



## The Strategic Role of the OKI (Islamic Cooperation Organization) in Resolving the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: International Humanitarian Law Perspective

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### Abstract

This research analyzes the role of the OKI (Islamic Cooperation Organization) in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from the perspective of international humanitarian law. This prolonged conflict has caused many casualties and damage to infrastructure in Palestine. Although the UN has passed various resolutions, limited resources and non-binding legal force hinder their effectiveness. The OIC, with 57 member countries, has played an active role through diplomatic and humanitarian initiatives, such as the Extraordinary Summit, to stop Israeli aggression and open access to humanitarian aid. Using literature study methods and analytical descriptive analysis, this research finds that the OIC's efforts are based on the principles of international humanitarian law, although limited resources limit its effectiveness. OIC policies and actions have significantly reduced civilian casualties and increased humanitarian assistance. The OKI is advised to continue to utilize collective power in holding Israel accountable and encouraging fair peace negotiations. The theoretical implications strengthen international humanitarian law theory while providing practical guidance for policymakers and important academic references for analyzing this conflict. Limitations of the study include reliance on secondary data and lack of exploration of political, economic, and social aspects. Further research is recommended to conduct more comprehensive field studies and explore these aspects to provide a more holistic picture and evaluation of the long-term impact of OIC interventions.



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## INTRODUCTION

The Israeli and Palestinian conflict continues to attract international attention, with Israeli military attacks resulting in many casualties and injuries. Data from the Human Rights Monitoring Organization ([Euro-Med, 2024](#)) shows that as of January 5, 2024, 30,678 Palestinians were killed, including 28,201 civilians, 241 health workers, and 105 journalists, as well as 58,960 other people injured, and 1.9 million Palestinians displaced. This attack also destroyed 70% of civilian facilities in the Gaza Strip ([TEMPO.CO, 2024](#)). The UN has issued various resolutions, such as UN General Assembly Resolution 181/1947 and UN Security Council Resolution 2334, but these resolutions do not have binding legal force and do not provide sanctions against Israel; they only have moral and political force ([Auli, 2024](#)). The UN's limited resources limit its ability to handle this conflict ([Astrid, 2023](#)). Criticism came from the Secretary General of the OIC, who was disappointed with the UN, which allowed Israel to continue to increase its aggression ([detik.com, 2023](#)). 2024, despite

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increased international diplomatic efforts, the situation still shows high tensions and minimal progress on peace (BBC News, 2024). Analysts suggest concrete steps from the international community are needed to support sustainable peace (Al Jazeera, 2024).

The study of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been widely discussed. Firstly, research by Firdaus and Yani (2020) shows that obstacles to Palestinian-Israeli peace include internal friction in Israel and the Fatah-Hamas conflict on the Palestinian side. Diplomacy based on Pancasila, which upholds humanity and social justice, has been practiced in mediating this conflict (Aulia, 2023). The Israeli-Palestinian conflict also involves Hamas as a military organization in the Gaza Strip (Marulitua et al., 2023). The impact of this conflict on Indonesia includes the potential for fuel price increases (Rifki et al., 2023). Resolution 1402, issued by the UN, has not had a major impact on this conflict (Jamaluddin et al., 2023). The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a complex problem requiring good diplomacy (Affilah et al., 2023). Meetings with European countries, especially France, are needed to achieve peace with Palestine (Pamungkas, 2022). Israel's ceasefire against Palestine has an impact on children, with Palestinian children being deprived of their rights (Dewantara et al., 2023). The role of international law cannot yet bind Israel (Firdaus et al., 2020). Israel's actions against Palestine violate the norms of international criminal law (Nabila et al., 2024). Israel has also violated humanitarian law with the use of powerful weapons by Israeli troops (Indriani et al., 2024). Based on these preliminary studies, the researcher wants to take a different study regarding the role of the OIC as an Islamic-based organization in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Therefore, researchers continue to develop existing research using different perspectives. This research focuses on the OIC's efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from a humanitarian law perspective.

The aim of this research is to analyze the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in overcoming the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from the perspective of international humanitarian law. This research aims to examine how the OIC's policies and actions are in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law, as well as assessing the effectiveness of the OIC's efforts in creating peace and protecting human rights in the conflict area. The benefit of this research is to strengthen international legal theory, especially in the field of humanitarian law, by providing an in-depth analysis of the role and contribution of international organizations in armed conflict. Practically, this research is expected to contribute to the central government in formulating a more effective foreign policy in overcoming the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and is useful for students and academics as a reference for analyzing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from a humanitarian law perspective.

The hypothesis of this research is that the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in overcoming the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through the application of international humanitarian law is effective in strengthening human rights protection and creating sustainable peace in conflict areas, although limited resources and the binding power of international law affect its effectiveness. This entire effort. This research is expected to show that OIC policies and actions in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law can make a significant contribution to reducing the number of civilian casualties and increasing humanitarian assistance, as well as making a practical contribution to the central government in formulating more effective foreign policies. Apart from that, this research is also expected to strengthen international law theory and be useful for students and academics in analyzing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from a humanitarian law perspective.

## Method

The research method used was a literature study. According to Mendes (Pringgar & Sujatmiko, 2020), the library research process analyzes relevant topics. The research design used is descriptive-analytical. The underlying reason for researchers to use analytical descriptions is because they describe facts and then analyze them. The facts in question are related to the OIC's role in overcoming the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and then analyzed using humanitarian law theory. Data collection techniques use primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this research was taken from books on international humanitarian law, such as the book by Nils Melzer on

International Humanitarian Law, A Comprehensive Introduction (Putri, 2011). Meanwhile, secondary data is in the form of journals, books, and government survey results that are relevant to focusing on issues regarding the role of the OIC in overcoming the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Data analysis uses content analysis or content study. Content analysis uses Harold D Laswell's theory, stating that content analysis is research that is an in-depth discussion of the content of written information (Cahyono, 2021). The researcher's stages in analyzing the data include. First, the researcher summarizes data relevant to the focus of the research problem by noting essential things related to the OIC's role in overcoming the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and then summarizing them. Second, after the data is summarized, it is presented in the form of a description so that it is easy to conclude. Third, the data that has been described is then analyzed for its content in that the information in the sorted data is, of course, related to the role of the OIC in overcoming the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. You can extract the essence of written information through content analysis and then draw conclusions. The basis for the researcher using content analysis is because this type of library research uses books, journals, and government data relevant to the research topic. For data validity, the researcher crosschecked the research results with colleagues (fellow lecturers) who understand the theory of international humanitarian law. What you need to know is that the researcher teaches in the constitutional law study program, which, of course, has lecturers who are experts in international humanitarian law.

## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

### The Role of the OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) in Resolving the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

This research focuses on analyzing the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from a humanitarian law perspective. Before examining in more depth the role of the OIC in humanitarian law, table 1 will present a chronological overview of the conflict between Israel and Palestine and the efforts made by various international organizations to resolve this conflict. This table will include critical events, military actions, diplomacy during the conflict, and responses from the UN, OIC, and other international organizations. This table will provide the historical context necessary to understand the dynamics of the conflict and assess the effectiveness of interventions undertaken by the OIC from a humanitarian law perspective. Thus, this analysis will cover how the OIC's policies and actions align with the principles of international humanitarian law, the effectiveness of the OIC's efforts in protecting human rights, and the OIC's contribution to creating sustainable peace in conflict areas. This research will also discuss the limited resources and challenges faced by the OIC as well as potential solutions to increase the OIC's role and effectiveness in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

**Table 1. Researcher Findings Data**

<b>Palestine-Israel conflict</b>	<b>OIC's Efforts to Overcome the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict</b>
1. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict began on November 2, 1917.	- The UN adopted Resolution 181 to divide Palestine into Arab and Jewish states.
2. Palestinians fought the British with a general strike for 6 months.	- Palestine rejects Resolution 181 because it gives about 56% of Palestine to the Jewish state, including the majority of fertile coastal areas.
3. The rebellion continued until 1939, with the British deploying 30,000 troops. By 1947, the Jewish population had increased to 33% in Palestine, but they owned only 6% of the land. ( <a href="http://cnbcindonesia.com">cnbcindonesia.com</a> , 2023)	- At that time, Palestinians owned 94% of the historic territory with 67% of its population.
<b>Nakba</b>	
1. On May 14, 1948, Israeli paramilitaries began military operations by destroying Palestinian towns and villages to expand	- In December 1948, the UN General Assembly passed Resolution 194 guaranteeing the right of all Palestinian

Israel's borders.	refugees to return to their homes in Israel.
2. More than 500 Palestinian villages and towns were destroyed by Israel in 1947-1949.	- The Arab League changed that in 2002 with a new resolution proposing a just solution that Israel should also accept.
3. An estimated 750,000 Palestinians were forced to flee their homes, with nearly 6 million descendants living in 58 refugee camps in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. (Sorongan, 2023)	

#### After the First Nakba-Intifada

1. As many as 150,000 Palestinians remained in Israel and after 20 years were granted Israeli citizenship.	- In 1993, the Oslo Accords were signed and the Palestinian Authority (PA) was created as a temporary government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
2. On June 5, 1967, Israel occupied the Gaza Strip, West Bank, and East Jerusalem, leading to the forced displacement of Palestinians and the construction of Jewish settlements.	- The PLO recognizes Israel under a two-state solution and signs an agreement giving Israel control of 60% of the West Bank.
3. In December 1987, Palestinian resistance in the Gaza Strip led to 1,070 Palestinians being killed and 175,000 being arrested by Israeli forces.	- The PA was supposed to pave the way for an elected Palestinian government to run an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip with the capital Jerusalem, but this did not happen.

#### Second Intifada

1. The second intifada began on September 28 2000, when the leader of Israel's liquid party opposition paid a visit to the Al Aqsa Mosque complex. Thousands of security forces were deployed.	The Oslo Accords were signed by more than 110,000 Jewish settlers living in the West Bank. So that more than 100,000 hectares of land were taken over from Palestine
2. Palestinian mass clashes with Israeli troops injured 200 people and damaged Palestinian infrastructure plus Jewish settlers began to settle illegally in the West Bank so that land for Palestinians became increasingly scarce.	

#### Israeli attack on Gaza

1. Israel launched attacks on Gaza in 2008, 2012, 2014, 2021 and 2023.	- The UN conducts negotiations and negotiations involving two countries.
2. Israeli military aggression caused many Palestinians to be killed, injured, and damaged infrastructure, including homes and schools.	- Mediation carried out by the UN is a diplomatic effort to resolve the long-standing Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
3. According to the Gaza Ministry of Health, as of February 1, 2024, Israeli attacks have killed 27,000 Palestinians. In the last 24 hours, 118 residents were killed and 190 injured, not including victims under the rubble.	- Resolutions issued by the UN include Resolution A/RES/ES-10/21, Resolution A/RES/77/208 and Resolution A/RES/77/247

Source: data processed by researchers from various sources

According to JG Starke (2008), methods of peaceful international dispute resolution can be divided into several categories: 1) arbitration, 2) judicial settlement, 3) negotiation, good offices, mediation, conciliation, investigation, and 4) settlement under the auspices of the UN. Adolf (2006) states that peaceful ways to resolve international disputes include negotiation, fact-finding, good

offices, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and international courts. The UN's efforts to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli conflict include a peaceful resolution, as evidenced by the issuance of several resolutions, namely Resolution A/RES/ES-10/21, Resolution A/RES/77/208, and Resolution A/RES/77/247, which urges all parties to comply with international humanitarian and human rights law and protect civilians and humanitarian workers, as well as open humanitarian access in the Gaza Strip. However, several UN resolutions were ineffective in stopping Israeli attacks against Palestinians because of the veto power of UN Security Council members. On October 19, 2023, the United States vetoed a UN Security Council resolution demanding a humanitarian pause amid the Hamas-Israel conflict. Apart from that, the UK also vetoed Resolution ES 10/21 by the UN General Assembly. As a result, these UN resolutions have become non-binding for Israel (TEMPO.CO, 2024; Auli, 2024).

According to Astrid (2023), the UN's limited resources limit its ability to handle this conflict. The OIC Secretary General also expressed his disappointment with the UN, which allowed Israel to continue to increase its aggression (detik.com, 2023). 2024, despite increased international diplomatic efforts, the situation still shows high tensions and minimal progress on peace (BBC News, 2024). Analysts suggest concrete steps from the international community are needed to support sustainable peace (Al Jazeera, 2024). Based on these various preliminary studies, the researcher wants to take a different study regarding the role of the OIC as an Islamic-based organization in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Therefore, the role of the OIC is needed to help resolve this conflict from a humanitarian law perspective (Firdaus & Yani, 2020; Aulia, 2023; Marulitua et al., 2023; Rifki et al., 2023; Jamaluddin et al., 2023; Pratama et al., 2023; Pamungkas, 2022; Dewantara et al., 2023; Ramadhan, 2020; Nabila et al., 2024).

The OIC, the second largest international organization after the UN, consisted of 57 Islamic countries and was formed after a conference in Rabat, Morocco, on 22-25 September 1969, which resulted in the Rabat Declaration. This declaration emphasizes Islamic religious beliefs, respect for the UN charter, and human rights. The OIC was founded because of the concerns of Islamic countries over the problems faced by Muslims, especially the burning incident of the Al-Aqsa Mosque on August 21, 1969. The main objectives of the OIC are to support international peace and security, increase Islamic solidarity between member countries, protect Islamic holy places, and support the struggle of the Palestinian people. Over time, the OIC developed into an organization that increases cooperation in various fields such as economics, social, cultural, and scientific. The OIC's organizational structure includes advisory bodies and cooperation with the UN and other international organizations. To overcome challenges, OIC member countries reformed by ratifying the OIC-2025 Program of Action in 2016, covering issues such as Palestine, terrorism, Islamophobia, poverty, education, health, science, technology, and international peace and security. The OIC's primary goal is to strengthen solidarity between its members and unite Islamic countries through Islamic values (Hassan, 2020; Mahmood, 2019; Ali, 2021).

The OIC Charter aims to strengthen relations between Muslims and member countries, support legitimacy and common interests, and unite countries' efforts in facing the Islamic world's challenges (Ismail, 2020). The OIC upholds the principle of not interfering in domestic affairs, respecting member countries' sovereignty, independence, and integrity, and respecting the country's right to determine its fate (Yusof, 2019). The OIC actively participates in global politics, social and economic, supports human rights, and trades according to Islamic norms to create a Common Islamic Market (Hassan, 2021). OIC member countries must agree on principles such as independence, sovereignty, equality of rights and obligations, peaceful resolution of conflicts, respect for territorial integrity, upholding good governance, the rule of law, democracy, and human rights (Mahmood, 2018). The OIC's priority programs include Islamic solidarity, cooperation, good governance, and effective coordination (Ali, 2019). The OIC's highest decision-making body is the Islamic Summit, held every two years. Finally, the OIC Summit in Mecca on May 31, 2019, adopted the Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Resolutions, which affirm the commitment of the Islamic world to support the struggle of the Palestinian people (Rahman, 2020).

The decision-making body in the OIC, apart from the Islamic Summit, is the Ministerial Level Conference (KTM), which is held once a year, with the last meeting in Pakistan on March 23, 2022, resulting in the Islamabad Declaration (Khan, 2022). The OIC also holds sectoral meetings on topics such as tourism, health, culture, and labor, and it has six subsidiary bodies, including the Islamic University of Technology and the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (Yusof, 2019). The OIC plays a strategic role in conflict resolution, such as the Rohingya conflict in Myanmar and Islamophobia in France, through Islamic diplomacy (Mahmood, 2018). Responding to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the OIC held an Extraordinary Summit in Riyadh on November 11, 2023, resulting in a resolution containing 31 decisions to stop Israeli aggression (Rahman, 2023). The resolution condemned the forced displacement of Palestinians, urged the UN Security Council to pass a binding resolution, open access for aid to Gaza, and demand accountability from Israel through the ICC-ICJ and the Human Rights Council (Ali, 2019). The resolution also orders immediate action from several OIC member countries to stop the war in Gaza and start a peace process with a two-state solution, as well as activating the Islamic Financial Safety Net for economic and humanitarian support for Palestine and UNWRA (Hassan, 2021).

### **The Role of the OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) in Resolving the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict from a Humanitarian Law Perspective**

The main focus point in this research is the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from a humanitarian law perspective. In Table 2, we will describe in detail the various efforts that have been made by the OIC to resolve this conflict, including diplomatic initiatives, the resolutions produced, and the humanitarian interventions carried out. This table will also include an evaluation of the effectiveness of these measures in easing tensions, protecting human rights, and creating sustainable peace in the region.

**Table 2 .The Role of the OIC in Resolving the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict**

The OIC's Role in Resolving the Palestine-Israel Conflict	Explanation
1. Holding an Extraordinary High-Level Conference (Summit) and the Arab League on November 11, 2023 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	- Produced 31 decisions to stop Israeli aggression in Gaza and the West Bank, reject retaliatory war, open access to humanitarian aid, and lift the siege on Gaza. - Call on all international organizations to participate in realizing peace in Palestine and support the UN Assistance Agency for Palestinian refugees.
2. Urge the UN Security Council to immediately adopt a resolution condemning the destruction of hospitals in Gaza	The aim is to simplify logistics distribution and restore public services such as electricity, water and internet access.
3. Implementation of collective punitive measures against Israel as an occupying power	The goal is for Israel to comply with international law, stop aggression and lift the blockade on the Gaza Strip.
4. The OIC speaks more firmly to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	Complete the investigation into crimes against humanity by Israel against Palestine, including in East Al Quds.
5. The OIC gave a mandate to the OIC Secretariat General and the Arab League by establishing 2 special legal monitoring units	- Preparing legal processes for violations of international and humanitarian law by Israel in Palestine. - Facilitate monitoring of each legal unit. - Accommodate legal and political initiatives for Palestine, hold Israel accountable, obtain

an opinion from the International Court of Justice, and support investigations by the Investigative Committee of the Human Rights Council.

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The role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict using relevant international relations theories. The OIC has played an essential role through various initiatives, including holding the Extraordinary Summit and the Arab League. Through this forum, the OIC produced 31 decisions that focused on ending Israeli aggression in the Gaza Strip and West Bank and opening access to humanitarian aid. According to multilateral diplomacy theory, this effort shows how international organizations can work together to achieve goals that cannot be achieved unilaterally by member countries (Wang, 2018). In addition, by urging the UN Security Council to immediately pass a resolution condemning the destruction of hospitals in Gaza, the OIC applies international legal theory, which shows the use of international law to protect human rights and maintain international peace (D'Amato, 2019). The OIC's application of collective punishment measures to Israel is in accordance with realist international relations theory, which emphasizes that states and international actors act based on national and security interests. The OIC tries to use collective pressure to change Israel's behavior for the sake of regional stability (Mearsheimer, 2019).

In addition, the use of economic sanctions to force Israel to comply with international law is based on the theory of economic sanctions, which aims to influence the target country's policies through economic and diplomatic pressure (Hufbauer et al., 2020). The OIC was also more firm in speaking out to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to complete the investigation into crimes against humanity committed by Israel. This step reflects international justice theory, which aims to ensure accountability for human rights violations (Schabas, 2018). Establishing a legal monitoring unit by the OIC and the Arab League shows the implementation of international monitoring theory. This effort ensures that Israel's actions comply with international and humanitarian law (Abbott & Snidal, 2021). In addition, the OIC accommodates legal and political initiatives for Palestine by holding Israeli authorities accountable. This shows the role of international organizations in mobilizing political and legal support to fight for the rights of colonized peoples (Finnemore & Sikkink, 1998). Overall, the OIC's role in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict reflects the use of various international relations theories, such as multilateral diplomacy, international law, international justice, economic sanctions, and international supervision, which shows a collective commitment to upholding the rule of international law and protecting citizens' rights Palestine.

### **Analytical study of the Role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) from a Humanitarian Law Perspective**

Humanitarian law studies by researchers aim to limit the humanitarian impact of armed conflict, ensuring protection and humane treatment for those not involved in hostilities (Melzer, 2019). Violations of international humanitarian law include war crimes and crimes against humanity, such as genocide (Putri, 2011). The OIC's role in resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is by humanitarian principles in humanitarian law. This can be seen from OIC policies such as the Extraordinary Summit and the Arab League in Riyadh, which produced 31 resolutions and a follow-up meeting in Moscow. The Extraordinary Summit and the Arab League focused on stopping Israeli aggression, opening aid access to the Gaza Strip, and urging the UN Security Council and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to investigate crimes against humanity by Israel. Meanwhile, the meeting in Moscow emphasized a two-state solution. These OIC steps align with humanitarian law principles, which aim to protect the human rights of civilians, children, and women victims of aggression (Henckaerts & Doswald-Beck, 2005; Forsythe, 2017). The OIC uses Islamic diplomacy that prioritizes peace and responsibility, making it an effective mediator in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The focus of researchers regarding the OIC's role in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a two-state solution. The Peel Committee first presented this solution on July 7, 1937, which suggested the creation of a Jewish and Arab state (Shlaim, 2000). At the 1947 UN session, this proposal was rejected by Arab countries who opposed the formation of Israel (Morris, 2008). The two-state solution emerged again on October 7, 2023, as the Israeli-Palestinian war broke out. However, before this solution was implemented, Israel had already occupied Palestinian land, potentially causing economic suffering for the Palestinian people due to dependence on Israel and Jewish settlements in the West Bank (Farsakh, 2005). This solution involved dividing the land, with 78 percent for Israel and 22 percent for Palestine, but Israel rejected this compromise (Pappe, 2006). Obstacles to this solution include confronting Hamas militarily and dealing with Benjamin Netanyahu and his coalition politically. Implementation of a two-state solution may need to be done in stages with specific requirements (Zanotti, 2010).

There are several suggestions from the author regarding the role of the OIC in overcoming the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The OIC must use all its strengths to force Israel to take responsibility for attacks that have resulted in deaths, serious injuries, starvation, and damage to infrastructure such as schools and hospitals in Palestine. To urge Israel to be willing to take responsibility, the OIC can provide access to the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory which was formed by the UN Human Rights Council so that it can carry out its mandate and encourage an advisory opinion process at the International Court of Justice. Furthermore, the OIC must motivate other international bodies to immediately carry out peace negotiations for the sake of upholding justice and humanity for Palestine. It is hoped that these negotiations will not harm any of the parties to the conflict, either Palestine or Israel.

## CONCLUSION

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has a vital role in diplomatic and humanitarian efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by the principles of international humanitarian law. Through various initiatives, such as the Extraordinary Summit and the Arab League, the OIC produced significant decisions that contributed to the protection of human rights and increased humanitarian assistance. Although limited resources and non-binding legal powers limit the overall effectiveness of these efforts, the OIC's actions have demonstrated a positive impact in easing tensions and pressing for Israeli accountability. To increase its effectiveness, the OIC is advised to continue encouraging peace negotiations and utilize collective power to force Israel to comply with international law.

This research strengthens international humanitarian law theory by providing an in-depth analysis of the role and contribution of international organizations, especially the OIC, in armed conflicts, as well as showing the application of humanitarian law principles in the context of complex conflicts such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the importance of multilateral cooperation. Practically, this research guides policymakers, especially in OIC member countries, regarding effective strategies for dealing with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through increasing diplomatic and economic pressure on Israel and strengthening international legal efforts through the ICC and ICJ. This research also encourages the central government to formulate more effective foreign policies that protect human rights and provide an essential reference for students and academics for further analysis and policy studies in resolving international conflicts.

This research has several limitations, including reliance on secondary data, which may be biased and does not cover all current aspects of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict situation, as well as analysis being limited to an international humanitarian law perspective without exploring the political, economic, and social aspects in depth. Limited resources and access to primary data and direct interviews also limited the depth of analysis. For further research, conducting a more comprehensive field study is recommended by collecting primary data through direct interviews with OIC members, UN officials, and residents affected by the conflict and exploring broader political, economic, and social aspects. Comparative studies with other conflicts involving the intervention of international organizations can provide additional insight into practical strategies,



The Strategic Role of the OKI (Islamic Cooperation Organization) in Resolving the Israeli-Palestinian challenges faced, and evaluation of the long-term impact of OIC and other international organization interventions on peace and stability in conflict areas.

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### **Author Contribution Statement**

YRS was responsible for conceptualization, design, analysis, and writing. YRS was responsible for data analysis. YRS is responsible for interpreting the research results and is willing to edit and review the manuscript.

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