



# إشهاد بنشر مقال علمي

يشهد الأستاذ الدكتور : كاس عبد القادر مدير مخبر التنمية الديمocratie وحقوق الإنسان في الجزائر، والدكتورة عمراني رباب رئيسة مشروع الكتاب الجماعي والمنسقة العامة الموسوم بـ **“أثر حرب غزة 2023 على تحول بنية العلاقات الإقليمية والدولية”** - يحمل الرقم الدولي الموحد: 5-6-9846-9931-978 - والذي نشر في أكتوبر 2025 بأنه تم نشر مقال علمي في الكتاب الجماعي لـ: د. عبد الغني حباب

**عنوان:** Asymmetric Warfare in Gaza: Tactics, Strategies, and Implications

## الناشر



## رئيسة المشروع والمنسقة العامة





وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة زيان عاشور-الجلفة

كلية الحقوق والعلوم السياسية

مخبر البحث التنمية الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان

الكتاب الجماعي:

# أثر حرب غزة "2023" على تحول بنية العلاقات الإقليمية والدولية



رئيس التحرير:

أ.د بن داود براهيم

نائب رئيس التحرير:

د. طالبي وداد

رئيس اللجنة العلمية:

أ.د قيرع سليم

رئيسة المشروع والمنسقة العامة

د. عمراني رباب

تأليف:

مجموعة من الباحثين الأكاديميين

أكتوبر-2025

ISBN: 978-9931-9846-6-5



# أثر حرب غزة "2023" على تحول بنية العلاقات الإقليمية والدولية

المقالات المنشورة في الكتاب الجماعي تعبر عن آراء أصحابها فقط  
ولا يتحمل المشرفين عن الكتاب بالضرورة وجهة نظرهم

## مخبر التنمية الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان

ISBN: 978-9931-9846-6-5

الإيداع القانوني : أكتوبر 2025

الطبعة الأولى: 1946 م - 2025 هـ  
تاريخ النشر والتوزيع: أكتوبر 2025 م  
عدد الصفحات: 253

ردمك: 978-9931-9846-6-5

رئيسة المشروع والمنسقة العامة

الدكتورة : عمراني رباب

رئيس التحرير:

أ.د. بن داود براهيم

نائب رئيس التحرير:

د. طالبى وداد

رئيس اللجنة العلمية:

أ.د. قيرع سليم

تأليف:

مجموعة من الباحثين الأكاديميين

الناشر:

مخبر التنمية الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان



## كلمة رئيسة مشروع الكتاب الجماعي

يعتبر الصراع العربي مع الكيان "الإسرائيلي" من أكثر الصراع شمولية وتعقيدا واستمرارية إذ يتضمن هذا الصراع تطورا مستمرا في تفاعلاته سواء على مستوى موضوعه أو أطرافه أو اتجاهات التسوية وقد عرف هذا الصراع مراحل متعددة يختلف في توصيفها بين الطرفين إلى أن استقر على المرحلة التي انحصر فيها أطرافه الرئيسية بين "إسرائيل" من جهة وحركات المقاومة من جهة أخرى.

لكن تظل حرب غزة 2023، الحرب السادسة بين الكيان الصهيوني وحركات المقاومة أحد الأحداث الرئيسية التي تشكل إتجاه التفاعلات الإقليمية والدولية خلال المرحلة المقبلة، حيث تقترب - بشكل ما - من التحولات الكبرى التي شهدتها الشرق الأوسط خلال العقود الأربع الماضية، مثل الاحتلال الأمريكي للعراق (2003) والحركة العربية (2011)، ليظل ما بعدها يختلف عما قبلها وتجذّر تأثيراتها حدود ساحات المواجهة في قطاع غزة.

لتطرح العديد من الأسئلة والاستفسارات حول ردود الأفعال الناجمة عن هذه الضربة النوعية لحماس طوفان الأقصى والتي تدخل في إطار الحرب الالتماثلية، مخلفة خسائر فادحة في الأرواح والمعدات في قلب "إسرائيل" لأول مرة في تاريخ المواجهات العسكرية العربية - "الإسرائيلية".

كما تطرح الكثير من الاستفهامات حول مالآلات النظام الدولي في ظل الإبادة الجماعية التي يتعرض لها الشعب الفلسطيني، خاصة أن الحكومة "الإسرائيلية" بدعم من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والدول الغربية الأخرى، تحاول أن تستغل الظرفية الحالية لإنجاز أهداف إستراتيجية تعذر عليها تحقيقها في مراحل سابقة، وكذا مخططات نوعية قد تستهدف إنهاء القضية الفلسطينية من خلال تهجير قطاع عريض من سكان غزة إلى مناطق أخرى من الإقليم، وهو ما يجعل الصراع يكتسي طابعا دوليا وله الكثير من التداعيات الجيوسياسية على الصراع العربي الإسرائيلي وعلى منطقة الشرق الأوسط وعلى طبيعة النظام الدولي بوجه عام.

غير أنه وبالرغم من أن الحرب على غزة مازالت مستمرة إلى الوقت الراهن، فإن قراءة السيناريوهات الممكنة للصراع والأبعاد الجيوسياسية له مرتبط بالتركيز على دور الفواعل الإقليمية والدولية في النزاع والتحولات التي قد تشمل الأنظمة الإقليمية الفرعية وسياسات دول المنطقة التي تتعرض لضغوط دولية لتنفيذ المطلب "الإسرائيلية الأمريكية" في مقابل الاستفادة المحتملة لأطراف أخرى كالصين وروسيا وتركيا.

وفي الأخير نشكر كل الأساتذة والباحثين الذين ساهموا بمقاليتهم العلمية المتنوعة في هذا المشروع، والذي يعتبر إضافة علمية كمراجع للطلبة والباحثين كونها قضية أمة، والشكر موصول لجنة العلمية.

## كلمة رئيس التحرير

لقد كانت الحرب المعلنة على قطاع غزة أnmوجا حيا ودرسا كبيرا وعميقا ينبيء عن الكثير من الأمور ويوضح عن العديد من الخبيا التي كانت ولازالت مطية لتضليل الرأي العام الدولي.

إنها حرب قامت بتعرية الوجوه على كل الأصعدة الوطنية والإقليمية والدولية ، إنها حرب رغم عدم التكافؤ في العدة والعتاد ولكلها ربطت بين مؤشرين المؤشر العقدي والمؤشر الإعلامي ، فعقيدتنا توضح لنا من خلال القرآن الكريم أنه من الواجب الإستعداد لكل نزال " وَأَعِدُّوا لَهُم مَا أَسْتَطَعْتُمْ مِنْ قُوَّةٍ وَمِنْ رِتَاطِ الْخَيْلِ تُرْهِبُونَ بِهِ عَدُوَّ اللَّهِ وَعَدُوَّكُمْ وَآخَرِينَ مِنْ دُونِهِمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَهُمُ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُهُمْ " الأنفال آية 60 . ولكن بالمقابل وبالمنتiri " وَمَا النَّصْرُ إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ " الأنفال الآية 10 . حتى وإن كان للعدة والعدد دورهما في الموازنة الحربية ولكن تعلمنا نتيجة مفادها " كم مِنْ فِتَّةٍ قَلِيلَةٍ غَلَبَتْ فِتَّةً كَثِيرَةً بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ ، وَاللَّهُ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ " البقرة الآية 249 . حتى وإن كان للتخطيط دوره ويأتي التباكي والمفاخرة فإن ذلك لن يتحقق المبتغى الذي أجابنا عنه قوله عز وجل " وَيَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ إِذَا أَعْجَبْتُمْ كَثُرَتُكُمْ فَلَمْ تُغْنِ عَنْكُمْ شَيْئًا " التوبية الآية 25 .

عندما نقرأ ونتمعن أي القرآن فنجد قوله عز وجل " إِنَّ يَنْصُرُكُمُ اللَّهُ فَلَا غَالِبَ لَكُمْ وَإِنْ يَخْذُلُكُمْ فَمَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَنْصُرُكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ " آل عمران الآية 160 . ونجد أن الكثرة في القرآن لم تكن إلا بالذم وأن القلة لم ترد إلا بالمدح . فهنا ندرك إدراكا تاما بأن العبرة بالنوع لا بالكم وأن فلاح الأمة لا يكون بتعدادها وعدتها وإنما بقوله " إِنْ تَنْصُرُوا اللَّهَ يَنْصُرُكُمْ وَيُثْبِتُ أَقْدَامَكُمْ " محمد الآية 04 وقوله أيضا " وَلَيَنْصُرَنَّ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَنْصُرُهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَقَوِيٌ عَزِيزٌ " الحج الآية 40 . وبمثل هذا سيتم رسم خارطة جديدة ويكون التحول في بنية العلاقات الإقليمية والدولية .

فهنا ندرك أن أهل غزة أتعبوا غيرهم ، وأبانوا بأنه على قدر الإخلاص يكون الخلاص وأنه ليس كل المؤمنين رجال ألم يقل الله عز وجل أن البعض فقط من المؤمنين سيكونوا رجالا " مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَى نَحْبَهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ وَمَا بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا " الأحزاب الآية 23 .

لقد كانت الحصيلة ثقيلة جداً منذ السابع أكتوبر إلى غاية وقف إطلاق النار يوم 17 يناير 2025 إذ بلغ عدد شهداء قطاع غزة ما يقارب 47 ألف شهيدا و 111 ألف جريح ، بل أنه يوم وقف إطلاق النار استشهد 117 شهيدا خلال يوم واحد من بينهم 30 طفلا و 32 إمرأة وأصيب أكثر من 267 جريحا .

لقد وصل عدد الأطفال المستشهدين حسب منظمة الأمم المتحدة إلى أكثر من 15.000 خلال فترة العدوان والعدد الصائب أكثر من ذلك بكثير .

لقد كانت العدة والعتاد "الإسرائيلي" والتكنولوجيا العسكرية والدعم الأمريكي والأوروبي للالة "الإسرائيلية" عاجزا عن الصمود الفلسطيني الذي أبان للرأي العام بأن إدارة الحرب لا يرجح الكفة فيها الحديد ولا أحدث المعدات وإنما العزيمة والإرادة والإنتماء الحقيقي.

هذا الإعلام الذي نقل للعالم الزيف الذي كان ينصل للعالم إزاء القضية الفلسطينية وأبان للشعوب قاطبة أنها قضية صراع بين الحق والباطل قال تعالى "وَقُلْ جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا" الإسراء الآية 81. وكان لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي التي ابتكرها الغرب لتدمير الشعوب الدور الكبير في بيان الحق من الباطل.

وما من شك في أن تتناول الأوراق البحثية الرصينة ضمن هذا المكتب الجماعي الدولي الموسوم "بأثر حرب غزة 2023 على تحول بنية العلاقات الإقليمية والدولية" عمق العدوان "الإسرائيلي" على غزة في حرب السابع من أكتوبر 2023.

أ.د بن داود ابراهيم

## أهداف المؤلف:

تتمثل الأهداف الرئيسية للمؤلف الجماعي المذكور أعلاه فيما يلي:

- ✓ تعريف القارئ بالمقاربات المفاهيمية والنظرية للحرب الالاتجاهية كسياق مرجعي للعلاقة "الإسرائيلية" مع حركات المقاومة.
- ✓ التوقف عند تطورات العدوان "الإسرائيلي" على غزة.
- ✓ رصد التحركات الإقليمية والمؤافف الدولية تجاه تطورات الحرب "الإسرائيلية" على غزة 2023
- ✓ تقديم الخيارات المستقبلية للقضية الفلسطينية في ظل التحولات الراهنة.

## محاور المؤلف:

المحور الأول: مقاربة نظرية ومفاهيمية للحرب الالاتصالية

المحور الثاني: مسار الحرب "الإسرائيلية" على غزة 2023

المحور الثالث: التحركات والمواقف الإقليمية والدولية تجاه تطورات الحرب على قطاع غزة.

المحور الرابع: تداعيات حرب غزة على بنية النظام الإقليمي والدولي.

المحور الخامس: الأفاق المستقبلية للقضية الفلسطينية في ظل التطورات الراهنة.

## شروط المشاركة في المؤلف الجماعي:

- ✓ أن تكون الأبحاث المقدمة غير منشورة وأن لا تكون جزء من أبحاث جامعية أخرى
- ✓ أن يكون موضوع البحث منسجماً مع أحد محاور مع تحديد المحور
- ✓ يجب إعداد الأوراق البحثية وفقاً للضوابط المنهجية " تكون الأبحاث باللغة العربية مكتوبة بالخط الهوامش والمراجع تكون باعتماد اسلوب APA بطريقة الية.
- ✓ إمكانية تقديم الأوراق البحثية باللغات العربية، الانجليزية والفرنسية.
- ✓ إرسال سيرة ذاتية محدثة للباحث مع البحث

## أعضاء اللجنة العلمية:

**رئيس المشروع والمنسقة العامة**

الدكتورة: عمراني رباب

**رئيس التحرير: أ.د بن داود براهم**

**نائب رئيس التحرير: د. طالبي وداد**

**تأليف: مجموعة من الباحثين**

**رئيس اللجنة العلمية : أ.د قبیر سلیم**

### أعضاء اللجنة العلمية

الاسم	الجامعة	الاسم	الجامعة
أ.د. زوامبیہ عبد النور	جامعة الجلفة	أ.د. عمراني رباب	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. قبیر سلیم	جامعة الجلفة	د. جمال عبد الكریم	جامعة الجلفة
د. نوری نعاس	جامعة الجلفة	د. رمضانی مفتاح	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. کاس عبد القادر	جامعة الجلفة	د. طالبی وداد	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. الکر محمد	جامعة الجلفة	د. یونسی ولید	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. طبیبة احمد	جامعة الجلفة	د. قویدری صلیحة	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. بن داود براهم	جامعة الجلفة	د. عمران دلیلة البتول	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. سنوسي خنیش	جامعة الجلفة	د. رفیقة زبدة	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. بلخیرات حوسین	جامعة الجلفة	د. بن سلیمان عمر	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. بن علیہ حمید	جامعة الجلفة	د. بن عیسی محمد	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. طبعة سعاد	جامعة الجلفة	د. السبتي محمد	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. بشیری زین العابدین	جامعة بسکرة	د. عاشور عبد الكریم	جامعة الجلفة
أ.د. طاشمہ بومدین	جامعة المسیلہ	د. منیر العمري	جامعة تلمسان
أ.د. جرامہ الصادق	جامعة المسیلہ	د. عبد الغانی حجاب	جامعة الوادی
أ.د. شنان مسعود	جامعة الجزائر 3	د. مریم طحشی	جامعة الجزائر 3
أ.د. دالع وهیبة	جامعة الجزائر 3	د. ناجی أمال	جامعة الجزائر 3
أ.د. سعودی سعید	جامعة الجلفة	أ. معمری خالد	جامعة الأغواط
أ.د. بورزق احمد	جامعة الجلفة	أ. العطري میلود	جامعة الجلفة
د. بوسید عبدالحق	جامعة الجلفة	أ. بن علال علی	جامعة الجلفة
د. مکاوی نور الدین	جامعة الجلفة	أ. بن علی خلیل	جامعة الجلفة
د. رافع امبارک	جامعة الجلفة		جامعة الجلفة
د. بعیطیش یوسف	جامعة الجلفة		جامعة الجلفة

## فهرس المحتويات

الصفحة	عنوان المقال	المؤلف	الرقم
21-1	<b>Asymmetric Warfare in Gaza: Tactics, Strategies, and Implications</b>	د. عبد الغاني حجاب	01
35-22	معركة طوفان الاقصى وجرائم الحرب الإسرائيلية: دراسة تحليلية للحرب اللاقتصائية	ط. د. شادي قاسم أبو عزة	02
59-36	المدن كميدان للحروب اللاقتصائية وتحدي المساعدات الإنسانية	د. لفحل ليندة د. سميرة شرايطية	03
71-60	الحرب الصهيونية على غزة و لبنان: قراءة تحليلية في التداعيات الاقتصادية والعسكرية	د. محمد الطيب حمدان	04
86-72	أثر استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي في الحرب على غزة 2023: تداعياته وأبعاده الإستراتيجية	د. مصطفى تاهمي	05
100-87	انعكاسات حرب غزة 2023 على السياسة التوسعية الإسرائيلية	د. بوهنوش فتيحة ط. د. حاج أيوب أحمد	06
117-101	حرب التجويع في قطاع غزة: الموت بين القصف والجوع	أ. سامية يتوجي	07
136-118	اللاجئون الفلسطينيون: معاناة مستمرة تحت وطأة الحصار والتهجير	د. صفراوي فاطمة د. صاغور هشام	08
156-137	الحرب ضد غزة منذ أكتوبر 2023 ومستقبل جامعة الدول العربية بين البقاء، والفناء، والتحول.	د. طارق بوكمباش	09
166-157	الأبعاد السياسية والاجتماعية لشبكة الجريمة تجاه الحرب على غزة	أ. د. زين العابدين بشيرى	10
180-167	الموقف الألماني تجاه الحرب على غزة : المظاهر والأسباب	أ. بوراس توفيق أ. جلال قصار الليل	11
192-181	القيمة القانونية لقرارات مجلس الأمن بشأن الحرب على غزة 2023	د. عزيزة بن جمبل	12
206-193	القضية الفلسطينية والمحكمة الجنائية الدولية في ضوء مذكرات الاعتقال ضد القادة الإسرائيليين	د. زوليخة رواحنة د. آمنة وزانى	13
219-207	<b>Between Occupation and Resistance: the long “Israeli” war on Gaza after Al-Aqsa flood</b>	د. حسيبة معوش	14
231-220	مستقبل قطاع غزة بعد عملية طوفان الاقصى	ط. د. راوية بولنوار	15
242-232	حرب غزة وتأثيرها على مستقبل النسق الدولي	د. دباك حورية	16
253-243	تداعيات عملية طوفان الاقصى 2023 على مستقبل حركة حماس	أ. د. حليمة حقاني	17

# Asymmetric Warfare in Gaza: Tactics, Strategies, and Implications

الحرب اللامثلية في غزة: التكتيكات، الاستراتيجيات والتداعيات

Abdelghani Hadjab

New Political Science Laboratory, Mohamed Boudiaf University-Msila (Algeria)

abdelghani.hadjab@univ-msila.dz

## Abstract:

Asymmetric warfare dynamics in Gaza have been a persistent feature of the «Israeli» occupation of Palestinian territories. Hamas Resistance Brigades and other Palestinian Resistance Brigades have employed unconventional tactics against the «Israeli» occupation army, leveraging their adaptability and mobility to offset «Israel's» superior firepower. These tactics include guerrilla warfare, ambushes, tunnels, and underground infrastructure to launch surprise attacks.

The strategic objectives of Hamas's asymmetric warfare strategy are multifaceted. Primarily, they aim to challenge «Israel's» military hegemony and demonstrate their capacity to resist occupation. Additionally, Hamas seeks to galvanize public support and mobilize international opinion against «Israel's» actions. The group's tactics are designed to be highly visible, attracting international attention and sympathy for the Palestinian cause.

## Keywords:

Asymmetric Warfare; Urban Tactics; «Israeli» Military Strategy; Civilian Impact; Geopolitical Implications.

ملخص:

تعتبر الحرب اللامثلية في غزة كانت السمة الأعم لمقاومة الاحتلال الإسرائيلي في الأراضي الفلسطينية عبر استخدام كتائب المقاومة الفلسطينية تكتيكات غير تقليدية ضد جيش الاحتلال "الإسرائيلي"، مستفيدة من قدرتها على التكيف والحركة لتعويض التفوق الناري الإسرائيلي". تشمل هذه التكتيكات حرب العصابات، الكمائن، واستخدام الأنفاق والبنية التحتية تحت الأرض لشن هجمات مفاجئة.

الأهداف الاستراتيجية لاستراتيجية الحرب اللامثلية لحركات المقاومة الفلسطينية متعددة الأوجه، تهدف في المقام الأول إلى تحدي الهيمنة العسكرية "الإسرائيلية" وإثبات قدرتها على مقاومة الاحتلال. كما تسعى إلى تعبئة الدعم الشعبي وتحريك الرأي الدولي ضد إجراءات الاحتلال "الإسرائيلي". تم تصميم تكتيكات المجموعة لتكون مرئية للغاية، لجذب الانتباه الدولي وتعاطف العالم مع القضية الفلسطينية.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

الحرب اللامثلية،، غزة،، تكتيكات،، استراتيجيات،، تداعيات.

\* عبد الغني حجاب.

## 1. Introduction:

The study of asymmetric warfare in Gaza provides a critical lens through which to analyze the dynamics of conflict between unequal adversaries. This research aims to explore the tactics, strategies, and broader implications of asymmetric warfare in the context of Continued «Israeli» military occupation, focusing on the Gaza Strip. The persistent nature of this conflict, characterized by the disparity in military power between the «Israeli» occupation and Palestinian resistance groups such as Hamas, offers a unique case study for understanding how weaker actors leverage unconventional methods to challenge stronger opponents.

### Research Objective:

The primary objective of this study is to examine the tactical and strategic dimensions of asymmetric warfare in Gaza, with a focus on how Palestinian resistance groups employ unconventional methods to counter the Military superiority of the military occupation. «Israel's» military superiority. The research seeks to analyze the implications of these strategies on regional stability and international relations, address the challenges faced by both sides, and the geopolitical consequences of prolonged conflict, and examine the humanitarian concerns and international responses generated by these conflicts.

### Problematic:

This research examines the asymmetric warfare tactics employed by Palestinian resistance groups, particularly Resistance Brigades, against the «Israeli» occupation army, and seeks to analyze the implications of these strategies on regional stability, and international relations, and addresses the challenges faced by both sides, and the geopolitical consequences of prolonged conflict, and explore the humanitarian concerns and international responses generated by these conflicts. In other words:

How do asymmetric warfare tactics and strategies employed in Gaza shape the outcomes of continuing the «Israeli» occupation, and what are their broader implications? how do Palestinian resistance groups employ asymmetric warfare tactics, and what strategic objectives do these tactics serve?

### Research Questions:

- How do non-state actors in Gaza employ asymmetric warfare tactics to counter conventional military forces? and how have they evolved?
- How do the Military Strategies of the «Israeli» Occupation adapt to the challenges posed by asymmetric warfare in Gaza? and what are their effectiveness and limitations?

- How do the tactics and strategies of asymmetric warfare influence international perceptions and policies regarding The Continuation of the «Israeli» Military Occupation?
- How has the evolution of asymmetric warfare in Gaza influenced regional and global security dynamics?
- What are the long-term geopolitical implications of asymmetric warfare in Gaza for the Middle East and beyond?
- What role do external factors (e.g., Turkish support and Qatari mediation) play in shaping asymmetric warfare in Gaza?
- What are the humanitarian and socio-economic impacts of asymmetric warfare on the civilian population in Gaza?
- What lessons can be drawn from Gaza's asymmetric warfare for addressing similar conflicts globally?

### **Hypotheses:**

- Palestinian resistance groups in Gaza rely heavily on unconventional tactics, such as guerrilla warfare and tunnel networks, to offset The Military Superiority of the «Israeli» Occupation.
- Israel's military strategy in Gaza prioritizes technological advancements and intelligence-driven operations to mitigate the threats posed by asymmetric warfare.
- Asymmetric warfare in Gaza exacerbates humanitarian crises, leading to high civilian casualties and widespread socio-economic disruption.
- The prolonged use of asymmetric warfare in Gaza contributes to regional instability and complicates efforts toward a peaceful end to the «Israeli» occupation.
- Asymmetric warfare in Gaza has increased casualties and operational costs to the «Israeli» occupation military.
- Diplomatic efforts have been hindered by the complexities of asymmetric warfare.

### **Study Methodology:**

- This research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative analysis.
- Primary data will be collected through analysis of conflict reports and historical records. Examine military operations, casualty reports, and economic

indicators. Secondary data will include academic literature, news articles, and official statements from.

- Case studies of specific conflicts in Gaza will be used to illustrate key tactics and strategies (e.g., 2008-2009 Gaza War, 2014 Operation Protective Edge).
- Statistical analysis will be applied to assess the humanitarian and socio-economic impacts, while geopolitical implications will be evaluated through a review of international relations theories and regional dynamics.

## **2. Literature Review:**

### **2.1. Theoretical Frameworks: Asymmetric Warfare and Guerrilla Warfare:**

Asymmetric warfare and guerrilla warfare are two theoretical frameworks that provide significant insights into the nature of modern conflicts, particularly those involving non-state actors and irregular forces. Asymmetric warfare refers to conflicts where the parties involved possess unequal military capabilities and resources, leading the weaker party to adopt unconventional strategies to counterbalance their disadvantages (Arreguín-Toft, 2001, p 93-128). This type of warfare often involves tactics such as sabotage, cyberattacks, and hit-and-run assaults aimed at undermining the superior force's morale and operational capabilities.

On the other hand, guerrilla warfare is a form of asymmetric warfare characterized by small, mobile units employing hit-and-run tactics, ambushes, and raids against a larger, more conventional military force, adaptability, and the strategic use of the environment in conducting effective military operations. The primary objective of guerrilla warfare is to harass and weaken the enemy over time, making prolonged conflict unsustainable for the adversary (Mao Zedong, 1937, p. 39). Guerrilla fighters typically rely on the support of the local population and operate in familiar terrain to gain strategic advantages.

The theoretical understanding of asymmetric and guerrilla warfare has evolved, influenced by historical examples such as the Viet Cong during the Vietnam War and the Mujahideen in the Soviet-Afghan War (Collins, 2011). These frameworks highlight the complexities of modern conflicts and the need for adaptive strategies to address the challenges posed by irregular warfare.

### **2.2. Historical context: Previous conflicts (2006, 2008-2009, 2012, 2014):**

The Gaza Strip has been the focal point of several intense conflicts between the «Israeli» occupation army and Palestinian liberation brigades, particularly Hamas. These conflicts have profoundly affected the region's socio-political landscape, contributing to a cycle of instability. This historical context explores the major conflicts in Gaza from 2006 to 2014, highlighting their causes, progressions, and consequences.

### **2.2.1. Operation Summer Rains (2006):**

began on June 28, 2006, following the capture of «Israeli» soldier Gilad Shalit by Palestinian resistance fighters. This conflict marked a significant escalation in violence by the «Israeli» occupation, with the occupation army conducting extensive military operations in Gaza aimed at stopping rocket fire and securing Shalit's release. The conflict lasted until November 26, 2006, and involved substantial ground incursions, airstrikes, and artillery shelling by the «Israeli» occupation forces. The operation resulted in significant casualties and widespread destruction in Gaza, further exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the region.

### **2.2.2. Operation Cast Lead (2008-2009):**

took place from December 27, 2008, to January 18, 2009. This three-week military campaign was initiated by «Israeli» occupation forces in response to persistent rocket attacks from Gaza (as «Israel» claimed). The conflict saw a massive escalation in violence, with the IDF conducting extensive aerial bombardments followed by a ground invasion. The operation aimed to weaken Hamas' military capabilities and halt rocket fire into «Israeli» settlements (Human Rights Watch, 2009). The conflict resulted in significant casualties, with over 1400 Palestinians and extensive damage to Gaza's infrastructure.

### **2.2.3. Operation Pillar of Defense (2012):**

occurred from November 14 to November 21, 2012. This eight-day conflict was initiated by «Israel» following an upsurge in rocket attacks from Gaza (as «Israel» claimed). The operation targeted Hamas military infrastructure, including weapons depots, rocket launchers, and command centers, to restore deterrence (International Crisis Group, 2012). The conflict resulted in approximately 160 Palestinians, with significant destruction to civilian infrastructure in Gaza.

### **2.2.3. Operation Protective Edge (2014):**

from July 8 to August 26, 2014. This seven-week conflict was one of the most intense and destructive in Gaza's recent history. It was triggered by the murder of three «Israeli» settlers by Hamas resistance fighters. The «Israeli» occupation army launched a comprehensive military operation involving airstrikes, naval bombardments, and ground offensives aimed at neutralizing Hamas' military capabilities (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], 2014). The conflict resulted in over 2,100 Palestinians, with extensive damage to Gaza's infrastructure and exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.

The conflicts between «Israel» and Hamas from 2006 to 2014 have significantly impacted the Gaza Strip, resulting in substantial loss of life, displacement, and destruction of infrastructure. These conflicts have perpetuated a cycle of violence and

---

deepened the humanitarian crisis in the region, highlighting the urgent need for a lasting resolution to end the "Israeli" occupation.

### **3. Hamas's Asymmetric Tactics:**

#### **3.1. Rocket and Missile Attacks: Tactics, Impacts, and Strategic Objectives**

Resistance Brigades possess a significant arsenal of rockets and missiles, which they employ as part of their asymmetric warfare strategy. The arsenal includes a variety of projectiles, ranging from short-range rockets that can reach nearby targets to longer-range missiles capable of striking more distant locations with increased accuracy. These rocket and missile attacks serve multiple strategic objectives and have profound implications for the dynamics of the conflict.

One of the primary goals of these attacks is to instill fear among the occupation army forces and settlers in settlements built on usurped lands. By targeting these areas, Hamas aims to maximize the psychological impact of its strikes, creating a sense of insecurity and vulnerability. This tactic is intended to undermine the morale of the settlements built on usurped lands and exert pressure on the opposing occupation government to take action.

Additionally, the disruption of daily life is a key objective of rocket and missile attacks. The constant threat of incoming projectiles forces settlers to adopt precautionary measures, such as seeking shelter in bunkers and adhering to air-raid warnings. This disruption extends to the economic and social spheres, as businesses close, transportation is hindered, and normal routines are interrupted. The cumulative effect of these disruptions can lead to economic strain and a decrease in public confidence (Collins, 2011, p.52).

Furthermore, Hamas employs rocket and missile attacks as a means of coercion. By demonstrating its capability to launch sustained and impactful strikes, Hamas seeks to force the occupation government to the negotiating table. The group aims to leverage these attacks to gain concessions, achieve political objectives, or secure a ceasefire agreement.

This tactic aligns with the broader strategy of using asymmetric methods to achieve strategic goals that are otherwise unattainable through conventional military means (Mack, 1975, p. 175-200).

The persistent use of rocket and missile attacks in asymmetric warfare highlights the complexity and multifaceted nature of the conflict. These attacks are not merely tactical maneuvers but are deeply intertwined with the strategic and political objectives of the conflict parties.

### 3.2. Tunnel Warfare: Tactics, Strategies, and Implications

Tunnel warfare has become a significant aspect of asymmetric conflict in Gaza, characterized by the extensive networks of tunnels constructed beneath the region. These tunnels serve multiple strategic purposes, allowing Resistance Brigades to infiltrate the occupied territory, launch surprise attacks, and evade counteroffensives. The use of tunnels in warfare is not a new phenomenon, but the scale and sophistication of the tunnel networks in Gaza highlight their critical role in modern asymmetric conflicts.

The construction of these tunnels involves significant logistical and engineering efforts. They are often built with reinforced concrete and equipped with ventilation systems, lighting, and communication lines, making them highly functional for military operations (Collins, 2011, p.53). The tunnels provide a concealed means of transporting weapons, supplies, and personnel, enabling resistance brigades to move undetected and maintain the element of surprise.

One of the primary tactical advantages of tunnel warfare is the ability to launch surprise attacks. Resistance Brigades can emerge from hidden tunnel exits to strike targets unexpectedly, creating confusion and disruption.

This tactic is particularly effective in urban environments, where the dense infrastructure provides numerous opportunities for concealed tunnel entrances and exits (Mao, 1937, p. 89). The element of surprise is a crucial component of asymmetric warfare, allowing a weaker force to inflict significant damage on a stronger opponent.

In addition to facilitating surprise attacks, tunnels also serve as defensive structures. They provide shelter from aerial and artillery bombardments, allowing resistance brigades to withstand prolonged assaults. The subterranean environment offers protection from surveillance and reconnaissance efforts, making it difficult for opposing forces to locate and neutralize tunnel networks (Arreguín-Toft, 2001, p.93-128). This defensive capability enhances the resilience of resistance brigades and prolongs their ability to sustain operations.

The implications of tunnel warfare extend beyond the immediate tactical advantages. The use of tunnels complicates military operations, requiring specialized training and equipment to detect and destroy them. It also poses significant challenges for humanitarian efforts, as tunnel networks can be located beneath civilian areas, increasing the risk of collateral damage during military operations (Mack, 1975, p. 175-200).

Understanding the dynamics of tunnel warfare is essential for developing effective strategies to address asymmetric conflicts. This includes not only military

solutions but also addressing the underlying political and socio-economic factors that contribute to the conflict.

### **3.3. Urban Guerrilla Warfare: Tactics, Strategies, and Implications:**

Urban guerrilla warfare is a critical component of asymmetric conflict. Resistance Brigades have effectively utilized the urban environment to their advantage, employing a range of tactics designed to exploit the complexities and challenges of urban combat. These tactics include hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), all of which are aimed at maximizing the impact on their adversaries while minimizing their own vulnerabilities.

The dense urban landscape of Gaza provides numerous opportunities for Resistance Brigades and creates a challenging environment for conventional military forces to operate in. The narrow streets and complex architecture make it difficult for larger, more conventional forces to maneuver. This environment is ideal for hit-and-run tactics, where small, mobile units can strike quickly and then disappear before a counterattack can be mounted.

Ambushes are another key tactic employed in urban resistance brigades. By taking advantage of the element of surprise and the confined spaces of urban areas, resistance brigades can inflict significant damage on their adversaries. Ambushes are typically well-planned operations that involve careful reconnaissance and the strategic placement of resistance brigades to maximize the effectiveness of the attack. The goal is to create confusion and chaos, making it difficult for the opposing force to respond effectively.

The use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) is also a common tactic in urban resistance brigades' warfare. IEDs can be hidden in buildings, vehicles, or along roadsides, making them difficult to detect and neutralize. These devices are designed to cause maximum casualties and damage, and their use can have a significant psychological impact on both military personnel and settlers. The threat of IEDs forces conventional forces to adopt more cautious and restrictive movement patterns, which can slow down operations and reduce their overall effectiveness.

### **3.4. Public Relations and International Pressure:**

Public relations and international pressure are critical components of asymmetric warfare, particularly for non-state actors like Hamas. By effectively utilizing propaganda and international media coverage, Hamas aims to garner international support. This strategy is designed to influence public opinion and apply diplomatic pressure to the occupying government.

One of the primary tactics employed in this strategy is the dissemination of the real narrative through various media channels. Hamas uses social media platforms,

news outlets, and other communication tools to broadcast messages that highlight the truth about the occupation soldiers and the lies of their government's claims. These messages are crafted to mobilize international support and condemnation of the Occupation government.

International media coverage plays a significant role in conveying these messages. By gaining the attention of global news organizations, Hamas can ensure the true narrative reaches a wide audience, which can sway public opinion and increase pressure on governments to intervene or take a stance (Collins, 2011, p.38).

The strategic use of public relations extends beyond media coverage to include diplomatic efforts. Hamas engages with international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and foreign governments to build alliances and secure support. These efforts are aimed at confirming the legitimacy of their cause in resisting the «Israeli» occupation, gaining political recognition, and securing humanitarian aid. By framing their struggle in terms of human rights and justice, Hamas seeks to align itself with broader global movements and values.

The implications of this strategy are multifaceted. On one hand, it can lead to increased international scrutiny and pressure on the Occupation government, potentially resulting in diplomatic interventions, sanctions, or policy changes.

On the other hand, the use of propaganda and media manipulation by the occupation government and its allies polarizes opinions and contributes to the perpetuation of the conflict. The portrayal of the occupation government itself as a victim obscures the complexities of the conflict and hinders efforts to achieve a balanced and comprehensive resolution.

Understanding the dynamics of public relations and international pressure in asymmetric warfare is essential for developing effective strategies to address the conflict. This includes not only countering propaganda but also addressing the underlying issues that fuel the conflict. Comprehensive approaches that combine diplomatic efforts, humanitarian aid, and conflict resolution initiatives are crucial for achieving long-term peace and stability in the region.

#### **4. «Israeli» Counter-Strategies:**

##### **4.1. Air and Ground Strikes: Tactics, Strategies, and Implications**

Air and ground strikes are integral components of modern military strategies, particularly in asymmetric conflicts. These tactics involve the use of coordinated aerial and terrestrial operations to neutralize the military capabilities of adversaries. The employment of a multi-layered defense system, which includes air strikes, artillery barrages, and ground incursions, is designed to achieve strategic objectives by leveraging technological and tactical advantages.

Air strikes are a critical element of this approach, providing the ability to deliver precise and powerful attacks on strategic targets. The use of advanced aircraft and precision-guided munitions allows for the targeting of Resistance Brigades' infrastructure, command centers, and supply lines with minimal collateral damage (Collins, 2011, p.42). Air strikes can disrupt the operational capabilities of adversaries, degrade their logistical support, and create psychological pressure by demonstrating overwhelming force.

Artillery barrages complement air strikes by delivering sustained and concentrated firepower on Resistance Brigades' positions. Artillery units can engage targets at long ranges, providing indirect fire support to ground forces and suppressing resistance brigades' defenses. The use of artillery is particularly effective in softening Resistance Brigades' positions before ground incursions, reducing the risk of advancing troops and increasing the likelihood of successful operations.

Ground incursions involve the deployment of infantry, armored units, and special forces to engage Resistance Brigades' combatants directly. The «Israeli» occupation forces see these operations as essential for securing and holding occupied territories, conducting search and destroy missions, and capturing key objectives. Ground forces can exploit the effects of air and artillery strikes by advancing into weakened Resistance Brigades' positions and neutralizing remaining threats. The integration of air, artillery, and ground operations creates a synergistic effect, enhancing the overall effectiveness of military campaigns.

The implications of air and ground strikes in asymmetric warfare are significant. These tactics can achieve rapid and decisive results, disrupting Resistance Brigades' operations and diminishing their ability to sustain prolonged conflict. However, the use of such force also carries risks, including for civilian casualties and infrastructure damage. The humanitarian impact of air and ground strikes can exacerbate existing crises and fuel further resentment and resistance among affected populations.

#### **4.2. Iron Dome Missile Defense System:**

Bombings into «Israeli» settlements intensified during the 2006 Second Lebanon War when Hezbollah fired approximately 4,000 rockets from bases in the south of Lebanon. From Gaza to the South, an estimated 8,000 projectiles were launched between 2000 and 2008, mostly by Palestinian resistance brigades. (Callahan, 2024, p.19) To counter these threats, the «Israeli» occupation army, in February 2007, decided on the development of the “Dome” to function as a mobile air defense system for «Israel». After its period of development and testing, the system was declared operational. (Bouri, 2024, p.32).

In March 2011, «Israeli» occupation forces deployed their “Iron Dome” mobile defense system in response to the rocket attacks it suffered the previous years from Lebanon (Hezbollah) and Gaza (Hamas). (Callahan, 2024, p.12)

The “Iron Dome” is a mobile defense system developed by Rafael Advanced Defense Systems and «Israel» Aerospace Industries and developed, produced, and fielded in 2011 to respond to the security threat posed by the bombings of rockets and projectiles shot into «Israeli» settlements. (Gross, 2018, p. 233-246)

The Iron Dome functions by detecting, analyzing, and intercepting a variety of targets such as mortars, rockets, and artillery. In theory, it has all-weather capabilities and can function night or day and, in all conditions, including fog, rain, dust storms, and low clouds. It can launch a variety of interceptor missiles. (Callahan, 2024, p.55)

The system is the pivotal lower tier of a triad of systems in «Israel’s» air defense system.

The “David’s Sling” system covers the middle layer, while the “Arrow” missile system protects «Israel» (Land of 48) from long-range projectiles. (Milton-Edwards, 2024)

«Israel» is protected by 10 “Iron Dome” batteries. Each battery can defend up to 60 square miles. They are strategically placed around cities to intercept projectiles headed towards them. Implementing artificial intelligence technology, the “Dome” system can discriminate whether the incoming threats will land in a populated or uninhabited area, ignoring them in the latter case, consequently reducing the cost of operation and keeping unnecessary defensive launches to a minimum. However, if the “Dome” determines that the rocket is projected to land in an inhabited area, the interceptor is fired towards the rocket. (Callahan, 2024, p.56)

The «Israeli» occupation army claims an 85%–90% success rate for the “Iron Dome” in intercepting incoming projectiles. However, it offers mixed results when other considerations are taken into account. (Bouri, 2024, p.22)

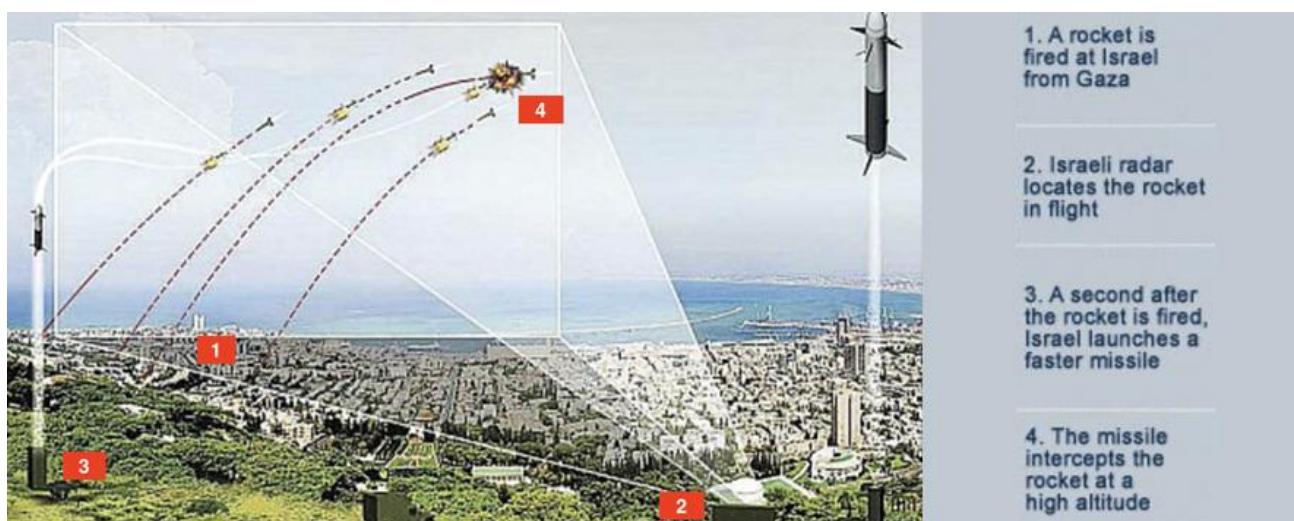
While «Israel» considers “Iron Dome” as an asset for National Security Strategy, standing as an undeniable asset, it has had mixed results regarding its four major pillars: deterrence, early active defense, and decisive victory, as well as some unexpected challenges. (Callahan, 2024, p.32)

For instance, regarding the perspective of its psychological protection for the «Israeli» people, it is thought to also effect the «Israeli» public negatively. Regardless of the hypothesis and probability that it currently offers effective protection from the existing threats; it could help cause a long-term security issue for «Israel». Its temporary mitigation of the menaces of the rocket attacks could distract «Israeli» in seeking out a comprehensive political regional solution, possibly a solution that could make systems like the “Iron Dome” unnecessary. (Gross, 2018, p. 233-246).

In addition, it cannot be expected to continue this way forever. Despite the system's ineffectiveness, it is just a matter of time before the Hamas government develops tactics or acquires the technology to overcome it. The time needed to accomplish this can be predicted to be significantly reduced, taking into account the strong support from Qatar and Turkey. (Callahan, 2024, p.33)

«Israeli» occupation army's technological dominance is indisputable. Nevertheless, it by no means stands as a guarantee as destructive technology becomes more accessible and less expensive. As new technologies become more available, they are subject to replication, imitation, and increased affordability. As technologies develop and are implemented in operations, counter techniques can shift and new tactics can be developed, which is what Resistance Brigades will do. (Milton-Edwards, 2024)

The confusion between the short-term military advantage that the technology of the “Dome” offers and the long-term necessity for a comprehensive and original political and diplomatic solution is seen as a risk for «Israel». Indeed, the “Iron Dome” stands as nothing more than a stopgap measure. (Callahan, 2024)



Source: (Callahan, 2024)

#### 4.3. Blockade and Economic Pressure:

The blockade and economic pressure imposed by the «Israeli» occupation government on Gaza have been crucial elements of its strategy to weaken Hamas and limit its access to resources. This comprehensive analysis will delve into the historical context, implications, and perspectives surrounding this blockade.

The «Israeli» blockade of Gaza began in 2007, following Hamas' victory in the Gaza Strip elections by a landslide and in a democratic manner. The blockade was implemented to restrict the flow of goods and people to and from Gaza, thereby limiting Hamas' access to resources that could potentially be used for military purposes. «Israeli» occupation government maintains that the blockade is a necessary measure to protect itself from rocket attacks from Gaza (Human Rights Watch, 2022).

The economic repercussions of the blockade have been profound. The restrictions on the movement of goods have crippled Gaza's local economy, resulting in high unemployment rates and widespread poverty. According to the World Bank (2018), the blockade has caused a severe economic downturn, with Gaza experiencing a nearly 50% unemployment rate, one of the highest in the world. The fishing industry, a significant source of income for many Gazans, has also been severely impacted due to restrictions on fishing zones (UNRWA, 2022).

In addition to direct economic impacts, the blockade has hindered the reconstruction of infrastructure damaged during conflicts. The limited availability of construction materials has left many buildings and homes in a state of disrepair, exacerbating living conditions (OCHA, 2021).

The humanitarian consequences of the blockade are severe and far-reaching. Access to healthcare is significantly restricted, with shortages of medical supplies and equipment being commonplace. Patients requiring specialized treatment often face difficulties obtaining permits to leave Gaza for medical care (WHO, 2019). The education sector has also been affected, with schools experiencing shortages of supplies and damage to infrastructure (UNICEF, 2020).

The psychological impact of the blockade is another critical concern. Many residents, particularly children, suffer from trauma and mental health issues due to the constant threat of violence and difficult living conditions (Gaza Community Mental Health Programme, 2018). The sense of isolation further exacerbates these challenges.

The international community has repeatedly called for the lifting of the blockade, saying that it violates international law and contributes to the suffering of the civilian population. Various United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), have been providing humanitarian assistance to mitigate the blockade's impact (UNRWA, 2022). However, the political situation remains complex, with «Israel» maintaining that the blockade is essential for its security.

The blockade and economic pressure on Gaza are central to «Israel's» strategy to weaken Hamas and limit its access to resources. While the «Israeli» occupation government asserts that these measures are necessary for its security, the blockade has had devastating economic and humanitarian consequences for the residents of Gaza. The situation remains contentious and deeply complex, with no easy solutions in sight.

#### **4.4. Counter-Hamas Operations:**

The «Israeli» occupation army operations violate international humanitarian law and human rights standards. The use of targeted assassinations and military raids in densely populated areas has led to civilian casualties and destruction of infrastructure. Human rights organizations, such as Human Rights Watch, have condemned these operations as disproportionate and inhumane, arguing that they constitute collective punishment and violate the principles of distinction and proportionality under international law (Human Rights Watch, 2022).

These operations, aimed at apprehending or eliminating Hamas leaders and disrupting their networks, have sparked significant debate and criticism globally.

From a regional perspective, the ongoing occupation of Palestinian territories is seen as a major source of instability in the Middle East.

The cycle of «Israeli» retaliation has led to a continuous state of tension and insecurity in neighboring countries. The international community has called for a peaceful resolution to the conflict, emphasizing the need for dialogue and negotiation to achieve lasting peace (Geist Pinfold, 2023, p67-87).

The humanitarian impact of «Israeli» counter-Palestinian operations on the residents of Gaza is profound. The blockade and restrictions on the movement of goods and people have exacerbated the already dire economic and social conditions in the region. Access to healthcare, education, and necessities is severely limited, leading to widespread poverty, malnutrition, and psychological trauma (UNRWA, 2022). The international community has repeatedly called for the lifting of the blockade and the protection of civilians in Gaza (OCHA, 2021).

«Israeli» occupation government counter-Palestinian operations are viewed as a complex and contentious issue with significant implications for international law, human rights, regional stability, and humanitarian concerns. While the «Israeli» occupation government argues that these operations are necessary for its security, the international community emphasizes the need for a peaceful resolution and the protection of civilians in Gaza.

## **5. Implications of Asymmetric Warfare:**

### **5.1. Humanitarian Crisis in Gaza:**

The ongoing «Israeli» occupation has resulted in a severe humanitarian crisis in Gaza, marked by significant Palestinian civilian casualties, destroyed infrastructure, and exacerbated living conditions.

The continued occupation has led to a high number of civilian Palestinian casualties. According to reports, the death toll in Gaza has reached tens of thousands, with a significant proportion being women and children. The United Nations has expressed concern over the high number of Palestinian civilian casualties and the impact on the population. The humanitarian crisis is further compounded by the destruction of residential structures and public infrastructure, which has left many families homeless and without access to necessities (Geist Pinfole, 2023, p67-87).

The conflict has also resulted in the destruction of critical infrastructure in Gaza, including hospitals, schools, and water treatment facilities. The collapse of the healthcare system has led to a shortage of medical supplies and services, exacerbating the health crisis in the strip (MENAFN, 2024). The destruction of water infrastructure has further worsened the situation, with many residents lacking access to clean water and sanitation. The blockade imposed by the occupation government has prevented the delivery of essential supplies, including fuel for desalination plants, which has increased the salinity of groundwater and made it unsafe for consumption.

The humanitarian crisis in Gaza has been exacerbated by the ongoing conflict and the blockade imposed by the occupation government. The blockade has restricted the movement of goods and people, making it difficult for humanitarian aid to reach those in need. The economic and social conditions in Gaza have deteriorated, with widespread poverty, malnutrition, and psychological trauma (UNRWA, 2022). The international community has called for the lifting of the blockade and the protection of civilians in Gaza, emphasizing the need for a peaceful resolution to the conflict (OCHA, 2021).

The humanitarian crisis in Gaza is a complex and multifaceted issue with significant implications for the civilian population. The ongoing conflict and the blockade have led to a severe deterioration in living conditions, with many residents facing dire economic and social challenges. The international community continues to call for measures to protect civilians and provide humanitarian aid to those in need.

## **5.2. Regional Instability:**

The continued «Israeli» occupation has exacerbated existing tensions between «Israel» and its neighbors, particularly Turkey and Qatar. Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has criticized «Israel's» response to Hamas attacks, describing it as collective punishment and beyond the right to self-defense. Similarly, Qatar's emir Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani has expressed concerns about the displacement of Palestinians and its potential impact on regional stability.

The conflict has had significant repercussions on regional relations. Algeria (as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council) has warned of the spread of violence and called for measures to de-escalate the situation, especially since the «Israeli» occupation of the 1967 territories affected efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the conflict and have hindered the prospects of ending the war, and called on the international community to continue to call for measures to protect civilians and provide humanitarian aid to those in need, emphasizing the need for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

## **5.3. Ethical Dilemmas:**

Asymmetric conflicts, characterized by the engagement between state actors and non-state actors such as resistance groups, present significant ethical dilemmas. These dilemmas often revolve around the protection of civilians and the proportionality of responses. Addressing these dilemmas requires a careful consideration of the ethical and legal frameworks governing armed conflict.

The principle of distinction, a cornerstone of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), mandates that parties to a conflict must differentiate between combatants and civilians.

The protection of civilians is further complicated by the tactics employed by «Israeli» occupation forces, such as launching attacks on densely populated areas. These tactics not only endanger Palestinian civilians but also challenge the ethical obligations of international organizations.

The principle of proportionality requires that the harm caused to Palestinian civilians and civilian objects must not be excessive about the anticipated military advantage of an attack. In asymmetric conflicts, achieving this balance is particularly challenging. State actors must carefully consider the damage to their military operations.

However, the asymmetry in capabilities and tactics between state actors and non-state actors often leads to disproportionate responses. For example, the use of heavy artillery or aerial bombardment results in significant Palestinian civilian casualties, raising ethical questions about the proportionality of such actions.

Asymmetric conflicts also raise complex ethical and legal challenges. The ambiguous status of non-state actors, who may not be entitled to the same protections under international law as state actors, complicates the application of IHL. Additionally, the increasing use of unconventional tactics such as cyber warfare and media manipulation by Western media to support «Israel» further blurs the facts.

The ethical dilemmas in asymmetric conflicts highlight the need for a nuanced approach to protect civilians and adhere to the principles of distinction and proportionality.

#### **5.4. The Future of the Conflict:**

The «Israeli» occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip remains a complex and intractable challenge. Finding a lasting solution requires addressing the root causes of the occupation, including political grievances.

The «Israeli» occupation is a critical issue; it has led to numerous human rights violations and restrictions on the daily lives of Palestinians. The ongoing military operations and the use of advanced technology, such as AI in warfare, have resulted in significant Palestinian civilian casualties and destruction of infrastructure (TIME, 2024).

The political grievances stem from the longstanding dispute over land and sovereignty. The 1948 establishment of «Israel» on the lands of historical Palestine led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, creating a refugee crisis that persists to this day. The subsequent wars and failed peace processes have only deepened the divide (Shikaki, 2023).

Economic disparities are also a significant factor. The Gaza Strip, one of the most densely populated areas in the world, faces severe economic challenges. High unemployment rates, poverty, and a lack of basic services exacerbate the humanitarian crisis. The blockade imposed by «Israel» has further restricted the movement of goods and people, hindering economic development (Asseburg & Wildangel, 2023).

Addressing these root causes requires «Israel's» initial withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and a comprehensive approach that includes political dialogue, economic development, and respect for human rights. International organizations and the global community must play a more active role in facilitating peace and providing humanitarian aid. Only through a concerted effort can a lasting solution be achieved (Traverso, 2024).

The conflict in Gaza remains a deeply complex issue with no easy solutions in sight. A lasting resolution requires ending the «Israeli» occupation and addressing the underlying political grievances and the economic disparities. The involvement of international organizations and a commitment to political dialogue and economic development are crucial steps towards achieving peace.

## **6. Conclusion:**

Asymmetric warfare in Gaza is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has shaped the region's geopolitical landscape over the past few decades. This form of conflict involves non-state actors, such as Hamas, employing unconventional tactics to counterbalance the military superiority of the «Israeli» occupation. The use of subterranean tunnels for smuggling weapons, launching surprise attacks, and evading detection by «Israeli» forces has been a hallmark of this warfare.

These tunnels have allowed the Palestinian Resistance Brigades to maintain a persistent threat despite the technological and numerical advantages of the «Israeli» occupation army.

The implications of asymmetric warfare in Gaza are profound, affecting both the local population and the broader geopolitical landscape. The constant threat of attacks from the «Israeli» occupation army has led to significant Palestinian civilian casualties and infrastructure damage, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the region.

Understanding the dynamics of asymmetric warfare in Gaza is crucial for developing effective countermeasures and promoting long-term peace and stability in the region. This requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of the conflict, such as ending the «Israeli» occupation, political grievances, and economic disparities.

The historical context of previous conflicts in Gaza, including the 2006, 2008-2009, 2012, 2014, and 2023 conflicts, provides essential insights into the enduring and complex nature of the «Israeli» occupation.

This occupation has left a lasting legacy of destruction, displacement, and humanitarian crises, complicating efforts towards peace and stability in the region.

In conclusion, asymmetric warfare in Gaza is a multifaceted and evolving phenomenon that requires a nuanced understanding of its tactics, strategies, and implications.

## **Key Findings:**

### **Military Asymmetry:**

«Israeli» occupation holds overwhelming military superiority in advanced weaponry, intelligence, and international support, while Gaza's resistance factions rely on unconventional tactics such as tunnel warfare, homemade rockets, and urban combat.

## **Resistance Tactics in Gaza:**

**Tunnel Warfare:** Use of underground networks for troop movement, weapons smuggling, and surprise attacks.

**Homemade Rockets:** Crude but psychologically and politically impactful, keeping pressure on «Israel».

## **«Israeli» Occupation Strategies:**

- **Massive Firepower:** Heavy reliance on airstrikes and artillery to minimize troop casualties.
- **Economic and Political Blockade:** Siege on Gaza to weaken resistance capabilities.
- **Cyber Warfare & Intelligence:** Advanced surveillance and drone strikes to neutralize threats.

## **Regional and Global Implications:**

- Escalation risks involving regional actors (e.g., Houthis in Yemen).
- Growing international scrutiny and diplomatic pressure on the «Israeli» occupation.
- Severe humanitarian crisis in Gaza, with infrastructure destruction and high civilian casualties.

## **Recommendations:**

### **For the International Community & UN:**

- Enforce ceasefire agreements and protect civilians through legal mechanisms.
- Support Gaza's reconstruction while ensuring unimpeded humanitarian aid.
- Hold violators of human rights accountable via the ICC.

### **For Palestinian Factions:**

- Strengthen political/diplomatic resistance alongside military efforts.
- Enhance inter-faction coordination for a unified strategy.

### **Arab & Muslim States:**

- Increase political and financial support for Palestine in international forums.
- Oppose unconditional normalization with «Israel» without Palestinian rights guarantees.
- Mediate for a lasting truce and revive the two-state solution framework.

Gaza's conflict epitomizes asymmetric warfare, where resistance groups challenge a stronger foe through adaptive tactics, yet at a devastating cost. A sustainable solution requires balancing military deterrence with political engagement, backed by global efforts to address root causes to end the «Israeli» occupation.

---

## 7. List of references :

- Books :

- Collins, J. M. (2001). Military Strategy: Principles, Practices, and Historical Perspectives. Potomac Books, Nebraska-USA.
- Mao Tse-tung. (1937). On Guerrilla Warfare. University of Illinois Press, Illinois-USA.
- Shikaki, K. (2023). Palestinian Future after the Israeli Reoccupation of the Gaza Strip. Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research, Palestine.
- Traverso, E. (2024). Gaza in the Presence of History. Negar Publications, Chicago-USA.

- Articles :

- Arreguín-Toft, I. (2001). How the Weak Win Wars: A Theory of Asymmetric Conflict. *International Security*, 26(1): 93-128.
- Geist 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.
- Gross, M. L. (2018) Moral dilemmas of asymmetric conflict. *Oxford Handbook of International Political Theory*. Oxford University Press.
- Mack, A. (1975). Why Big Nations Lose Small Wars: The Politics of Asymmetric Conflict. *World Politics*, 27(2): 175-200.
- Ann M. Callahan, (2024) An Assessment of Israel's 'Iron Dome' Defense System, *Global Affairs and Strategic Studies*. 1.
- Asseburg, M, & Wildangel, R. (2023). Five scenarios for Gaza and how the international community can shape its future. *Middle East Institute*. 1.
- Bouri, C, & Roy, D. (2024). "The Israel-Hamas War: The Humanitarian Crisis in Gaza". *Council on Foreign Relations*: 22-32.

- Websites :

- Devdiscourse (2024). Tensions Escalate: Gaza's Health Sector in Crisis Amid Ongoing Conflict. Retrieved from <https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/3209171-tensions-escalate-gazas-health-sector-in-crisis-amid-ongoing-conflict>
- Human Rights Watch (2009). "Precisely Wrong: Gaza Civilians Killed by Israeli Drone-Launched Missiles". Retrieved from <https://www.hrw.org/report/2009/06/30/precisely-wrong/gaza-civilians-killed-israeli-drone-launched-missiles>
- Human Rights Watch (2022). "Israel: 15 Years of Gaza Blockade". Retrieved from <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/06/14/israel-15-years-gaza-blockade>

- International Crisis Group (2012). "Gaza: Need for a New Strategy". Retrieved from <https://www.crisisgroup.org/middle-east-north-africa/eastern-mediterranean/israelpalestine/gaza-need-new-strategy>
- MENAFN (2024). "Gaza faces a devastating collapse of its healthcare system". Retrieved from <https://menafn.com/1109044394/Gaza-faces-devastating-collapse-of-its-healthcare-system>
- Milton-Edwards, B. (2024). "The Future of the War on Gaza. Middle East Council on Global Affairs". Retrieved from <https://www.dohainstitute.org/en/PoliticalStudies/Pages/the-future-of-the-war-on-gaza.aspx>
- OCHA (2021). "Gaza Strip: Overview of the humanitarian situation". Retrieved from <https://www.ochaopt.org/>
- TIME (2024). "How Israel Uses AI in Gaza—And What It Might Mean for the Future of Warfare". Retrieved from <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/what-israels-use-of-ai-in-gaza-may-mean-for-the-future-of-war/ar-AA1w6TWs>
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2014). "Occupied Palestinian Territory: Gaza Emergency". Retrieved from <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/occupied-palestinian-territory-gaza-emergency-situation-report-17-2014>
- UNRWA (2022). "Gaza". Retrieved from <https://www.unrwa.org/where-we-work/gaza-strip>
- WHO (2019). "Health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including east Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan". Retrieved from [https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA72/A72\\_33-en.pdf](https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA72/A72_33-en.pdf)
- World Bank (2018). "Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee". Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/westbankandgaza>