

## ICRC Humanitarian Interventions in Addressing the Palestine-Israel Conflict in 2023-2024

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### ABSTRACT

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict has become a prolonged conflict that involves world countries and other institutions. The genocide committed by Israel violates International Humanitarian Law, causing a humanitarian crisis in Palestine. So that many countries and institutions are actively involved in providing humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian aid is in the form of food, basic supplies, medical assistance, and other assistance that supports the survival of the Palestinian people. International judicial institutions have also intervened in handling the conflict between Palestine and Israel. Because of the many access limitations carried out by Israel in order to seize Palestinian territory, all humanitarian assistance provided can only be provided by the ICRC. The ICRC is a non-governmental organisation that plays an active role in dealing with victims of war and providing all forms of humanitarian assistance that has been channelled by the world community. This paper uses a qualitative research method where researchers research phenomena through journals, news, and books. By describing in detail and in depth the portrait of conditions in a natural context, about what actually happened according to what is in the research subject. This paper explains how the ICRC's role in handling the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and what are the challenges in handling the conflict.

**Keywords:** *ICRC, Humanitarian Intervention, and the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict*

### INTRODUCTION

The term intervention is defined as an activity carried out by a state or international organisation that interferes in the internal affairs of another state. Intervention aims to maintain or change the situation that occurs in a country. Article 2(7) of the UN Charter states that states are not allowed to intervene in the domestic affairs of other states. The UN is also prohibited from intervening in the affairs of a country in conflict and leaving it to the country concerned. This is due to the principle of non-intervention which is the basis of international law. However, when there are many violations of human rights, then foreign parties can play a role as a third party in solving the problem, this goes back to the original purpose of the formation of a state is to protect every human being, both citizens and foreigners (Eliza & Syofyan, 2014).

Humanitarian intervention is an attempt to prevent gross violations of human rights through the diplomatic and military power of a state, either with or without the consent of the state in conflict. The intervention of the international community in a conflict will be justified if the problem is a gross violation of human rights. Gross violations of human rights can include crimes against humanity, genocide and other war crimes (Eliza &



Syofyan, 2014). One form of humanitarian intervention that is happening in 2024 is the humanitarian intervention of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Israeli-Palestinian armed conflict in 2023-2024. In the Palestinian conflict in 2011 (Christie et al., 2024). The ICRC is able to carry out humanitarian interventions well. The intervention took the form of providing health services, logistical assistance, and psychological counselling to all victims, both civilian and military (Fathun, 2017).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), is an international non-governmental organisation that seeks to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and unrest. The ICRC is a unique institution that does not fall into the categories of IGO or NGO (ICRC, 2024) based in Switzerland with a mandate to protect victims of international and internal armed conflicts in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols (Fathun, 2018). The establishment of the organisation aims to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to people affected by armed conflict and other violence. The ICRC is a neutral and independent international organisation that can reach affected victims when others cannot (ICRC, 2024).

In general, the purpose of the ICRC is to protect and assist Victims of armed conflict and upheaval, by ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance. It also seeks to uphold the rights of victims affected by conflict, by protecting lives, providing humanitarian assistance (Setiyono, 2017). In addition, the establishment of the ICRC aims to promote International Humanitarian Law by ensuring compliance with the Law as well as governing the conduct of armed conflicts and protecting victims who do not participate in hostilities (Georgetown, 2024). The ICRC operates under the principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence. These principles ensure that the ICRC can provide humanitarian assistance and protection without taking sides in a conflict, thus maintaining the organisation's credibility and effectiveness. (Bartrop, 2017).

The International Committee of the Red Cross has dealt with many conflicts in the world such as the Syrian conflict, the Russia-Ukraine war, the conflict in the Democratic republic of Congo by providing agricultural and fisheries assistance during the virus disaster in the crops, the conflict in Sudan, the conflict in Afghanistan, the conflict in Somalia by reuniting 367 people with their families, the conflict in Yemen by releasing more than 1000 prisoners (ICRCBlogIndonesia, 2021), Sri Lanka conflict, Myanmar conflict, Israel Palestine conflict (Christie et al., 2024) and other conflicts. Humanitarian interventions carried out by the ICRC include providing humanitarian assistance and protecting victims of war (ICRCBlog, 2017). So with this it can be said that the ICRC has played a significant role in handling humanitarian conflicts in several countries.

In dealing with the Israeli Palestinian conflict in 2023-2024, the ICRC faces several limitations and challenges in providing humanitarian assistance (Nathania et al., 2016). This limitation is in the form of limited access to places controlled by Israel and limits the ICRC to provide direct assistance to Palestinian civilians. With that, the ICRC must struggle to provide sufficient assistance to civilians in need. In addition to limited access, the ICRC also experiences logistical obstacles when trying to provide medical and food



assistance, because the routes are often isolated and reinforced by Israel. A very dangerous limitation for the ICRC is the vulnerable security conditions, so that the ICRC is often the target of military attacks, thus providing a high risk for ICRC staff. Those are some of the limitations of the ICRC in providing assistance in the Israeli Palestinian conflict in 2023-2024.

This research will discuss the Israeli Palestinian conflict specifically in 2023-2024 with the aim of knowing the form of intervention and the limitations of the ICRC in handling the Israeli Palestinian conflict in 2023-2024. With the above background, the questions for this research are 1). How is the form of humanitarian intervention carried out by the ICRC in the Israeli Palestinian conflict in 2023-2024? 2). What are the limitations of the ICRC in providing humanitarian assistance in the Israeli Palestinian conflict in 2023-2024?

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research uses qualitative research methods where researchers research phenomena through journals, news, and books. Qualitative research method is a research method that focuses on natural object conditions. Data collection and analysis methods are triangulated and inductive so that meaning is prioritised over generalisation (Sulistyawati, 2023). Qualitative research allows the researcher to recognise the subject and experience what the subject usually feels in everyday life. Researchers participate to gain an understanding of the context, situation, and setting of natural events related to the research subject. By describing in detail and in depth the portrait of conditions in a natural context, about what actually happens according to what is in the research subject, qualitative research aims to understand the conditions of a context (Fadli, 2021).

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Definition, role, background and purpose of the establishment of the ICRC**

The International Committee Of The Red Cross (ICRC) also called the International Committee of the Red Cross is an international humanitarian organisation with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland (Setiyono, 2017). The ICRC is a neutral, independent, and impartial humanitarian organisation for anyone, the ICRC was formed in 1863 by Henry Dunant or commonly called the father of the red cross. In the previous year Hendry Dunant published a book entitled A Souvenir of Solferino written in his book that he supported better care for soldiers injured in the war (Maurer, 2012). The ICRC's primary task being coordination, the need for a neutral intermediary between the warring parties became increasingly apparent and the ICRC became increasingly involved in field operations (Maurer, 2012).

The ICRC is an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO), because in this organisation its membership is non-governmental, and the ICRC has members who can cover all regions of the world not from one country alone (Jamilah dan Isa, 2019). The



ICRC has always worked closely with National Societies to enhance national associations in fulfilling their Red Cross duties in humanitarian service in their respective countries. The ICRC prioritises and assists in supporting the relief of victims of conflict and domestic tensions, as well as promoting International Humanitarian Law and disseminating the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (Fachri et al., 2011).

The ICRC's role is to provide assistance and protection to victims of armed conflict or internal conflict. The ICRC establishes humanitarian and medical aid programmes for victims of war and civilians, the ICRC establishes aid programmes of financial, medical, humanitarian forms for victims of war and civilians (Setiyono, 2017). The ICRC also monitors developments in armed conflicts and conducts consultations to ensure the possibility of reaching agreement on new rules and prepares texts for diplomatic conferences. The ICRC also publishes reports on International Humanitarian Law and its application in international or non-international armed conflicts (Setiyono, 2017). The ICRC's primary goal is to prevent and alleviate human suffering, without discrimination and to protect human dignity. The ICRC is also active in conducting immunisation campaigns, public health programmes, and water clean-up operations (Fathun, 2017). The ICRC organises and coordinates international relief activities during armed conflict, it monitors Red Cross movements in 188 countries, including Indonesia. (Bilhaqqi, 2020).

#### **Forms of ICRC assistance in dealing with the Palestinian-Israeli conflict**

The ICRC is an organisation that provides assistance in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The ICRC provides assistance quickly to all victims in the war conflict. The assistance provided by the ICRC is in the form of basic assistance such as medicines, food and other basic necessities. The ICRC endeavours to negotiate politically and diplomatically with the parties to the conflict to prevent many civilian casualties and provide treatment for captured military members by providing rights and protection from those who take them captive. The ICRC also helps those who provide assistance both from the ICRC and from the international community to distribute it. Assistance provided by the ICRC also takes the form of infrastructure development, reuniting families of the missing and captives, and endeavouring to rebuild clean waterways and sanitation to prevent diseases that will afflict the victims. (Christie et al., 2024).

The ICRC is trying to help rehabilitation centres to make it easier to deal with victims of the conflict, the ICRC provides the funds they need by 20% to rehabilitation centres on the Gaza strip, and the ICRC provides a health centre 1 hospital in the Gaza strip. The ICRC's presence when working close to the Anti-Minefield Unit and the Palestinian Ministry of Defence, the ICRC data always provides complete information (Fachri et al., 2011). The ICRC distributes food, medical equipment and household items needed by victims of conflict. It also supports access to water, electricity and essential health facilities. The ICRC monitors conflict situations and reports on conditions on the ground. They also monitor violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and advocate for better protection and assistance for victims (Christie et al., 2024).



The ICRC acts as a neutral intermediary in connecting the parties involved in the conflict. They have assisted in the release of 109 prisoners to meet their families from Gaza. The ICRC also assisted 154 Palestinians to return to their families (Cross, 2024). The ICRC seeks to enhance local capacity by providing training and technical support to national aid organisations such as Magen David Adom in Israel and the Palestinian Red Crescent in Palestine. The ICRC ensures that civilian interests are respected and protected during conflict. They promote respect for HHI, including the protection of children, women and the elderly affected by conflict (Prameswar, 2015).

### **Mechanisms for providing humanitarian assistance by the ICRC**

The Palestinian people have been experiencing a humanitarian crisis due to the long-standing conflict between Palestine and Israel. This dispute has been particularly sharp due to the Palestinian attempt to become an independent state, which has led to many casualties and humanitarian crises (Fachri et al., 2011). As a non-state actor and an organisation mandated by the international community to be a guardian and promoter of International Humanitarian Law, the ICRC immediately went into the field to fulfil its duties in Palestine by offering assistance to them (Emelia Siahaan, Paramita Prananingtyas, 2016).

The ICRC is concerned about the humanitarian effects of the escalation of violence in the Palestinian Gaza Strip as the armed conflict that broke out in August 2011 between Israeli forces and Palestinian Fighters is still being felt by the civilian population living around the administrative boundaries of the Gaza Strip. As a result, the ICRC is providing assistance to Palestine, a country affected by the conflict (Undiksha, 2014). The ICRC raised concerns about an increase in the number of civilian deaths or injuries during the conflict. Juan-Pedro Sch.aerer, head of the ICRC delegation in Israel and the occupied territories, spoke of the difficulties civilians face as a result of the fighting. Hospitals have also been affected by the fighting as medicine supplies are running low (Hoffman, n.d.). The ICRC works closely with partners belonging to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement family, including the Palestinian Red Crescent, Magen David Adom in Israel, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to address humanitarian issues in Gaza and Israel (Bachmann et al., 2014).

Due to the large number of casualties, medical centres, especially rehabilitation centres, are urgently needed. According to records, since the beginning of the conflict until the ceasefire between Palestine and Israel, 900 amputations have been carried out in the Gaza Strip. The ICRC is also trying to help rehabilitation centres to expedite their treatment of conflict victims. For rehabilitation centres in the Gaza Strip that lack funds, the ICRC provides them with 20% of the funds they need, and the ICRC helps them transport the materials they need for their rehabilitation operations. The materials consisted of orthoses or artificial hands to replace amputated hands and artificial legs. In addition, the ICRC assisted seven health centres and one hospital. The centres have treated around 1,478 consultations, while the hospital has treated 621 patients,



including 124 new patients, comprising 23 women and 4 children, and 300 patients, comprising 28 women and 252 children, receiving prostheses (Widyati, 2011).

In addition to working very closely with the Mine Action Unit and the Palestinian Ministry of Defence, the ICRC continues to provide information on areas that have been contaminated by mines and ERW and provides assistance that can help them work better. The ICRC provided around 500 boards, 100 stickers, and demarcation maps, which are all equipment used to mark areas contaminated by mines. The ICRC also provided a range of medical equipment that can be used as first aid in accident situations (Melzer, 2021).

The ICRC is working with the Palestine Red Cross, to assist with data collection and assessment of the needs of mine victims. In 2011, Palestine Red Cross volunteers visited more than 700 mine victims including 80 in the Gaza Strip area.<sup>19</sup> With financial support from the ICRC, the Palestinian Foundation for Orthopaedic Rehabilitation started a clinical evaluation of 20 mine victims. Who will receive physical rehabilitation treatment. 25 Mine victims from the Gaza Strip received treatment at Vladikavkaz Orthopaedics in the centre of Palestine. In addition 25 mine victims benefited from ICRC supported micro-economics to increase their self-reliance, and the ICRC continues to raise awareness of mine related hazards among communities in weapons contaminated areas (Mulyani, 2013).

The release of two hostages in Gaza on Friday, 20 October 2023 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) helped facilitate the transfer of the hostages from Gaza to Israel, demonstrating the real impact of the ICRC's role as a neutral actor between the warring parties. Humanitarian action like this is urgently needed to bring more families back together. Many people are still desperately waiting to hear from their loved ones. The ICRC continues to call for the immediate release of all hostages (Blog, 2023).

### **ICRC's challenges in handling the Palestine-Israel conflict 2023-2024**

The Israeli occupation's continued pressure on the Palestinian population has had a profound impact on the Palestinian and Israeli economy, culture, and society. In addition to the recurrence of armed violence, the anguish caused among the affected people, and the trauma among the wider society, the lack of progress on issues of humanitarian concern further illustrates the inability of generations of decision-makers to find constructive ways to bring real improvements to the lives of millions of Palestinians (Fuhaidah, 2012). At the same time, the Israeli population has had to face difficult and diverse security challenges and threats for decades due to direct attacks on civilians and indiscriminate attacks carried out by various Palestinian groups, resulting in the loss of civilian lives and undeniable suffering. (Maurer, 2012).

The ICRC's role is to work with parties to the conflict to ensure the proper application of HHI in this situation, urging all parties to respect their obligations under international



humanitarian law to minimise harm to civilians (Spoljaric, 2023). to find practical ways to improve the lives, health, and dignity of those affected; and to offer its humanitarian services when needed. The provision of humanitarian assistance goes hand in hand with ensuring protection against HHI violations, and also seeks to prevent violations from occurring (Setiyono, 2017).

This is clearly a difficult mission. At first glance, the call for military force to end an existing threat cannot be easily balanced against the requirement for target discrimination and proportionate use of force under international humanitarian treaties. In this regard, most military commanders would agree that respect for the core rules of HHI is an essential component of successful military operations, when ‘success’ is defined in the context of a state's legitimate long-term security objectives, recognised under international treaties (Fachri et al., 2011).

Approximately forty-six years have passed since the armed conflict between Palestine and Israel ended. Over the years, the ICRC has carried out its humanitarian actions for the enforcement of International Humanitarian Law. The fact that the armed conflict between Israel and Palestine has lasted for more than 45 years, dating back to 1967. This is due to a number of events, including Israel attacking Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Israel successfully taking the Gaza strip, which separates the Palestinian territories from its territory. The Balfour Declaration was previously issued by Great Britain, which promised that Jews in Palestine would respect non-Jews, namely Muslims. As there has been no peace to date, this does not look like a good outcome. The ICRC's failure to support International Humanitarian Law and the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) as an International Court of Justice is shown by the fact that in 2010, Israel attacked Palestine by boycotting humanitarian aid passing through Gaza, as well as the attack by Israel on the Mavi Marmara ship that was carrying humanitarian aid to Gaza. One of the volunteers was killed in this incident (Colloquium & Bruges, 2021).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) stated that hospitals in the Gaza Strip are in ruins due to the ongoing conflict between Hamas and Israel, and humanitarian aid organisations are unable to safely conduct their work in the Palestinian enclave. Humanitarian workers are dying. Any failure of this system results in further collapse for civilians. In a post on social media X, the ICRC stated that access to aid is reduced, medical assistance is reduced, and hope is reduced. The ICRC reports that humanitarian aid organisations cannot operate safely, and ‘the health care system is facing shock after shock, with patients losing access to emergency care.’ (News, 2024).

## CONCLUSION

The conflict between Israel and Palestine is a conflict that has been going on for several years. This conflict involves almost all countries in the world as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions. One of the non-governmental institutions involved in this conflict is the ICRC. This institution aims to protect and assist victims of conflict and upheaval by ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance. During the period of



its formation until now the ICRC has been able to handle several conflicts in several countries of the world. One of them is the conflict between Israel and Palestine which we have discussed earlier in this paper. In dealing with this conflict the ICRC provided some humanitarian assistance both through food, medical assistance, infrastructure development, water sanitation, and bringing together missing and captive families.

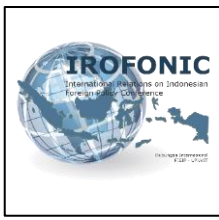
As we know, this conflict has claimed many victims, causing a humanitarian crisis in Palestine. In humanitarian law, this conflict has violated human rights and the laws of war. Not only these two countries suffered losses but also several other countries were also affected by this conflict. So that many of the world community and institutions both state and non-state take part in resolving this conflict. In this case, the ICRC collaborates with several other organisations, such as the Palestinian Red Crescent, Magen David Adom in Israel, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC has demonstrated its role as a neutral actor by freeing two hostages in Gaza and escorting the hostages from Gaza to Israel. This shows that the ICRC has done its job well in handling major conflicts without favouring anyone.

The ICRC is the arbitrator in this conflict so it must be able to apply the appropriate HHI. This is actually a big challenge for the ICRC in handling the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Because Israel always wants to win in the struggle for territory so that it carries out all activities that greatly violate HHI. Even international judicial institutions (ICC) have been actively involved in the process of resolving this conflict. Until now, no single institution or state has been able to handle this conflict. However, the ICRC has done a lot of humanitarian assistance to resolve the conflict between the two countries. Because of the difficulty of access in handling war victims, it causes limitations for the ICRC. Nothing can determine the end of this conflict other than peace between the two countries.

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