. We are not respected, they don't care about our votes. Again, I say they don't care about our voices. Human rights are not for Muslims. This is a reality. This is very sad. Let's do what we can, but let's face reality and let's be honest with ourselves."

E. The Awakening of World Community Solidarity

For the first time, *the track one* diplomacy of world leaders at the United Nations runs in parallel with civil movements in various countries, including Indonesia, as a form of solidarity for Palestine. Various community groups around the world, from students, clerics, independent volunteers, to philanthropic organizations, are closing ranks and thinking about ways to liberate Palestine -- at least in precarious conditions: how to get food and medicine aid to refugees blocked by the Israeli army on the Gaza border.

In the United States, Israel's main ally, Palestinian solidarity actions took place on elite campuses, ranging from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, to MIT. They urged the campus to withdraw financial support from companies involved in the Israeli occupation of Palestine, which at the same time financed the weaponry for the Gaza war. The student and community protests are like repeating the mass protests of American citizens against the Vietnam War in the 1960s.

In the UK, peaceful demonstrations take place almost every day in Trafalgar Square, including outside Downing Street, which is the official residence of the British Prime Minister. The biggest protest on May 14, 2024 occurred when British citizens of Palestinian descent and Amnesty International demanded that the British government stop arms sales to Israel. The protesters took to the streets wearing *kaffiyeh* – Arabic-patterned cloths and carrying photos of their families who were killed in Gaza. "Free Palestine!" and "Ceasefire, now!" became the world's largest civil resistance cry against Israel.

The contemporary Israeli-Palestinian conflict resonates more broadly with the role of the mass media, such as Aljazeera, Al Arabiya and independent Israeli media such as Haaretz. When the border gates were closed because Israel banned foreign media coverage, local and regional journalists guerrilla for the best information and photos on the battlefield. Even social media such as Instagram is very active in spreading messages.

In Indonesia, the Gaza war in the past year has 'given birth' to new humanitarian activists. They oversaw humanitarian aid from the Indonesian community and government to its distribution to refugees at the Jordan-Kerem

Shalom border, Israel. MER-C volunteers, both from Indonesia and locals, helped doctors and midwives who treated thousands of patients affected by bomb and missile attacks at the Indonesian Hospital in Northern Gaza. The activities of philanthropic institutions such as Dompot Dhuafa and Baznas have also increased rapidly. This is all the largest form of solidarity ever to occur in response to the armed conflict in Palestine. The activities of volunteers and philanthropy are coordinated by the World Health Organization (WHO).

The liberal theory of political philosophy informs the practices and traditions of non-state actors and non-governmental organizations (collectively, 'non-state actors') (de Matos & Vieira, 2023; Sanni, 2022). The aspiration for global justice or democratic peace, among others, emerged from liberal thought from John Locke and Immanuel Kant to Jürgen Habermas and John Rawls. Their work underscores the enduring role of private actors in the public sphere as a necessary element for progressive political development.

CONCLUSION

Along with the dynamics in the Middle East, the 15-month-long Palestinian-Israeli conflict is fraught with potential violations of International Humanitarian Law. Forms of Israeli military violations include targeting civilians and imposing collective punitive sanctions. Other violations by Israel include the prohibition of entry for basic humanitarian aid and the destruction of public-owned facilities, such as clean water installations, hospitals, schools, and refugee camps. Israeli bombs also targeted the Indonesian Hospital in Gaza, which was accused of being a control point for Hamas group's underground operations. Israel also used phosphorus bombs, which at the beginning of the attack were dropped on the Al Aqsa Martyrs Hospital.

A number of studies have tried to compare the Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire process initiated at the United Nations with the Oslo Agreement (1993). The implementation of this agreement has suffered many failures due to violations continuously committed by both parties. Meanwhile, the two-state solution proposed in the Oslo Accords was also not welcomed by Jews. However, the UN and its agencies are still trusted as the main stakeholders in the formulation of consensus, through the mechanism of the General Assembly Session. In addition to the United Nations, the negotiations in Qatar are also stakeholders that cannot be ruled out. The complex dynamics of the Islamic world in relation to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict throughout 2023-2024 are reflected in the voices of Islamic leaders in the divided Middle East, proxy wars, and the inequality between poorer countries that are hostile to Israel and the US, facing off against the alliance of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states that are very prosperous and close allies of the US. Each of the rich countries in the Middle East has its own interests. The new findings are expected to contribute information and broaden the general public's understanding of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Islamic world bears responsibility for the success or even failure of the January 16, 2025, ceasefire between the two warring parties.

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