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Role of United Nations to Protect the Rights of the Palestine People

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing conflict in Palestine and the associated human rights violations present a critical case study in the effectiveness of international organizations, particularly the United Nations (UN), in safeguarding human rights. This study examines the failure of the UN in protecting the rights of Palestinian citizens through a comprehensive legal analysis. This study states a detailed exploration of international human rights frameworks and their intended protections. The study then delves into the current conditions faced by Palestinian citizens, providing a stark depiction of their plight. Subsequently, this study assesses the role and actions of the UN in this context, identifying systemic shortcomings and structural inefficiencies that have hindered effective intervention. This study aims to contribute some specific recommendations for the affected populations.

Keywords: United Nations, Palestine, International Law, Human Rights Violations, Conflict Resolution, Humanitarian Protection.

I. Introduction

The fundamental goals of the United Nations at its founding in 1945 were to uphold world peace and security, advance human rights, and stimulate social and economic growth. Protecting human rights is one of its core goals, as stated in its Charter and many other treaties and declarations that have been made thereafter. The purpose of this study is to provide a critical analysis of the UN's efficacy and function in defending Palestinian citizens' legal rights. It will examine the international legal frameworks that have been developed, the historical background of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the several UN actions and inactions that have impacted the situation. In addition to determining if the UN has failed in its obligation to defend Palestinian rights and this study aims to comprehend the difficulties and limitations the organization has in this situation.

II. Historical Background of the UN's Role in Human Rights

With roots in a variety of historical sources and intellectual principles, the idea of human rights has undergone tremendous development over the course of centuries. Magna Carta, which was signed in 1215 and set the groundwork for the rule of law, was one of the first significant moments in the history of human rights.¹ The foundation of contemporary human rights is laid forth in this declaration, which established the idea that everyone is subject to the law, even the ruler. Human rights ideas were further developed during the Enlightenment, which placed a strong emphasis on reason, individualism, and the idea of inherent rights. Philosophers who supported natural rights, such as life, liberty, and property, included Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and John Locke. The American Declaration of

¹History Learning Site, <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/medieval-england/magna-carta/>

Independence was greatly impacted by these concepts (1776)² and the French Declaration of Human and Citizen Rights (1789),³ both of which outlined people's fundamental rights and the obligations of governments to uphold those rights. But the Holocaust and other horrors, along with other egregious human rights breaches committed during World War II, made it very clear that a strong international framework was required to defend human rights.⁴ The world community was inspired to protect human dignity by the war's widespread destruction and the heinous crimes committed during it. The United Nations (UN) was founded in 1945 in reaction to these crimes, primarily with the goals of upholding global peace and security, advancing social progress, and advancing human rights. The atrocities of World War II highlighted the need for an international organization tasked with stopping similar transgressions in the future. The UN clearly states that one of its main goals is to promote human rights in its charter. The Second World War experience of Bangladesh also illuminates the wider effects of international hostilities on human rights.⁵ Millions of people died during the 1943 Bengal famine, which was made worse by resource allocation problems and wartime policies. It brought to light the grave repercussions of putting human well-being last during times of international emergency.⁶ This catastrophe has shown even more how crucial international supervision and humanitarian assistance are. One of the most important steps toward a broad worldwide commitment to human rights was the creation of the United Nations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which lays out fundamental rights to be universally guaranteed, was approved by the UN General Assembly in 1948. This historic document describes a wide range of rights and freedoms to which every person is entitled. It was prompted by the widespread realization that atrocities must be prevented in the future. Since then, the UN has created several organizations and processes to monitor, advance, and defend human rights throughout the world, including the Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).⁷ These organizations put up endless effort to remedy violations of human rights, assist countries in respecting human rights norms, and make sure that the lessons from past atrocities are still applied to and serve as a guide for international human rights initiatives.

III. The Establishment of the United Nations and its Role in Protecting Human Rights

A major turning point in the international movement to advance and defend human rights was the United Nations (UN) founding in 1945. Following World War II, the world community realized how critical it was to establish an international body tasked with averting future tragedies and defending human dignity. The need for a coordinated worldwide approach to human rights was highlighted by the horrors of the Holocaust, other atrocities, and the destruction caused by the conflict. The UN Charter established the framework for this new organization and made the defense of human rights a central component of its goals when it was ratified on October 24, 1945. Human rights are clearly emphasized in a number of the Charter's provisions, highlighting how essential these ideas are to the goals of the UN. Important UN Charter Articles Concerning Human Rights:

Article 1(3): This piece discusses a key objective of the United Nations, which is "To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural,

²Britannica Site, John Locke, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Locke>

³Britannica Site, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Declaration-of-the-Rights-of-Man-and-of-the-Citizen>

⁴Holocaust Encyclopedia, <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005143>

⁵Maharatna, A. The Demography of Famines: An Indian Historical Perspective. Oxford University Press, 1996

⁶Institute of Development Studies, <https://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Wp105>, 2000

⁷Merry, S. E. Human Rights and Gender Violence: Translating International Law into Local Justice. University of Chicago Press, 2006

or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

Article 13: The General Assembly should launch investigations and offer suggestions to advance global political collaboration as well as the progressive development and codification of international law, which should include the achievement of fundamental freedoms and human rights.

Article 55: It emphasizes that the United Nations is committed to encouraging "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development" and improved "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."⁸

Article 56: To fulfill the objectives stated in Article 55, it also requires each member state to act separately and jointly with the UN, guaranteeing shared accountability for the advancement of human rights.

The international community recognized the importance of human rights for maintaining peace, security, and the welfare of individuals and societies when it founded the United Nations.⁹ The articles of the UN Charter provide the foundation for the creation of thorough human rights frameworks and procedures inside the organization. One of the earliest significant developments in this area was the 1948 UN General Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).¹⁰ All people have the right to a wide variety of fundamental freedoms and rights, and the UDHR laid the groundwork for other international human rights accords and conventions.

IV. Overview of UN Agencies Involved in the Protection of Human Rights

Several significant United Nations (UN) organizations are essential to the defense and advancement of human rights across the world.¹¹ These organizations collaborate with specialized committees and entities to keep an eye on human rights circumstances, provide member governments with technical assistance, and push for the application of international human rights norms. The following lists some of the main UN agencies that work on human rights:

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): The OHCHR is the main UN body in charge of advancing and defending human rights across the globe.¹² The OHCHR was founded in 1993 and seeks to implement international human rights agreements, support and aid governments and civil society organizations, and monitor and report on human rights violations. To promote human rights throughout the world, the office works on a variety of projects, such as policy creation, advocacy, and capacity-building.

Human Rights Council (HRC): Within the framework of the UN, the Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental organization tasked with resolving abuses of human rights and advancing global human rights protection. The UN General Assembly chooses the 47 member states that make up the Human Rights Council (HRC), which was founded in 2006

⁸Ibid

⁹ Kuper, A. Global Responsibilities: Who Must Deliver on Human Rights? Routledge, 2005

¹⁰ Supra note - 07

¹¹ Sen, A. The Idea of Justice. Harvard University Press, 2009

¹² Supra note- 07

to replace the UN Commission on Human Rights. The council holds annual sessions during which it considers the state of human rights in various nations, passes resolutions, and has thematic debates on a range of human rights-related topics.¹³

Treaty Bodies: Treaty bodies are groups of impartial experts entrusted with overseeing how state parties are carrying out particular international human rights treaties. These committees receive and examine reports that member states submit, hold discussions with government representatives, and make recommendations to rectify human rights abuses and enhance treaty compliance.¹⁴ Among the important treaty organizations are:

(a) The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): To ensure that women have equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic, social, and cultural domains, CEDAW oversees the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.¹⁵

(b) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR): The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which covers rights including the right to employment, the right to an adequate standard of living, and education, is implemented under the direction of CESCR.¹⁶

When it comes to addressing human rights violations, encouraging accountability, and enabling people and communities to assert their rights, these UN mechanisms and organizations complement one another and play complementary roles in the worldwide advancement of human rights.

V. The UN in Promoting and Protecting Human Rights Globally

To preserve human rights, the United Nations (UN) uses a multipronged strategy that includes advocacy, peacekeeping operations, technical aid, and crisis management. The goals of this all-encompassing plan are to promote world peace and security as well as human dignity.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): The UNDP offers vital technical support to nations all around the world to help them improve their human rights frameworks.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): The OHCHR is specifically tasked with safeguarding and assisting human rights advocates, as well as persons and organizations that peacefully advance and defend human rights.¹⁷

Human Rights Peacekeeping Missions: The UN is heavily involved in human rights peacekeeping operations. These missions are sent into conflict-affected areas to safeguard civilians, keep an eye out for and report abuses of human rights, and aid in the restoration of the rule of law.

¹³ Supra note - 04

¹⁴ Institute of Development Studies, <https://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Wp105.pdf>, 2000

¹⁵ Simmons, B. A. Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics. Cambridge University Press, 2009

¹⁶ Supra note - 13

¹⁷ Supra note - 07

VI. Effectiveness of UN Agencies in Addressing Palestinian Grievances

This area highlights the roles, missions, and difficulties faced by UN agencies and bodies as it evaluates how well they have handled Palestinian complaints. UNDP, OCHA, UNHRC, UNRWA, and other UN organizations are among them.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA): UNRWA was founded in 1949 with the mission of supporting, defending, and advocating on behalf of Palestinian refugees in Syria, Jordan, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. Services: microfinance, camp infrastructure and improvement, education, healthcare, relief, and social services. UNRWA was created in 1949 by UN General Assembly Resolution 302 (IV) to use cooperation and consultation with adjacent states to provide relief and support for Palestinians who were displaced due to the wars that broke out in 1948.¹⁸ As the primary international organization providing aid and support to Palestinian refugees, UNRWA developed a definition to identify the scope of its work. The phrase "Palestine refugees," as suggested by its name, was employed to demarcate the parameters of its purview. The agency deliberately chose to refer to the other citizens of Palestine who were impacted by the current conflicts as "Palestine refugees" rather than only Palestinian Arabs, to increase the scope of its operations. In terms of its development, scope, and endurance without any chance of resolution, the Palestinian refugee crisis is the most difficult and protracted refugee affair in history. The situation is significant not just from a legal but also from a humanitarian perspective.

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC): The UNHRC was founded in 2006 with the mission of enhancing the global promotion and defense of human rights, as well as investigating and offering recommendations about human rights breaches. When it comes to looking into and documenting human rights abuses in the occupied Palestinian territories (OPT), the UNHRC is essential. It creates fact-finding teams, commissions of inquiry, and special rapporteurs to evaluate the state of human rights and to offer comprehensive reports and suggestions for responsibility and development.¹⁹

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): OCHA was founded in 1991 to coordinate global humanitarian responses to guarantee morally and practically sound humanitarian action. Its objectives are to support the rights of those in need, lessen human suffering during emergencies and disasters, encourage prevention and readiness, and make it easier to find long-term solutions. OCHA is essential in coordinating humanitarian relief, determining needs, and making sure aid reaches the most vulnerable populations in the occupied Palestinian territories (OPT).²⁰ In addition, it provides information on the humanitarian situation in the area and promotes the protection of civilians. In the OPT, OCHA directs and oversees international humanitarian response operations, making sure that help is distributed properly and efficiently. This includes supervising the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), organizing interagency meetings, and encouraging cooperation between NGOs, UN agencies, and other stakeholders. Getting timely and sufficient funds is a recurring problem. The OPT's humanitarian pleas are frequently underfunded, which restricts the breadth and depth of the response activities.

¹⁸ UN General Assembly, Resolution 302 (IV). "Assistance to Palestine Refugees" A/RES/302 (IV), 8 December 1949

¹⁹ "The United Nations Human Rights Council: A Critique and Early Assessment" by Rosa Freedman

²⁰ "Securing Humanitarian Space: Challenges for NGOs" by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): To ensure sustainable development, the UNDP seeks to end poverty, lessen inequality, and increase resilience to shocks and crises.²¹ It offers grants, training, and expert advice to assist nations in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNDP works to increase human development, advance social and economic development, and strengthen Palestinian institutions' ability to provide better governance and services in the occupied Palestinian territories (OPT). The UNDP also backs programs that use development interventions to promote stability and peace. The UNDP carries out initiatives to improve livelihoods, provide economic opportunities, and lower unemployment. This includes encouraging entrepreneurship, aiding in vocational training, and providing support to small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs). The OPT's infrastructure is being improved by the UNDP, ²²constructing and maintaining roads, schools, hospitals, water and sewage systems, and other infrastructure. These initiatives seek to raise living standards and facilitate access to necessary services.²³

VII. Role of the UN Human Rights Council and other Bodies

Several commissions have been established by the UNHRC to look into claims of breaches of international humanitarian law and human rights in the OPT. Among the notable ones are:

Goldstone Report²⁴: Known officially as the United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, it looked into the Gaza War of 2008–2009 and discovered proof of war crimes committed by Palestinian terrorists as well as Israeli soldiers.

Commission of Inquiry on the 2014 Gaza Conflict²⁵: This commission looked at abuses that occurred during the Gaza conflict in 2014, reported on the effects on civilians, and suggested corrective actions.

Ongoing Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories Occupied since 1967: The UNHRC receives frequent reports from this impartial expert on the state of human rights in the OPT, citing persistent problems and abuses.

The political interests of the UNHRC's member nations frequently have an impact on its decisions and activities. Bias claims may arise from this political environment, especially in light of the excessive emphasis on Israel. For instance, the UNHRC has come under fire from Israel and its allies, especially the United States, for what they see as an excessive emphasis on Israeli conduct. The UNHRC can provide reports and recommendations, but it is not able to put them into effect. Its suggestions must be implemented by member states voluntarily, which frequently results in non-compliance. Comprehensive investigations and follow-up tasks demand a substantial number of resources, which are frequently scarce. This may make it more difficult for the Council to efficiently and fully fulfill its mandate. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the UNHRC is essential in drawing attention to Palestine's human rights problems on a global scale. Its studies and conclusions serve as a foundation for advocacy and have the power to affect global public opinion and policy. The records of violations kept by the UNHRC are crucial for accountability reasons. The work of the Council aids other

²¹Programme of Assistance of the Palestine People <https://www.undp.org/papp>

²² Impeded Development: The UNDP in Occupied Palestine" by Timothy Seidel

²³ "Building State and Civil Society in Palestine: Institutions, Development and International Assistance" by CheryRubenberg

²⁴ "Human Rights in Palestine and Other Occupied Arab Territories: Report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict." UNHRC Report, 2009

²⁵ Report of the Independent Commission of Inquiry on the Gaza Conflict: UNHRC Report, 2014

international organizations, like the International Criminal Court (ICC), in seeking justice for violations of human rights, even when enforcement may be deficient.²⁶

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

One of the six main UN bodies, the UNGA provides a platform for member nations to collaborate and debate a wide range of global concerns, such as development, human rights, and peace and security. The UNGA frequently takes up the subject of Palestinian rights in resolutions that represent global agreements or concerns. These resolutions address several issues, including Jerusalem's status, Palestinian refugees' rights, and the condemnation of settlements and other activities that are thought to be against international law.²⁷

Resolutions on Palestinian Rights: The United Nations General Assembly has adopted multiple resolutions that uphold Palestinian rights, such as the right to self-determination and the right of refugees to return.

Resolution 194 (III) (1948), which addressed Palestinian refugees' right to return to their homes, is one example.

Reaffirming the Palestinian people's inalienable rights is Resolution 3236 (XXIX) (1974).

International Criminal Court (ICC) The International Criminal Court (ICC) is a stand-alone legal body that has the power to bring criminal charges against people for the gravest transnational crimes, such as crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide. The International Criminal Court (ICC) has started investigating allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity in the Palestinian territories, focusing on events like as the Gaza War in 2014 and settlement development in the West Bank.

Preliminary Investigations and Examinations: The Office of the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Court initiated a preliminary investigation into the circumstances in Palestine in 2015. By 2021²⁸, A formal inquiry into alleged crimes perpetrated in the OPT from June 13, 2014, was declared open by the prosecutor.

Legal Proceedings: During the ICC's hearings, witnesses are questioned, evidence is gathered, and if enough evidence is discovered, warrants or summonses may be issued for suspects.

Israel and its supporters, including the US, oppose the International Criminal Court's (ICC) jurisdiction over the Palestinian territories, claiming that Palestine is not a sovereign state and is therefore outside the Court's purview.²⁹ Important states have strong political opposition to the ICC. The United States and Israel have consistently resisted the Court's investigations; in the past, the United States has placed penalties on ICC officials. Significant logistical and security obstacles arise while conducting investigations in war areas, which may reduce the efficacy of the ICC's work. The investigations of the ICC indicate possible culpability for grave crimes and draw attention to international legal monitoring of activities in the Palestinian territory. However, political and jurisdictional obstacles that can obstruct the ICC's growth and decision-enforcement abilities restrict the organization's efficacy.

²⁶ Human Rights Mechanisms and the Occupied Palestinian Territory" by Michael Kearney, 2004

²⁷ United Nations General Assembly Resolutions on Palestine: A compilation of key resolutions addressing Palestinian rights and the situation in the OPT, Report by UNGA Resolutions

²⁸ ICC Preliminary Examination Report on Palestine, 2021

²⁹ "The International Criminal Court and the Question of Palestine" by Michael Kearney, Published in 2013

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) The UNSC must uphold world peace and security. It has the power to impose penalties, approve the use of force, and pass legally binding resolutions. Through resolutions, mandates for peacekeeping, and discussions, the UNSC tackles the Palestinian question.³⁰ It has approved important resolutions like these:

Resolution 242 (1967): Demanding the recognition of all states in the region and the evacuation of Israeli forces from areas they had occupied during the 1967 conflict.

Resolution 338 (1973): Demanding the adoption of Resolution 242 and a cease-fire.

Resolution 2334 (2016): Demanding a stop to settlement activity and denouncing Israeli settlements in the OPT.

VIII. Some Successful or Unsuccessful Peacekeeping and Diplomatic Initiatives

The main elements influencing the success or failure of UN peacekeeping operations and diplomatic endeavors in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are identified and examined in this section.

International Cooperation and Support: Strong collaboration between various international entities, such as UN member states, regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations, is frequently necessary for successful efforts³¹. For example, under US and Soviet sponsorship, negotiations were enabled during the 1991 Madrid Conference, which brought together Israel, Palestine, and surrounding Arab nations. For peacekeeping and diplomatic efforts to be successful, unbiased mediators who can mediate disputes between opposing parties are needed. An example of this is the part Norway played in helping to make the Oslo Accords possible in the early 1990s.

Allocation of Resources: Projects with enough financial and administrative backing typically have higher success rates. International financing during periods of financial stability has historically made UNRWA's health and education programs successful, even in the face of financial difficulties.

Local Ownership and Engagement: Addressing ground realities and fostering local ownership of the projects are facilitated by ensuring that local Israeli and Palestinian stakeholders are actively participating in peace efforts. Local NGOs and grassroots movements are essential in this regard.

Clearly defined mandates and objectives: Peacekeeping operations and diplomatic initiatives with well-defined, attainable mandates and objectives have a higher chance of success. Specific UNRWA initiatives, like education, have been successful because of their well-stated objectives and well-thought-out execution strategies.

Political Will and Veto Power: The veto power of permanent members, especially the United States, which has regularly rejected resolutions critical of Israel, frequently impedes the UN Security Council's capacity to take decisive action. This lack of agreement makes intervention ineffective.

Security Threats: Peace initiatives are hampered by the region's ongoing bloodshed and security risks. The ongoing growth of Israeli settlements and sporadic military actions, like

³⁰ "The Role of the UN Security Council in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" by Jeremy Pressman, Published in 2003

³¹ Hafner-Burton, E. M. Sticks and Stones: Naming and Shaming the Human Rights Enforcement Problem. International Organization, 62(4), 689-716, 2008

2014's Operation Protective Edge, sabotage peace negotiations and aid initiatives.

Political and Structural Barriers: The UN's structural shortcomings and the sway of strong member states frequently result in the resolutions being poorly implemented. The impact is further limited by the General Assembly's resolutions' lack of legally binding force in contrast to Security Council resolutions.³²

IX. Findings

Based on the analysis carried out in earlier chapters, the study's main conclusions are presented in this part. It draws attention to the existing state of affairs, the difficulties Palestinian citizens confront due to violations of their human rights, and any institutional flaws in the UN system that may be a factor in these problems.

Palestinian women in Gaza were unemployed, and they had little access to healthcare. Due in large part to the continuous conflict and economic hardship, gender-based violence is pervasive.

The poverty rate among Gaza's youth is above 50%. The fighting has caused them great psychological anguish, with many exhibiting symptoms of PTSD. Military operations and school closures frequently cause disruptions to the educational process.

Schools in the West Bank and Gaza frequently lack basic supplies, and many have been destroyed or severely damaged by violence. By 2023, a growing number of children are not able to attend school regularly because of financial constraints and safety concerns.

There is a serious lack of resources in medical facilities, leading to a critical scarcity of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals. In 2023, Gaza's hospitals are running at over 90% capacity and frequently lack the resources necessary to treat long-term conditions and injuries sustained during the fighting.

Gaza's families experience food insecurity and rely significantly on foreign assistance. The number of youngsters who suffer from stunted growth due to malnutrition is startlingly high.

Due to damage from military operations and a lack of funding for restoration, many homes in Gaza and the West Bank are in bad shape. More than 100,000 individuals who were displaced by conflicts over the previous ten years still reside in subpar or temporary homes.

The study has uncovered a pattern of routine abuses of Palestinian people's human rights, such as limitations on their freedom of movement, access to healthcare and education, and infringements on their right to life and security.

The prolonged conflict and occupation have made human rights violations in Palestine worse, resulting in a great deal of property devastation, mass displacement, and fatalities, especially in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The US is one of the major powers that has affected UN decision-making, which frequently prevents the UN from taking effective action to resolve Palestinian problems. UN organizations like UNRWA and the Human Rights Council exist, but their efforts to lessen

³² "Nowhere to Hide: Israel's Apartheid Against Palestinians" by Amnesty International.

Palestinian citizens' suffering have fallen short.

The study has revealed fundamental flaws in the UN system, such as power disparities and political dynamics, which have reduced the ability of UN authorities and agencies to effectively address Palestinian human rights crimes.

X. Recommendations

This section presents suggestions for resolving the issues raised and enhancing the protection of human rights, especially for Palestinian people, based on the study's findings. These suggestions could involve lobbying campaigns on a global and UN systemic level, as well as policy modifications and diplomatic endeavors.

International Criminal Court (ICC): In the Palestinian territories, anyone guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity should be aggressively investigated and prosecuted by the ICC. Allegations of unlawful settlement activities, excessive use of force, and deliberate attacks on people are included in this.

Role of International Community: All parties concerned should be under diplomatic pressure from major nations and the international community to uphold human rights norms and international law, including ending the blockade and occupation of Gaza.

International Court of Justice (ICJ): The ICJ has the authority to render advisory rulings about the legal ramifications of actions carried out by Israel in the occupied territories, such as the blockade of Gaza and the establishment of settlements. Although non-binding, these viewpoints have the power to shape state conduct and international standards.

UN Reform: To improve the UN system's efficacy in addressing human rights violations, structural changes are required. These reforms should prioritize guaranteeing more accountability and impartiality in decision-making procedures.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC): To promote Palestinian rights, the OIC should take a united stand and implement practical measures. This can involve campaigning at the UN and other international fora, as well as diplomatic and economic initiatives.

Increased Financial and Political Support for UN Agencies: To carry out their mandates and give Palestinian refugees and civilians the vital services they need, UN agencies operating in Palestine, like UNRWA, need to receive more financial and political support.

Civil Society Engagement: It is important to support grassroots movements and civil society organizations in their efforts to campaign for justice and accountability at the national and international levels, as well as to raise awareness of Palestinian human rights issues.

XI. Conclusion

In conclusion, there have been many difficulties and flaws in the UN's attempts to defend the rights of Palestinian citizens. Despite multiple attempts at intervention and resolutions, the situation on the ground has either gotten worse or stayed the same. The intricate interactions between political, legal, and practical issues have been brought to light by this research, undermining the UN's capacity to effectively promote and defend Palestinian rights. The report emphasizes how diverse the UN's fight in this area is, ranging from the dynamics of veto power in the Security Council to the constraints placed on international law enforcement. In the end, despite the UN's tremendous efforts, the geopolitical realities of the

conflict and a lack of agreement among its member nations have frequently impeded efforts to resolve the Palestinian question. To better support and defend human rights, the UN's policies and procedures need to be reevaluated. Reforms that would help the organization better accomplish its core goal are also advocated for in this legal study. By putting the suggested reforms into practice and encouraging greater international cooperation, the UN can increase its efficaciously.

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