
How do the occupation and its supporters view the day after the war stops?



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There is no doubt that the ongoing war in Palestine is unprecedented in contemporary Arab history. Where local resistance faces one of the strongest armies in the Middle East, and has been challenging it for more than eight months. On the other hand, the Israeli army turns into a machine of destruction far away from professional military practices.

In light of the great brutal destruction of infrastructure, water wells, schools, universities, hospitals, residential and commercial buildings, and refugee camps, such that a large part of the Gaza Strip has become uninhabitable for life. In light of this context, the occupation and its supporters are working to develop a set of ideas for the next day after the war.

The most hovering idea up to this moment is forming a civil administration which the resistance has no control. However, the question is: Can Israel along with some regional and external powers, transform the resistance movement after this steadfastness and push it into the corner of insurgency instead of a resistance movement, and what are the consequences of that?

Resistance movements against occupation are guaranteed according to international legislation, such as the Geneva Convention and its predecessors, which give the occupied people the right to

resist to get rid of the occupation. Whereas, insurgency means that it is a case of rejection of orders and armed disobedience carried out by an armed group that practices guerrilla warfare against a greater authority, to overthrow a government, depart from it in order to restore a measure of power and influence to this group.

Hence, the occupation, along with some regional and international powers, is trying to impose such a situation. Where the occupation forces withdraw from the Gaza Strip while keeping it under fire control, and give the authority to a civil administration in which the resistance factions are not a part. The establishment of a sea pier to deliver aid under the direct supervision of the occupation and the start of systematic displacement operations outside Gaza. Then, imposing a civil administration in some form to become the one that provides relief services, undertakes the Gaza reconstruction projects, and deliver services that the people urgently need.

Consequently, the resistance movement will reject this civil administration and clash with it while igniting a civil war between the resistance and the new administrative authority. Then the resistance movement will gradually transform into a rebellion movement against a regionally and perhaps internationally recognized civil authority. Accordingly, the resistance movement will be seen as hindering reconstruction operations and rebuilding of citizens' homes. Consequently, separating it from the popular incubator causing it to lose the global popular momentum that the

resistance gained as freedom fighters.

Here another question arises: Does the resistance movement have the potential to prevent this scenario from occurring without entering into a civil war?