

## Philanthropic Diplomacy: Pakistan's Humanitarian Response to Gaza Crisis

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### ABSTRACT

The idea of philanthropic diplomacy is an essential part of the overall humanitarian intervention in the world, which allows countries to provide aid internationally in times of crisis. The way Pakistan has reacted to the Gaza crisis can be considered an all-inclusive response involving diplomacy and philanthropy. Through the organization, coordination of relief efforts has been done, through mobilization of resources, diplomatic efforts to contact with regional players and through efforts to assist with the international humanitarian organizations, led by government agencies and other non-governmental organization like the Al Khidmat Foundation Pakistan. The successful deployment of food and medical supplies to Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon which illustrates Pakistan is making good use of the humanitarian diplomacy to assist the Palestinian cause. Nevertheless, issues like geopolitical issues, logistical issues, and diplomatic pre-approvals are crucial problems. The article highlights how multilateral cooperation is important in achieving effective and prompt provision of relief. Through the integrity of its philanthropic diplomacy, Pakistan is able to meet the emergency needs of humans, enhance its place in the international community, reinforce global unity, and defend the human dignity amid challenges.

### Introduction

The Palestinian problem is regarded as one of the major and prolonged disputes that still persist to date and lasted more than 75 years.

After the World War I, Britain and allies aimed at creating a homeland of Jewish people, which led to the Balfour Declaration of 1917. This statement indicated that Britain was in favor of the creation of a national home of the Jewish



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people in Palestine. Things became more intense when the United Nations passed a resolution in 181 in 1947 of Palestinian Mandate that sought to partition the British Mandate of Palestine into two states; Jews and Palestinians with some 55% and 45% of the territory respectively and Jerusalem going under the international rule. The plan was meant to address the atrocities of the holocaust committed by the Nazis. But the formation of Israel was not accepted by Arab countries and Palestinians a fact that gave rise to hostilities. Many of the Arab nations were able to provide unconditional assistance to the Palestinian cause.

In the resulting dispute, the leader of the Jewish Agency, David Ben-Gurion, declared on May 14, 1948, the formation of the State of Israel, which was instantly accepted by the United States. Palestinians call this proclamation Al-Nakba, or the catastrophe because it caused the displacement of about 700,000 Palestinians who fled and were later deprived of the right to go back home. Palestinians even today consider this event as one of the most traumatic and unfair phenomena in the history of the world. (Lamin,2021). [1]

**Figure: 1 Satellite Image Middle eastern countries by USGS)**



During the 1956 Suez Canal Crisis, the Israelis attacked Egypt and occupied the Sinai Peninsula. This was done following the Egyptian and Lebanese blockade of the Suez Canal by the Israeli ships to trade oil in the Mediterranean Sea. But with the intervention of the United Nations, Israel withdrew its forces in Sinai Peninsula later. It was followed by the success of Israel in military, and Israel started to increase her territorial influence in the Middle East which resulted in the Six-Day War in 1967 between Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan. In this conflict Israeli air forces attacked the air bases of these nations and eventually occupied Gaza Strip and Golan heights as well as Sinai Peninsula. Egypt and Syria respectively tried

to recover the lost land by attacking Israel during the Yom Kippur in 1973, after losing the Six-Day War. The Yom Kippur War however, failed to give them much in terms of territory and they made more losses. This was followed by another war in 1982 between Lebanon and Israel which Israel triumphed. At this point, economic and military power of Israel was quite familiar in the Middle East. As a result, Israel and Egypt signed the Camp David Accords ending three decades of warfare.

In 1987, the Palestinians rebelled against Israeli occupation, in what was now referred to as the First Intifada. This culminated into the Oslo Accords in 1993 which gave Palestinians the

ability to have independent elections and rule themselves in the West Bank. In 1995, the Oslo Accord II was signed and it required Israel to pull out its troops in different Palestinian towns and villages. In 2000, however, Palestinians went on strike with the Second Intifada and it continued through to 2005. In 2002, the Israeli government erected a security wall at the West Bank though this was not supported by International Court of Justice at the Rome Treaty. In 2013, a peace negotiation process was launched between Israel and Palestine at the United States, but failed as the ruling Fatah party joined Hamas in a unity government. Shortly in 2014, Hamas launched about 3,000 rockets into Israeli territory resulting in counterattack in the Gaza Strip. In 2015, the war intensified once again after Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas announced that Palestine was not going to observe the territorial boundaries provided in the Oslo Accords any longer. In 2018, another bloody conflict between Hamas and Israel led to the loss of lives of about 300 individuals. In 2020, the Trump administration came up with the Peace to Prosperity plan, which was discredited by the Palestinians because it favored the Israeli annexation in the West Bank and Jerusalem. Also in 2021, during Ramadan month, Israeli troops attacked Al-Aqsa Mosque and Hamas launched hundreds of rockets at Israeli military targets. The

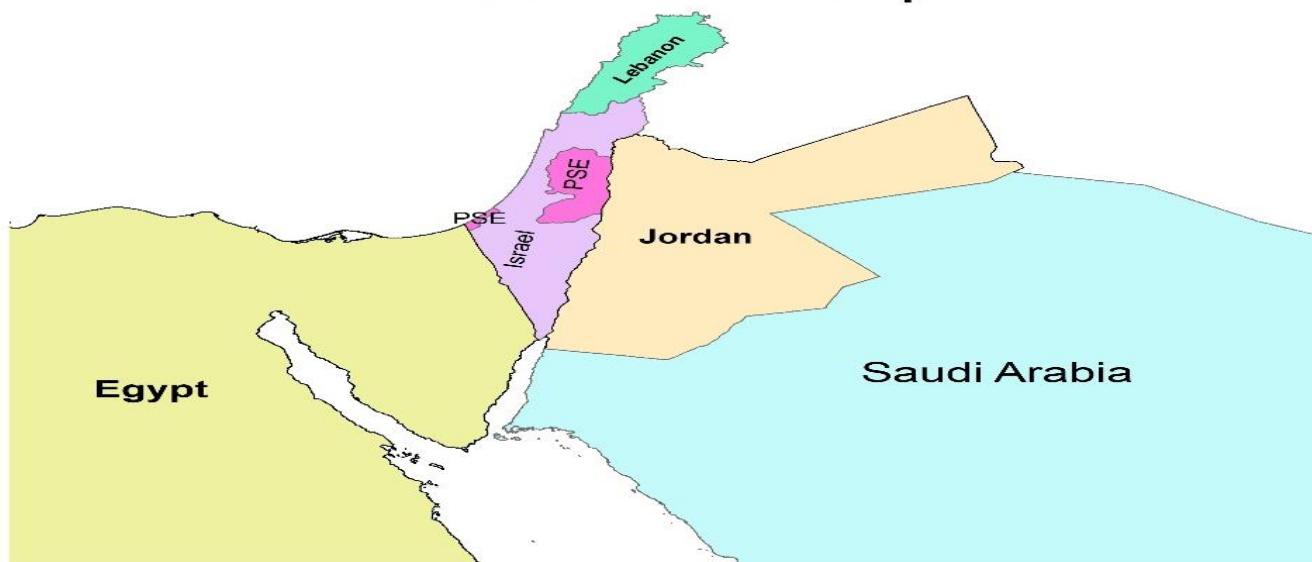
Israeli-Palestinian conflict has not been resolved in spite of many conflicts and the peace processes that aim to settle the issue.

The Palestinian problem has its roots in history and stretches over the past hundred years and a complex of political, territorial, and even cultural issues. Before the World War I, Palestine belonged to the Ottoman Empire and boasted of a heterogeneous population. The Balfour Declaration of the time of the war was issued by the British government; it supported the creation of Jewish homeland in Palestine but at the same time stated that the rights of non-Jewish people needed to be preserved. Following the war, Britain was granted a mandate of Palestine and this resulted in the immigration of more Jews and land grabbing, which provoked the Arab resistance and violent clashes.

After five years since 2008, on October 7, 2023, the Gaza Strip was the venue of a heavy fire between Israel and Hamas-led Palestinian forces, as a part of the Gaza-Israel conflict timeline. The situation is the worst military conflict the region has undergone since the Yom Kippur War in 1973, and, unfortunately, it has claimed the lives of Palestinians the most in their longstanding conflict with Israel since then [2].

**Figure: II Middle East Map by using ARC GIS**

## Middle East Map



Pakistan and Israel are ideological nations and both of them were established nearly simultaneously, yet Pakistan has been perceiving the formation of the state of Israel illegitimate. In 1947, the first Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion sent a cable to the Quaid-e-Azam asking to build diplomatic relations with Israel but Muhammad Ali Jinnah did not feel that and even did not reply to Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a strong advocate of the survival of the Palestinian state and he placed the support of Palestine as the top priority in the foreign policy of Pakistan [9].

Since then up to date, Pakistan is pursuing the same policy as Israel has been attempting to entice Pakistan to acknowledge it. Israel has been exerting pressure on Pakistan via its allies, i.e. the USA, UK, etc. to accommodate it. Following the incident of October 7, 2023, Pakistan was very outspoken, condemning the Israeli attack against Gaza, and a resolution was made in the parliament on 1 st November 2023 against this aggression [10].

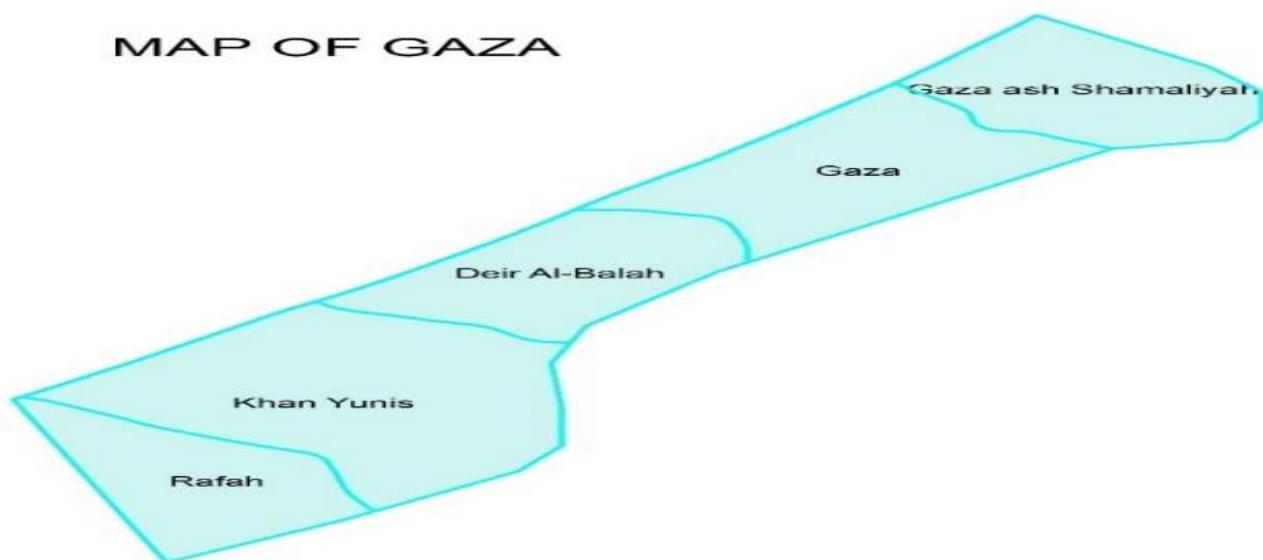
Remark by the Ambassador Munir Akram, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN, November 03, 2023. The permanent representative of Pakistan to the UN Mr. Munir Akram wrote to the United Nations Office to the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and asked it to cease fire so that the brutal, inhuman

violations of human rights perpetrated by the Israeli occupation forces could be stopped. He repeated the fact that the UN Security Council and General Assembly have not acted on its resolution and snub Israel over the flagrant abuse of human rights. He indicated that my country is offering humanitarian aid by crossing Rafah. Nonetheless, the scenario does not augur well to conduct the relief operations due to the relentless bombardment and destruction by the Israeli. In his argument, he said that uncontrolled, unaccountable states are engaging in modern holocaust genocidal acts; this should be halted [11].

### 3. Study Area

This paper addresses the convergence of philanthropic diplomacy and humanitarian response in the case of Pakistan and its aid to Gaza in the crisis. It explores the ways in which Pakistan is using its humanitarian efforts to improve its diplomatic presence, and additional means of enriching its soft power especially in the Middle East. The paper underscores the partnership between the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Al Khidmat Foundation Pakistan (AKFP), its strategic position, structure and how its efforts have helped in alleviating the plight of the people of Gaza.

**Figure: III Map of Gaza, Palestine Map created by using ARC GIS**



#### 4. Research Problem

This paper discusses ways in which philanthropic diplomacy of Pakistan in the crisis can be optimized to achieve the short-term humanitarian response with long term diplomatic goals to strengthen its role as a global humanitarian interlocutor and satisfy current policy and operation shortfalls.

#### 5. Research Objective

This research aims to examine the humanitarian response of Pakistan to the Gaza crisis and how this relates to the nexus of philanthropy and diplomacy. The study will attempt to answer the next summative questions:

- a) What is the relationship between humanitarian assistance that Pakistan gives to Gaza and its foreign policy goals?
- b) What are the functioning mechanisms and alliances in the relief activities in Pakistan?
- c) What are the logistical and political solutions to the problem of delivering aid to a conflict area by Pakistan?

#### 6. Research Methodology

The research method is qualitative with the inclusion of the primary analysis of data as the study evaluates the overlapping of the concepts of philanthropic diplomacy and humanitarian response utilizing the situation in Pakistan and its aid to Gaza during the crisis. It discusses the role played by Pakistan through humanitarian programs in reinforcing diplomatic relationships and increasing its soft power especially in the Middle East. The paper sheds light on the partnership of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Alkhidmat Foundation Pakistan (AKFP) with the focus on the analysis of their strategic functions, organizational structure, and the effects of their activity in the field of relieving the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.

#### Research Design

The paper uses qualitative research design to investigate the nexus between philanthropic diplomacy and humanitarian response based on Pakistan aid in the Gaza crisis.

#### Data Collection

The paper relies on primary sources, such as reports of the ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and Alkhidmat Foundation Pakistan (AKFP) and UNRWA.

#### Data Analysis

Patterns in humanitarian diplomacy, aid effectiveness and geopolitical factors Thematic analysis. Appropriate statistical analysis will be done. The categorical value will be represented in terms of frequency and percentages. The data will be presented in the form of bar charts and pie charts. Data will be analyzed using appropriate statistical tools to analyze them.

Excel Sheets/Word Sheets were used to arrange the results in tabular form and graphs.

Canva and other artificial intelligence tools would be used to present results visually, i.e., using diagrams and infographics diagram.

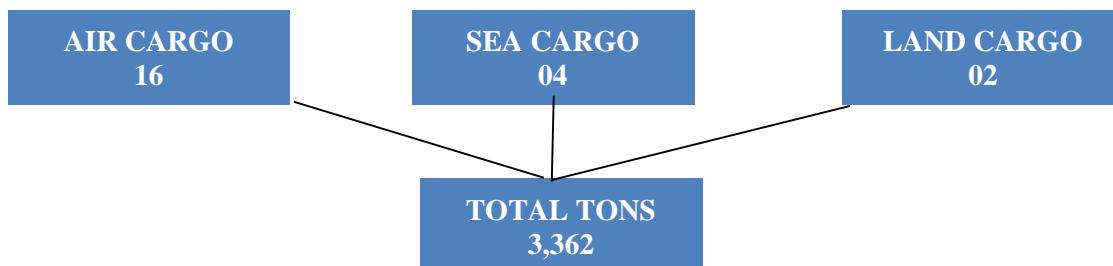
#### 7. Findings

The paper has extensively explained how the humanitarian response by Pakistan to Gaza incorporates philanthropy and diplomacy, where government agencies and NGOs dominated the relief efforts. NDMA was instrumental as it coordinated the deliveries through air, sea and land and jointly entered into agreements with international organizations to have an efficient delivery of aid, such as the UN, OIC, and Red Crescent Societies. The Foreign Ministry in Pakistan was involved in diplomatic talks that ensured the entry of humanitarian aid and a ceasefire was promoted at the UN. JHCO joined ERCS in countrywide fundraising organized by Alkhidmat Foundation Pakistan, which sent 2,720 tons of aid, including shelters, food, medicines and hygiene kits. Regardless of such efforts, the problems are still there because of political delays, border limitations as well as logistical challenges. The UN issued resolutions that supported humanitarian access and the ICJ ordered the Israeli to stop military operations in Rafah. Nonetheless, the OIC was criticized because of its weak action. The enhancement of the diplomatic relations with the partners located in the Middle

East, the promotion of logistical efficiency, and the improvement of the collaboration between the government and NGOs are all needed to guarantee

a more efficient and dependable humanitarian response.

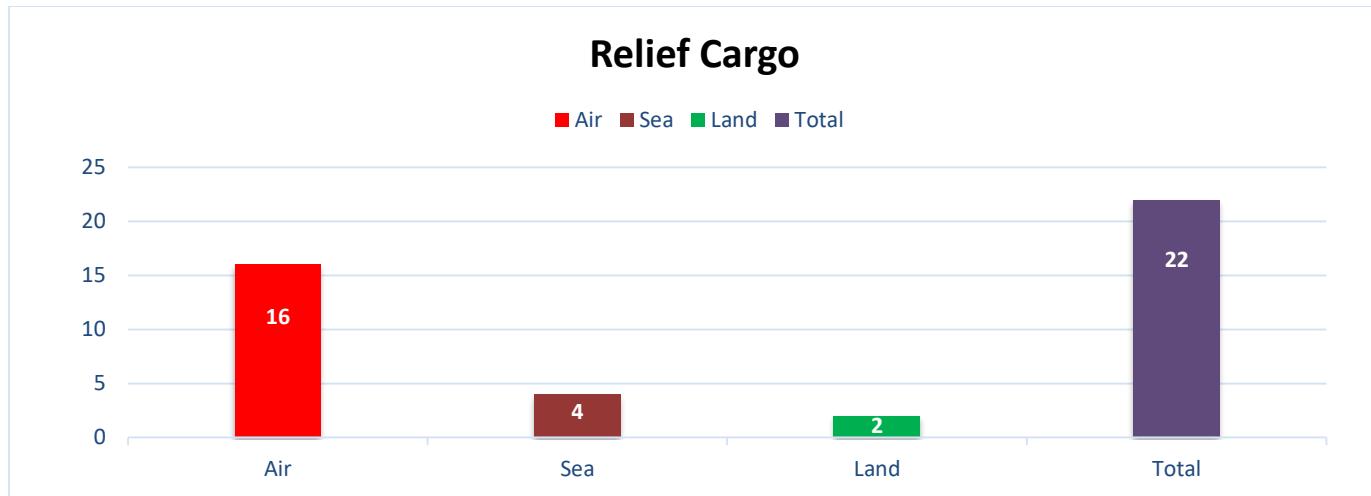
### Pakistan Humanitarian Response Gaza Relief



**Table 1:** Showcase the number of Humanitarian Shipment sent for Gaza Response from Pakistan

Sr.#	Cargo Details	Total Quantity
1	Air	16
2	Sea	4
3	Land	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>

**Figure IV:** showcase the graphical representing of shipment dispatched from Pakistan



#### 7.1. NDMA Pakistan humanitarian response to Gaza

National Disaster Management Authority in Pakistan is the apex disaster management authority; hence, it has been at the forefront of facilitating the provision of humanitarian relief to Gaza. As evidenced by an active position, NDMA has been successful in engaging major international organizations, such as the United

Nations (UN) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), as well as other Red Crescent Societies, to identify the smooth and effective provision of essential assistance.

Knowing the details of diplomatic/logistical issues surrounding the provision of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected areas, NDMA has collaborated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to obtain diplomatic clearance and fast-track the

process of shipment approval. Natural calamities like hurricanes can be effectively addressed by using good links between the government and other international organizations that can help in the smooth transportation of relief supplies by several means including air, sea and road transport.

The relief shipped to Gaza had food in cans, life-saving medicines, temporary shelter, blankets and warm clothes that would all help relieve the plight of the displaced and helpless populations. The awareness of the crisis's crisis made NDMA create a strong logistical network that made the mobilization and delivery of assistance quick, even given the existing geopolitical challenges in the area. Partnerships with national airlines, cargo operators and other transport enablers also ensured that timely and effective delivery of relief materials to the needy was achieved.

In addition to its disaster response efforts, NDMA has incessantly promoted an integrated and

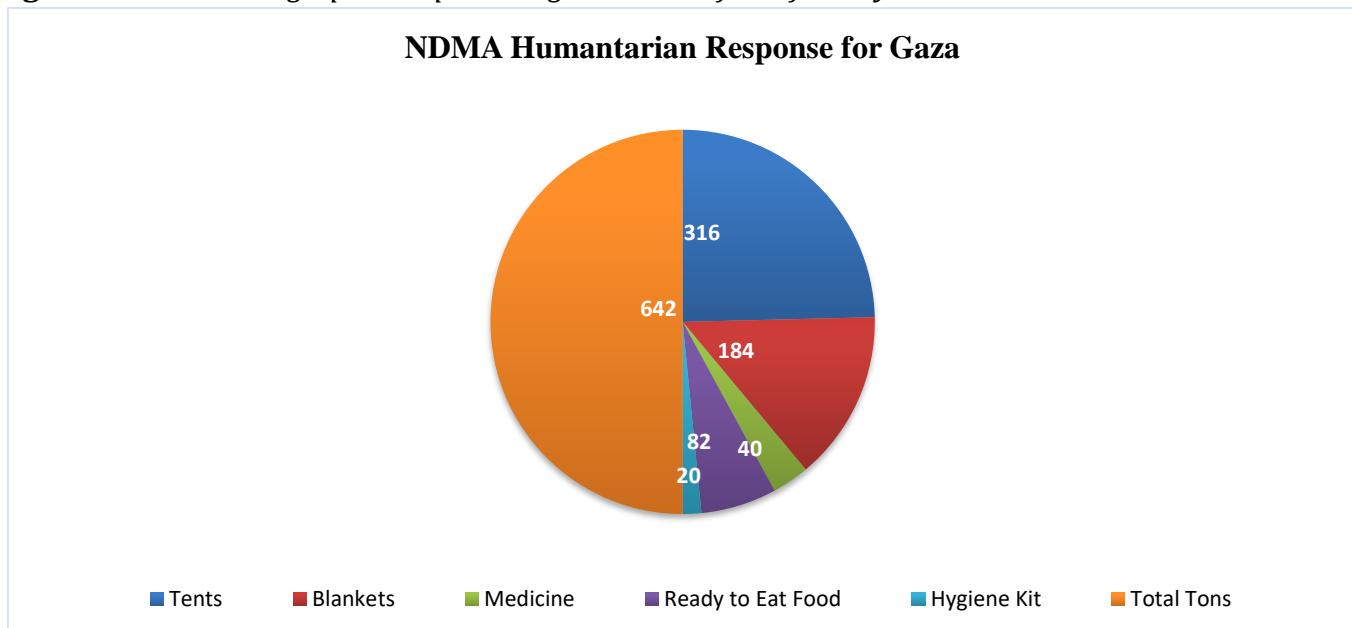
internationalized approach to disaster management. The authority has reiterated that efforts should focus on solving the issues that lie at the core of humanitarian crisis like the current situation in Gaza and that the international community should develop the policy which puts human rights, humanitarian access and crisis-sensitive provision of aid into key priorities.

In its relief effort NDMA Pakistan was able to deliver a total of 642 tons of humanitarian aid to Gaza. This large delivery that included the necessary food resources, medical supplies, shelter resources, and winter relief items was carried by a mix of land, sea, and air delivery to reach as many people as possible in the shortest amount of time possible. Under such concerted efforts, NDMA reiterated the role of Pakistan to the world in terms of humanitarian aid, enhanced the international co-operation in disaster management and expressed solidarity with the people of Gaza in their hour of need. [13].

**Table II: Showcase The Tonnage of Relief Items Sent for Gaza Palestine by NDMA Pakistan**

**NDMA Humanitarian Response for Gaza**

Sr.#	Relief Items	Tons
1	Tents	316
2	Blankets	184
3	Medicine	40
4	Ready to Eat Food	82
5	Hygiene Kit	20
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>642</b>

**Figure V:** showcase the graphical representing Total Tons of Relief sent by NDMA Pakistan

## 7.2. Humanitarian Response of Alkhidmat Foundation Pakistan to Gaza

One of the most important organizations that has been significant in supplementing the relief efforts of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is Alkhidmat Foundation Pakistan (AKFP) with its vast network across the grassroots and decades of experience on humanitarian aid. Realizing the gravity of the crisis in Gaza, AKFP initiated a fundraising campaign throughout the nation, which saw it mobilize both financial and material resources to accommodate the needy communities.

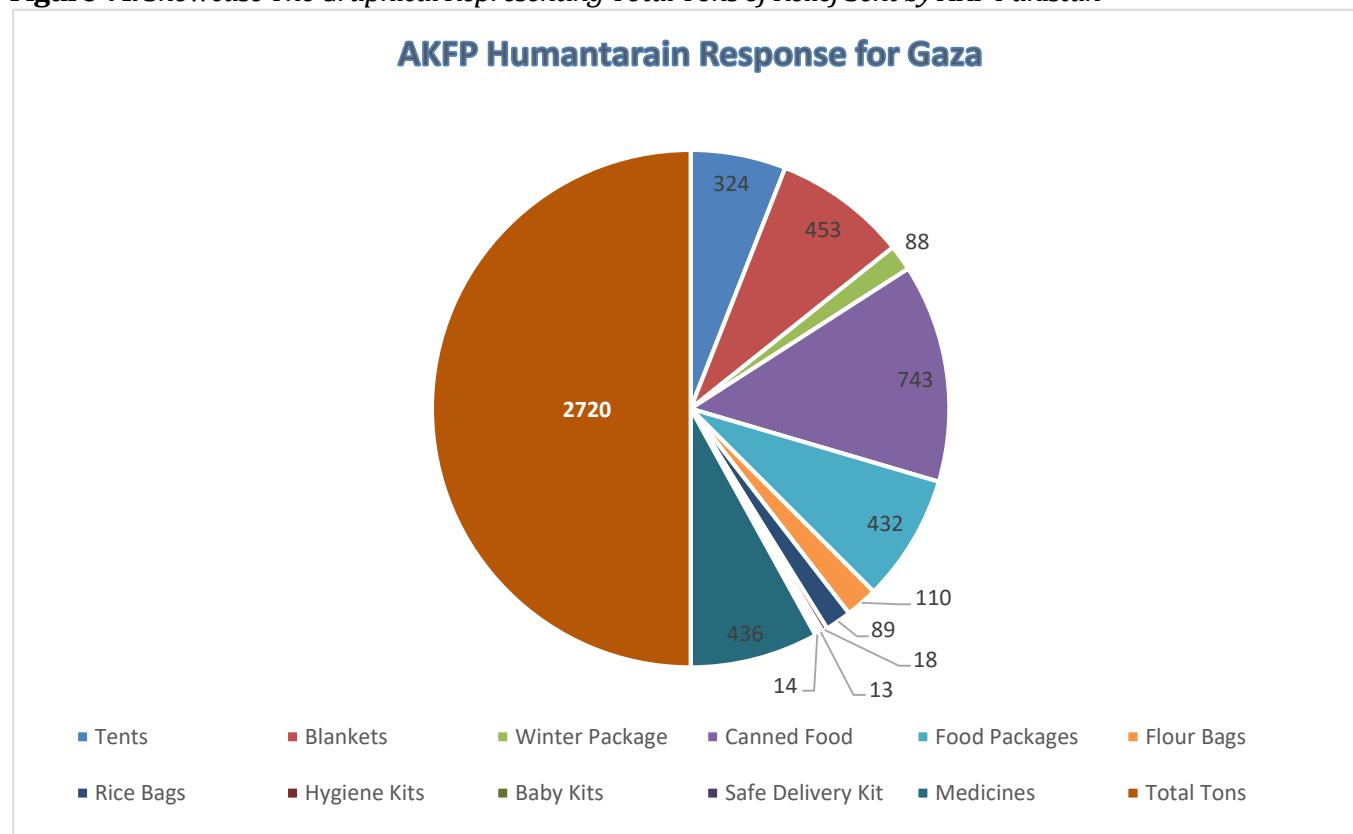
The strong connections that AKFP had with international donors and diasporas communities helped to increase the scope and influence of its relief efforts. Through reaching Pakistani expatriates, the humanitarian bodies in the world and philanthropic networks, the foundation found a consistent stream of assistance, which made it possible to acquire and distribute essential aid supplies. In order to make delivery of humanitarian aid quick and effective, AKFP collaborated with the major regional organizations, such as the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO), the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS), and other strategic

humanitarian organizations. Such partnerships were critical in making sure that aid deliveries to the neediest in Gaza were successfully done despite the logistical and geopolitical difficulties.

As a sign of its absolute devotion to humanitarian relief efforts, AKFP managed to handle transportation of 2,720 tons of urgent aid, such as ready meals, first-aid supplies, hygiene kits, warm clothes, and blankets, and deliver them to the stakeholders through a combination of both air and sea transportation, thus outreach became as extensive as possible and relief was provided to the population as quickly as possible. This relief package was well planned to suit the short term needs of displaced families and individuals who could not cope with the humanitarian crisis.

**Table III: AKFP Humanitarian Response for Gaza from Pakistan****AKFP Humanitarian Response for Gaza**

Sr.#	Relief Items	Quantity	Tons
1	Tents	11,012	324
2	Blankets	68,874	453
3	Winter Package	2,420	88
4	Canned Food	225,066	743
5	Food Packages	34,508	432
6	Flour Bags	14,090	110
7	Rice Bags	20,892	89
8	Hygiene Kits	23,709	18
9	Baby Kits	19,898	13
10	Safe Delivery Kit	17,500	14
11	Medicines	-	436
<b>Total Tons</b>		<b>2,720</b>	

**Figure VI: Showcase The Graphical Representing Total Tons of Relief Sent by AKF Pakistan**

In addition to its contribution in terms of logistics and materials, AKFP also did its fair share to raise awareness concerning the Gaza crisis. Through its media, the organization used its media platforms to reach out to the television networks, print media and the digital media to raise awareness of the plight of the affected communities. Through the engagement of religious scholars, leaders of the community and the civil society groups, AKFP developed a spirit of unity and encouraged the continued backing of Gaza in the long run rather than just on relief basis.

Its humanitarian activities solidified the AKPF mission to deliver timely, effective, and impactful aid to people in distress, as well as promulgate a global humanitarian response approach. The activities of the foundation highlighted the need of long-term involvement whereby relief interventions will be transformed into sustainable support systems to the populace of Gaza. [14].

### **7.3 NDMA and AKFP Synergy: A Diplomacy of Philanthropy Model.**

The partnership between the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Alkhidmat Foundation Pakistan (AKFP) is a potent illustration of how the partnership between the government and the charitable organization can support the humanitarian assistance operations, especially in the crisis-afflicted areas, such as Gaza. Through the strengths that each organization enjoyed, both were able to wield a synchronized and effective response to the crisis, which saw that aid got to the most vulnerable segments of the population in an efficient and effective manner.

#### **Key Aspects of Their Synergy:**

- a)** NDMA and AKFP aligned their humanitarian objectives, so that relief operations were properly coordinated and met the international humanitarian standards. Such cooperation allowed facilitating an efficient and quick aid distribution and avoiding any delays and delays so that life-saving help could be offered to those who needed it correspondingly.
- b)** The logistical experience and access by the government and also the capability of NDMA to

navigate the bureaucratic system were supplemented by AKFP that had great experience in grassroots network and experience in community-based relief process. This has combined to create an effective and receptive humanitarian structure that has reduced redundancy and fully utilized the available resources.

- c)** Outside relief efforts N DMA and AKFP contributed to the amplification of the Pakistani voice in the international humanitarian forums and demanded the world stay vigilant and intervene in the Gaza crisis. Their combined efforts highlighted that long-term policy commitments are necessary with the main focus on the humanitarian access, delivery with conflict sensitivity and protection of the affected groups.
- d)** NDMA and AKPF showed that collaboration between non-governmental organizations and governmental agencies could make humanitarian diplomacy, crisis response, and global advocacy more effective through the application of this strategic partnership. Their combined efforts not only consolidated the Pakistani determination towards humanitarian endeavors but it also created a precedent in the future between the public and private organizations in the national calamity and other humanitarian services.

### **8. Discussions**

The humanitarian activities in Gaza will not only demonstrate the humanitarian interests of Pakistan in terms of its foreign policy but also its strategic interests. Even with aggressive mobilization of aid, there are logistical issues, geopolitical limitations, and complexities of coordination that make it difficult to provide aid especially to the vulnerable groups. These partnerships with the UN, OIC, and ICJ have empowered Pakistan to have a stronger humanitarian presence in the world, but the regional conflicts and diplomatic restrictions restrain its effectiveness. Laggards in clearances, red tape and lack of infrastructure further drag aid delivery. It is important to strengthen the regional cooperation especially with the Jordan, Egypt, and

Turkey in order to improve the Pakistani relief purposes. It is also important to ensure other humanitarian pathways so that Pakistan can improve its relief provision.

On October 7, 2023, Pakistan was one of the first states to express condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Gaza following the Israeli attack on the territory of Gaza. A resolution of the Pakistani Parliament condemning the attack of Israel was adopted on November 1, 2023. Also, when Pakistan Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Munir Akram spoke at the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on November 3, 2023, he made a powerful statement. He stressed the importance of ceasefire and reproached the UN Security Council because of its inability to hold Israel responsible of its offenses against human rights.

Another role was played by Pakistan in the legal proceedings by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Caretaker Minister of Law and Justice Ahmed Irfan Aslam emphasized on the illegality of Israeli occupation, and that it was against international law. He requested the ICJ to hold Israel responsible in terms of its apartheid like policies and illegal settlements. This action showed the desire of Pakistan to use the international legal forums to champion Palestinian rights. Ishaq Dar, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Pakistan, attended the 15th OIC conference in Banjul, Gambia, May 4-5, 2024. He in his speech condemned the massive destruction in Gaza and urged the immediate ceasefire and continuous humanitarian assistance. His speech focused on the role of Pakistan in bringing the member states of OIC together to act collectively against Israeli aggression.

In addition to diplomacy, Pakistan has also offered direct humanitarian assistance to Gaza. Even though there are challenges due to the blockade and constant bombing of Israel, Pakistan has managed to organize relief using the Rafah crossing. The assistance comprised of medical supplies, food packages, and emergency relief items, and this served to further affirm Pakistan

on its support of Palestinian cause. The way Pakistan reacted to the Gaza crisis highlights the fact of its strong solidarity with Palestine. Pakistan still leads by example in championing Palestinian rights in international forums through diplomatic advocacy, legal intervention as well as humanitarian aid. The strategy is an embodiment of the policy maintained in Pakistan since the time immemorial of fighting against oppression and promoting justice in international relations. [2].

## 9. Conclusion

Humanitarian action to the Gaza crisis has brought out the aspect of humanitarianism of Pakistan, and giving aid is not only a moral obligation, but also a policy instrument in foreign relations. The nation has continuously been providing crucial aid to those who are in need in the country boosting unity and stability at the international front. Nevertheless, the issue of logistics remains as a setback to timely and effective aid delivery. These are important areas that need to be addressed in order to have an uninterrupted delivery of services to the needy.

The main way to improve the relief effort of Pakistan is to strengthen the diplomatic influence and ensure wider international backing. The global collaboration is crucial to using resources, knowledge, and possibilities that can enhance the extent of humanitarian efforts. Moreover, enhanced collaboration among the government bodies, NGOs, and international organizations may contribute to the optimization of the processes and the minimization of redundancies as well as the provision of the more organized and clear-cut response. The use of tracking technologies and monitoring platforms will contribute to an increase in efficiency and accountability, which will promote more confidence in donors.

Through the optimization of logistical systems, the increase in diplomatic presence, and other approaches to developing global partnerships, Pakistan can create a more resilient and effective humanitarian response. Such steps will not only be of help to the Palestinian people but will also elevate Pakistan as a pioneer in the international relief operations. By remaining true to

humanitarian values, Pakistan could join forces with the rest of the world in promoting peace and supporting the human rights agenda in the global front.

## 10. Recommendations

In order to maximize the effect of the humanitarian aid provided by Pakistan to Gaza and to make the relief process sustainable, it is recommended to suggest the following:

- a)** Intensify bilateral relations with Middle Eastern countries, most especially, Egypt and Jordan, to negotiate improved humanitarian access.
- b)** Make proactive contacts with the UN, OIC and other international bodies that provide humanitarian services to promote the free passage of aid. Increase diplomatic pressure to mediate ceasefire talks and guarantee long term humanitarian access to Gaza.
- c)** Increase expediency in the administrative procedures in aid shipment by instituting a humanitarian expediency system of clearance. Form a special task force to monitor and fasten the delivery of relief products, reducing the logistical bottlenecks. Establish a coherent system among the governmental bodies and the humanitarian ones in order to enhance the effectiveness of their response.

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- d)** Foster partnership between the government agencies, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enhance humanitarian coverage. Jumpstart corporate social responsibility (CSR) to be able to attract more funding and resources in relief efforts. Build collaboration with other humanitarian actors in the world to improve technical skills and mobilizing of resources.
- e)** Introduce blockchain and digital monitoring to achieve transparency and responsibility in delivering aid supplies. Establish a monitoring system on the Internet where the donors and the stakeholders can monitor the delivery of shipments of aids and their ultimate destination. Use geospatial mapping and data analytics to determine places of priority when resources are to be delivered and how to allocate resources.
- f)** Keep lobbying in international forums so as to have free humanitarian access to Gaza. Intensify media involvement and popular diplomacy activities in order to increase awareness of the current humanitarian crisis. Promote long-term policy intervention to focus on the causes of the conflict and provide sustainable peace and relief processes.

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