



Transforming conflict: analyzing the impact of UN security council resolution 2334 on human security in Israel-Palestine

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations Security Council's Resolution 2334 effectively puts an end to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. This resolution explicitly calls for the annexation of settlements, the relocation of Israeli settlements, the destruction of homes, and the transfer of Palestinian populations. Peace and the defusing of tensions in the area are the primary aims of the resolution. The expected tranquil situation is likely to have an effect on individual safety. Therefore, the perspective of human security will be used to analyse UN Security Council Resolution 2334. This paper concludes that UN Security Council Resolution 2334 satisfies the indicator of human security approach because it requires Israel and Palestine to comply with international humanitarian law, the opinion of the International Court of Justice, the Quartet Roadmap, and numerous prior resolutions. All of the aforementioned treaties, conventions, and agreements are designed to safeguard citizens' financial, nutritional, medical, scholastic, occupational, civic, and political rights. However, in reality, there were several issues with this agreement, and Israel often ignored it. In this descriptive qualitative research, a literature review serves as the major method of information collecting.

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1. Introduction

There have been a number of resolutions made by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), but the conflict between Israel and Palestine remains unresolved. The nationalist element of this war, in which both nations are battling for independence or governmental authority over land they think belongs to them, yet have divergent perspectives on the same region, is making matters worse. On November 2, 1917, British Foreign Minister James Balfour said that he had a plan to establish the Jewish people in Palestinian land, which was then under British authority. Jerusalem was left out of the region that would become Israel and Palestine when the United

Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 181 in 1947. Despite its territorial gains, Israel persists in its territorial expansionist policies, fueling ongoing tensions.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was given the task of settling the Israeli-Palestinian dispute in light of its primary role in preserving international peace and security. The United Nations Security Council's decisions are binding on all UN members and non-members alike. The UN Security Council consists of 15 member nations, of whom 5 are permanent members who have the privilege of holding veto powers and 10 are non-permanent members who are chosen on a rotational basis every year for a two-year term of office.

Israeli soldiers were ordered to withdraw from the seized land as part of Resolution No. 242 of 1947, the first effort to terminate the war between the Palestinians and Israel (Wahyuni, 2021). In UN Resolution 181, passed while Israel still held Jerusalem from the Six Day War, the city's status as a *corpus separatum* (internationally governed or owned territory) was confirmed (Amal, 2020)

Resolution 2334 of 2016 was the final resolution published by the UN Security Council in an attempt to end the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. In light of Israel's continued expansion of its borders via the development of settlements in Palestinian lands, including the city of East Jerusalem, this resolution was made (Yogendran, 2017). With its unambiguous position against Israeli practises, UNSC Resolution No. 2334, which was enacted on the basis of the idea of "two-state solutions," is an important step towards establishing peace in the area. "Condemns all actions aimed at changing the demographic composition, character, and status of the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, including, among other things, the construction and expansion of settlements, the removal of Israeli settlers, the confiscation of land, the demolition of houses, and the displacement of Palestinian civilians, in violation of international humanitarianism," reads Resolution 2334 from the United Nations Security Council (UN, 2016b). Studying Resolution 2334, which seeks to establish calm on Palestinian land, is intriguing since it has immediate implications for the safety of individuals, in particular Palestinians. Four nations, namely Malaysia, New Zealand, Senegal, and Venezuela, sponsored the draught resolution and gained support from France, Egypt, China, England, Uruguay, Japan, Angola, Ukraine, Russia, and Spain. The United States' decision to abstain from the vote shows that the other 13 members of the UN Security Council share this view (UN, 2016a).

Making resolves to address situations relating to humans is fascinating to analyse from a human security standpoint. The UN's method to achieving human security is known as "human security itself." This article will analyse Resolution No. 2334, which has elements of the human security approach, to determine whether it is consistent with human security principles. Several last remarks on resolution 2334 are provided here. The manuscript's beginning should be straightforward and state the problem that will be addressed. Before stating the goal, writers should include necessary context and a brief literature review to catalogue current approaches. (Dewi & Sudaryanto, 2020), to show which is the best of the previous research (Amalia & Sugandi, 2022), to show the main limitations of the previous researches, to show what they hope to achieve (to solve the limitation) (Schneider et al., 2023), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper (Cheng et al., 2023) (Grünebaum et al., 2023).

At the end of the paragraph, the author(s) should end with a comment on the significance of the identification of the issue and the objective of the research (Bill et al., 2022). This article will describe transboundary haze pollution in details, which could be seen in some international laws concerning the law of state responsibility, such as for Draft Articles on State Responsibility and the 1997 ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (Awaludin, 2019). Therefore, this article explores the following research questions: How does the perspective of international law on transboundary haze pollution based on the Law of State Responsibility?

2. Method

This research uses descriptive-qualitative methods. In collecting data, the author uses a literature review technique, where the author takes sources through document collection and literature reviews such as documents and reports from institutions, views of research objects regarding the problems discussed, data from print media, articles, and journals, both containing information related to the present and the past related to UNSC Resolution No. 2334.

3. Analysis and Results

3.1. The Concept Of Human Security

The idea of safety evolved after WWII. Humans themselves are now included in the definition of security, rather than only the state. This makes sense, since the safety of a nation affects every citizen there. If peace and safety are the hallmarks of a secure state, then its citizens need have nothing to fear from external dangers.

The evolution of conventional security into non-traditional security is really congruent with the growth of the idea of security towards human security. Environmental, food, economic, energy, cultural, human, marine, and other risks have surpassed military ones as the most pressing worldwide challenges. Human security, national security, regional security, and international or global security are all seen as seriously impacted by these problems (Perwita, 2005).

In 1994, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was the first to establish the idea of human security. Human security is defined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as. The concept of safety is one that most people grasp intuitively. It ensures that one is shielded from the ever-present dangers of starvation, illness, criminality, and repression. It also includes safety against harmful and unexpected changes to our living conditions, routines, communities, and environments. (UNDP, 1994)

Human security is broken down into seven subcategories in the report: 1) economic security (things like poverty and unemployment), markers of food insecurity and hunger, thirdly, health issues, such as the prevalence of contagious illnesses, contaminated food, hunger, and a lack of resources, such as hospitals and clinics. fourthly, environmental safety concerns such pollution and deforestation 5) Threats to one's safety, such as those posed by criminals or terrorists 6) Threats to public safety, such as conflicts between groups of different races, faiths, and sexual orientations, 7) Safety in Politics, including Political Repression and Violations of Human Rights (Srinivas, 2022). The notion of human security and human security indicators will be used to analyse UNSC Resolution No. 2334 which attempts to promote peace and security in conflict zones.

3.2. The Analysis Of Human Security in UNSC Resolution No. 2334 of 2016

3.2.1 Economic Security

Specifically for the Palestinian people, whose land and homes have been forcefully taken by Israel, Resolution No. 2334 of the United Nations Security Council aims to achieve economic security from the standpoint of human security. Those who were uprooted were rendered incapable of working as a result of the ongoing fighting, which led to their unemployment.

The UN Security Council responded to the condition of the welfare of the Palestinian people as seen in the third paragraph of resolution 2334, which emphasizes "Israel's obligation...to comply carefully with its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention..." The writing of the Geneva Convention in Resolution No. 2334 expands Israel's responsibilities. This is because in Geneva Convention IV Article 52, states "there is no contract, agreement, or regulation that will reduce the right of any worker, whether voluntary or involuntary, and wherever he is located, to submit an application to representatives of the Protecting State to request State intervention." All measures aimed at creating unemployment or limiting the

opportunities offered to workers in the occupied territories to encourage them to work for the occupying power are prohibited.”

The conflict between Israel and Palestine has caused prolonged poverty to the point of not being able to meet the necessities of life such as food, access to health, and adequate housing. Massive displacement has made it difficult for some Palestinians to find work, and even Palestinian residents inside the border wall have difficulty finding decent jobs in Israeli companies. 'Freedom from fear' is indeed highly prioritized in conflict areas, but 'freedom from want' is also very necessary so that individuals can fulfill their basic needs in the economic, social, and environmental aspects of life and livelihood. Economic security indicators related to income and employment are a major problem in the Palestinian economy. According to the UN report, between 2007 and 2017 the poverty rate in Gaza increased from 40% to 56%, the poverty gap increased from 14% to 20%, the unemployment rate also increased from the previous 22% to 52%, and the annual minimum cost for eliminating poverty quadrupled from \$209 million to \$838 million. This increase was due to the closure carried out by Israel and severe economic and movement restrictions, which basically amounted to a blockade on the Gaza Strip since Hamas took control of Gaza (UN, 2020).

The activities of demolishing houses and displacing Palestinian civilians carried out by Israel cause Palestinians to be forced to flee, increase the risk of unemployment, and reduce the level of income sufficient to get a decent place to live. Forced land confiscation also causes the Palestinian people to lose their agricultural land, even though agriculture is the main sector of some Palestinian communities and has become an integral driver of the Palestinian economy.

Resolution No. 2334 is a clear path for meeting the economic needs of the Palestinian people because Resolution no. 2334 includes the Geneva Convention, which regulates economic protection for people in conflict areas.

3.2.2 Food Security

Resolution number 2334 not only emphasizes protecting economic security but also food security. Food security is correlated with economic security because some Palestinians live with hunger due to unemployment, and access to basic food and humanitarian aid has been stopped due to the Israeli blockade.

According to data from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA (2014), in 2012–2013, the level of food insecurity increased by 57% in the Gaza Strip and 19% in the West Bank. This has reversed the improvement that occurred during the 2009–2011 period, when food insecurity decreased by 27%. The majority of households consume cereals, tubers, oil, and sugar. Meanwhile, vegetables, fruit, meat, and dairy products are rarely consumed (WFP, 2012).

The high level of food insecurity in Palestine is caused by poverty, access restrictions and blockades by Israel, high food prices, and economic shocks due to the prolonged conflict. High food prices cause the majority of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank to spend more than half their income on buying food. The blockade imposed by Israel, which has been in place since 2007, continues to degrade the local economy and prevent the recovery of the most productive sectors (UNRWA, 2014).

Resolution No. 2334 states that the Geneva Conventions should be the basis for Israel to make it easier for the Palestinian people to get access to food. This is because Article 55, Part III, Chapter III of the Geneva Conventions states that "it is the duty of the occupying power to ensure food, medical supplies, and other goods for the people whose territory it occupies, if the resources of the occupied territory are inadequate." Unfortunately, Israel did not do this, causing the Palestinian people to experience starvation.

3.2.3 Health Security

The ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict not only has a negative impact on the economy and food but also leaves the Palestinian health system in a chronic and chaotic state. The main cause of health-related problems is again not far from the restrictions on access carried out by Israel by erecting separation walls and establishing guard posts. As a result, access to medicines and other medical care is disrupted.

The ongoing tensions in the Palestinian territories are a major challenge facing the health sector. The conflict has caused death and physical disability, with homes and other facilities destroyed. Injured conflict victims need health facilities to treat them. Even though the Palestinian Government is trying to improve health services, the Israeli troop blockade has had the impact of limiting citizens' access to health facilities and obtaining health services. Several hospitals that have special treatment for certain diseases are in East Jerusalem, and to access these places, you must obtain permission from Israel (WHO, 2017). In addition, the lack of access to food, as explained in the food security point, has an impact on health, where this situation results in the emergence of chronic nutritional diseases such as stunting or being excessively underweight (Bigelow, 2019).

Points regarding health security have been included in UNSC resolution no. 2334, namely in the discussion of the Fourth Geneva Convention. So it is not only economics and food that are contained in the Fourth Geneva Convention, but also protection related to health, where these three points are related to each other. Health security is explained in great detail in the Convention because, in a conflict, threats related to health have consequences that must be faced. These points are explained, among others, in Part II of the Geneva Convention IV concerning "general protection of the population against the consequences of certain wars," which explains in the articles how states parties to the conflict must establish hospitals and safe zones to protect against the consequences of war; sick and injured people, civilians, and hospital staff must be respected and protected.

3.2.4 Environment Security

Threats related to environmental security are also a big challenge, especially for Palestine. The Israeli blockade resulted in permanently irregular drinking water supplies. According to Bigelow (2019), ninety-seven percent (97%) of the water in Gaza is polluted, and the water is forced to be used by most residents. As a result, dangerous diseases such as diarrhea now attack 80% of children under 3 years of age. Clean water is a major problem for the Palestinian population. Limited electricity means they are only able to pump water for two to three hours a day.

The strategy implemented by Israel since 2014 using Israeli drones to sprinkle herbicides from the air has caused damage to the land and crops of farmers in Gaza. As a result of Israel's actions, farmers were unable to harvest their agricultural products optimally; their agricultural land was even damaged, and they were contaminated with these substances, which caused health problems. (Saputra, 2019)

Environmental security is a discussion in international humanitarian law, namely Protocol Additional To The Geneva Conventions Of 12 August 1949, And Relating To The Protection Of Victims Of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 1977 Part IV, Chapter III concerning civilian objects as explained in Article 55 regarding nature protection, namely "Care must be taken in war to protect the natural environment from widespread, long-term, and severe damage... and it is prohibited to attack the natural environment by means of retaliation." The articles should be implemented by Israel because Israel often commits violations by carrying out indiscriminate attacks and destroying agricultural land and plantations, which are vital objects for the survival of the Palestinian people.

3.2.5 Personal Security

Personal security has several indicators in accordance with the contents of Resolution 2334, namely regarding victims of violence (physical torture, war, ethnic tensions, suicide, etc.),

access to public information, institutional efficiency, prevention of harassment and gender violence, and prevention of domestic violence and violence against children. Regarding the first indicator, as explained, Resolution No. 2334 strongly condemns all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement, and destruction, which have caused massive displacement of the Palestinian community since the conflict began. The ultimate goal of the resolution is to save lives by fighting the sources of threats, namely violence and displacement, and, of course, to resolve endless conflicts.

Resolution 2334 wrote about the Geneva Conventions so as to provide a basis for personal protection. In Article 32 of the Geneva Conventions, it is stated that “the High Contracting Parties specifically agree that each of them is prohibited from taking any action that could cause physical suffering to, or the extermination of, protected persons. This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation, and medical or scientific experiments for which medical treatment is not necessary, but also to other acts of brutality, whether committed by civilian or military agents.”

The conflict between Palestine and Israel has claimed many victims. According to data from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), the total number of Palestinian victims who died as a result of attacks in 2011 reached 117, while the number of injured reached 2,143 (UNOCHA, 2021). In 2014, Israel launched an operation called Brother's Keeper, in which the Israeli military arrested around 400 Palestinians who were deemed responsible for the disappearance of three Israeli teenagers in the West Bank (Kumparan, 2021). Israel also launched ground and air attacks, killing around 2,327 Palestinians and leaving 17,533 injured (UNOCHA, 2021).

Apart from causing a large number of victims, the activities carried out by Israel constitute a violation of human rights because the act of expulsion followed by violence means that it has eliminated the individual rights of the Palestinian people to live, settle in their own territory peacefully, and be free from threats. violence in any form. The relationship between human security and human rights is very close, as both have the same goal, namely to protect human life. The personal threats that have been explained previously are far from a sense of human security, namely freedom from fear (absence of violence), freedom from want (basic economic and human development prerequisites), and freedom from cruelty and suffering in times of conflict (human rights).

The second point of personal security is gender harassment and violence. In conflict areas, women are often targets of rape and sexual violence. Throughout the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, around 800,000 Palestinians were arrested by Israel, of which more than 10 thousand were women. The majority of Palestinian female prisoners have been subjected to sexual harassment by Israeli prison officers (Permesti, 2012). The uncertain security situation puts women at risk of experiencing violence in public spaces when riots suddenly occur. Women will experience their clothes being pulled and rough treatment when Israeli troops come to 'secure' the situation. (Sholhub-Kevorkian, 2014)

The third point concerns the level of domestic violence and violence against children in Palestine. The lives of women in conflict areas become increasingly worrying when the social norms that apply in society and state regulations are very pre-triarchal, placing them in a disadvantageous position. In Palestine, cases of harassment or rape are resolved through marriage between the victim of harassment or rape and the perpetrator, because incidents of rape or harassment are a disgrace that must be covered. According to data, between 2011 and 2017, the legal process for rape cases was stopped in 60 cases after the accused rapists agreed to marry their victims, although 15 of these cases ended in divorce between the victim and the perpetrator who married them (Human Rights Watch, 2018b). The report also stated that according to a 2011 national survey conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) on gender-based violence in 5,811 households, 37 percent of married female respondents had experienced at least one form of violence by their husbands.

The high number of cases of violence against women and children in conflict areas has made the Geneva Convention IV emphasize its law in Part III, Chapter I, Article 27 regarding the status and care of protected persons, which states, "Women must be specially protected from any attacks on their honor. In particular against rape, forced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault."

3.2.6 Community Security

Just like personal security, threats related to community security are based on threats from the state (physical torture), threats from other countries in cases of war, threats from other groups (ethnic tensions), threats from individuals or gangs, threats directed against women, threats against children, and threats to the self, which can lead to the breakdown of communities as a result of the loss of traditional relationships and values and of sectarian and ethnic violence. The latest UNDP definition of community security is no longer limited to ethnic minorities but also to women and children, who are considered the most vulnerable groups. Community security also emphasizes 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from want' as stated in personal security (UNDP, 2009). For countries in areas of armed conflict such as Israel and Palestine, societal insecurity is one of the main threats. The conflict between Israel and Palestine has threatened the safe and peaceful coexistence of communities and undermined the protection of human rights.

Community security indicators regarding ethnic discrimination are very pronounced in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The conflict between Palestine and Israel is quite complicated, starting with a struggle for territory, which then expanded due to differences in ideology, race, religion, ethnicity, claims to history, and so on. Since the entry of the Jews into Palestine, the Jewish community, especially the followers of Zionism, has wanted a clear separation between the Jews and the Arabs. This separation can be seen in the differences in attitudes towards the Palestinian Arab community and the erection of a wall to indicate who is part of the Jewish and non-Jewish communities. The Israeli government's treatment of the Palestinian people is very discriminatory, as can be seen in the labeling of the status of Israeli citizens and Palestinian citizens who live in the same area, which results in civil rights, access to land ownership, freedom of movement, and the right to gather together with family (Human Rights Watch, 2021). This discriminatory treatment is the same as what happened in South Africa when South Africa implemented apartheid politics, which differentiated rights between whites and blacks.

During the conflict, the Palestinian community was threatened by the presence of Israeli defense forces. In 2014, a UN Commission of Inquiry found that Israeli forces committed serious violations of the laws of war, including attacking residential buildings without a clear military target, using artillery and other high-explosive weapons indiscriminately in populated areas, and targeting non-participating civilians. in hostilities (Human Rights Watch, 2014; Human Rights Watch, 2016). Based on data from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), a total of 5,600 Palestinians were killed and 115,000 injured in the conflict that took place between 2008 and 2020 (McCarthy, 2021).

During the conflict, the Palestinian people, who are a large community, experienced discrimination and persecution. This is a threat to community security, which is part of human security. In Part III of the Hague Convention, Article 46 states that "the honor and rights of the family, the lives of individuals, and private property, as well as religious beliefs and practices, shall be respected. Additionally, private property cannot be confiscated." Community rights are again explained in Part II, Article 13 of Geneva Convention IV, which states that "the provisions of Part II cover the entire population of countries in conflict, without any detrimental distinction, in particular based on race, nationality, religion, or political opinion, and are intended to alleviate the suffering caused by war."

3.2.7 Political Security

Maintaining everyone's safety and freedom is important to political security. Freedom of the press, treatment in line with the law, and the absence of disappearances are all indicators of political stability.

Palestine has two main parties, notably Hamas and Fatah, who have influence on the Palestinian people. There have been just two elections for the Palestinian legislature and one for the presidency. There were elections for the legislature in 1996 and 2006, and for the presidency in 2005. Palestinian elections were scheduled for 2021, but President Mahmoud Abbas called them off as Israel refused to allow Palestinians in Jerusalem to vote. East (Carnegie, 2021). Israel's 'control' over the political rights that the Palestinian people should be allowed to exercise is shown by Palestine's need for Israel's approval. This licence also demonstrates Israel's political stake in the outcome of Palestinian elections, where it has a history of favouring Fatah over Hamas. The approval of these elections demonstrates that the Palestinian people are unable to fully use their political independence.

The disappearance of people arrested by Israel is a factor in political security. In conflict areas, similar cases often occur, including in Palestine. Amnesty International reported one case involving six Palestinians who disappeared after being arrested by Palestinian officers in 2001 (Amnesty, 2017). The families allege that Palestinian officials collaborated with Israeli intelligence to torture and imprison them. Since 2002, the missing people have been untraceable, and there is no way to prosecute the officers who took them. Activist searching for missing people, Salwa Muhammad, stated that during the period of the Israeli occupation, as many as 78 Palestinians disappeared (documented missing) (Hammad, 2018).

The conflict situation in the Palestinian-Israeli region eliminates human rights, which are basic rights that every human being should have. Therefore, resolution No. 2334, which orders Israel to withdraw and comply with previous resolutions that have been made to create peace and security, is actually aimed at fulfilling the rights of the Palestinian people. If the situation is safely under control, the fulfillment of human rights can occur. However, even though a safe and peaceful situation has not yet been achieved, in the tense situation between the two countries, human rights must still be considered because these rights are basic rights that humans have.

3.3. Situation After The Making Of UNSC Resolution No. 2334 of 2016

Peace in Palestine and East Jerusalem was the goal of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334. Unfortunately, the situation has not improved since the resolution was issued. This is because Israel vehemently opposed the resolution, claiming it was biased against the Palestinians. Israel took several measures in response to the adoption of Resolution 2334 of the United Nations Security Council in 2016. PM Netanyahu recalled his ambassadors in New Zealand and Senegal after both countries sponsored Resolution No. 2334. Apart from that, the provision of aid to Senegal has also been canceled (Reuters, 2016).

Discriminatory treatment is still carried out by Israel by restricting the movement of people and goods in and out of the Gaza Strip, as well as facilitating the illegal movement of Israeli citizens to settlements in the West Bank. The increase in racist attitudes with chants of "Death to Arabs" (Death to Arabs) was spearheaded by Lehava, a right group that wants a revival of Jewish honor' (Restore Jewish Dignity). This provocative action caused anger among the Palestinian people, resulting in clashes that left 32 people injured and 12 hospitalized (MEE, 2021).

Although Resolution No. 2334 has been passed, Israel continues to violate it by planning to build settlements in the occupied territories. More than 2,000 additional homes in the West Bank (not including East Jerusalem) were approved for building in June 2017. This project triggered the evacuation of 588 individuals and destroyed 381 dwellings. In July and August of that year, the Al-Aqsa/Temple Mount compound was the site of violent protests. Israeli soldiers murdered 62 Palestinians at that time, including 14 children, and wounded 3,494 more over the course of a year. (Human Rights Watch, 2018a)

Israel aims to construct 1,250 dwelling units in the East Jerusalem area by the year 2020. Israel's strategy has drawn condemnation from the United Nations and the European Union (BBC, 2020).

Given the above, it is clear that the UN Security Council's failure to impose severe penalties on Israel hampered the implementation of Resolution 2334 of 2016. On the other side, Resolution No. 2334 moves things forward towards achieving peace in Palestine, renewing international support for Palestinian independence, and achieving peace between two nations via an accord based on the premise of a "two-state solution."

4. Conclusion

Resolution No. 2334 of the UN Security Council, which maintains international stability, promoted peace between Palestine and Israel in 2016. This resolution shows Israel that the UN Security Council considers Israeli settlement construction in East Jerusalem illegal. Resolution 2334 aligns with prior human security resolutions on economic, food, and environmental risks. It also reiterates both countries' commitments to follow the Fourth Geneva Convention, international humanitarian law, the ICJ opinion, and the Quartet Road Map. All of these contribute to safety.

The written UN Resolution No. 2334 shows the organization's commitment to tackle the seven human security challenges. UNSC Resolution No. 2334 instructs Israel to refer again to resolutions and humanitarian law. In practice, Israel did not follow this resolution. Israel continues to build Jewish settlements notwithstanding the decision. One reason Israel takes this approach is the resolution's lack of punitive penalties. Future UN Security Council decision violations must carry harsh sanctions.

The findings of the analysis will have a significant impact on the research's practical consequences. Some examples of potential practical ramifications are as follows: (1) Motivate the conflicting parties to adhere to the resolution and work toward a peaceful conclusion, (2) Motivate the world community to aid in efforts toward peace, (3) Encourage foreign organizations to keep an eye on how the resolution is being implemented.

This study has significant drawbacks. Data availability and quality affect research results. Data regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is sensitive and political, making it difficult to gather. Bias, insufficient recordkeeping, and contradicting sources can also weaken research findings.

Future research could track Resolution 2334's impact over time, use a multidisciplinary approach that covers various scientific fields, compare it to similar resolutions in other conflicts, and examine the humanitarian consequences of the conflict and its resolution. Research could also analyze conflict resolution tactics, media and public opinion's impact on conflict outcomes, and Resolution 2334 policies and activities. Thus, future studies may shed light on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and regional human security measures.

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