



A Hunger Cry in an Age of Betrayal

A human rights report documenting the crime of starvation against the civilians in Ghaza by the Israelian occupation May 2025.

Intisaf for woman and child rights

a human rights organization seeks to protect women and children by supporting and defending their issues, raising community awareness of them and rehabilitating them psychologically and morally.

- 1. Raise community awareness of the rights of women and children as guaranteed by Islamic law and contained in international conventions and charters.**
- 2. Support women and children's issues legally and socially in order to ensure a decent family life for them, as they are the basic cell of society.**
- 3. Monitor all violations and abuses against women and children in war and peace, whether by governmental individuals and bodies or non-governmental groups or hostile countries, and announce them to public opinion .**
- 4. Prepare and producing human rights reports on cases of women and children's violations.**
- 5. Protect women and children from ill-treatment in family and society, combating all forms of violence against them and protect them from abuse during the investigation .**
- 6. Provide the necessary psychological support to women and children who are exposed to violations in war and peace.**
- 7. Stop child begging and labor.**
- 8. Improve women and enhance their participation in society.**

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Introduction

since the beginning of the aggression against Palestinians in Ghaza, following the events of October 7, 2023, the Zionist occupation's air force has targeted civilians with various weapons, planes, tanks, and internationally prohibited weapons, in addition to, other weapons such as the weapon of starvation. This has led to genocide against millions of the Palestinian people and a severe exacerbation of the suffering of civilians in Ghaza.

Palestinians are living in dire conditions due to the depletion of fuel, food, water and electricity. Furthermore, the Zionist occupation prevents the arrival of aid to Ghaza, whether from Rafah crossing or elsewhere. Even if it allows entry, it only permits a meager portion that is insufficient to cover the needs of Ghaza's residents. The bombing and complete siege on Ghaza have exacerbated the chronic humanitarian crisis caused by the illegal Zionist occupation's closure of Ghaza.

Ghaza today is drowning amidst genocide, killing, homelessness, displacement, captivity, abduction, helplessness, disability, hunger, thirst, the search for shelter and safety, and all kinds of torment, injustice, and tyranny. It is drowning between this reality and the falsity of the global media, and the support of evil forces for the Zionist occupation by the United States of America, client regimes, and countries that claimed to uphold human rights, child rights, women's rights, and everything with a right to life. In the face of what is happening, it was imperative for us to act quickly to support the Palestinian people and expose their immense discrimination, which has no parallel on Earth. We have focused on the most important and sensitive issue: the crime of starvation against the people of Ghaza, which the Zionist occupation is committing in plain sight of a silent world and Arab rulers who have failed the foremost cause, the cause of Palestine. We hope that this report conveys a part of what Ghaza is suffering from the crimes of the Zionist occupation, and this is nothing but a religious, moral, and humanitarian duty upon us and upon every individual in this nation.

Starvation crime, a silent genocide against Ghaza people

The Zionist enemy has committed crimes of siege and starvation against the residents of the Ghaza Strip since the beginning of the events of October 7, 2023. Ghaza's residents are under a comprehensive siege, impeding the entry of urgent supplies, which has led to a scarcity of basic necessities.

The World Food Program warned since 2023 that Ghaza was on the brink of famine and facing a wider humanitarian crisis in the Strip. Human Rights Watch also pointed to evidence of Israel's use of starvation as a weapon in its war since 2023, with Israeli airstrikes targeting food infrastructure, such as bakeries and flour mills, in addition to the systematic Israeli destruction of agricultural lands.

Human rights organizations have accused Israel of using starvation as a method of warfare. The limited entry of aid trucks has exacerbated the famine, prompting experts to describe it as one of the worst man-made starvation crises in nearly a century. CNN reported that Palestinians were eating grass to survive. The occupation has adopted a policy of starvation as a weapon against the residents of the Ghaza Strip, by preventing the entry of humanitarian aid and food supplies, leading to a significant rise in prices within the markets. Faced with this suffocating siege, citizens in Ghaza are resorting to consuming bread made from corrupt flour to survive, which has caused hundreds to suffer from various diseases. Some families have also used sea turtles as food due to food scarcity and the intensifying siege. Palestinian families in Jabaliya camp resorted to grinding lentils, rice, and pasta, in a dangerous and unprecedented measure after the crossings were closed and the occupation prevented the entry of aid, especially flour, and prices soared. Arab countries have been unable to deliver a single drop of water to the people of Ghaza, contenting themselves with watching the genocide as if it were an ordinary scene.

In the northern Ghaza Strip, famine is affecting more than 750,000 Palestinians, who are experiencing a real famine in the northern governorate of the Strip due to the Israeli war on the Ghaza Strip, the siege, and the closure of crossings, which has led to the disappearance of food items from markets. International organizations have called on Israeli and Egyptian authorities to expedite the opening of Rafah crossing for humanitarian aid to confront the famine conditions gripping the Strip. The Government Media Office in Ghaza stated that the northern Ghaza governorates require 1,300 trucks of food daily to emerge from the famine condition.

Stages of famine

The Strip was suffering from the impact of siege, unemployment, and poverty even before the outbreak of the war in October 2023. According to a UN analysis, over 68% of households in the Ghaza Strip suffered from varying degrees of food insecurity, largely depending on food aid. The overall poverty rate reached about 61% by the end of 2022, while unemployment stood at 45%. Furthermore, the global hunger rate did not exceed 9.2%, and the hunger rate in Arab countries did not exceed 14%.

Thus, the hunger rate in the Ghaza Strip before the war was considered among the highest in the world. This was due to the siege imposed by the occupation on the Ghaza Strip since 2007, under which the occupation banned numerous materials it deemed 'dual-use,' including fertilizers, animal feed, and agricultural improvements.

After the events of October 7th and 48 hours into the Israeli aggression on Ghaza, Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant announced his decision to prevent the entry of food, water, and fuel into the Strip. This decision marked the actual moment when the occupation began imposing its starvation siege on the Ghaza Strip. Israel closed all crossings with the Ghaza Strip, through which 600 trucks daily used to enter via the Karam Abo Salim crossing. Humanitarian aid that flowed to Egypt's Al-Arish Airport remained held for all 15 days before an American-Egyptian-Israeli agreement was reached to allow its entry in quantities that satisfied less than 1% of the Strip's normal needs.

Subsequently, the Israeli army began its ground invasion of the northern Ghaza Strip on October 31, 2023, days after allowing limited entry of aid, which was restricted to Khan Younis in the southern Ghaza Strip. The occupation forces started by separating the Ghaza and North Ghaza governorates from the Central Governorate by cutting off Salah al-Din Street, and advancing westward towards the coastal Rashid Street to tighten the siege on Ghaza City and the northern cities of the Strip, which faced a similar ground advance.

International organizations quickly withdrew from the northern Ghaza Strip, leaving over a million citizens at the mercy of the Israeli war machine. Food supplies gradually began to run out as the northern area was besieged from all four sides, with the continued prevention of any aid entry. This was compounded by the systematic destruction of residential neighborhoods, markets, stores, and bakeries, making it extremely difficult for citizens to replenish their dwindling supplies.

In the initial weeks, the northern Ghaza Strip completely depleted the food stocks in its homes and commercial stores. Residents resorted to search in ruined or deserted houses for canned goods or frozen foods. Some inhabitants recount how they were forced to break open the doors of abandoned shops in search of anything to satisfy their hunger and that of their families, after their own food supplies ran out.

Signs of famine began to appear among the remaining residents of the northern Ghaza Strip, as Israel insisted on preventing the entry of any food aid. This unfolded amidst waves of intense aerial bombardment and violent ground confrontations with the resistance.

In the southern Ghaza Strip and the central region, living conditions remained relatively better than in the north, with a limited number of aid trucks entering.

However, the continuous influx of hundreds of thousands of displaced people from the northern Strip put immense pressure on these areas' existing food supplies. This significantly increased the need for larger quantities of humanitarian aid, which unfortunately remained unchanged.

In early December 2023, the occupation forces launched their ground operation to invade Khan Younis city in the southern Ghaza Strip. This resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of its residents, primarily towards Rafah city, and in smaller numbers to the central camp areas. Consequently, the Ghaza Strip was transformed into three population blocs: Rafah, the Central Area, and the North.

After a full three months of the aggression, the northern part of the Strip remained separated from its central and southern areas. As battles reached the middle of Khan Younis city, Rafah maintained its connection to the central region via the coastal road. However, this route was constantly exposed to raids and bombardment by land, sea, and air.

The northern Ghaza Strip remains under a complete siege, with an estimated 700,000 residents still living there, according to varying estimates. These citizens have been completely deprived of any food support or access to humanitarian aid, which has been entirely cut off, as stated by the World Food Program. Meanwhile, in the southern Ghaza Strip, the entry of humanitarian aid trucks continues intermittently, providing canned goods and flour in quantities that are insufficient to meet the needs of over a million citizens residing in Rafah and the Central Governorate.

Statements by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Michael Fakhri, who accused Israel of "using starvation as a weapon to harm and kill civilians in Ghaza," corroborate what was stated in a December 2023 Human Rights Watch report. That report asserted that the Israeli government "is using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare in the Ghaza Strip, which constitutes a war crime." The report, at the time, provided legal and human rights evidence of the new pattern of siege that Israel began imposing on the Ghaza Strip. Observers note the continued and worsening famine in the north, where the occupation is adopting new measures, including:

- Closing routes leading to the southern Ghaza Strip, imposing a complete siege on northern residents, and preventing them from moving south.
- The occupation army is no longer concerned with displacing the residents of the north to the south; rather, it has become intent on imposing a silent extermination through starvation, bringing those remaining in the north to the brink of death by hunger, as a clear act of revenge.
- The siege on the northern Ghaza Strip has taken on a new pattern that is no longer limited to preventing the entry of humanitarian aid.

Instead, it has extended to transforming the small number of trucks permitted to enter into ambush and assassination traps for civilians, who would gather awaiting the arrival of these trucks to receive assistance.

- The occupation resorted to targeting and shelling the aid trucks themselves while they were in route to the besieged north. This led to decisions to halt aid shipments to the north, as announced by the World Food Program.

Journalists' cameras in Ghaza City documented several of video clips showing civilians being targeted by gunfire from tanks, "quadcopter" drones, and even naval vessels. This resulted in martyrs and injuries among those attempting to obtain a bag of flour or a box of canned food.

Israeli siege tactics have taken on new forms in the central and southern Ghaza Strip including:

- The first agreement for the entry of aid into the Ghaza Strip through Rafah crossing between Egypt and Ghaza, following the inspection at Al-Awja (Nitzana) border between Egypt and Israel, resulted in the entry of limited quantities of aid, representing a small percentage of the Strip's needs.
- in December 2023, a new agreement was made to allow aid into the Ghaza Strip via Karim Abu Salem, after it entered Israel from Egypt through Al-Awja crossing. The UN presented this step aimed to accelerate the pace and increase the quantities of aid entering the Strip by adding aid coming from Jordan in the agreement. However, it made no difference; instead, it granted the occupation absolute control over aid entry into the southern Ghaza Strip.
- In a clear act of collusion, Israeli authorities completely blocked the aid entry to the Ghaza Strip by allowing settlers in February to demonstrate on the roads leading to Karim Abu Salem and Al-Awja (Nitzana) crossings, preventing trucks from passing and cutting off their routes.

Consequently, residents in the northern Ghaza Strip resorted to a desperate search for any food they could find. Their situation got worse to the point of grinding livestock and poultry feed for consumption and searching in agricultural lands for any leafy greens the earth might produce.

In the southern and central Ghaza Strip, residents face extreme hardship in offering food supplies due to the scarcity of food items and the high prices of what is available, amidst extremely dire living and economic conditions.

As Israel continues to use starvation as a weapon of war against the people of Ghaza, the number of deaths has begun to grow due to dehydration and malnutrition. There's also a widespread increase in intestinal diseases, largely resulting from drinking contaminated water and other factors.

Aid workers' observations currently indicate that the Ghaza Strip has no "food-secure" areas.

They describe the Strip as now being in “Phase 4” (famine emergency) or “Phase 5” (famine catastrophe), especially after the World Food Program announced that all its food stocks in Ghaza ran out by April 25, 2025.

Food prices have also risen to record levels, ranging between (+400%) and (+2612%), with a complete collapse of livelihoods. The World Food Program indicated that the price of bread increased 15 times above its official level before the closure of crossings. As a result of the famine and malnutrition, the health sector documented 57 deaths (including 53 children) related to starvation and the lack of infant formula, as well as high levels of malnutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and people with disabilities who cannot access proper food.

The Government Media Office in Ghaza stated on May 4, 2025, that: “More than 3,500 children under the age of five face imminent death of hunger, while nearly 290,000 children are close to die. At the same time, 1.1 million children daily lack the minimum food required for survival, and over 70,000 children have been admitted to hospitals due to severe malnutrition.” This may indicate that the human toll from the continuation of this famine could surpass those of the famines in Somalia, Yemen, and South Sudan.

On May 25, 2025, The Government Media Office in Ghaza stated that 58 Palestinians were recorded as having died due to malnutrition and 242 due to lack of food and medicine. Additionally, 26 kidney patients lost their lives due to the absence of nutritional and therapeutic care, and there were over 300 cases of miscarriage among pregnant women due to the lack of essential nutrients.

The World Food Program also stated that: “More than 70,000 children in Ghaza are facing acute levels of malnutrition, and we are seizing every opportunity to provide food assistance to Ghaza, but what is being provided is not enough. We also need immediate, safe, and unrestricted access for aid into Ghaza to avert famine and save lives.

On May 19, 2025, Israel allowed temporary entry of aid into Ghaza. However, what actually happened was the permission of only about 9 trucks per day, which is equivalent to only 5% of the average number of trucks that entered during the previous truce (600 trucks daily). The occupation is practicing what is known as “famine engineering” in the media, by portraying a limited number of trucks as a humanitarian achievement to get the wanted media shot. Furthermore, most of the trucks contain flour and canned goods, without any fresh food items such as vegetables, meat, or poultry, to ensure that the average daily caloric intake per person remains at only 1000-1500. Rami Abdu, Chairman of the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor, reported that “two out of five aid trucks that entered Ghaza contained shrouds, donated by an Arab country.

On May 19, 2025, a joint statement by the leaders of Britain, France, and Canada affirmed that Israel's announcement allowing a meager amount of food into Ghaza is absolutely insufficient. The statement demanded that Israel pause its military operations in Ghaza and immediately allow aid to enter, emphasizing that forced displacement is a violation of international humanitarian law. The statement also opposed the expansion of settlements in the West Bank and asserted that they would take further actions, including imposing sanctions on Israel, and would take concrete measures if Israel does not stop its military offensive in Ghaza and lift restrictions on aid.

On May 23, 2025, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA stated that: "The aid currently reaching the Ghaza Strip is like a needle in a haystack, and the continuous flow of aid is the only way to prevent the current catastrophe from worsening. The minimum we need is 500 or 600 trucks daily, managed by UN bodies, including UNRWA. Saving lives must take precedence over military and political agendas. The residents of the Ghaza Strip have been suffering from hunger and deprivation of basic necessities for more than 11 weeks, and food supplies for children in Ghaza have run out, and the elderly have died due to lack of medicine.

On May 24, 2025, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres stated: "The people of Ghaza are suffering the risk of famine, and the world is watching. Israel must respect humanitarian law and allow the entry and delivery of humanitarian aid." He added: "Israel has only allowed the delivery of 50 aid trucks out of 400 trucks waiting to reach Ghaza. As an occupying power, Israel must agree to allow and facilitate the necessary aid for Ghaza. We demand an immediate cease of military offensive and the entry of all necessary aid into the Ghaza Strip. The United Nations will not participate in any plan that does not respect international law, humanitarian principles, integrity, independence, and neutrality. All authorized aid for Ghaza so far is extremely minimal, while a massive flow of supplies is needed.



An elderly collecting and eating food scraps in Ghaza



A Palestinian girl walking and searching for food in a destroyed street



Displaced Palestinians line up to get food provided by charities



Hunger cries in the line of people waiting for food in Ghaza



Children suffering from malnutrition due to famine and blocking in Ghaza



Children severely suffering from lack of water

Targeting the food sources

Since October 2023, a real disaster has struck agriculture, livestock, and fisheries in Ghaza. UN and satellite analyses have shown that 75% of agricultural land has been burned or destroyed (11,293 hectares out of 15,053 hectares), and livestock losses have reached over 96% of cattle and poultry. The strikes also destroyed over three-quarters of olive and fruit orchards. This devastation has virtually eliminated local production, which previously covered 40% of food demand before the aggression, and is now almost non-existent.

Water and irrigation infrastructure have also been damaged, with wells and power out of service due to fuel shortages. The agricultural sector is now on the verge of collapse, and people are in complete darkness, searching through the ruins for any fertilizer or seed.

The occupation did not stop there; it also targeted 37 food aid distribution centers, 26 soup kitchens, and numerous aid trucks loaded with food supplies. Furthermore, there have been repeated complete closures throughout the war, with the people of Ghaza currently enduring the longest of these, which has now exceeded two months.

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Beyond the immediate devastation, the war led to the closure of bakeries and warehouses. By the end of March 2025, the World Food Program (WFP) announced that all its supported bakeries were out of service due to a scarcity of gas and flour. Prices also reached exorbitant levels, with a kilogram of flour recorded at 500% to 700% above its pre-war price. Thousands of food aid trucks also remained stuck at and near border crossings, prevented from reaching those in need.

Ghaza tragedy, stories from reality

“We’re going to starve to death.”

A woman in Ghaza, speaking about the famine, shared her desperate situation: “My children haven’t had lunch or dinner. All they ate for an entire day was some biscuits we were given. If we don’t die from the Israelis, then poverty, hunger, rain, and cold will surely kill us. I pray to God to help us through this.

“I wish the ground would just swallow us.”

A civilian described their ordeal: “Sometimes I wake up and my wife is crying. To get a single pack of bread in Ghaza, you have to wait in an incredibly long line. It’s in those moments that we feel utterly powerless and crushed, and all we can wish for is for the earth to open up and take us.

“We’re exhausted with this life.”

A civilian expressed: “There’s no life here, no decent living. We just can’t take it anymore; we’re tired of this life. There’s no food, no water, and even firewood is pricey. A sack of flour is 500 or 600, and we simply can’t afford to buy it.

“We miss white bread.”



With tears in her eyes, a small girl recounted: “My name is Mariam Mahmoud Maher Abd Rabbo. Our homes are destroyed, our situation is hard. We’re now eating za’atar without bread. My father was martyred. We’re missing everything. We miss white bread, and we miss everything.

“Little Osama... a starvation victim”



Osama’s mother recounts: “Initially, Osama weighed 13 kilograms. But with the crossings closed and no food supplies coming in, his weight dropped to 10 kilograms. Now, in the hospital, he’s down to 8.5 kilograms – meaning he’s losing weight every day. I can’t provide him with food amidst these closed crossings, and food prices are sky-high. I appeal to international organizations to expedite Osama’s transfer abroad so he can receive treatment, become like other children, go to kindergarten, and live his life like any other child in the world.

According to a doctor at the hospital where Osama is admitted:” Osama, at four years old, should weigh approximately 16 kilograms, yet he’s now under 9 kilograms – a 50% weight loss. This child urgently requires protein in any way possible.

Since the truce was broken, Osama has been unable to access proteins, resulting in severe wasting and drastic weight loss, leading to his current condition. He now exhibits signs of extreme dehydration, significant muscle loss across his entire body, and even depletion of subcutaneous fat. This is a truly catastrophic situation that, God forbid, could lead to his death if immediate intervention and the entry of food supplies are not permitted. We must open the crossings to get Osama the vital treatment he needs. Otherwise, the best option would be to transfer these children abroad for medical care. However, Osama's plight is not unique; what's happening to him will happen to countless others. Are we expected to transfer the entire population out of the Ghaza Strip?

"The last Hunt for flour"



Fayeze's mother speaks with heartbreaking grief about her son's fate: "He told me not to worry, that he'd be back quickly." Yet, her wait was tragically short. He returned on shoulders, draped in a white shroud, after an Israeli drone strike took his life. Fayeze Abu Samra, 14, was the only son among his parents' five children, with four younger sisters.

Their family lived in the Shuja'iyya neighborhood in eastern Ghaza until violent shelling destroyed their home, forcing them to flee. They took only what they could carry, leaving behind a bag of flour and meager provisions that had sustained them.

Fayeze was unarmed and wore no military uniform. He was simply a hungry child, exhausted by the war, just like his family. He took it upon himself to find food for them and go in search of a bag of flour.

With a small hope and an empty bag, he made his way to their ruined home in Shuja'iyya, eastern Ghaza, hoping to retrieve flour and any scraps from the kitchen for his mother and sisters. But a Zionist projectile ended his journey forever.

“Little Mariam: Pain and Tears”



Mariam Abu Daqqa’s father speaks with heartbreaking anguish: “We’ve run numerous tests on Mariam. She suffers from an enlarged liver, kidneys, and spleen, along with a dangerously low blood count, currently at a mere four. At two years old, she weighs just 4 kilograms, a stark contrast to her 10-kilogram weight before she fell ill. I implore the Islamic world to support my daughter and facilitate her transfer abroad. We have her medical reports and World Health Organization approval. Our only obstacle is getting her out of the Ghaza Strip to any location where she can receive the vital treatment she needs.

Starvation, a black history targeting human

A grave tactic in armed conflicts, starvation involves deliberately withholding vital necessities like food and water from civilians or targeted communities. This is done to break their will, forcing surrender or achieving strategic goals. Such a policy frequently manifests as imposing sieges, effectively cutting off humanitarian aid and essential resources to trapped populations.

Throughout history, starvation served colonial powers as a brutal means to suppress uprisings against their policy. This oppressive tool persists in modern statecraft, exemplified by Israel’s use of it in Ghaza. Allegedly aimed at cutting off resistance funding, the true goal is to exert immense pressure on civilians, ultimately leading to their forced expulsion from the area.

Subsequent to both World War I and World War II, the policy of starvation was considered unethical. Thus, various international legal documents, notably within international criminal law and international humanitarian law, now explicitly forbid the use of starvation as a method of warfare in any armed conflict.

The use of starvation in military and political conflicts has a long history. It was first mentioned in the Lieber Code of 1863 during the American Civil War, when President Abraham Lincoln endorsed a principle outlining the limits of hostilities. Lincoln stated that “it is legitimate to starve the belligerent enemy, whether armed or unarmed,” with the aim of expediting their surrender.

This meant that U.S. policy at the time permitted the use of starvation to pressure the enemy in war, though it officially reversed this policy in 2015. Starvation as a military/political tactic has a long history. It was first mentioned in the Lieber Code of 1863 during the American Civil War, when President Abraham Lincoln endorsed a principle outlining the limits of hostilities. Lincoln stated that "it is legitimate to starve the belligerent enemy, whether armed or unarmed," with the aim of expediting their surrender. This meant that U.S. policy at the time permitted the use of starvation to pressure the enemy in war, though it officially reversed this policy in 2015.

However, America wasn't the first to employ this policy. The British Empire adopted it during the Great Famine in Ireland (1845-1852). Colonial and imperial powers generally pursued it in the 20th century. Belgium in the Congo and Britain in Kenya resorted to starvation as a policy to suppress resistance and impose colonial control, leading to catastrophic human suffering and long-lasting effects on local populations.

States have lately chosen to weaponize starvation as a political and military tool to exert pressure on regions they aim to subdue. A clear illustration is Israel's deliberate policy of manipulating humanitarian aid, blocking crossings, cutting off water and electricity to the Ghaza Strip, and bombing essential infrastructure, businesses, and homes. The Israeli tightening of control over Palestinians in Ghaza intensified dramatically after October 7, 2023, with the adoption of a scorched-earth strategy. This involved devastating agricultural lands, preventing farmers from reaching their crops, and obstructing the delivery of vital relief aid, leading to an acute humanitarian crisis for the Strip's population.

On October 9, 2023, former Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant announced a full blockade on the Gaza Strip, declaring that "there will be no electricity, no food, no water, and no gas." He added, "We are fighting human animals and we are acting accordingly."

US, a key partner in the genocide

Since the Zionist occupation launched its aggression on Ghaza on October 7th, the United States has consistently supported and aided the Zionist enemy. U.S. President Joe Biden explicitly stated that his country's backing for the Zionist occupation is 'rock-solid and unwavering.' Washington has, moreover, provided all requested political and military support without hesitation.

The United States has remained steadfast in its support for the Zionist occupation in political forums, even as the conflict drags on and the occupation fails to achieve its stated aims. Washington has cast four vetoes on resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question; three blocking ceasefires and one opposing Palestine's acceptance as a full member of the United Nations. In the realm of international justice,

the U.S. President criticized International Criminal Court Prosecutor Karim Khan's bid for arrest warrants against Zionist Prime Minister Netanyahu and his Defense Minister Gallant for their roles in the Ghaza war. Washington also rejected South Africa's allegations of genocide committed by the Zionist occupation in Ghaza.

The United states has adopted a dual policy, operating on two parallel tracks: one involves complete support for and involvement in the Zionist military and war efforts, while the other aims to address the furious international and American public opinion that rejects this war.

The US President Donald Trump, at the beginning of his second term on January 20, 2025, proposed that the United States take over the administration of the Ghaza Strip and develop it into the "Riviera of the Middle East.

This scheme was announced by Trump on February 4, 2025, during a joint press conference with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in the East Room of the White House. The plan advocates for the transfer of a considerable segment of the Palestinian people from Ghaza to Egypt, Jordan, and other states. Israel agreed to hand over Ghaza to the United States following the cessation of hostilities, and Trump, in declaring the plan, mentioned that the United States expects to hold long-term ownership in Ghaza.

In a subsequent statement, Trump told reporters, "We are not in a hurry" regarding the plan. On February 7, Trump stated that the United States views the matter as a real estate deal, saying, "We are not talking about boots on the ground or anything." On February 9, Trump declared that he was "committed to buying and owning Ghaza, and regarding its reconstruction, we might give it to other countries in the Middle East to build parts of it, and other individuals might do so under our supervision." Secretary of State Marco Rubio spoke in support of Trump's plan, saying, "The United States is ready to lead Ghaza and make it beautiful again.

On February 10, Trump explained in a television interview that his plan for controlling the Ghaza Strip would preclude a Palestinian right of return, rationalizing, "They will not have the right of return because they will get much better homes." During the initial period of his second term, Trump had previously remarked on Ghaza's attributes, saying, "Some beautiful things can be done there. The coast is amazing, and the weather and location are wonderful, some great things can be achieved in Ghaza, some beautiful things can be achieved in Ghaza.

Trump's plan was met with approval from the leaders of Israel's main political parties. While Yair Lapid admitted he didn't quite understand "Trump's bombshell" on Ghaza, yet he highlighted that the plan affirms Trump's commitment to Israel's security.

Ghaza relief foundation, a relief effort or a displacement strategy

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The UN is warning of an imminent famine for 500,000 Palestinians in Ghaza. Against this backdrop, the US proposed a new aid distribution plan via the newly formed 'Ghaza Relief Foundation. Despite substantial funding and clear Israeli backing, the UN rejected cooperation, citing a lack of neutrality and political motivations.

According to Reuters, the Ghaza Relief Foundation was established in Geneva in February 2025 as a non-profit organization. Its stated aim is to organize and distribute aid in Ghaza, coordinating with two American security firms: U.G. Solutions and Safe Reach Solutions. The foundation intended to begin operations in May of this year, with funding exceeding \$100 million from undisclosed sources.

According to the American plan, aid is to be distributed at four sites in southern and central Ghaza, directly overseen by security firms, and, as the foundation asserts, without Israeli military involvement on the ground. Yet, the United Nations views these locations as tools for facilitating forced displacement, even as airstrikes persist in supposedly safe zones.

Tom Fletcher, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, said the plan 'doesn't meet humanitarian standards of neutrality, independence, and integrity.' Instead, the UN sees it as 'a threat to expanding displacement and turning aid into a bargaining chip.' The international organization, he concluded, refuses to waste time on alternative plans outside the current humanitarian system.

The new plan, according to reports, aims to sideline UNRWA, the primary relief provider in the Strip. This comes amidst an Israeli smear campaign accusing UNRWA of incitement and supporting terrorism. The United Nations believes bypassing UNRWA would undermine the decades-old established relief structure and open the door to the politicization of humanitarian work. Furthermore, the United States introduced the plan after the failure of ceasefire negotiations and Israel's closure of crossings. This has led many to view the Ghaza Relief Foundation as a method to deliver aid under the occupation's terms, rather than through an independent humanitarian mechanism.

Netanyahu characterized the aid distribution sites as 'safe zones,' urging residents to relocate there. However, the United Nations views this as an effort to solidify forced displacement under humanitarian cover.

Despite the plan receiving official Israeli support, the United Nations has stood firm on its previous mechanism, which proved successful during truces. It's demanding that Israel open the crossings and allow aid to pass without obstruction or targeting.

Stéphane Dujarric, the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General, stated, “We don’t need a new entity telling how we do our work. We have an effective structure; it just needs the crossings to be opened and security to be guaranteed.

The UN reports Ghaza’s current food situation as the worst in decades. Yet, key players, notably the United States and Israel, persist in imposing conditions and limiting aid flow via mechanisms whose true motives are suspect. Observers suggest the ‘Ghaza Relief Foundation’ is more than a humanitarian effort; it’s a political instrument to sideline the UN and reshape the aid framework to suit new power dynamics in the Strip. This raises concerns about the siege being exploited to alter Ghaza’s geographical and demographic landscape.

On May 27, 2025, Ghaza’s Government Media Office affirmed that the Israeli enemy had utterly failed in its aid distribution project amid the escalating crime of starvation. It appealed to Arab nations for immediate intervention and the activation of independent and secure humanitarian pathways to break the siege. The office also confirmed its absolute rejection of any project relying on buffer zones or humanitarian corridors under enemy supervision.

Arabs role in failing the people of Ghaza

Since the beginning of the Zionist invasion of the Ghaza Strip, Arabs have been failing to support Ghaza. This failure has exceeded mere inaction, transforming into an unimaginable state of disgrace, insignificance, and powerlessness, which portends dire consequences for the Arab and Islamic nations in the coming decades.

The Arab and Islamic nations have lost their respect, value, and influence on the international stage. They are unable to compel the Zionist entity and the international community to allow organized entry of food and medicine into the Ghaza Strip, in a manner that preserves the dignity of the afflicted and wounded. This is a dignity the Zionist entity has failed to break, despite the destruction, killing, and starvation it has inflicted.

The weakness of Arab and Islamic armies is the reason for Arab inaction. These armies have become formidable strongholds used by ruling regimes to shelter themselves, only moving to suppress their own populations, attack neighboring sister nations, or engage in joint drills with those who strip their countries of their will and sovereignty.

Regarding the stances of some Arab nations, Egypt and Jordan adopted separate positions, acting more like they were managing an internal crisis than confronting a colonial project targeting the entire region. Egypt maintained the operation of Rafah crossing at a pace that aligned more with the demands of the Israeli blockade than with Ghaza’s needs.

While officially rejecting displacement, Egypt didn't leverage its pressure points, such as halting security coordination or threatening to reconsider the peace treaty. Jordan, despite recalling its ambassador from Tel Aviv, took no practical action against the continued settlement expansion or the displacement of Palestinians from the northern West Bank. Instead, security cooperation largely persisted, even as the Judaizing of Jerusalem accelerated and vast areas were emptied of their inhabitants.

Regrettably, some Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and others, are providing support to the Zionist entity in its aggression against Ghaza. While some forms of this support remain covert and hidden, statements from American and Israeli officials repeatedly highlight the significant role these countries play in supporting Israel's security in the region. From President Donald Trump, who once stated, "If you look at Israel, they'd be in a big trouble without Saudi Arabia," to the entity's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who has affirmed on multiple occasions that Arab countries are providing support to his entity, and that "all these rulers fully realize that Israel is not their enemy but their greatest ally," and therefore "they want to see us defeat Hamas." These statements are similar, all converging to confirm that what is hidden behind the scenes is even greater.

Despite the escalating Israeli crimes against Palestinians and the accompanying repeated popular calls for an economic boycott of the occupation, official statistics show that the pace of trade with Arab countries continues to rise significantly. The UAE has emerged as the foremost Arab partner for the entity during the war on Ghaza, while Bahrain recorded an unprecedented surge during the first ten months of the war, with an increase of 950%. This support was not limited to the commercial aspect alone. Despite the war and calls for boycott, investigations revealed the continued flow of Arab products into the Zionist entity. Going beyond this cooperation, investigations unveil the involvement of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar in funding companies directly linked to settlement activities in the occupied West Bank. This company plays a pivotal role in funding the Israeli economy, having invested in "Phoenix Financial," which is implicated in supporting settlement activities.

This support took on a new dimension during the aggression. With the Yemeni blockade on entity-linked ships passing through the Red Sea and Bab al-Mandeb—representing 70% of their food supply imports—Gulf states intervened to rescue the entity. The UAE played a pivotal role by establishing alternative routes for shipping foodstuffs via a land bridge connecting Dubai's ports to Tel Aviv, passing through Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Bahrain, meanwhile, leveraged its ports to resolve the crisis of shipping Israeli goods through the Red Sea, transforming into an alternative logistical hub for ships arriving from China and India.

The UAE has also explicitly announced its commitment to deepening its ties with the occupation entity, which has materialized in several strategic areas, especially in the field of weaponry and military technology. In 2024, the Balkan Insight website revealed that the UAE-linked company Yugoimport-SDPR exported \$17.1 million worth of weapons to the entity via Israeli military aircraft that were used in the genocidal war against Palestinians in Ghaza.

While reports indicate that normalizing countries account for 25% of its total arms exports, other nations like Saudi Arabia and Qatar are normalizing military ties covertly. Qatar, in particular, is covertly strengthening its military relationship with the entity to enhance its air capabilities and to acquire spare parts for various military equipment, including tanks, armored vehicles, and transporters.

As part of this cooperation, the UAE took charge of logistical support operations for the entity. Dubai Airport became a gathering point for Israeli reserve soldiers located in Asian countries, with their travel to fight in Ghaza facilitated through “Israir” airline in coordination with the “Israeli Consulate” in Dubai. Furthermore, the UAE organized recreational programs for Israeli soldiers to enjoy leisure breaks before returning to combat in Ghaza. This support also included the delivery of aid packages and donations from the Jewish community in Dubai to the Israeli army via Israeli consulates and embassies in Dubai.

This helpless stance of Arab and Islamic nations, and this blatant betrayal in supporting the people of Ghaza, is a major crime. History will record it in bloody letters, overshadowed by shame and oppression. The continuation of such helplessness and betrayal will expose these nations and their peoples to God’s abandonment when they seek His victory, and find no helper. This will happen sooner than they think.

The legal framework for the crime of starvation

The starvation of civilians is universally condemned as an act of aggression, explicitly forbidden by international law, and recognized as both a war crime and a crime against humanity. The Fourth Geneva Convention specifically forbids its use as a weapon or punitive measure. Furthermore, the International Criminal Court has affirmed in its indictments that the starvation of civilians (depriving them of essential necessities for survival) is punishable as a war crime.

The starvation policy is a prohibited crime under several international laws and conventions, constituting a grave breach of international humanitarian law and human rights. Key legal frameworks addressing this crime include:

- Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols.
- Fourth Geneva Convention (1949): Forbids depriving civilians of essential supplies for life.
- Additional Protocol I (1977): Reaffirms the ban on starvation as a weapon in international armed conflicts.
- Additional Protocol II states: Protecting civilians in non-international conflicts, including prohibiting the use of starvation against them.
- Customary International Law: Prohibits starvation against civilian populations in all armed conflicts, international or non-international.
- UN Resolution 2417.

While starvation wasn't internationally prohibited until 1919, it wasn't then explicitly defined as a war crime. An international committee concluded it was a violation of war laws, but stopped short of clearly criminalizing it. This legal void remained until 1977, when the prohibition of its use as a weapon in war was formalized under Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, which simultaneously forbade the destruction of resources vital for civilians.

Furthermore, the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court states that deliberately starving civilians by depriving them of life's basic necessities, including intentionally impeding relief efforts, is a war crime.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court came into effect in 2002. However, its designation of starvation as a war crime was limited to international armed conflicts. This left most cases of deliberate starvation in civil wars outside the scope of legal accountability.

The UN took a significant step in 2018 by adopting Resolution 2417, which condemned starvation as a method of warfare and recognized it as a war crime. This resolution, however, lacked binding legal force. A year later, in 2019, Switzerland spearheaded a successful amendment to the Rome Statute, officially listing starvation as a war crime in non-international armed conflicts, a move subsequently ratified by 11 states.

Statements warning of famine

Warnings of famine in the Ghaza Strip escalated throughout 2023. On October 18, WFP spokesperson Alia Zaki declared that "people are at risk of starvation." Concurrently, an Israeli airstrike obliterated a bakery in Nuseirat camp, killing four workers. By October 19, multiple reports emerged of "several bakeries targeted by Israeli airstrikes, making it challenging for the population to access food." The United Nations stated on October 21 that "food stocks were almost exhausted," with UN WFP Executive Director Cindy McCain asserting, "people are literally starving as we speak." By October 24, multiple reports emerged of "many bakeries had closed, and those still operating faced hours-long lines."

” The dire food situation in Ghaza continued to worsen. On October 27, a WFP spokesperson confirmed that “food and other essential supplies are running out.” By October 28, five bakeries in the Strip had been destroyed by Israeli airstrikes. On November 1, one of Ghaza City’s last remaining bakeries was bombed by Israel. OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) announced on November 2 that “more than half of the bakeries in Ghaza have been destroyed.” By November 3, UN officials noted that “the average diet in Ghaza consists of only two pieces of bread daily.” On November 8, OCHA reported that “northern Ghaza no longer has any operational bakeries,” and ActionAid warned that “over half a million of Ghaza’s people face starvation.” WFP Regional Director Corinne Fleischer remarked on November 11 that “hundreds of people line up for hours every day for bread rations.” Finally, on November 17, Cindy McCain declared that “civilians face an immediate prospect of famine.”

Late 2023. On November 30, UNRWA characterized northern Ghaza as a “ghost city,” warning that “the population is nearing famine if conditions continue to worsen.” By December 9, the WFP declared it “impossible to deliver aid to the hungry in the Ghaza Strip as Israel escalates its attacks.” On December 14, UNRWA explicitly noted, “Hunger has become apparent in the past few weeks; we are encountering an increasing number of people in Ghaza who have gone without food for one, two, or even three days.”

Regarding the water crisis in Ghaza, before the war, Ghaza purchased a small portion of its water from Israel (6% in 2021). The siege imposed by Israel on water pipelines exacerbated water supply problems in the Ghaza Strip, which was already suffering from a near-complete depletion of potable aquifers. On October 12, 2023, the United Nations stated that “Israeli actions have caused water scarcity affecting 650,000 people.” On October 14, 2023, UNRWA announced that “Ghaza no longer has clean drinking water” and that “two million people are at risk of death.”

On October 15, Israel approved restarting water supplies to southern Ghaza only. Yet, due to Ghaza’s reliance on electricity for water pumps, this agreement didn’t ensure actual water access. On October 16, Israel’s Energy Minister, Israel Katz, claimed water was available near southern Khan Younis, a claim denied by Ghaza’s Interior Ministry. Simultaneously, residents were consuming seawater and brackish well water, sparking worries about waterborne diseases. By October 17, the UN declared Ghaza’s last seawater desalination plant had ceased operation. The Guardian newspaper reported “concerns about a rising number of people dying from dehydration.” On October 18, Israel announced it would not permit fuel into Ghaza, and UNRWA stated that “fuel is needed to resume water pumping operations.” Some Ghaza residents bought water from vendors who purified it using solar panels.

. On October 22, the United Nations reported that “Ghaza residents resorted to drinking contaminated water.” On October 25, Oxfam announced that “Ghaza had effectively run out of water.”

On November 3, 2023, the United Nations reported that “many still rely on brackish or saline groundwater.” On November 6, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) stated that “the continued water shortage raises concerns about the population suffering from dehydration.” UNRWA announced on November 15 that “due to fuel shortages, 70% of Ghaza’s population will not be able to access clean water.” On November 17, Oxfam reported that “Ghaza’s water supplies had reached 17% of their pre-blockade capacity.”

By December 17, 2023, the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor’s chief affirmed a grim reality: “child deaths from starvation are escalating within UNRWA schools, following severe health complications stemming from malnutrition.” Three days later, on December 20, 2023, UNICEF reported that “newly displaced children in southern Ghaza are receiving dangerously insufficient quantities of water to sustain life.” A dire warning emerged on December 21, 2023, when UN-backed committee declared that “Ghaza’s entire population of 2.3 million faces crisis levels of hunger, with the risk of famine mounting daily.” On the same day, WFP underscored the urgency, stating that “over one in four Ghaza’s households are enduring severe hunger, and the specter of famine threatens the Strip unless adequate access to food, clean water, and health services is urgently re-established.” On December 23, 2023, UNICEF stated that “80% of Ghaza’s children suffer from severe food poverty,” and warned that “the risk of death from starvation has become real in the Strip.” On December 25, 2023, “ActionAid Palestine” reported that “tens of thousands of pregnant women are suffering from severe hunger due to the escalating food crisis in Ghaza.” On December 26, 2023, the Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs called on the United Nations to officially declare that “the Ghaza Strip is suffering from a famine that threatens its citizens with death due to the war of extermination and the siege.” In the same day, the United Nations announced the appointment of the Dutch national, Sigrid Kaag, as Coordinator for supervising humanitarian relief shipments to Ghaza, within the framework of a resolution adopted by the UN Security Council on December 22, 2023, to increase humanitarian aid. UN added in its statement: “In this role, she will facilitate, coordinate, monitor, and verify humanitarian relief shipments to Ghaza, and she will also establish a mechanism to accelerate the arrival of aid to Ghaza through countries not involved in the conflict.”

Throughout 2024, numerous warnings underscored the escalating famine risk in the Ghaza Strip. As early as January 3, 2024, Arif Husain, Chief Economist at WFP, starkly declared that “80% of all individuals globally experiencing famine or catastrophic hunger reside within the Ghaza Strip.”

On January 12, 2024, Stephane Dujarric, Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General, highlighted severe access issues: “Our colleagues informed us that between January 1 and 10, a mere 3 out of 21 planned humanitarian aid shipments – encompassing food, medicine, water, and other crucial supplies – reached northern Wadi Ghaza.” On January 23, 2024, the World Food Programme reported that it “has struggled to deliver even minimal food aid to the southern Ghaza Strip since the war began on October 7 last year, and the threat of famine persists across parts of the Ghaza Strip.”

On February 1, 2024, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) stated that “the humanitarian needs of over two million people in the Ghaza Strip face the risk of worsening after several countries decided to suspend their support.” On February 20, 2024, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) announced that it had temporarily halted food aid deliveries to northern Ghaza until conditions in the Palestinian territory allow for safe distribution, also warning that a greater number of displaced persons could face death due to hunger. On February 25, 2024, the charity Save the Children warned that “the risk of famine is expected to increase as long as the Israeli government continues to impede the entry of aid into Ghaza, as well as access to water, health services, and more.” Additionally, the General-Commissioner of UNRWA, Philippe Lazzarini, stated that “famine in Ghaza can still be avoided if Israel allows humanitarian agencies to bring in more aid.” On February 28, 2024, a senior UN relief official told the UN Security Council that “at least 576,000 people in the Ghaza Strip, representing a quarter of the population, are one step away from famine,” and affirmed that “widespread famine is almost inevitable unless action is taken.”

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported on March 2, 2024, that 10 children in the Ghaza Strip had died from starvation, with expectations that the true death toll from food scarcity was higher. A day later, on March 3, 2024, the Ghaza Strip’s Ministry of Health confirmed the death of 15 children from malnutrition and dehydration at Kamal Adwan Hospital over the preceding days. By March 16, 2024, UNRWA was issuing a dire warning: “Famine is looming in the Ghaza Strip,” noting that “one out of every three children under two in the north of the Strip is suffering from malnutrition, which is rapidly escalating to unprecedented levels among children.” Then, on March 18, 2024, the UN food agency declared that “famine is imminent in northern Ghaza, with approximately 70% of the population facing catastrophic hunger.” Concurrently, (WFP) released its most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) findings, which showed that “the number of individuals experiencing catastrophic hunger across the Ghaza Strip had increased to 1.1 million, constituting roughly half of the total population. ” Joseph Borrell, the European Union's foreign policy chief, stated that "the Israeli war in Ghaza has turned the Strip into an open-air graveyard.

" He emphasized that "thousands of Ghaza residents are living in a state of famine, even though dozens of aid trucks are stalled at the border with the Strip," accusing Israel of using starvation as a weapon of war by not allowing aid trucks to enter Ghaza. The non-governmental organization Oxfam accused Israel of deliberately blocking the entry of humanitarian aid into Ghaza, including food and medical supplies, asserting that the conditions in the Ghaza Strip were "worse than catastrophic" at a time when the Strip was on the brink of famine. For his part, Philippe Lazzarini, General-Commissioner of UNRWA, said that "hunger in the Ghaza Strip is man-made and that the agency is in a race against time to end the escalating hunger and stop the looming famine in the Strip."

Volker Turk, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, declared on March 19, 2024, that "Israel's limitations on humanitarian aid entering the Ghaza Strip constitute starvation, which is a war crime." An international classification on global hunger rates revealed that "the severe food scarcity in certain parts of the Ghaza Strip has exceeded famine levels, and mass deaths are imminent unless a ceasefire is secured, allowing food supplies to reach areas cut off by conflict." On March 20, 2024, Naledi Pandor, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing a Carnegie Endowment for International Peace seminar in Washington, asserted that "Israel is defying the ICJ's decision and entirely neglecting the provisional measures aimed at preventing genocide in the Ghaza Strip," further stating that "what we are observing now is a campaign of mass starvation and famine." Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, the World Health Organization's Director-General, confirmed on March 21, 2024, that "increasing aid delivery via land crossings into Ghaza is the only solution to help avert famine in the Strip." Coinciding with World Water Day on March 21, 2024, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and the Palestinian Water Authority reported that "the Ghaza Strip faces a critical water access crisis under the ongoing Israeli aggression, with residents receiving only 3 to 15 liters of water daily, a quantity below the basic survival threshold".

Joseph Borrell, the EU's foreign policy chief, on March 22, 2024, underscored UNRWA's critical role, declaring it "irreplaceable" as a "lifeline" for Ghaza's trapped civilians and a provider of crucial regional support for Palestinians. Two days later, on March 24, 2024, UN Secretary-General António Guterres, from a Cairo press conference, pressed Israel to remove remaining obstacles to aid entry in Ghaza, highlighting land routes as the most efficient for heavy cargo, and demanded an immediate humanitarian ceasefire. Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA's Commissioner-General, stated that "as of today, UNRWA, which represents the main lifeline for Palestine refugees, has been prevented from delivering life-saving assistance to northern Ghaza." The Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemned Israel's decision to ban UNRWA from bringing aid into northern Ghaza,

stating that it would deepen the famine and crimes of starvation and thirst. On March 25, 2024, Adnan Abu Hasana, spokesperson for UNRWA, said that "Israel's decision to prevent aid from entering northern Ghaza is dangerous and will increase and deepen the famine, as well as accelerate the deterioration of the humanitarian situation." Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization, called on Israel to immediately reverse its decision to bar UNRWA from entering the northern Strip, affirming that the decision amounts to "killing starving people. "On March 25, 2024, Catherine Russell, Executive Director of UNICEF, stated via the "X" platform that "famine is imminent in northern Ghaza and children are dying from malnutrition and dehydration," emphasizing that "the lives and health of children in Ghaza are at stake." On March 26, 2024, Jens Laerke, Spokesperson for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), called on Israel to revoke its decision to prevent UNRWA food aid from reaching northern Ghaza, asserting that "people there are facing a harsh death due to famine."

German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock, visiting Tel Aviv on March 26, declared that "the situation in Ghaza is hell for civilians struggling to reach essential needs daily, and international organizations must be able to deliver vital aid without hindrance." Meanwhile, U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin told his Israeli counterpart Yoav Gallant that protecting Palestinians from harm is a moral and strategic imperative, calling Ghaza's situation a humanitarian disaster. On March 28, 2024, "The Economist" reported that Ghaza was on the verge of famine due to Israeli restrictions on food entry and distribution issues, asserting that a temporary ceasefire was the quickest solution. WFP also warned of imminent famine in northern Ghaza as Israel continued to block aid convoys, highlighting that one in three children under two face acute malnutrition. Furthermore, on March 28, 2024, ICJ judges unanimously ordered Israel to take all necessary and effective steps to ensure essential food supplies reach Ghaza's population without delay, noting that "Palestinians in Ghaza face dire living conditions amid the famine that has already manifested in the Strip." On March 29, 2024, Philippe Lazzarini, Commissioner-General of UNRWA, called for more international pressure on Israel to implement the International Court of Justice's order to take all necessary measures to ensure the entry of essential aid and food convoys to the residents of the Ghaza Strip to prevent famine. On the same day, March 29, 2024, a U.S. State Department official warned Reuters of the risk of famine in the northern Ghaza Strip, emphasizing that the risk also extends to the southern and central parts of the Strip. He stressed the need for large-scale entry of goods and food, especially into the northern areas. Hussam Abu Safiya, director of Kamal Adwan Hospital in northern Ghaza, announced 23 deaths due to starvation in the northern part of the Strip,

and warned of an increasing number of fatalities due to malnutrition and famine unless food and medical supplies are allowed in quickly.

“The Guardian” reported on April 1, 2024, that Israel proposed to the UN the dismantling of UNRWA in the Palestinian territories, with its staff to be moved to an alternative agency for large-scale food delivery to Ghaza. On April 6, 2024, Martin Griffiths, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, declared that famine was imminent in the Ghaza Strip, now in a horrific state after six months of war. Human Rights Watch stated on April 9, 2024, that “Israel’s use of starvation as a weapon in the Ghaza Strip constitutes a war crime,” noting that “the impact is worsened by the near-total collapse of the healthcare system.” On April 11, 2024, a UNICEF spokesperson revealed that “northern Ghaza residents are largely relying on grass to survive,” stressing that “famine can still be prevented in the Ghaza Strip if aid is provided.”

On April 17, 2024, Andrea De Domenico, Head of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, affirmed that “the organization is still striving to prevent famine in Ghaza, explaining that there are significant difficulties in delivering aid within the Strip, as 41% of the requests submitted by the United Nations to deliver aid to northern Ghaza were rejected last week.” The United Nations announced an appeal to donors for \$2.8 billion in funding to assist over 3 million people in the Ghaza Strip and the West Bank until the end of the year, aiming to alleviate food shortages and avert the risk of famine in Ghaza. On April 18, 2024, Philippe Lazzarini, Commissioner-General of UNRWA, warned the UN Security Council against acceding to Israel’s request to dissolve the UN agency, stressing that this would exacerbate the famine in the Ghaza Strip. On April 19, 2024, the head of the Government Media Office in Ghaza stated that “the Strip is facing an environmental disaster due to water cut-offs and the cessation of all well operations due to fuel depletion.” On April 24, 2024, Corinne Fleischer, Regional Director of the World Food Programme for the Middle East and North Africa, said: “Famine is at the doorstep, especially in northern Ghaza.”

David Satterfield, U.S. Special Envoy for Humanitarian Issues in the Middle East, stated: “The risk of famine is very severe in Ghaza, especially in the northern part of the Strip,” and called on Israel to do everything in its power to avoid famine. On April 25, 2024, UNRWA launched an appeal to raise \$1.21 billion to address the unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the Ghaza Strip and respond to needs in the West Bank. On April 25, 2024, the Israeli human rights organization B’Tselem held Israel responsible for what it described as the crime of starvation in Ghaza. In a document titled “The Shame of Starvation: Israel is Responsible for the Crime of Starvation in the Ghaza Strip,” it indicated that the measures taken by the Netanyahu government are false and insufficient to confront the worsening humanitarian crisis in the Strip.

Carl Skau, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme, said: "The northern Ghaza Strip is still heading towards famine," and demanded that Israel allow the entry of larger and more diverse quantities of humanitarian aid. On April 29, 2024, the charitable relief organization "World Central Kitchen" announced that it had decided to resume its operations in the Ghaza Strip a month after halting them due to the killing of 7 of its staff in an Israeli airstrike.

The Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates reported on May 1, 2024, that extremist Israeli settlers assaulted two Jordanian aid convoys bound for the Ghaza Strip, carrying food, flour, and other humanitarian supplies. Three days later, on May 4, 2024, World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director Cindy McCain declared, "northern Ghaza is experiencing full-blown famine, and this famine is heading towards the south of the Strip." By May 7, 2024, UNRWA had issued a warning about the ongoing blockage of humanitarian aid into Ghaza through the Rafah border crossing following Israel's announcement of control. They cautioned that catastrophic hunger for Palestinians, particularly in the north, would intensify if supply lines remained cut. On May 9, 2024, Martin Griffiths, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, stated: "Civilians in Ghaza are being starved and killed, and UN organizations are prevented from assisting them due to the closure of major crossings." On May 10, 2024, UNICEF in Ghaza anticipated that food stocks in the southern part of the Strip would run out within days, emphasizing the necessity of preventing child deaths. On May 11, 2024, the World Food Programme warned of the suspension of its operations in Ghaza as people run out of food, noting that aid had not reached the Strip from the southern crossings for three days. On May 13, 2024, demonstrators from the Israeli "Tzav 9" movement disrupted aid trucks near the Tarqumiya checkpoint near Hebron in the southern West Bank, as these trucks were heading to Ghaza. On May 17, 2024, The Independent conducted a journalistic investigation that included leaked documents and testimonies from former and current officials, revealing significant condemnation of US President Joe Biden and his administration for their complicity in allowing the famine catastrophe to spread in the Ghaza Strip by not taking adequate measures after receiving repeated warnings from their experts and affiliated relief organizations. On May 21, 2024, Edem Wosornu, a UN relief official, stated: "There are not enough supplies and fuel to provide any reasonable level of support to the people of Ghaza," adding: "We no longer have words to describe what is happening in Ghaza. We have described it as a catastrophe, a nightmare, and hell on earth. It is all of that, and worse." UNRWA stated that "food distribution in the city of Rafah, southern Ghaza, is currently suspended due to lack of supplies and insecurity."

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization, called on Israel to lift the blockade and allow aid to pass into Ghaza at a time when the population there is facing famine. On May 29, 2024, Action Against Hunger warned that the humanitarian crisis in the Strip is escalating rapidly, cautioning that food is running out in Ghaza and that by the time a famine is declared, it will already be too late.

“Some Ghaza residents are resorting to drinking sewage water and consuming animal feed, and children are barely receiving any food, all while aid trucks remain stalled outside Rafah,” announced Hanan Balkhy, WHO’s Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean, on June 4, 2024. Just a day later, on June 5, 2024, a joint report from the FAO and the World Food Programme warned that more than a million people in Ghaza could face death and starvation by mid-July unless the conflict ceases. On June 13, 2024, when UNRWA revealed that “children in Ghaza are sifting through garbage daily in search of food,” highlighting that “over 330,000 tons of waste have accumulated across the Strip, creating catastrophic environmental and health hazards.” On June 12, 2024, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization, warned that “a significant proportion of Ghaza’s population is facing catastrophic hunger and famine-like conditions.” On June 14, Karl Skau, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme, stated that “food supplies to the southern Ghaza Strip are at risk after Israel expanded its military operations, and the situation is deteriorating in southern Ghaza with escalating hunger and the risk of famine in the northern part of the Strip.” On June 18, 2024, the Government Media Office in the Ghaza Strip warned that “the Strip is rapidly heading towards famine, accusing Israel and the United States of preventing aid and goods from reaching the residents of the Ghaza Strip, and calling for immediate international intervention to stop this crime.”

UN human rights experts, on July 9, 2024, leveled accusations against Israel, claiming it had initiated a deliberate and targeted campaign of starvation that resulted in a marked rise in child fatalities within the Ghaza Strip. Later, on September 22, 2024, the Norwegian Refugee Council disclosed that Israel’s ongoing siege is impeding 83% of crucial food aid from reaching Ghaza, forcing residents to subsist on just one meal every other day.

Engineer Asem Al-Nabeh, spokesperson for the Ghaza Municipality, stated, on November 11, 2024, that “water reaches only 40% of the total area of the city, and displaced people suffer to obtain water. The quantities reaching citizens are very limited and do not meet all daily needs. More than 75% of the city’s water wells have been completely or partially damaged, and over 100 linear meters of water networks have been affected, making it impossible to deliver water to all areas.

Furthermore, the lack of sufficient water leads to the spread of epidemics and diseases, especially skin diseases.” On November 13, 2024, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization stated that “70% of agricultural land in Ghaza has been damaged or completely destroyed, and the risk of famine is imminent, threatening the entire Strip”.

On December 25, 2024, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that “Zionist attacks on hospitals in northern Ghaza are having a devastating impact on civilians who remain in besieged areas. The Zionist army entered the Indonesian Hospital in northern Ghaza and forced its staff and patients to evacuate. Reports were received of attacks in and around Al-Awda Hospital and Kamal Adwan Hospital, two health facilities that are still operating on a limited basis. Occupation authorities rejected 48 out of 52 UN attempts for humanitarian access to besieged areas in the northern part of the Strip in December. Since October 6, 2024, none of the UN’s humanitarian attempts to access northern Ghaza have been facilitated, and about 80% of the Ghaza Strip’s territory is under active evacuation orders, with 90% of households suffering an additional decrease in access to food compared to November.”

On December 30, 2024, the Associate Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General stated: “We warned about undermining people’s means of survival in Ghaza, and attacks on healthcare and emergency services are ongoing in Ghaza. Israel has rejected 150 attempts to deliver aid to northern Ghaza since October.” On December 27, 2024, the American Associated Press reported that a leading organization monitoring global food crises withdrew a report warning of imminent famine in the northern Ghaza Strip. The United States had requested the organization withdraw its report following public criticism of the report by the US Ambassador to Israel, and USAID pressured the famine monitoring organization to retract its escalating warning about famine in northern Ghaza.

In 2025, many statements warned of the danger of famine in the Ghaza Strip. On January 26, 2025, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator stated: "Children in Ghaza have been killed, starved, and frozen to death." On March 5, 2025, Salah Abdel-Ati, head of the International Commission to Support the Rights of the Palestinian People "Hashd," told Safa news agency that "preventing aid is a war crime against humanity and entrenches the reality of genocide. 80% of Ghaza's population relies on aid, and its absence exacerbates their suffering. The occupation uses collective punishment to economically and humanely choke Ghaza, which increases the humanitarian catastrophe, especially during Ramadan and with decreasing temperatures. " Furthermore, rising prices and fuel shortages threaten essential services and lead to the spread of epidemics,"

he added. "Israel is violating international law through its starvation policy and evasion of its obligations. The occupation has only allowed the entry of 132,000 tents out of 200,000 and refused to allow caravans. Only 46.5% of fuel has arrived, with a complete ban on commercial fuel, medical supplies, and construction materials." He also stated that "the crime continues with American cover, despite Washington being a guarantor of the agreement, and international silence is complicity. Immediate pressure is needed to open crossings and allow aid in, and the occupation must be held accountable for its crimes, with the ceasefire transformed into a permanent agreement."

On March 17, 2025, the World Food Programme reported that no food had entered Ghaza since March 2, amidst continuous closure of crossings, and prices of some essential food items in Ghaza had risen by over 200%. On April 4, 2025, the UNRWA spokesperson spoke about the collapse of immunity among the people of the Ghaza Strip due to malnutrition, lack of medicine, and the spread of diseases. On April 6, 2025, UNICEF stated: "We have thousands of aid parcels waiting to enter the Ghaza Strip and they must be allowed in immediately." It also mentioned that 15% of malnutrition treatment centers had closed since March 18, 2025, due to evacuation orders or bombardment, and that the condition of 350 children who were being treated for malnutrition in the closed centers had worsened, which could threaten their lives. On April 7, 2025, the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights stated that "Ghaza has become a graveyard for international humanitarian law, and the fate of 2.5 million people in the Strip awaits justice, and European countries and the United States are not only complicit but partners in the war crimes committed by Israel in Ghaza."

On April 9, 2025, UNICEF reported the closure of 21 malnutrition treatment centers in Ghaza due to the Israeli aggression and evacuation orders in operational areas. It stated that Israel continues to impose a blockade on Ghaza, preventing the entry of humanitarian aid, medical supplies, and food. UNICEF reported that over a million children in Ghaza have been deprived of aid for more than a month, and the continued prevention of aid constitutes a violation of international humanitarian law with serious consequences for children. It also stated that supplementary food supplies for infants in Ghaza have run out, and the remaining milk is only enough to feed 400 children for one month.

On April 26, 2025, WFP revealed that its entire stocks in Ghaza had run out due to the continued closure of crossings, stating that "today, the last supplies were delivered to hot meal kitchens, which are the only source of food in Ghaza." Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health in Ghaza reported that "60,000 children in the Ghaza Strip are threatened by serious health complications due to malnutrition, and the closure of crossings to food and medicine supplies may exacerbate the observed numbers of those affected by malnutrition."

Furthermore, the lack of proper nutrition sources and drinking water will multiply health challenges with the continued prevention of epidemic vaccinations for children, especially polio vaccinations.” On April 29, 2025, UNRWA announced the killing of nearly 300 aid workers in Ghaza, stating that the Strip has become one of the most dangerous places in the world for aid workers. The head of the humanitarian policy department at Save the Children stated that “the situation of Ghaza’s children is dire, and there are risks of losing more lives of Ghaza’s children, and thousands of children in Ghaza suffer from acute malnutrition.” The Government Media Office in Ghaza revealed that “65,000 children have been admitted to hospitals due to severe acute malnutrition, out of 1.1 million children suffering from hunger daily”.

“The situation in the Ghaza Strip is catastrophic, with two million people enduring hunger,” declared the World Health Organization Director-General on May 1, 2025. The United Nations underscored this dire reality, reporting that “92% of infants in Ghaza are destitute of essential food.” Further emphasizing the crisis, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in the Occupied Palestinian Territory disclosed “80 % surge in Palestinian children receiving malnutrition treatment in Ghaza since March, a direct consequence of the ongoing Zionist blockade and closed crossings. UNRWA added “around 3,000 of its trucks, laden with life-saving supplies, remain stranded outside Ghaza due to the blockade. A million children depend on this aid; their lives are at risk without it. Crossings must be reopened, and the blockade lifted.” The World Food Programme spokesperson stated: “We may see deaths due to malnutrition with the continued closure of crossings. The situation in the Ghaza Strip is extremely difficult, and our stocks have run out. 700,000 people in the Ghaza Strip were benefiting from daily meals, and we have aid trucks stuck at the border waiting to enter Ghaza. During the truce, we brought in between 30,000 to 40,000 tons of aid.” Dr. Munir Al-Barsh, Director-General of the Ministry of Health in Ghaza, stated: “The occupation is committing genocide against Palestinians by denying water and food. One million children in Ghaza are deprived of life-saving aid, and over 40,000 children have become orphans. 100 children have died while waiting for crossings to open for treatment abroad. The victims due to indirect consequences of the war exceed the number of martyrs from bombing. Also, only 20 out of 38 hospitals in Ghaza are partially operational, and over 360 health personnel have been arrested by the occupation.”

On May 2, 2025, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food stated: “Israel is using the lives of Palestinian children as a bargaining chip and food as a weapon systematically. We have used everything available to describe the atrocity of what Israel is doing in the Ghaza Strip, and we have said that Israel is committing genocide, starvation, and war crimes. The countries of the world must immediately impose sanctions on it.”

The High Commission for Tribal Affairs in Ghaza stated: “We warn of the Strip entering a very dangerous stage of mass starvation that threatens the lives of hundreds of thousands, and we warn of a moment when we may be forced to shroud our children who are dying of hunger. We demand international action to open safe routes to enter food and medicine before it’s too late.”

On May 3, 2025, the World Food Programme stated that “our food stocks inside the Ghaza Strip have run out, and life-saving aid is ready to enter, but all border crossings into the Strip remain closed. We urgently need aid to enter the Ghaza Strip.” Francesca Albanese, the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories, stated that “the humanitarian crisis in the Ghaza Strip is a stain on the global conscience, and we warn against the international community’s continued failure to save civilians from hunger and destruction, and that this should not be allowed.” She added that “the blockade and ongoing military operations have turned Ghaza into an open-air prison whose inhabitants suffer from severe shortages of food, medicine, and water.” The UNICEF spokesperson in Palestine reported that “dozens of children in Ghaza are dying due to malnutrition, and over a thousand pregnant women in the Strip need immediate treatment for malnutrition. There must be a swift international mechanism to pressure Israel to allow aid into the Strip”.

On May 5, 2025, the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Palestine reported that “Israel is using starvation as a weapon, and its government is among the most criminal governments, committing the crime of genocide. The blockade it imposes on Ghaza contradicts international humanitarian law, and sanctions must be imposed on Israel for its violation of international law in Ghaza. The principles of international humanitarian law will prevail over Israel’s brutality sooner or later.” Agnès Callamard, Secretary General of Amnesty International, stated that “there is no longer food in Ghaza. People are suffering from severe shortages of food, water, and medicine. The World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, and all other UN and humanitarian organizations are sounding the alarm.”

On May 7, 2025, World Central Kitchen announced: “We’ve had to halt cooking in Ghaza as our cooking and baking supplies have run out. Our crucial work there cannot proceed without Israeli permission for aid. Ghaza’s crossings must open so we can feed those in need.” The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that “using starvation of the civilian population in Ghaza as a weapon is a war crime, and the only lasting resolution to this crisis is full adherence to international law.” Amnesty International emphasized that “Israel must immediately abandon any plans for annexation and forced mass displacement of Palestinians in Ghaza. Israel continues to commit genocidal acts, and any forced transfer of Palestinians will be considered a war crime.”

On May 8, 2025, the EU stated that “using aid as a weapon of war is prohibited under international law, and we demand Israel immediately lift the siege on Ghaza.” They further noted that “Ghaza is undergoing its longest humanitarian aid blockade in over two months, threatening food and water security in the Strip, with food stocks ran out and most families lacking water.” Ramy Abdu, Chairman of the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor, declared: “The American-Zionist scheme to assign limited aid distribution in Ghaza to international companies is not a humanitarian project, but a calculated maneuver to rebrand the siege, normalize starvation, and weaponize food for coercion and submission, ultimately facilitating the expulsion of residents from their land. This plan is run by former US military personnel and heavily monitored relief organizations, implemented via designated distribution centers at fixed times with no Palestinian involvement. This blatantly violates the international legal obligation for immediate, effective, and unhindered aid delivery.” He indicated that the goal isn't relief, but rather imposing control, buying time for Israel, expanding its military power on the ground, and forcing displacement by exhausting and starving the population, turning them into weary souls and hungry bellies awaiting a weekly meal. He emphasized that this is not a relief plan, but a new form of siege, genocide, and forced displacement, wrapped in the guise of humanitarian work. What's needed is the urgent and effective entry of living necessities and survival components to ensure a dignified life for the residents, allowing them to build their future on their land. They have historically proven their excellence and ability to create life and serve all humanity. The Palestinian people are not charity cases; they do not want humiliating handouts. Instead, they demand their full right to life, freedom, dignity, and to remain on their land.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), spokesperson Olga Chervitko declared that “the situation in Ghaza is beyond catastrophic. Our food warehouses are depleted, and every single resident of the Strip is now in need of food. Hundreds of thousands of tons of food are stranded at the crossings, and we implore all relevant actors to bring this catastrophe to an end.” Doctors Without Borders (MSF) conveyed that “Palestinians are being killed and injured on a massive scale, with Zionist forces escalating their assaults across Ghaza. The absence of accountability is appalling, leading to further loss of life daily.” They further noted that “since March 2, no aid has been allowed into the Ghaza Strip due to a decision by the Zionist authorities, and we face critical shortages of essential supplies and fuel vital for maintaining our medical operations.” Oxfam stated that “entire neighborhoods in Ghaza have been reduced to rubble, and Palestinians find no safe place to seek refuge,” and that “Ghaza's residents are facing levels of food insecurity ranging from crisis to emergency and catastrophic famine.”

The organization issued an open appeal for an immediate ceasefire in the Ghaza Strip to halt the humanitarian catastrophe and loss of life.

On May 11, 2025, UNRWA reported that “Israel has persisted in blocking humanitarian aid from entering the Ghaza Strip for over nine weeks, and the prolonged siege on Ghaza is causing ever more irreversible damage to the lives of countless inhabitants.” They further stated, “We have thousands of trucks poised to enter Ghaza, and our teams on the ground are ready to scale up aid distribution. Additionally, over 3,000 aid trucks are currently stranded outside the Ghaza Strip, and it is imperative that the crossings are opened and the siege is lifted without delay.”

On May 12, 2025, the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor asserted that the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report unequivocally confirms Israel’s brutal starvation warfare in the Ghaza Strip. The Monitor highlighted that the report provides clear evidence of Israel’s deployment of starvation as a core weapon in the genocidal crime it has been committing in the Strip since October 2023. The report further cautioned that the relentless Israeli offensive and oppressive siege will, within the next five months, drive the situation beyond the threshold of famine, and that Israel’s war of starvation is slowly claiming the lives of civilians in Ghaza, particularly children and the elderly.

On May 13, 2025, the British envoy to the United Nations spoke about “tons of food rotting on Ghaza’s borders instead of reaching those who are starving,” adding that they “will not support any aid mechanism in Ghaza that seeks to achieve political or military objectives.” The French envoy to the United Nations stated: “We call on Israel to immediately lift the obstacles to humanitarian supplies and the activities of aid workers in Ghaza.” The UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Tom Fletcher, criticized Israel for obstructing the entry of food aid into the Ghaza Strip, stating that “the Ghaza Strip has not received any food, medicine, water, or tents for over 10 weeks.” He added: “We have strict mechanisms to ensure aid reaches civilians in Ghaza, but Israel is preventing us from accessing them. Israel’s plan for aid distribution in the Ghaza Strip is a deliberate distraction and a cover for more violence and displacement.” Oxfam International stated: “The famine in Ghaza is deliberate and planned, resulting in the largest population bloc facing hunger in the world. Silence regarding the starvation of the Ghaza Strip is blatant complicity.”

On May 14, 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP) issued a stark warning that the entire Ghaza Strip is under threat of famine due to the ongoing closure of border crossings. The WFP stated that “470,000 people in Ghaza are experiencing catastrophic hunger, and the entire population is grappling with acute food insecurity.

Projections indicate that 71,000 children and over 17,000 mothers will require urgent treatment for severe acute malnutrition, while 60,000 children will need treatment for malnutrition. Families in Ghaza are starving, yet the food they desperately need remains stalled at the border. We are unable to deliver food to Ghaza's residents because of a sweeping blockade on humanitarian assistance. It is imperative that the international community takes urgent action to reinstate the flow of aid into Ghaza. If we delay until famine is officially declared in Ghaza, it will already be too late for countless individuals." A US study indicated that "80% of children in Ghaza suffer from daily food insecurity and 90% face nightmares and severe psychological disorders." The Palestinian representative to the Security Council stated that "Ghaza's residents are suffering from food insecurity and the Security Council must take urgent action to allow in aid." He added that "Israel is deliberately preventing the entry of aid into the Ghaza Strip for over two months as a weapon of war for forced displacement, and it continues to target hospitals in the Ghaza Strip in defiance of all international laws and conventions".

On May 16, 2025, (WFP) emphasized that aid must be allowed into Ghaza before it's too late. They stated that their kitchen in Deir al-Balah, which used to feed 5,000 people daily, has been closed. WFP added that "markets in Ghaza are empty, and we have stock aid enough to feed a million people monthly." On May 17, 2025, a UN humanitarian affair official, responding to a US-backed plan for Ghaza relief, said: "Let's not waste time; we already have a plan." He stated that the international organization possesses the experience, determination, and moral clarity to deliver aid at the necessary scale to save lives, and that the international organization's plan, supported by donors and the majority of the international community, could begin today if allowed. He added: "We have 160,000 pallets of aid ready to move now, and we demand swift, safe, and unhindered entry for aid."

On May 17, 2025, the President of the European Council stated: "We are shocked by the daily news coming from Ghaza. Civilians in Ghaza are starving, hospitals are being bombed again, and the violence must stop. The Israeli government must immediately lift the siege on Ghaza and ensure rapid and unimpeded access for aid. What is happening in Ghaza is a humanitarian tragedy, and an entire people is being subjected to overwhelming military force. Reaching a ceasefire in Ghaza and the release of all hostages have become more urgent than ever."

Despite all numerous declarations and reports from various UN agencies, international organizations, and others, famine remains rampant in Ghaza. This is because the Zionist entity continues to seal off crossings and manipulate the entry of even some aid to civilians in Ghaza via its "aid distribution plan."

This plan, orchestrated by the Zionist enemy, is a calculated maneuver to achieve its goals, which include humiliating and forcibly displacing civilians. It's a plan that is devoid of integrity, neutrality, and independence. For all that's been highlighted in this report, the Arab and international response remains shamefully inadequate and merely observational as genocidal crimes persist in Ghaza. There's a clear failure to take any effective or serious action against these atrocities, beyond empty condemnations and protests that achieve absolutely nothing in reality.

Recommendations

- 1. We demand an immediate end to the Zionist aggression on Gaza and a full withdrawal. This include lifting the siege by land, sea, and air, allowing the return of displaced persons, and enabling the unconditional and unrestricted entry of aid into Gaza.**
- 2. We call for the formation of an independent fact-finding committee, consist of individuals known for their competence and impartiality, to investigate all violations and crimes occurring throughout Palestine, especially in Gaza. This committee must bring perpetrators of these crimes and massacres to justice.**
- 3. The international community must activate international protection mechanisms for children and women. This is crucial to ensure that the Zionist occupation in Palestine is held accountable as war criminals for the atrocities they have committed against Palestinian children and women.**
- 4. We hold the leaders of Arab and Islamic nations responsible for their failure to take a serious and practical stand alongside the Palestinian people. They must uphold their duties.**
- 5. We call on all neighboring countries to make serious efforts to open safe routes for the sufficient entry of humanitarian aid into Gaza. This is vital to rescue those wounded by airstrikes and provide them with necessary medical assistance.**
- 6. We demand that the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and the Red Cross work to stop the Zionist occupation's targeting of internationally protected civilian objects, such as hospitals and schools. They must take appropriate measures to address these actions.**
- 7. It is the Security Council's responsibility to adopt appropriate and effective resolutions regarding the massacres, violations, and starvation crimes committed by the Zionist entity against civilians in Gaza, whose protection is guaranteed by international laws and conventions. The Council must impose necessary and deterrent sanctions on the perpetrators of these crimes and violations.**
- 8. All governmental and private entities, along with international and local civil society organizations, must work to support children and women who are victims of war and aggression. They should provide appropriate support to alleviate the psychological and social impacts they endure during the aggression.**



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