ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: FOSTERING ADOPTABLE RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK IN GAZA'S HUMANITARIAN LANDSCAPE

Assad Mehmood Khan[1], Syeda Mahnaz Hassan[2], Syed Salman Hassan[3]

[1]Research Analyst, 36/2, AB Colony, Lahore, Pakistan.
[2]Department of Management Sciences, Qarshi University, Lahore.
[3]Department of Social Work, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
*Contact: assadphdir@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: *In Gaza, Gazans continue to reject purposeful efforts to suppress their adaptable spirit while facing ongoing obstacles that test their resilience. When traversing this intricate terrain, a qualitative documentary study and observation of media and social media narratives are essential tools. This abstract is based on qualitative documentary research and observation of content in the media and social media. It offers a comprehensive evaluation of current resilient programs in Gaza, including those that have been implemented and those that are still in the proposal stage. This study technique allows for a detailed investigation of the complex nature of Gazans' resilience, capturing the subtle narratives and real-life experiences depicted in different media sources. The study results in the development of an innovative framework designed to address the changing Palestinian quest for liberation. The proposed framework holds the promise of elevating Gazans' capacity to navigate imminent challenges, providing strategic insights for the Gaza Authority and stakeholders. It lays the foundation for a focused strategy to empower Gaza and its populace against the looming waves of trials and shocks, all informed by the qualitative data extracted from media and social media sources. This work not only serves as a critical step in shaping a resilient future for Gaza but also underscores the importance of adaptability in the ongoing pursuit of freedom. Furthermore, the study advocates for additional field research to refine and effectively implement this innovative framework, ensuring its alignment with the dynamic context of Gaza and complementing the insights obtained through media and social media analysis. By combining theoretical insights with practical applicability and harnessing the power of media narratives, this research strives to contribute meaningfully to the resilience discourse and fortify Gaza's preparedness for the challenges ahead.*

Key Words: Palestine, Gaza, Humanitarian Crisis, Global Governance, Resilience, Adaptive Strategies, Human Security, Crisis Response, International Actors, Media Narratives

INTRODUCTION

Resilience is an expanding multifaceted construct that aids a system in recovering from failure, retaining its integrity and function, adjusting to change, and, most significantly, absorbing shocks that affect the economy, society, and community [1]. Further, defined as the capacity of a system to assimilate shocks, adjust to evolving circumstances, and restore functionality following a disturbance, surpasses mere robustness or resistance [2]. Augmented is the capacity of a system, community, or society to withstand, assimilate, adjust to, modify, and bounce back from the impacts of a hazard promptly and effectively [3]. Thus, includes safeguarding and reinstating its fundamental structures and functions through risk management. Subsequently, the notion has been broadened to encompass several fields, such as psychology, engineering, and organizational studies [4]. Moreover, the concept encompasses various elements such as redundancy, flexibility, and transformative potential. Thus, offers a complete framework for comprehending and improving a system's power to bounce back from failure [5]. In essence, resilience serves as a dynamic and evolving concept, embodying the adaptive potential of systems across various disciplines.

Governance generally entails collaboration, conciliation, and regulation, while global governance can be evident at both the national and sub-national levels, with potential repercussions at the global level [6]. Similarly, it can also arise at the transnational level and have ramifications for the national level. Contrasting to the notion of government, governance does not specifically refer to a particular political entity, as its boundaries can extend beyond those of the state.

Therefore, governance lacks a distinct democratic mandate, while it may possess a robust efficiency mandate as it aids in formulating appropriate resolutions to intricate issues. It is also considered more suitable for modern societies, as it allows entities like the private sector or civil society, which are prompt in their actions and can supply more current information, to compensate for the shortcomings of government actions that require longer response times and have less flexibility.

The role of adaptive global governance plays a crucial and intricate role in defining the dynamics of the region, as shown in the resilient environment of Gaza [7]. While, the notion of resilience is a multidisciplinary subject that is a newly developing discipline that helps a system to recover after it has broken down, to absorb and still maintain its integrity and purpose, to adapt to change, and most crucially, to absorb shock for ourselves, the community, and the economy [8, 9]. Global governance encompasses the collaborative efforts and systems utilized by international organizations, governments, and non-governmental entities to tackle worldwide issues. In the specific circumstances of Gaza, a region characterized by long-standing grievances, intricate geopolitical dynamics, and recurrent humanitarian emergencies, global governance has a diverse and significant impact on the development of resilience and the management of ongoing difficulties.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, centered around Gaza, is not simply a regional disagreement, but a multifaceted geopolitical matter that garners worldwide attention and engagement [10]. International institutions such as the United Nations, the European Union, and regional organizations play a crucial role in the global governance system. Their main

responsibilities include resolving crises and fostering stability. The efficacy of global governance institutions in the Gaza context is being closely examined and discussed. A key obstacle arises from the wider geopolitical forces that impact global governance reactions [11]. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is fueled by long-standing historical grudges that give rise to complex geopolitical alliances and divisions. The involvement of dominant nations, such as the United States, in determining international reactions to the conflict frequently results in polarization rather than unified global governance initiatives. The outcome entails an intricate network of diplomatic interactions and agreements that face difficulties in materializing concrete advancements in the Gaza region.

The ongoing conflict has already led to a greater number of internally displaced individuals (IDPs) compared to the violence in 2014, with the figure being more than double. Approximately 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been recorded in Gaza since the commencement of the conflict [12]. The significant displacement has taken place amidst dire humanitarian circumstances, characterized by a scarcity of electricity, food, water, and medications, resulting from the complete blockade of Gaza since October 2023. Due to the commencement of the Gaza war, merely 36 percent of its hospitals and only 18 percent of healthcare centers are partially functioning [13]. This is either due to the destruction caused by Israeli bombardment or a scarcity of fuel resulting from the siege.

Moreover, the absence of adequate provisions for food, water, and energy is expected to worsen the health situation, particularly for individuals with pre-existing medical issues. As of November 2023, the average daily water consumption per person, which includes drinking, cooking, and hygiene, has decreased to an average 1.5 liters per person in Gaza [14]. This is a significant drop from the pre-war consumption level of 80 liters per day per person. It is worth noting that the pre-war consumption level was already well below the minimum standard recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) of 50-150 liters per day per person [15]. The extent of devastation will significantly hinder Gaza's progress for several years. Not only would it diminish immediate GDP growth, but it will also have enduring consequences. In addition, based on past rebuilding endeavors, it is anticipated that the process of reconstruction will be sluggish, resulting in significant negative impacts on economic activity, health, education, and long-term development prospects.

Furthermore, the substantial funding needed for reconstruction is hindered by a prohibition on the use of building materials that have both civilian and military applications, which are now permitted to cross borders. Approximately 45 percent of the home inventory in Gaza has been documented as either destroyed or damaged during the recent crisis [13]. Whereas, more than 51 percent of educational establishments have sustained damage, including a minimum of 33 schools belonging to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine Refugees. Consequently, a total of 625,000 students are deprived of educational opportunities [16]. UNOSAT's agriculture damage assessment reveals that the war has resulted in the destruction or damage of more than 36 percent of

greenhouses in Gaza. Furthermore, a total of 1,023 fields have been adversely affected, as indicated by the existence of craters observed [17].

The socioeconomic condition of homes in Gaza was already extremely poor before the ongoing conflict, which is anticipated to have a significant and complex effect. In 2020, the poverty rate in Gaza, as measured by the national poverty line, is predicted to have reached 61 percent [18]. However, ongoing conflict has resulted in a surge in food costs in Gaza, leading to a depletion of food supplies. Gaza's socio-economic sectors have faced significant challenges in achieving resilience, though continue with indigenous resilience and still looking forward to external resilience support which may persist due to the lack of control exerted by major global powers, particularly the United States, over Israeli combat and ineffective role of international organizations, particularly the UN. Consequently, the process of rebuilding the extensively damaged infrastructure may proceed at a sluggish pace, causing significant distress among the population.

Statement of the Problem

In the heart of Gaza's turbulent humanitarian landscape, where the echoes of conflict reverberate, a profound challenge emerges as a symphony of political instability, economic fragility, and social intricacies. As the region grapples with the scars of war, the pressing need for innovative adaptive strategies and a reimagined global governance framework becomes apparent. How can a harmonious convergence of resilience, creativity, and international cooperation transform the discord into a resilient melody, ensuring the well-being and sustained growth of the people in Gaza?

Theoretical Framework and Research Methodology

The definitions of resilience vary due to disciplinary boundaries and there is a lack of widespread interdisciplinary agreement. However, the disaster literature does agree on two key points: resilience is seen as a collection of abilities or capacities, and it is better understood as adaptability rather than stability [19]. In addition, resilience may be defined by four specific attributes: robustness, redundancy, resourcefulness, and speed [20]. Moreover, the traditional methods of evaluating project results prioritize the allocation of resources and the establishment of structures [21]. Nevertheless, it is crucial to comprehend resilience from a procedural standpoint. Prior research has thoroughly examined the significance of social abilities in promoting resilience within communities. However, there is little understanding of how societal processes either facilitate or hinder infrastructure resilience. Nevertheless, there is a growing movement to connect these elements and see infrastructure as socio-technical systems, which better captures the true nature of resilience. Moreover, resilience has been categorized into four distinct stages: (1) Exposure phase, (2) Vulnerability phase, (3) Adapting phase, and (4) Recovery phase [22]. Exposure refers to the stage in which individuals or communities experience a state of shock, whereas vulnerability refers to the flaws and resulting repercussions that arise during this period of shock. During the Adaptation phase, individuals or communities begin to manage the situation and embrace the changes and

disruptions that have occurred. In the Recovery phase, these stakeholders, whether they are individuals or communities, focus on gradually and systematically improving or returning to a state of normalcy in the new situation. Hence, it can be inferred that resilience's potency relies on the extent of

perseverance during each stage following the impact, as well as the ability to recuperate from one stage to the subsequent stage. However, an Adoptability framework is required to pursue resilience within the overall environment of progression (Figure 1).
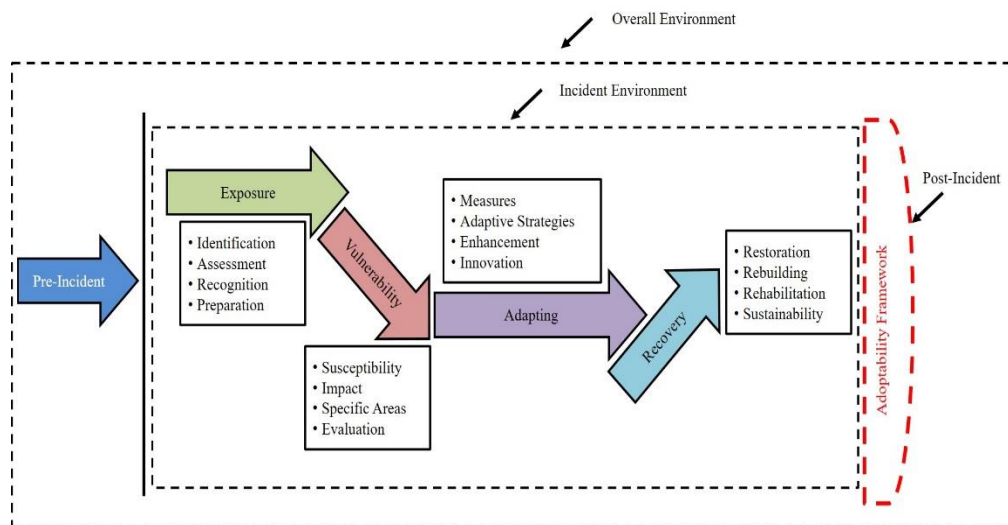

Figure 1: Phases of Resilience within an Incident Environment

The implementation of the aforementioned stages in the development of Gaza's resilience has proven to be unsuccessful, mostly owing to the inability to establish long-term sustainability and durability of rehabilitation programs in the face of recurrent Israeli bombardment. The series of attacks, in addition to causing severe destruction, have left many people in Gaza stuck in the initial two stages of resilience. Specifically, they have been enduring the exposure and vulnerability phases, but have been unable to progress towards the adapting and recovery phase. In Gaza, as the population begins to enter the recovery phase, the conflict with Israel reignites, resulting in the devastation of infrastructure and the means of subsistence. Israeli governments consistently employ strategies aimed at incapacitating Gaza and its inhabitants through the implementation of extensive destructive mechanisms, so hindering their ability to develop resilience. Considering all the aforementioned factors, the compelled establishment of Israeli settlements in Gaza, a territory previously under Palestinian control, caused a significant impact and was further intensified by the Israeli government's compulsory displacement of Israelis once more in 2023 [23]. Since then, animosity and discord between Gazans and Israelis have escalated, resulting in a surge of severe retaliatory actions that have caused extensive collateral damage and impacted the lives of thousands of Gazans. Additionally, essential infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, and the sustainability of land and water resources have been deliberately destroyed, depriving Gazans of their basic quality of life [15].
Thus, resilience refers to the ability of an individual or group to effectively handle managing the consequences of an

emergency scenario or navigating through a significant associated issue [24]. Therefore, through qualitative documentary study and analysis of media and social media content, the research reveals that the Gaza Strip has experienced a surge in violence since October 2023. This escalation has led to heightened instability and significant collateral damage within the Gazan community. Despite the implementation of typical resilience plans by international organizations in Gaza, these plans have shown to be useless and increasingly outdated, considering the current state of Gaza from 2005 to now. Hence, this study explores further measures that might be implemented in Gaza to enhance the overall quality of life for Palestinians, with a specific focus on the residents of Gaza. Thus, qualitative methodologies incorporate written, visual, and online documents as sources of observation. An examination of the existing resilience systems is conducted, exploring potential options. Subsequently, they propose a bottom-up approach paradigm that fundamentally alters the existing methods for Gaza's resilience, thus offering an Adoptability framework to pursue resilience within the overall environment of progression. The suggested framework focuses on empowering Gazans to develop more adaptability and self-reliance, enabling them to sustain their struggle against the occupying force (Figure 2).
The constructivism theory has remained robust in the realm of International Relations (IR) due to various compelling factors [25]. These considerations encompass the constraints of realism and liberalism. Within the scope of this article, social theory, the foundation of constructivism, provides a theoretical framework for understanding life and societal transformation. In the context of individuals, the term "Hebrew" is connected to the ancient Israeli monarchy [26].

Regardless of whether they are born into it or converted, Jews are considered to be part of an ethno-religious group. According to constructivism in international political science,

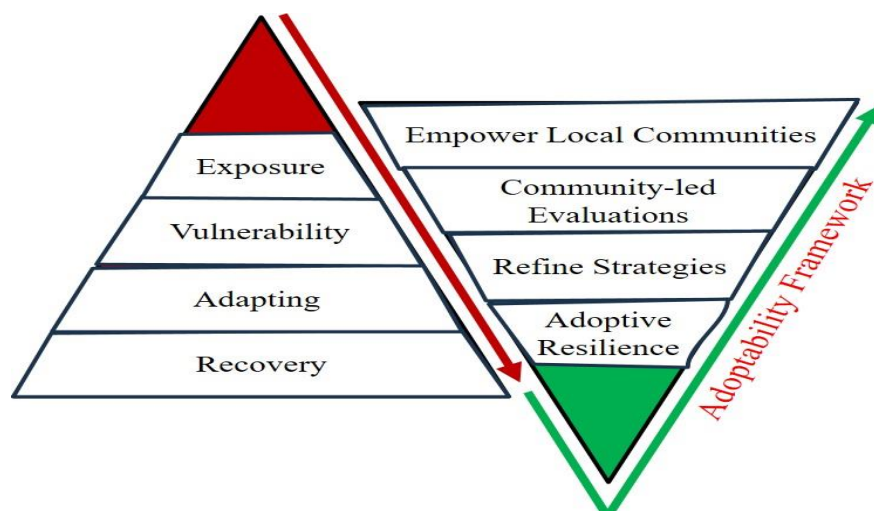the state is considered the primary unit of study. The emergence

Figure 2: Bottom-Up Approach Paradigm

of Palestinian identity was primarily driven by the perceived threat posed by Jewish immigrants. The concept of boundaries and conflicts that occur across those limits are social constructs that are influenced by national and ethnic norms and identity. Therefore, the Israel-Palestinian conflict can be seen as a cross-ethnic phenomenon rooted in identity [27].

Evaluating the Resilience of Gaza under the Conflict in 2023

Before the war in 2023, typically, the Israeli military's air and land raids in Gaza throughout each war resulted in severe damage to its infrastructure, including houses, hospitals, schools, water plants, and minor companies. The majority of resources were allocated towards homes, hospitals, and schools. Due to financial constraints, Gaza lacks the necessary funds to cover the costs of resettlement. However, during this conflict, once again, the majority of the donated funds, if permitted by Israel, are anticipated to be used towards the construction of hospitals, schools, and other essential infrastructure. Israel has significantly contributed to the implementation of structural violence policies that have harmed Gaza's interests and its ability to develop a robust economy and resilient communities. Owing to the devastation of hospitals, health centers, and even ambulances, a significant number of schools have been converted into medical facility zones. During the October 2023 conflict, the number of casualties, including fatalities, and non-combatants, exceeded 20,000 killings and more than 52,000 people have also been severely wounded [13]. Only a small number of individuals have been granted permission to seek medical assistance from other locations via the Rafah port. A significant number of people with chronic diseases are succumbing to mortality as a result of the scarcity of treatment options, medications, or even the inability to undergo necessary surgical procedures due to shortages in medical supplies. The health situation in Gaza has been

severely affected by armed conflicts and the psychological stress resulting from violence. The Palestinians, especially those in Gaza, have endured a terrible existence characterized by prolonged bloodshed, economic and social restrictions, and an economic siege, which has had a detrimental impact on their lives. Several studies indicate that individuals in Gaza exhibit elevated levels of trauma and anxiety compared to other Palestinians, mostly as a result of their prolonged and recurrent exposure to violence and damage over an extended period. Furthermore, the economic shock in Gaza is a pressing concern because of the ongoing instability in neighboring Arab countries, which have peace agreements that they are hesitant to enforce [28].

Observations of Palestinian Resilience in Gaza during the Last Five Wars, with particular focus on the Attitudes after the Eruption of October 2023, where the whole community observed the exceptional and awe-inspiring fortitude displayed by the inhabitants of Gaza in response to the bombardments and military operations conducted by the Israeli army. Their ability to endure and adjust to challenging circumstances demonstrated their remarkable resilience [15]. This exceptional resilience has been demonstrated in various ways, but we will concentrate on what we consider to be the most significant aspect, which has received extensive coverage from both mainstream media and social media activists. An important resilience noted in the people of Gaza was the strong synergy of community support and togetherness, irrespective of their backgrounds. One of the key elements of resilience in Gaza is the widespread recognition and shared experience of pain and the need for collective coping within the community. Amidst and following bombardments, individuals frequently unite to provide mutual assistance. This includes the act of distributing resources, offering refuge to individuals whose residences have been demolished, and communities uniting to assist in the process of tidying up and reconstructing.

Another insight we obtained from the primary social media platforms is that despite experiencing significant stress and trauma, numerous individuals from Gaza have exceptional psychological resilience. They get resilience from their familial bonds, communal ties, and frequently from their religious beliefs [29]. Community leaders, teachers, and elders have a vital function in offering emotional assistance and upholding morale. Despite facing aggression, restricted resources, and prolonged sanctions on Gaza, the healthcare personnel at all the hospitals demonstrated a commendable degree of emergency preparedness. Perhaps this has been developed gradually over some time. Furthermore, it was noted that numerous households possessed essential provisions such as sustenance, potable water, and rudimentary medical kits, in addition to emergency illumination. The civil defense exhibited a commendable level of responsiveness, however, hindered by insufficient equipment or reliance on energy-dependent technology. Nevertheless, the evacuation procedure was poorly coordinated, and the existing shelters, if any, were ineffective in preventing or minimizing the fatalities resulting from this oversight [30].

Apropos, the extensive airstrikes conducted by the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) using carpet bombing techniques to intentionally cause harm to civilians as a retaliatory measure against the continuous attacks by Israelis, it can be observed that the people of Gaza have demonstrated a swift ability to adjust to this unprecedented strategy. A multitude of families promptly relocated to more secure areas, adjusting to unfamiliar residences alongside acquaintances and family members. Only a few numbers of instances have demonstrated their tenacity in discovering inventive methods to maintain their daily routines under challenging conditions. Social media highlights the efforts of Gazans in adapting their everyday lives under the damage of infrastructure and scarcity of resources by creatively repurposing things. During the initial phase of the 2023 conflict, despite facing continuous shelling, the people of Gaza are actively striving to preserve cultural and educational endeavors. This includes informal education in more secure regions and the perpetuation of cultural traditions as a means of maintaining a sense of normality and identity, particularly among children.

The healthcare practitioners in Gaza have demonstrated remarkable fortitude in operating under severe stress and with constrained resources [13]. They show resilience by adapting to the limited resources, establishing impromptu clinics, and delivering medical assistance under extremely difficult circumstances. Another remarkable outcome of the 2023 War on Gaza is the diversification of communication channels to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding secure areas, medical assistance, and available resources [31]. Despite the perilous risks of being bombarded or pursued, many Gazans venture out from their homes or workplaces in defiance, in order to save whatever is feasible. However, the most crucial manifestation of resilience that can be inferred is the manner in which Gazans have meticulously recorded their experiences of perseverance on this occasion and effectively disseminated them to the global community for assistance and promotion, utilizing diverse platforms. However, it was observed that the psychological resilience of Gazans has declined in comparison to other Palestinians. This decline can be attributed to the repeated occurrence of violence and the exposure to traumatic events. As the economic and life difficulties escalate in Palestine overall, and specifically in Gaza, the number of individuals unable to maintain resilience climbs [15].

Though, the situation in Palestine, specifically Gaza, constitutes an instance of apartheid perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinians. This refers to the systematic subjugation of Palestinians as racially inferior groups, accompanied by the deliberate denial of their rights through harsh policies of segregation, dispossession, and exclusion across all regions. The implementation of this methodical and organized aggression has diminished the Gaza population's ability to withstand and recover from difficult situations. However, the policies and actions of Israel have had a substantial influence on the resilience of the people of Gaza both prior to and during the 2023 War. In addition to their well-known military operations, economic constraints, and political decisions, the Israelis employed several more methods. Israel intensified the enforcement of the embargo on the Gaza Strip, imposing significant limitations on the mobility of individuals and the transportation of products. Such restrictions hinder the availability of vital resources, including medical supplies and humanitarian help, that are crucial for building resilience during times of crisis. The imposition of a more stringent siege has resulted in a state of economic stagnation and elevated levels of unemployment in Gaza.

Proposing Resilience Framework

Studying the Possibility of 'Agile Resilience' to Manage the Increasing Shocks on Gaza

Agility, as a bottom-up concept of 'Adaptability Framework' centers around factors including Acumenity, Astuteness, Adjustability, Agility, and Assertiveness. These factors contribute to the continuous development of the dependent variable. The Gaza Authority is anticipated to prioritize the development of a capacity for agility, enabling them to swiftly adjust to changes and modify strategies as necessary. In order to ensure efficiency, it is crucial for Gazans to possess the ability to promptly address any new obstacles or possibilities that arise. The other variable aims to foster innovative solutions and ongoing enhancement. The criteria should support the gradual and manageable introduction of changes in Gaza, enabling learning and improvement with each iteration. By merging their agility with the already respected resilience of Gazans, they will enhance their strength and be more prepared to deal with redundancies. This will also improve their capacity to reconstruct and recover systems, social structure, and vital socioeconomic assets after wars. This would allow Gaza to last prolonged durations and withstand pressures and shocks without suffering significant damage or loss of performance. It is crucial for the Gaza Authority to provide mobile or remote redundancy in their system by including backup mechanisms or sequential operations to efficiently manage and reduce disruptions. Gazans are expected to improve their skills via training in order to quickly restore essential activities, such as critical food supplies, safe shelters, and basic energy sources, after any interruptions from shocks or Israeli assaults. The

Gaza system should implement a structured learning and assessment approach based on past experiences to improve its resilience in dealing with future challenges.

The Gaza Strip has to undergo re-engineering to adequately address the issues posed by the siege, blockade, resistance groups, and Israeli devastation. This is essential for the strip's survival, resiliency, and capacity to maintain a decent way of life. A comprehensive approach is proposed using an innovative framework to address both short-term and long-term demands in Gaza, facilitating the adoption of more self-reliant practices by the Gazans via urgent measures. The framework suggests that the Gaza authority prioritize allocating a minimum of 40 percent of aid to measures that promote increased resilience and self-sufficiency among Gazans, including in times of conflict. The suggested framework emphasizes the significance of a comprehensive approach that integrates immediate humanitarian assistance aimed at fostering self-reliance, alongside long-term developmental projects that enhance the self-sufficiency of the Gaza Strip. Expanding the framework emphasizes the importance of sustainable reconstruction and development in addition to emergency humanitarian assistance in Gaza (Figure 3).
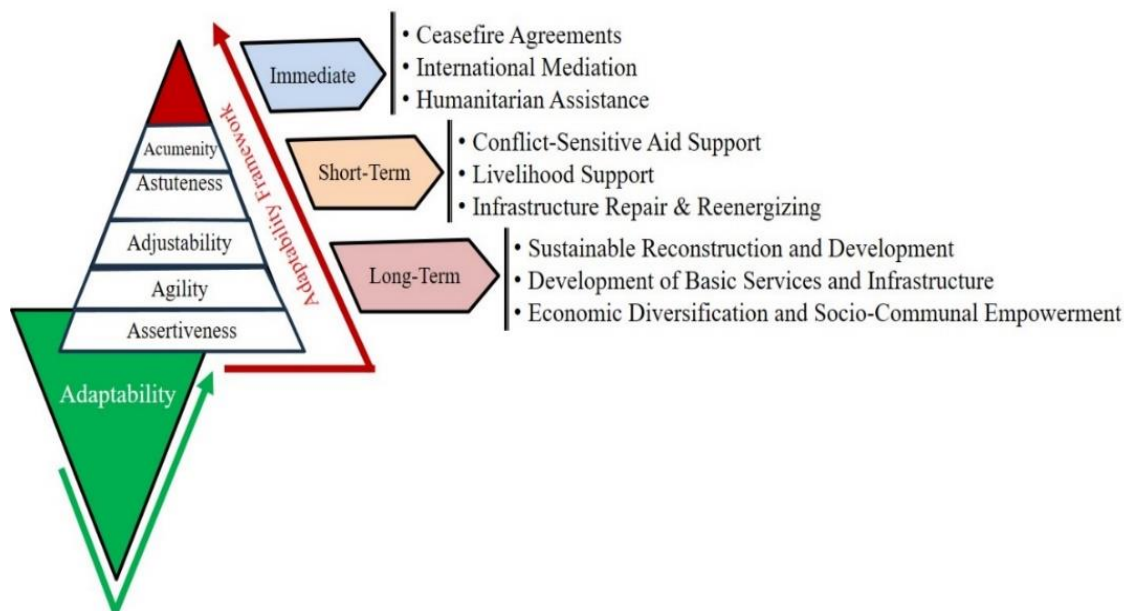

Figure 3: Layers of Actions Required in Gaza

This framework advocates for the immediate implementation of ceasefire agreements, emplacement of international mediation and diplomatic negotiations followed by emergency humanitarian assistance, enforcement of conflict resolution mechanisms including peacekeeping missions, particularly to address the infringements of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in Gaza [32]. Adaptability Framework offers a three-dimensional response strategy including immediate, short term and long term where the resilience persuasion is in built within the response dynamics (Figure 4). Factually, the response domain is mainly categorized in humanitarian assistance framework and socio-economic domains. Precisely, the figure 4, elaborates the humanitarian assistance elements focusing on the emergency supplies and ensured provision of food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, Food Security, establishment of health care facilities, provision of emergency shelter & non-food items, basic education assistance, gender protection and psycho-social support to address the emergent needs.
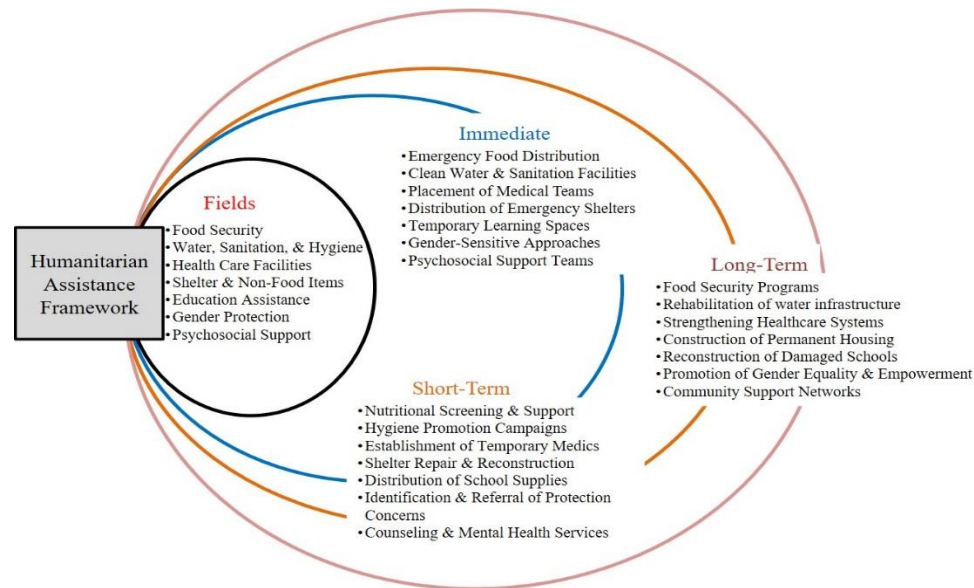
Figure 4: Humanitarian Assistance Framework

The depicted structure, mainly focuses over the emergent needs of the Gazaen communities, however, also advocates for increased investment in new technologies to guarantee access to food, water, shelter and education, such as online learning tools, in order to enable the youth in Gaza to achieve a better quality of life. The agile framework prioritizes the creation of basic needs, education and vocational training programs that enhance local employment prospects and facilitate collaborations with international educational institutions to promote knowledge sharing. Meanwhile, the cultivate community resilience and prioritize psycho-social support besides mental health remains at priority of all stakeholders. Resilience to establish community-based initiatives aimed at bolstering psycho-social support and well-being by fostering networks for trauma counseling and psychological assistance. The activities also facilitate the promotion of community togetherness and cooperative projects. It is important to note that the targeted involvement of global non-governmental organizations should not solely prioritize humanitarian aid and development initiatives. Lastly, the new resilience framework prioritizes the development of emergency preparedness and response strategies that enable the Gaza community in effectively preparing for emergencies and providing first aid. This includes the accumulation of necessary supplies and the establishment of emergency shelters (Table 1). Precisely. It elaborates the humanitarian assistance framework with immediate, short-term and long-term responses and resilience building measures particularly within suggested timeframe measuring 1-2 weeks for immediate responses; 3-6 months for short-term; and 1-3 years for long-term efforts during the post war scenario in Gaza.

Table 1: Humanitarian Assistance Framework with Immediate, short-Term and Long-Term Responses				
Field	**Immediate**	**Short-Term**	**Long-Term**	**Resilience-Building**
Food Security & Nutrition	Emergency Food Distribution	Nutritional Screening & Support	Food Security Programs	Community Gardening Initiatives
Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene	Provision of Clean Water & Sanitation Facilities	Hygiene Promotion Campaigns	Rehabilitation of water infrastructure	Water Conservation Education Programs
Health Care	Deployment of medical teams and supplies	Establishment of Temporary Medics	Strengthening Healthcare Systems	Mental Health Awareness
Shelter & Non-Food Items	Distribution of Emergency Shelters	Shelter Repair & Reconstruction	Construction of Permanent Housing	Disaster Preparedness Training
Education	Temporary Learning Spaces	Distribution of School Supplies	Reconstruction of Damaged Schools	Psychosocial Support Programs
Gender & Protection Mainstreaming	Integration of Gender-Sensitive Approaches	Identification & Referral of Protection Concerns	Promotion of Gender Equality & Empowerment	Gender Violence Prevention Programs
Psychosocial Support	Psychosocial Support Teams	Counseling & Mental Health Services	Community Support Networks	Resilience-Building Workshops
Timeline of Effectiveness	Immediate: 1-2 weeks; Short-term: 3-6 months; Long-term: 1-3 years			

Moreover, the other sectors of response include infrastructure reconstruction and development, socio-economic uplift measures, social services, governance and rule of law, environmental sustainability alongside the resilience-building efforts (Table 2). Precisely. It elaborates the Adaptability framework with immediate, short-term and long-term responses and resilience building measures particularly within suggested timeframe measuring 1-2 weeks for immediate responses; 3-7 years for short-term; and 7-10 years for long-term efforts during the post war scenario in Gaza. According to the framework, the Short-Term measures suggest restoration and rehabilitation of basic services, persuasion of micro-finance and small business, expansion of social protection programs, promotion of human rights and access to justice, restoration of ecosystems and climate resilience and community-based resilience initiatives to up-hold the survival. Whereas, the Long-Term measures suggest reconstruction of critical infrastructure, sustainable

development initiatives, support for vulnerable populations & refugees, strengthening of governance institutions, conservation and protection of natural resource management, and strengthening of social cohesion and solidarity. Moreover, it also advocates that the Gaza to continue its usual efforts in reconstructing housing, hospitals, and other infrastructure. However, emphasize the importance of also prioritizing the development of a resilient strategy that promotes agility. This will enable the community to sustain its resistance efforts with greater independence. According to framework, it is necessary to integrate the Adaptability Resilience Program in order to maintain a high level of agile resilience, coping abilities, and hope by incorporating positive tales and successes. This ensures that their resilience remains intact and is not reliant on external structures or material possessions, in the event that they are once again destroyed by the occupying force

.

Table 2: Adaptability Framework with Immediate, short-Term and Long-Term Responses				
Sector	**Immediate**	**Short-Term**	**Long-Term**	**Resilience-Building**
Infrastructure	Emergency Repairs & Temporary Shelters	Restoration & Rehabilitation of Basic Services	Reconstruction of critical infrastructure	Capacity building for local authorities
Economy	Emergency Employment Programs	Microfinance & Small Business	Sustainable Development Initiatives	Entrepreneurship & Vocational Training Programs
Social Services	Distribution of Essential Relief Items	Expansion of Social protection Programs	Support for Vulnerable Populations & Refugees	Community & Social Support Networks
Governance and Rule of Law	Community-based Dispute Resolution Mechanisms	Promotion of Human Rights & Access to Justice	Strengthening of Governance Institutions	Legal Aid Services
Environmental Sustainability	Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Measures	Restoration of Ecosystems & Climate Resilience	Conservation and Protection of Natural Resource Management	Training on Environmental Conservation
Resilience-Building	Provision of Immediate Psycho-Social Support	Community-based Resilience Initiatives	Strengthening of Social Cohesion & Solidarity	Community Empowerment Initiatives
Timeline of Effectiveness	Immediate: 1-2 weeks; Short-term: 3-7 years; Long-term: 7-10 years			

Evidently, the resilience of the Gaza community is firmly established in its capacity to withstand and adjust to exceedingly difficult conditions, deriving strength from one another, their cultural heritage, and a shared aspiration for a future characterized by peace and stability [33]. Based on the collected observations and a review of the shocks experienced by Gaza over the past 18 years, as well as the extent of impoverishment and socio-economic issues, this paper proposes a significant novel resilience framework that focuses on sustaining Gaza's resilience and maintaining the adaptability of its residents as they work towards building resilience. The cardinals of this framework demonstrate that the existing frameworks, are significantly insufficient or dormant. Particularly, the role of international organizations and third-party mediators have failed to establish a practical mechanism for resilience that considers the persistent

conditions of wars, sieges, and the poor practical assistance provided to Gazans by all sympathizers. Prior resilience measures primarily targeted immediate socio-economic challenges, which proved to be highly vulnerable and deliberately undermined by Israel, particularly during the recent 2023 conflict, exacerbating their fragility. Despite previous notable accomplishments in the rehabilitation of homes, hospitals, and schools, these infrastructure services alone have not been sufficient to enable the Palestinians to withstand the profound shocks that lie ahead in the future. To foster socio-economic resilience in Gaza, particularly in the aftermath of the 2023 War, it is imperative to initiate a self-reliance program that empowers Gaza to develop internal solutions and strengthen its ability to cope and thrive, irrespective of the socio-political context. These self-reliance initiatives would enable individuals to envision further

opportunities for self-empowerment, self-determination, and self-sufficiency by utilizing imaginative and inventive approaches.

This research demonstrated that past endeavors by the international organizations and other prominent collaborators to enhance the resilience of Gaza, despite their substantial financial investment, were deemed unsustainable and lacking in shock resistance. Gaza need a robust structure for resilience to effectively address the anticipated increase in opposition to occupation, particularly in the upcoming years. The enduring fortitude displayed by the residents of Gaza during the 2023 War indicates that individuals are unable to effectively manage repeated instances of sudden and severe disruptions. If additional intense Israeli offensives were to occur following the brief cessation of hostilities, it would not only result in significant unintended harm and severe socioeconomic suffering in Gaza, but it might also potentially undermine the resilience of the population, their ability to oppose the occupation, and their ability to remain in their homeland. Considering this viewpoint, it is necessary to reexamine the approach to resolving the suffering in Gaza following the War on October 7th, 2023. However, the suggested framework may encounter problems or disruptions, but it should be the primary emphasis of the Gaza Authority to enhance the capacity of Gaza towards flexible resilience. This curriculum is highly applicable in the current dynamic and unpredictable landscape, be it in the realms of business, technology, community development, or catastrophe preparedness. Considering Gaza's turbulent past and its status as an unstable area of conflict, there are essential elements that should be included in an effective resilience program. The program should commence with a comprehensive risk assessment and management initiative that consistently identifies and assesses the potential threats in Gaza. It should also formulate methods to minimize these risks, which will be subsequently incorporated into the resilience agile program.

The Gazan community should carefully choose and teach individuals from each core village who possess the necessary skills to quickly adapt and make informed judgments under dynamic circumstances. They should be gradually provided with essential survival tools that optimize communication and processing of observations.

Conclusion:

The coordinators of the agility resilience framework are responsible for maintaining transparent and effective communication lines with external stakeholders, specifically referred to as Gaza supporters. The primary responsibility of these coordinators is to guarantee the availability of resources for any calamity or confrontation and to facilitate their prompt mobilization or redistribution as required. As part of the preparations for resilience and agility, each community in Gaza is expected to develop scalable solutions, meaning solutions that can be adjusted in size depending on the circumstances in the strip. In addition to the ongoing monitoring of agile resilience initiatives, the coordinators are expected to promote the dissemination of positive news and examples of agile resilient models through social media and official Palestinian channels. The Gaza Palestinian authority should develop contingency plans with measurable indicators

that would enhance the efficiency of the agile resilience strategy during emergencies, resulting in reduced response times and improved outcomes. If Gaza is unavailable or not updated, it should incorporate this into its crisis management strategies. It is necessary to establish a team that utilizes transparent performance measures to assess the program's effectiveness and foster a culture of ongoing learning and enhancement, guided by experiences and outcomes. The agile resilience program should possess a dynamic nature and undergo regular reviews by the Gaza Authority. It should also be revised to accurately represent evolving circumstances and incorporate insights gained from experience. This approach is comprehensive and aims to equip the Gazan communities with the necessary skills and resources to not only endure interruptions while they persist in their resistance but also to prosper in the face of unforeseen obstacles.

REFERENCES:

[1] Young, M., Frigotto, M. L., & Pinheiro, R. (2022). Towards Resilient Organisations and Societies? Reflections on the Multifaceted Nature of Resilience. In R. Pinheiro , M. L. Frigotto, & M. Young, *Towards Resilient Organizations and Societies: A Cross-Sectoral and Multi-Disciplinary Perspective* (pp. 307-332). London: Palgrave Macmillan.

[2] Bristow, G., & Healy, A. (2020). Regional resilience: an agency perspective. In G. Bristow, & A. Healy, *Handbook on Regional Economic Resilience* (pp. 36–53). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

[3] UNDRR. (2023, 12 5). *Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction: Resilience*. Retrieved from United Nation Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR): https://www.undrr.org/terminology/resilience

[4] Masten, A. S. (2018). Resilience Theory and Research on Children and Families: Past, Present, and Promise. *Journal of Family Theory and Review, 10*(1), 12-31.

[5] Walker, B., Holling, C. S., Carpenter, S. R., & Kinzig, A. (2004). Resilience, adaptability and transformability in social–ecological systems. *Ecology and Society, 9*(2), 1-5.

[6] Triandafyllidou, A. (2017). Global Governance from Regional Perspectives. In A. Triandafyllidou, *Global Governance from Regional Perspectives: A Critical View* (pp. 3-24). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[7] Rosenau, J. N. (2021). Governance in the Twenty-First Century. In K. Mills, & K. Stiles, *Understanding Global Cooperation: Twenty-Five Years of Research on Global Governance* (pp. 16-47). Leiden: Brill .

[8] Inamura, T. (2020). Human History and Aspects of Resilience. In T. Inamura, & Y. Nara, *Resilience and Human History: Multidisciplinary Approaches and Challenges for a Sustainable Future* (pp. 212-218). Singapore: Springer Nature .

[9] Reynolds, R. B. (2022). A Crisis-Adaptive Approach to Resilience-Building in Pre-service Teaching and Librarianship Education: Learning About and Learning to Be. In S. Leontopoulou, & A. D. Fave, *Emerging Adulthood in the COVID-19 Pandemic and Other Crises: Individual and Relational Resources. Cross-Cultural*

Advancements in Positive Psychology (pp. 315–334). Singapore: Springer Nature.

[10] Falah, G., & Newman, D. (1995). The spatial manifestation of threat: Israelis and palestinians seek a 'good' border. *Political Geography, 14*(8), 689-706.

[11] Louwerse, C. (2020). (Un)Limited Force: Regional Realignments, Israeli Operations, and the Security of Gaza. In P. Amour, *The Regional Order in the Gulf Region and the Middle East* (pp. 217–257). London: Palgrave Macmillan.

[12] Zanotti, J. (2023). *Israel and Hamas 2023 Conflict In Brief: Overview, U.S. Policy, and Options for Congress.* Washington: Congressional Research Service (CRS).

[13] OCHA. (2023). *Gaza healthcare crisis: urgent action required to address alleged unlawful Israeli attacks.* New York: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). doi:https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/gaza-healthcare-crisis-urgent-action-required-address-alleged-unlawful-israeli-attacks

[14] OCHA. (2023, Dec 20). *Huge Gaza death toll is likely to be even higher than reported*. Retrieved from OCHA Services Relief Web: https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/huge-gaza-death-toll-likely-be-even-higher-reported

[15] Beiraghdar, F., Momeni, J., Hosseini, E., Panahi, Y., & Negah, S. (2023). Health Crisis in Gaza: The Urgent Need for International Action. *Iranian Journal of Public Health, 52*(12), 2478-2483. doi:https://doi.org/10.18502/ijph.v52i12.14309

[16] Buheji , M., & Al-Muhannadi, K. (2023). Mitigating Risks of Environmental Impacts on Gaza-Review of Precautions & Solutions post (2023 War). *International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Technology (IJARET), 14*(7), 15-47. doi:https://iaeme.com/Home/issue/IJARET?Volume=14&Issue=7

[17] NRC. (2023, Oct 24). *10 things you should know about the humanitarian situation in Gaza*. Retrieved from Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC): https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2023/10-things-you-should-know-about-the-humanitarian-situation-in-gaza/#:~:text=Mass%20destruction%20of%20homes,the%20start%20of%20the%20hostilities

[18] ESCWA. (2023). *Gaza war: expected socioeconomic impacts on the State of Palestine.* Beirut: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA). Retrieved from https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-11/2301926e-policybrief-gazawar-escwa-undp-10nov-10pm_0.pdf

[19] IMF. (2022). *West Bank and Gaza: Report to the AD HOC Liaison Committee.* Washington: International Monetary Fund (IMF). Retrieved from file:///C:/Users/Assad/Downloads/1WBGEA2022002.pdf

[20] Galaby, A., & Abdrabo, A. (2022). *Societal Resilience and Response to Contagious Diseases and Pandemics.* Pennsylvania: IGI Global.

[21] Häring, I. (2021). *Technical Safety, Reliability and Resilience: Methods and Processes.* Singapore: Springer Nature .

[22] Colker, R. (2019). *Optimizing Community Infrastructure: Resilience in the Face of Shocks and Stresses.* Netherlands: Elsevier.

[23] Frigotto, M., Young, M., & Pinhe, R. (2021). *Towards Resilient Organizations and Societies.* New York: Springer International Publishing.

[24] Boyraz, T. (2023, Nov 12). *Displacement of Gazans 1st step in 'ethnic cleansing': Israeli activist*. Retrieved from Anadolu Ajansı: https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/displacement-of-gazans-1st-step-in-ethnic-cleansing-israeli-activist/3051303

[25] Steen, R., Haakonsen , G., & Steiro, T. (2023). Patterns of Learning: A Systemic Analysis of Emergency Response Operations in the North Sea through the Lens of Resilience Engineering. *Infrastructures, 8*(2), 1-19. doi:https://doi.org/10.3390/infrastructures8020016

[26] DORMER, R. (2017). The Impact of Constructivism on International Relations Theory: A History. *Social Sciences Review, 22*, 51-64.

[27] Schniedewind, W. (2013). *A Social History of Hebrew: Its Origins Through the Rabbinic Period.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

[28] Bernard, A. (2013). *Rhetorics of Belonging: Nation, Narration, and Israel/Palestine.* Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.

[29] Yoganandham, G., & Kareem, A. (2023). Impact of the Israel-Hamas conflict on global economies, including India – An assessment. *Science, Technology and Development*, 154-170.

[30] Cicchetti, D. (2016). *Developmental Psychopathology, Risk, Resilience, and Intervention.* Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.

[31] Pinfold, R. (2023). Security, Terrorism, and Territorial Withdrawal: Critically Reassessing the Lessons of Israel's "Unilateral Disengagement" from the Gaza Strip. *International Studies Perspectives, 24*(1), 67-87. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/isp/ekac013

[32] UN. (2023, Oct 19). *Fourth Committee, Concluding Debate on Information Matters, Approves Draft Texts on UN Communications, Press Freedom*. Retrieved from United Nations: Meetings Coverage and Press Releases: https://press.un.org/en/2023/gaspd787.doc.htm.

[33] Habiba, I., & Rafianto, A. (2023). Violations of humanitarian law: consistence of the geneva conventions in the palestine – israel war. *MANU Bil, 34*(2), 17-40.

[34] Fahmy, S. (2023, Jul 18). Building Hope: The Forgotten People of Gaza. *Thesis*. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Carleton University. doi: https://doi.org/10.22215/etd/2023-15605