

## **THESIS SUMMARY**

### **Dissertation title**

**Enforcement of child protection law in armed conflict (Gaza strip, Case study)**

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## **1. Introduction and Research Context**

This PhD thesis discusses the application of international legal norms that safeguard the rights of children in the situation of armed conflict, specifically in the case of the Gaza Strip in the 2023 escalation and a comparative study with the Russo-Ukrainian war. The paper falls within the larger context of international humanitarian law (IHL), international human rights law (IHRL), international criminal law (ICL), and international child law which constitutes the normative framework by which the protection of civilians (and, in particular, children) in armed conflict is understood. One of the most susceptible groups to armed conflicts is children. Modern war, with urbanized conflicts, extended sieges, explosive armaments, and limited humanitarian aid, has led to a drastic number of civilian casualties being disproportionately affected by children. Killing and maiming, forcible displacement, denial of education and medical services, sexual violence, recruitment by military or armed groups, kidnapping, and hindrance of humanitarian aid are commonly reported in contemporary wars. Though there is a comprehensive legal system of international law, which includes primarily the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Convention of the Rights of the Child, and pertinent resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, there are still significant gaps between what the norms of international law protect regarding children and how it is put into practice. These gaps can be systematically analyzed in the Gaza Strip and Ukraine, which are two current and well-documented contexts. The Gaza Strip is a very complicated legal and humanitarian context as it has been under a long-term blockade, overpopulated, subjected to military operations and with a disputed legal status according to international law. The intensification, which started in October 2023, led to the highest rates of civilian casualties in the country, where children were subjected to violations of their rights in a severe and multiple manner. Meanwhile, the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and its ongoing violence have created a mass of reporting on severe violations of children, such as murders, kidnappings, rape, and looting of schools and hospitals, as well as forced cross-border transfers. Through the study of these two contexts, the dissertation aims to make a contribution towards a better understanding of the application, challenge, and poor implementation of international child protection norms in armed conflicts.

## **2. Research Problem, Questions, and Objectives**

### **2.1 Research Problem**

The main research question which this dissertation seeks to answer is the long-standing disparity between the multifaceted array of international legal safeguards accorded to children in situations of armed conflict and the systematic breach of such safeguards in practice. Though the international humanitarian and human rights law have explicit duties to both state and non state actors, recent wars have shown that children remain vulnerable to serious human injuries with little responsibility to the perpetrators. This problem is particularly evident in the 2023 armed conflict in the Gaza Strip and the ongoing Russo–Ukrainian war. In both cases, there is a substantial amount of evidence indicating recurrent breaches of fundamental legal principles, including the distinction, proportionality, precaution, and the necessity to guarantee access to humanitarian. Simultaneously, international enforcement mechanisms seem to be limited by jurisdictional, political, and structural factors. The study, therefore, explores how international legal protection of children has been compromised in these conflicts and how well international mechanisms that are established to ensure that these violations are avoided and that perpetrators are held accountable.

### **2.2 Research Questions**

The following research questions will guide the dissertation:

1. How does the international law protect children in international and non international armed conflicts?
2. How are there mechanisms at the international level to monitor, prevent and respond to cases on violation of children rights in cases of armed conflict?
3. Which are the six serious types of violations of the children rights according to the United Nations and how they occur in the modern armed conflicts?
4. In what way have the rights of children been infringed in the Gaza Strip in the 2023 escalation?
5. How have analogous violations been seen in the Russo-Ukrainian war and what do these violations say compared with those seen in Gaza?
6. What is the effectiveness of the current international legal mechanisms and international institutions to enforce norms of child protection in such situations?

## **2.3 Research Objectives**

The general aim of the research is to evaluate the role of international laws on child protection in practice in periods of armed conflict and to determine the factors that work against or in favour of their successful application. This general goal is achieved by the following specific goals:

- To describe and explain the international legal framework of the protection of children in times of armed conflict, including IHL, IHRL, ICL, and international labour law.
- To analyze the six serious breaches of the rights of children in armed conflicts, as set out by the United Nations, using the doctrine and case studies.
- To determine the nature, extent, and trends in violations against children in the Gaza Strip during the 2023 conflict.
- To compare child related violations in the war in Russo-Ukrainian war.
- To assess the efficiency of international monitoring, reporting and accountability procedures in dealing with child violations.
- To develop recommendations that will enhance the implementation of child protection standards under international law.

## **3. Methodology and Research Design**

### **3.1 Research Approach**

The research takes a mixed method research design that is a combination of legal analysis and empirical research. The method allows exploring both the normative framework through which the concept of child protection is set and the reality of children as they encounter conflict-impacted settings. The legal aspect of the study is founded on the doctrinal and analytical approaches. It entails the systematic study of international treaties, customary international law, judicial decisions, and authoritative interpretations made by international courts, United Nations bodies, and specialized agencies. Some of the laws discussed are the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, applicable International Labour Organization conventions and the United Nations Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict. The empirical part is mainly centered on the Gaza Strip, and is complemented by the comparative statistics on Ukraine. It tries to evaluate the ways in which legal breaches are evident in practice and how the populations affected perceive realizations of child protection measures.



### **3.2 Data Collection Methods**

The research uses multiple data collection methods to ensure reliability and triangulation:

- Desk research: The international legal instruments, jurisprudence, academic literature, United Nations reports, and publications of international and local non governmental organizations.
- Questionnaire survey: A questionnaire survey was conducted among the parents and the children in various areas of the Gaza Strip. The survey gathered data about the experiences concerning the six grave violations, displacement, access to education and healthcare, humanitarian assistance, and awareness of child protection services.
- Statistical analysis: The data collected through the questionnaires were subjected to statistical analysis through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) which was used to determine patterns, frequencies and correlations. This was done by secondary data through the report of the United Nations agencies, human rights monitoring missions, and international organizations in Ukraine to facilitate comparative analysis..

### **3.3 Data Analysis**

Content analysis and interpretation of the law were the methods used to analyze qualitative data. This entailed the establishment of common themes of child protection, violations, and enforcement issues. The quantitative data were discussed in a descriptive manner to report the frequency and distribution of reported violations. Through the combination of law analysis and empirical evidence, the study aims to establish a more thorough and evidence based evaluation of the enforcement of child protection laws in armed conflicts.

## **4. International Legal Framework for the Protection of Children in Armed Conflict**

The safety and protection of children in armed conflict is regulated by the complex and interrelated system of international law, which is mainly international humanitarian law, international human rights law, international criminal law, and international labour law. They are operational simultaneously and, although each of them is unique in scope and application, they all strive to protect children against the impact of hostilities and to ensure that they are not exploited and abused.

#### **4.1 International Humanitarian Law**

The *lex specialis* that is applicable in armed conflict is the international humanitarian law. This legal framework is based on the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977. Children are considered a subset of the civilian population, and therefore enjoy general protection against attack, in addition to special protection because of their age and susceptibility. Some of the main principles of this protection are: • the rule of the difference between civilians and combatants; • the principle of proportionality, which forbids attacks anticipated to result in disproportionate civilian casualties, relative to the expected military benefit; special responsibility of precaution in attack to limit civilian casualties. Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions applies the same to both international and non international armed conflicts as to a minimum standard of humane treatment. Additional Protocol I and additional protocol II extend further the protection of children in cases like evacuation, reunification of families, access to education, detention and also protection against involvement in hostilities. The international humanitarian law also outlaws the use of children under the age of fifteen in hostilities and direct engagement in their participation, and it also provides special protections to children affected by occupation, siege or displacement..

#### **4.2 International Human Rights Law**

The international human rights law remains applicable even in the presence of armed conflict with international humanitarian law. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, the most universally ratified human rights document, lies at the heart of the protection of children. The Convention acknowledges children as right bearers and provides thorough protection of the right to life, health, education, protection against violence, and recovery and reintegration of children after trauma. Article 38 of the Convention requires States Parties to respect and to ensure that international humanitarian law applies to children in armed conflicts and Articles 6, 19, 24, 27, and 28 deal with the fundamental rights that are most frequently put at risk during war. These protections have been further enhanced through the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict that also increases the minimum age of compulsory recruitment and involvement in hostilities and adds obligations to both state and non state actors. There are other fundamental human rights documents, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which offer extra

protection with regard to the right to life, the right to freedom of torture, the right to healthcare, the right to education, the right to food and the right to an adequate standard of living.

#### **4.2 International Criminal Law**

The international criminal law is very important in the implementation of child protection norms via individual criminal responsibility. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court outlaws the most serious atrocities against children, such as war crimes as the recruitment and use of child soldiers, the attack against civilians and civilian property, sexual violence, and the deliberate and premeditated starvation of civilian groups. The Statute goes on to include crimes against humanity and genocide as applicable to include acts like killing, forced transfer, sexual violence or forcible removal of children as part of a widespread or systematic attack on civilian populations or the annihilation of a protected group. Although the jurisdiction of the international criminal court is restricted by the consent of the state and political factors, its jurisprudence has helped to clarify the criminal liability of individuals against offenses against children in armed conflicts.

#### **4.4 International Labour Law**

International labour law supplements the humanitarian and human rights protection by dealing with the economic exploitation of children in conflict. The Minimum Age Convention and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention by the International Labour Organization clearly outlaw the forcible or coercive enlistment of children to serve in armed conflict and other hazardous labour. These conventions acknowledge that armed conflict increases the vulnerability of children to exploitation, trafficking, forced labour and recruitment and is an added normative protection to conflict and post conflict environments.

#### **4.5 United Nations Framework and Institutional Mechanisms**

The United Nations has come up with a special system of the protection of children who are victimized in armed conflict in form of Security Council resolutions, notably Resolution 1612 (2005), which created the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism. This framework enumerates six serious crimes against children and requires the systematic surveillance, reporting and involvement with parties to conflict. The key actors in the documentation of violations and promotion of adherence to the international norms are several UN organizations, such as the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF, the Office of the High Commissioner

for Human Rights, and the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict.

## **5. The Six Grave Violations of Children's Rights During Armed Conflict**

The United Nations Security Council has recognized six types of severe violations of children in armed conflict. These abuses are the most extreme and frequent types of abuse against children and are gross violations of international law.

### **5.1 Killing and Maiming of Children**

International humanitarian and human rights law strictly forbids the killing and maiming of children. Children as civilians have the right to protection and should not be the target. This offense incorporates the death or harm of children that is caused by direct assaults, indiscriminate or disproportionate armed actions or the application of explosive weapons within populated regions. Killing and maiming can frequently have physical, psychological and social long-term effects on surviving children, families and communities, and are frequently reported incidents in urban warfare settings, including in Gaza and Ukraine.

### **5.2 Recruitment or Use of Children by Armed Forces or Armed Groups**

International law prohibits the recruitment and use of children in hostilities. This violation The International law forbids the employment and use of children in conflicts. This infringement encompasses forced or voluntary conscription, direct combat, and the indirect involvement in combat like scouting, intelligence collection, logistics, or even human shielding. Child recruitment not only denies children the right to develop, but it also puts them at a significant risk of both physical and psychological damage. It is also a war crime in the international criminal law, when it entails children below the age of fifteen.

### **5.3 Rape and Other Forms of Sexual Violence Against Children**

The sexual violence against children in armed conflict involves rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, and other sexual exploitations. International humanitarian law, the human rights law and the international criminal law all prohibit such acts and may become war crimes, or crimes against humanity. The physical health, mental well being, social relationships and chances of recovery and reintegration of children are long lasting and severe effects of sexual violence.

#### **5.4 Attacks Against Schools and Hospitals**

Schools and hospitals are civilian facilities that have special protection under the international humanitarian law. The use of force against those facilities, unless it is being used in military manners, and under strict conditions of necessity and proportionality, amounts to a great contravention of international law. The loss or impairment of educational and medical facilities denies access of education and medical services to children and the long term outcomes are health, education, and social community resilience. and has long-term consequences for health, education, and community resilience.

#### **5.5 Abduction of Children**

Kidnapping, forced transfer, trafficking, and enforced disappearance are all forms of abuse of children. These practices are common in the context of occupation, displacement or siege and can be associated with recruitment, exploitation or political coercion. The abduction and illegal transfer of children are forbidden by international law and are considered the grave violations that can involve the state and individual responsibility.

#### **5.6 Denial of Humanitarian Access**

The international humanitarian law compels the parties to the armed conflict to permit and enable the unhindered and fast humanitarian intercession to the needy civilians, especially the children. Obstruction of relief operations, attacks on humanitarian workers, and restrictions which impede the delivery of food, medical services, shelter or protection services are all considered to be denial of humanitarian access. Humanitarian denial aggravates other abuses and poses a high risk of starvation, diseases, and avoidable deaths of children.

### **6. Comparative Assessment of Grave Violations of Children's Rights in Ukraine and the Gaza Strip**

Comparison of the serious violations of children rights in Gaza Strip and Ukraine. The discussion of the Russo Ukrainian war and the current conflict in Gaza strip shows that children in both situations faced numerous severe violations of their rights as stated by the United Nations Security Council. Though there are differences in the political, territorial, and military nature of the two

conflicts, the results indicate that there are major differences in the kind of damage suffered by children, and also show that differences in the magnitude, severity, and humanitarian situations exist.

### **Killing and Maiming of Children**

During both wars, one of the worst effects of hostilities turned up in the killing and mutilation of children. The main reasons why children were killed or injured in Ukraine were the use of airstrikes, artillery shelling, missile attacks, and use of explosive weapons in residential areas of the city. The harm has often taken place in highly populated cities to the extent that it has become more probable to impact indiscriminately or in disproportion than to affect the whole population. Injuries included permanent disabilities, amputations, and long-term psychological trauma. The results in the Gaza Strip show that killing and maiming were the most prevalent and serious breach of children during the hostilities in 2023. The results of empirical studies of parents and children indicate the continuous presence of direct physical threat, constant injuries, and a sense of insecurity. A large percentage of respondents said that they felt that civilian homes were not safe during bombardment. The psychological effects on children, such as anxiety, trauma, and emotional distress, in both situations but especially in Gaza, were associated with a long-term exposure to violence, loss of family members, and property damage.

### **Recruitment or Use of Children**

The evidence of regular child recruitment in regular armed forces is scarce in the case of the RussoUkrainian war. Nevertheless, it is rumored that minors were engaged in auxiliary work, paramilitary training courses and propaganda-associated projects. These practices cause concerns over the normalization of youth involvement in armed conflict. In Gaza, the evidence gathered is also not inclined towards the extensive use of formal recruitment of children into organized armed forces. However, the respondents expressed a worry of exposing children to military operations, support activities, and accepting the presence of children in the conflict areas. In both regards, these developments are not in line with international law provisions which outlaw the direct and indirect engagement of children in hostilities.

### **Rape and Other Forms of Sexual Violence**

The Russo-Ukrainian war has been reported to have resulted in sexual violence against children, especially in those regions under occupation or temporary control by the armed forces. These acts

are violent crimes against the international humanitarian and human rights law and could be war crimes or crimes against humanity depending on the magnitude and context. Survey results in Gaza show a very low rate of reported awareness or reporting of sexual violence against children. This observation is in tandem with reported difficulties in underreporting in conflict environments such as social stigma, fear, insecurity, displacement, and lack of confidential reporting systems. Although both environments have different volumes of available data, both conditions indicate that there are serious obstacles to reporting and responding successfully to sexual violence against children.

### **Abduction of Children**

The reported instances of illegal transfer and deportation of children in occupied or conflict regions in Ukraine are of great concern in accordance with the international humanitarian and criminal laws. These practices include forced family separation and deprivation of their community, the long-term consequences of which include the identity and welfare of children. In Gaza, empirical evidence also brings up issues that are more to do with detention of minors and limitations to freedom of movement. Participants of the survey were afraid of arrests during military operations as well as they reported about a sense of general insecurity which restricted the mobility and daily activities of children. Although the types of violation were different, in both settings, violations of liberty and security of children were severe.

### **Attacks Against Schools and Hospitals**

Children were severely impacted by both conflicts in terms of attacks or damage done to educational and medical facilities. In Ukraine, access to education and healthcare services in various regions was disrupted by the destruction of schools and hospitals. In Gaza, there is empirical evidence of widespread and chronic interference of education and health services. To a large percentage of the respondents, children could not go to school because of destruction or closure of learning institutions. Hospitals were characterized as being extremely overstretched, short of medical supplies, fuel, and staff and in certain instances they were directly attacked. The magnitude of destruction of infrastructure in Gaza had far-reaching effects on the development, health and future of the children.

## Denial of Humanitarian Access

In both situations, limitations on humanitarian access influenced children to a certain degree, albeit to a different degree. In Ukraine, there were reported issues of humanitarian accessibility in specific areas especially those where active hostilities were going on. In Gaza, it has been found that there is extensive and extreme denial of humanitarian aid. The majority of respondents said that they had little or no access to humanitarian assistance, particularly medical care and psychological support of children. The entry of food, medical supplies, fuel, and humanitarian personnel were restricted in a disproportionate way among displaced families and increased vulnerability among children. The humanitarian denial in Gaza meant a lot in terms of other forms of violation and escalated the possibility of avoidable suffering.

Overall Comparative Observations Comparative analysis reveals that both Gaza and Ukraine children were subject to serious violations of their rights as per the six categories developed by the United Nations. Although the nature of violations was generally universal, the degree and cumulative effect of the violations were more evident in the Gaza Strip, where the long-term blockade, high population density, and limited humanitarian access contributed to the increased damages. In both wars, the results demonstrate that there is a long-term discrepancy between the international law protection and its practical application. The comparative approach highlights the fact that the violations against children are not single cases but are structural in nature due to the nature of modern armed conflict.

Category of Violation	Gaza Strip (2023) – Primary Case Study	Russo-Ukrainian War – Comparative Reference
Killing and Maiming of Children	Extensive child casualties reported during hostilities conducted in densely populated civilian areas.	Child casualties documented, primarily resulting from missile strikes and artillery in urban areas.
Forced Displacement	Large-scale, repeated displacement of families under unsafe and unstable conditions.	Significant displacement of children and families within and across borders.
Attacks on Schools and Hospitals	Widespread disruption of education and severe strain on medical facilities.	Damage to educational and medical infrastructure reported in multiple regions.

Detention and Abduction	Concerns regarding detention of minors and restrictions on freedom of movement.	Reports of unlawful transfer and abduction of children from conflict-affected areas.
Sexual Violence	Limited reporting, attributed to stigma, insecurity, and lack of reporting mechanisms.	Sexual violence documented, particularly in occupied areas, with underreporting concerns.
Denial of Humanitarian Access	Severe restrictions on humanitarian assistance, affecting access to food and medical care.	Humanitarian access challenges reported, with regional variations.

*Figure 2: Comparative Overview of Child-Related Harm in Armed Conflict, Source: Created by the author.*

## **7. Conclusions and Recommendations**

The researcher gives the conclusions and recommendations based on the legal analysis and empirical results elaborated during the dissertation. The chapter summarizes the findings of the research and meditates on how effective the international laws of child protection are applied in armed conflicts, specifically to the 2023 conflict in the Gaza Strip and in the relative context of the Russo Ukrainian war.

### **7.1 Overall Conclusions**

The thesis concludes that the protection of children in armed conflicts has a comprehensive and long-established framework that is offered by the international law. International human rights law, international criminal law, international labour law and international humanitarian law provide children with general and special protection which seek to protect their lives, dignity, development and well being. Notwithstanding this extensive normative framework, the dissertation discovers that egregious and frequent breaches of children rights remain in practice. The legal reflection and empirical evidence show that there is an ongoing disconnection between the international legal requirements and how they are applied in practice. All six severe violations of human rights outlined by the United Nations were perpetrated against children in both the Gaza Strip and Ukraine: killing and maiming, forced recruitment or use by armed parties, sexual violence, abduction, school and hospital attacks, and denial of access to humanitarian services. The evidence suggests that these crimes were not one-off events, but were part of more extensive trends related to contemporary warfare, especially in highly populated urban settings. The case study on the Gaza Strip shows that several and overlapping violations were experienced by children who were

exposed to the hostilities of 2023. Observational evidence gathered in parents and children validated pervasive fear, displacement, injury, disruption of education and healthcare, and constraints to humanitarian support. These results indicate that there were inadequate protection measures in place to reduce the impact of hostilities on children. The comparative study with the war in Russo-Ukrainian war shows that, despite various contexts, children are victims of similar types of violations in diverse conflict settings. In Ukraine, children were killed and wounded, displaced, assaults on civilian infrastructure and sexual violence, as well as abducted, including forced transfers. This analogy points out that the susceptibility of children in armed conflict is not situational but is structurally attributed to the character of modern war. The paper also finds that there are major limitations to international enforcement mechanisms. Documentation and visibility of violations have been enhanced through monitoring, reporting and accountability frameworks such as those determined by the United Nations and international courts, but they are limited by political reasons, jurisdictional boundaries, and a lack of effective powers of enforcement.

### **7.2 Evaluation of International Legal Enforcement**

The dissertation concludes that application of child protection laws is still not uniform, especially in cases where there is long-term occupation, siege, or intense hostilities. The distinction, proportionality, and precaution are widely acknowledged principles, which are often violated in reality. The study shows that humanitarian access is a decisive factor of protection of children. Limitations of humanitarian aid further complicate other forms of violation and greatly put children at risk of hunger, illness, untreated injuries and psychological trauma. Moreover, the research concludes that the rights of children are often considered as secondary concerns in the scope of larger military and political interests, even though there are binding international commitments that oblige to put them first.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

Based on the research results, it offers a set of recommendations to intensify the enforcement of child protection laws in times of armed conflict. The research suggests that armed conflict parties should:

- Respect and demand respect of international humanitarian and human rights law, especially those provisions which deal with the protection of children;

- Do what is possible to safeguard children, such as not conducting military operations in or around civilian infrastructure whenever possible;

- Enhance the unhindered and safe passage of children and their families. The paper also suggests that international organizations and United Nations agencies: Strengthen the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism with greater data collection, transparency, and follow up;
- Enhance the coordination of the humanitarian, human rights and child protection actors;
- Make sure that the violation against children is addressed systematically in the peace processes, ceasefire talks and post conflict recovery strategies. With respect to accountability mechanisms, the study recommends:
  - Increased collaboration with foreign courts to probe and prosecute serious offenses against children;
  - Assistance in supporting national jurisdictions to enhance domestic accountability mechanisms in terms of international law;
  - More focus on victim centered practices, such as rehabilitation, reintegration, and psychosocial support of the affected children. Lastly, the study also highlights the use of long term child protection strategies, such as:
    - Investment in children affected by armed conflict in education, healthcare and mental health services;
    - Community-based child protection programs which are not shut down during emergencies;
    - Better knowledge and spread of child protection laws to civilian groups and the authorities concerned.

#### **7.4 Final Observations**

The researcher finds that the safety of children in war is not only legal but also a moral duty. Although international law offers an excellent normative base, the paper shows that successful protection depends on a concerted political commitment, access to operation, and accountability. The dissertation highlights the necessity of a more active and holistic method of child protection, which goes beyond legal acknowledgement to actual implementation and eventual restoration of children who have been war victimized.



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### List of publications related to the dissertation

#### Articles, studies (4)

1. **Alburai, D. Z. M.**: Killing and Maiming of Children in Gaza and Ukraine: a Comparative Analysis under the UN Children and Armed Conflict Framework.  
*Public goods & governance. "Accepted by publisher"*, 2026. ISSN: 2498-6453.  
Level of HAS Committee on Legal and Political Sciences: C
2. Iriqat, D., Alousi, R., Aldahdouh, T. Z., Aldahdouh, A., Dankar, I., **Alburai, D. Z. M.**, Buheji, M., Hassoun, A.: Educide amid conflict: the struggle of the Palestinian education system.  
*Quality Education for All. 2 (1)*, 81-99, 2025. EISSN: 2976-9310.  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/QEA-10-2024-0120>
3. **Alburai, D. Z. M.**: Protecting children affected by armed conflict in occupied Palestinian territories: accountability for Monitoring and Reporting.  
*International Journal of Human Rights. 18 (2)*, 69-89, 2023. ISSN: 1364-2987.  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22096/hr.2025.2007400.1600>  
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4. **Alburai, D. Z. M.:** Protecting schools within conflict zones in Gaza Strip under International Humanitarian Law.

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