

## An Analytical Study of the Evolving Role of Third-Party Mediators in International Conflicts: A Comparative Examination of Diplomatic Interventions

**Aybars Oztuna**

*Krieger School of Arts and Sciences,  
Johns Hopkins University,  
Baltimore, Maryland, United States*

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*Corresponding Author:*

Aybars Oztuna

**Abstract**

International wars frequently have intricated social, political, and economic undertones. In the process of bringing about peace and stability, third-party mediators are essential in promoting communication, negotiating ceasefires, and providing humanitarian assistance. The study seeks to discuss the complication of the role of third-party mediators in the Gaza War and analyses the role played by Egypt, United States of America, Qatar, the European Union and Jordan. These actors in the past engaged in brokering ceasefires, the delivery of humanitarian assistance and efforts at deescalating conflict between Israel on one side and Palestinians especially Hamas on the other. Egypt, often keen on utilizing its strategic location as well as political clout and providing assistance to the Gaza Strip. The U.S. which is heavily involved in mediations of Israelis-Palestinians have assisted in military and economic support for Israel. Qatar has a special connection with Hamas and has given them plenty of money; however, its partiality can also be a problem. At the same time, the EU due to its internal divisions and weak power, despite international actors as an actor emphasize on international law. Jordan's participation is attributed to the following; Geographical location Jordan has the largest number of refugees, who are Palestinians; Promotion of Palestinian rights through diplomatic and humanitarian assistance. This comparative study evaluates the role of the these, comparing their mediatory approaches, difficulties faced, and downfalls, not sparing any acting party however much they may have been efficient in taming the intensity of the conflict but at the same time pointing out the increased vain attempts of attaining lasting peace.

### **Background to the Study**

The changes in the function of the third-party intervention in the international disputes has emerged as the primary essential concern with the changing dynamics of diplomacy where more complex and long-standing conflicts are arising. In the past, the role of a mediator would entail a figure who would oversee a conflict and was expected to provide the two parties with a space in which to engage in a conversation [1]. These mediators could be an individual of the international organizations or the envoy of an independent country and his work would be to appease the two rival groups and prod them into the negotiation process with the eventual goal of arriving at mutually acceptable compromises. It is possible that their role was critical in relation to enabling people to address certain mission-critical situations, while at the same time, their purpose was largely materialistic, and their main task was to resolve conflicts directly [2]. Modern-day politics have shifted the role of mediators, as conflicts have evolved from political disagreements. Mediation now involves problem-solving, rewarding, and sometimes using pressure to enforce terms. This expansion of responsibilities has significantly transformed the role of third-party mediated dispute resolution, necessitating a progressive study on how these changing tactics shape conflict resolution [3].

In modern conflict resolution, third party situate themselves and their mediation structure in a way that is capable of accounting for various unique considerations of conflict situations by making necessary alterations formulated from the understanding of the political economy and culture of conflict [4]. However, states like the United Nations or regional states take relatively objective roles, for example, in the civil war in Yemen, mediators do more of the peace than enforcer of it. Mediation techniques include facilitative, where mediators help parties engage in discussions, and directive, where mediators direct or apply pressure. Facilitative mediation is more suitable for power and resource parity-affected relationships, while directive mediation is used in power or resource imbalanced relationships. The ability to switch between these tactics depends on the conflict's requirements, making it a key success factor [5].

The degree of success realized in the resolution of a conflict, through unassisted third-party interference, depends of many factors such as power relations between the conflicting parties, the credibility of the intermediary, and the capability of the intermediary to reward or punish [6]. Negotiators face challenges in maintaining a balanced middle ground or ensuring compliance with agreed terms and conditions. The Syrian Civil war exemplifies the difficulties mediators face when they cannot force parties to engage in honest negotiations due to the involvement of various players with diverse self-serving interests, including regional and international players, who facilitate the peace process. This highlights the need for mediators to navigate these complex situations effectively [7]. Demonstration of the Dayton Accords which marked the end of the Bosnian War show that only charismatic leaders who have the whip hand to compel the conflicting factions to sit for negotiations as well as allure them with a bait of with economic boons. Dayton mediators again were able to bring diplomatic force and International financing to the signing of Dayton agreement, as an example of more forceful way of resolution.

Thus, this work is designed to provide a comparative review of third-party interventions in international conflicts with special emphasis placed on changes in the nature of mediation roles and tactics from one period to another. Therefore, through exploring various case, this research will analyse the key successes/failures of mediation. These cases were selected for their historical events, kinds of mediatory actions applied, and the results obtained in each case. Thus, the aim of the study is to identify the themes in mediation tactics, and the conditions, social, political, economic, and cultural that may affect the success of third parties. Finally, this research will be useful in enhancing the knowledge of the nature of the third-party mediation to tackle the new age inter- state conflicts which are unique and distinct from previous forms in order to have the adequate information to shape the future conflict solving resolution. Key contributions:

1. Mediators create platforms for communication between conflicting parties, enabling constructive dialogue and negotiations.
2. They offer unbiased dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly when negotiations break down.
3. Mediators bring in specialized knowledge and conflict resolution strategies tailored to the unique dynamics of each conflict.
4. They often encourage the inclusion of marginalized groups, civil society, and minority voices in the peace process.
5. Mediators contribute to the formulation of structured agreements that define the terms for peace and post-conflict reconstruction.

The structure of the study is as follows: the introduction of the study is present in chapter 1 followed by its related work in chapter 2. The case study is in chapter 3, followed by discussion at the end of the case study and the study ends with a conclusion in chapter 4.

### **Related Works**

A crucial step in ending violent conflicts is third-party mediation, but its success depends on several factors: these are, respectively, the competence of the mediator and his/her perceived neutrality, backing from the UN Security Council, clarity of mandate, timely intervention that draws on the ripeness theory, and the contribution of civil society. This research seeks to assess the effectiveness of such interventions in the conflict crises in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia Libya and Myanmar. In this respect, the study develops the idea that while, in some cases, mediation could be vital, it may as well become the source of rising tensions within a country's political, economic and social environment aggravating the conflict rather than bringing a solution [8].

The systematic knowledge about how mediation influences battle-related deaths by providing a temporal decomposition to gauge the impact of mediation on monthly lethal confrontation. It hypothesizes that all stakeholders rely on both communication and combat signals to measure trust while lack of combat signals high cooperation during negotiations. Core conflict issues can also help mediators to build trust. But if mediation concentrates on these main incompatibilities it results in a substantive decrease in violence. This empirical examination of African conflicts for the period of 1993 to 2007

confirm the assertion that mediation when dealing with structural qualities produces long term reforms in fatal violence. While mediation on peripheral issues only produces efficacious ingredients whose effects fade after some time, the evidence from the Syrian conflict and qualitative data support the model, and indicate that mediation does reduce the overall conflict intensity when it directs the disputing parties to the core issues of conflict [9].

The conditions that would extend third-party diplomacy in civil war and the aspect of foreign investment. According to it, states with higher FDI are more likely to be targeted with diplomatic attempts, for example, international offers to mediate the conflict and the peace conferences. According to the research the conclusion can be drawn, that foreign investment lead to peace, as investors with stakes in the conflict-affected area have no interest in maintaining the conflict. The study utilizing data drawn from internal armed conflicts that occurred between 1980 and 1999 discovers that state's with FDI are more likely to be diplomatically intervened. The results make it clear how the interests related to investments can shape the probability of diplomatic actions aimed at the defense of armed conflicts [10].

The two well-established principles in mediation: this hard peace attracts international mediation and that democratised nations mediate than non-democratised nation. Its further postulates that when the disputes are both high intensity and include third party democracy, the probability of mediation reduces. Mediation is costly, thus there is high risk for any national leader to be involved in those dangerous mediations, it is because for failure in mediation, the domestic audience will be extreme on such a leader. Instead democracies choose to filter 'easier' styles of mediation in which the chances of success are higher. This research also increases the stock of knowledge in the field of conflict management and extends the analysis of the mechanisms of selecting international mediators, explaining why democracies might not engage in mediating particularly contentious conflicts [11].

The part of third-party intervention in intrastate wars; particularly the influence of state power be it military, economic or political on intervention results. That when diplomatic interventions are made for the purpose of settlement rather than victory those states with greater power should gain their preferred solution. In this method, 12 multinomial regression models the study shows that economic capabilities are the only predictors of successful intervention in the least but for partial settlements. The finding of the analysis is that conservative states involved in higher levels of economic production and consumption can offer positive impacts on diplomatic interventions but they are relatively constrained. The findings of this study argue for the significance of diplomacy management efforts and offer understanding concerning the key determinants of economic power in influencing intrastate conflict [12].

Third-party mediation is among the essential forms of conflict management as aped on intrastate armed conflicts, and success factors include mediator's characteristics,

impartiality, UN Security Council endorsement, clear mandates, timely intervention, and civil society engagement. While it holds the potential of peaceful resolution of the conflict, mediation may escalate some or even all of the political, economic, as well as social relations that underlie the conflict. FDI also helps increase diplomatic activity since economic power brings foreign players to ensure order in certain areas for the sake of assets. Still, democracies may be inclined not to intervene in the challenging cases because domestic political consequences of failed mediations are avoidable, while easy cases are not. These observations therefore emphasize the nature of diffusion of third-party and the wide range of effects on mediation in conflict resolution.

### **Case Study**

The Gaza War is a prime example and one of the many important chapters in the conflict between Israel and Palestine, showing just how difficult conflict resolution can be in contexts where people are highly polarized [13]. There have been many escalations over the years, that have led to devastating humanitarian calamities, high civilian and military fatalities, and infrastructural losses in Gaza. This conflict is between Israel and more recently Hamas and the two have had their problems dating back from historical, political as well as socio-political factors.

### **Gaza War**

The Gaza War is a frequent stage in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, involving numerous large-scale events since 2008 [14]. The most severe cases occurred in 2008-2009, 2012, and 2014, with the most recent increase in 2021. These wars have caused significant human casualties, infrastructural losses, and extreme suffering in Gaza. The primary actors in the conflict are Israel and Palestinians, primarily Hamas. The wars are usually initiated by increasing hostilities, such as rocket attacks on Israeli territory and Israeli air raids. The conflict has roots in aggression, blockade of Gaza, and ongoing Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories [15]. Third-party mediators, such as Egypt, the United States, and the United Nations, have been involved in ceasefire and peace-making in the region. However, these interventions have faced challenges such as scepticism by warring factions, regional politics, and differing world agendas. This study suggests that the Gaza War is an appropriate model for analyzing modern conflict management and the role of third-party interveners [16].

### **Third Party Mediators**

The Gaza War is what the Israelis-Palestinians conflict looks like today, an endless cycle of violence with horrifying losses for both sides in terms of death and injured. At one point or the other, various middlemen have been employed to make the two parties and look for means to demobilise so as to allow negotiations [17]. Originally, Egypt has been more or less involved in ceasefire and the process of peace negotiation because it is in the same zone. When it comes to its long-time ally – Israel, the United States tries at the same time to support Israel, but also to respond to the Palestinian demands. Qatar supported and politically involved has aimed to mimic a significant role of humanitarian aid and mediating with Hamas. The European Union has been keen on diplomatic means



towards the realization of a two-state solution and has been insisting on a fair mid-way [18]. Jordan, a neighbouring country of Palestinians and Israelis, has actively participated in the peace-making process, aiming to create a stable Middle East climate. This study aims to evaluate the success level and problems faced by third-party mediators in bringing sustainable peace in the Gaza conflict, providing a research perspective on international mediation dynamics in prolonged conflicts.

## **Egypt**

### **The Role of Egypt in Mediating the Gaza War**

Egypt's role in mediating the Gaza conflict is rooted in its historical involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflicts, especially after the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty. Following Egypt's shift towards peace with Israel, it emerged as a crucial mediator in the broader Israeli-Palestinian conflict [19]. Egypt's geographic proximity to Gaza, political influence in the Arab world, and its control over the Rafah border crossing make it an essential actor in the Gaza War. Since the onset of major escalations in Gaza, including the 2008-2009 war, 2012 conflict, the 2014 war, and the 2021 escalation, Egypt has consistently played a central role in mediating ceasefires and facilitating negotiations between Israel and Hamas [20]. Egyptian mediation has often involved shuttle diplomacy, where Egyptian officials travelled back and forth between the two parties to negotiate truces and reductions in hostilities. Egypt also utilized its leverage over Hamas, with whom it shares complex political and security ties, to pressure for ceasefires when other international actors lacked direct communication with the group [21].

### **Types of Mediatory Actions and Results Obtained**

Egypt has used various mediation techniques in the Gaza conflicts, including shuttle diplomacy, back-channel negotiations, and high-level international diplomacy. Its approach focuses on short-term ceasefires, halting military escalation, and facilitating humanitarian aid. Egypt brokered temporary ceasefires in 2008-2009, 2012, and 2014, preventing further civilian casualties and averting total military escalation [22]. In 2021, Egypt led ceasefire efforts, leading to a negotiated truce ending eleven days of intense fighting between Hamas and Israel. However, these efforts often faced challenges in securing long-lasting peace, as the ceasefires were often fragile and underlying political tensions remained unresolved. Egypt's focus on immediate conflict cessation contributed to recurring cycles of violence.

### **Mediation Tactics**

Egypt's mediation strategy in the Gaza conflicts is influenced by its political position, regional relationships, and its role as a bridge between the Arab world and Israel. Its stability within the Arab League has allowed it to influence conflict parties, but its domestic political situation limits its ability to mediate effectively during instability [23]. Egypt's security concerns, cultural ties to the Palestinian cause, and economic consequences of the conflict also drive its mediation efforts. Its control of the Rafah border crossing provides economic leverage. Egypt's broader regional diplomatic leverage, particularly with Gulf States like Saudi Arabia and the UAE, has allowed it to

gather financial and political support for its mediation efforts. However, its strong relationship with Hamas can lead to Israel's perceptions of bias, so Egypt must navigate these perceptions to maintain power and influence [24].

### **Challenges and Success Factors**

Egypt's mediation in the Gaza conflict faces several challenges, including the fragile nature of ceasefires, the deep political divisions between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority, and the broader geopolitical dynamics of the region. While Egypt has been able to secure temporary ceasefires, the failure to address deeper issues such as the blockade of Gaza, Palestinian political unity, and long-term peace frameworks have limited the overall success of its mediation. Nonetheless, Egypt remains one of the most consistent and active mediators in the Gaza conflict due to its unique geographic and political position. The lessons learned from Egypt's mediation efforts highlight the importance of balancing immediate conflict resolution with addressing long-term political and humanitarian issues [25].

### **The United State**

#### **The Role of the United States in Mediating the Gaza War**

The United States has been involved in the peace process of the two countries right from the period of Camp David Accord in 1978 and treaty of peace between Israel and Egypt in 1979. It has been allied to US in political, military, economic regard and other perspective the US has been supporting Israel [26]. This relationship has made the US serve as defender of Israel and as a broker who sought to meet the Palestinian demand for nation and self-determination. During the Gaza War, the US has supported ceasefire effort, negotiations and provision of humanitarian assistance. The United States strategy includes using UN, conducting bilateral negotiations with the involvement of Israel and Palestinian leadership, as well as coordinating its actions with other mediators of the Middle Eastern conflict. Although the US is an ally of Israel, it has tried to walk the fine middle line of supporting Israeli's security issues while addressing the suffering of the people of Gaza, and pushing for a two-state solution [27].

#### **Types of Mediatory Actions and Results Obtained**

The USA also has a mainstream involvement in the Gaza War, since being the power that can force Israel to cease fires and stop aggression. The U.S have arranged for diplomatic summit and talks between the two conflicting sides like establishing an immediate truce in 2014 [28]. It has offered humanitarian assistance to Gaza more recently in terms of funds for places such as hospital, rebuilding of facilities, and provision of food essentials to the civilians as the sufferings of the people have been of immense intensity. The U.S. has also used pressure on the Israelis and the factions of Palestinians to begin solving the conflict and to adhere to cease fire. But the U.S has not been able to contain this problem of achieving permanent peace due to temporary cease fires which are often unaddressed and criticized for pro- Israel bias. This had left uncertainties among the Palestinian factions about the sincerity of the Americans to meditate.

### **Mediation Tactics**

There are various parameters that affect the applicability of strategic mediation by the United States in the Gaza War; Political influence, Domestic politics, Geopolitical factors, Humanitarianism, Cultural factors, and geopolitical affiliations [29]. The U.S has a strong influence over Israel specifically regarding military and financial assistance; however, this triggers vagueness of neutrality by the U.S. Another factor of interest is that domestic politics influence the foreign policy, and differences in the level of party support make the efforts of the United States to mediate less consistent. Fears that the Gaza War might escalate to other scales of the region, politically call the U.S to play a more active energy in relating the conflict. This is from the humanitarian point of view; situations like the civilian suffering in Gaza influence diplomacy and will get support for the U.S. to be a mediator [30]. Moreover, the U.S. has other regional friends such as Egypt and Jordan through which it can communicate and support, apart from the Gulf Cooperation Council.

### **Challenges and Success Factors**

The U.S therefore faces several trade-offs when trying to mediate the Gazan conflict; perceived favouritism of Israel and internal politics in the leadership of Palestinian. However, with the continued assistance of the U.S, while brokering temporary cease fires and supply of humanitarian assistance there has been slow achievement in the enhancement of a permanent status agreement. The objective lies in finding contours of a negotiation's architecture, which could be acceptable to both Israel as well as Palestinians in so far as the desire for a state is concern [28]. It explores the involvement of the United States in the Gaza War and the strategic behaviours that resulted from it, illustrating how historical issues, political conflicts and others factors interpret the nature of interactions and relationships among the actors. In order to achieve sustainable future mediations, the relationships between social, political, economic and cultural factors must be recognized, as well as the necessity for real and effective relations between all those involved.

### **Qatar**

#### **The Role of Qatar in Mediating the Gaza War**

Credited to its position and relations with factions in Palestine including the Islamic resistance group Hamas, Qatar has emerged as a mediator in the Gaza War. After the 2008-2009 combat, Qatar gave money to Gaza and started building diplomatic ties with Hamas [31]. The Qatari strategy is in essence to bring the West closer to Hamas, an organization that has little trust. The role of the Qatari government rose during the height of Gaza conflict in 2012, 2014 and 2021 in the middle of ceasefire negotiations between Hamas and Israel [32]. The study shows that by using its assets, and diplomatic goodwill, the Qatar has played part in reducing biases and aggravating factors that would have otherwise provoked conflicts while also addressing humanitarian issues.

#### **Types of Mediatory Actions and Results Obtained**

Qatar has been actively involved in the Gaza War by acting as a humanitarian



organization, a financier and direct deliberator with Hamas leaders. It has persistently backed the reconstruction of infrastructure to reconstruct health services and product requirements for civilians. Qatar's efforts have acquired the compliance of the locals and an influential position in the negotiations [24]. In escalation, Qatar has time and again enforced ceasefire showing its capacity to communicate with Hamas and negotiate with Israel. Open diplomacy and effective relationship with both Hamas and Israel have thus led to reconciliation by Qatar. Inter-country relations with other regional entities such as Turkey, Egypt and United Nations have complimented Qatar's ascendancy as a mediator. However, critics for this project hastened to point out that this close relation to Hamas may hinder neutrality [29].

### **Mediation Tactics**

Qatar's mediator during the Gaza War is due to its special connection with Hamas financially supported Gaza significantly and cultural matching. Qatar has direct relations with Hamas allowing it to negotiate with them and meet their requirements, and the large funding it provides to Gaza motivates the sides to negotiate and establish a ceasefire [33]. In addition, the cultural proximity to the Arab and Muslim world also helps to build credibility of Qatar as a mediator. The strategic friendships with other regional actors such as Turkey and Oman help Qatar mobilize support on the Gaza issue, in which there is a collective strategy. In addition, there is an internal political factor as well as Qatar's desire for it to be seen as a regional power that resides in mediation role [34].

### **Challenges and Success Factors**

Although Qatar succeeds in mediating ceasefires and humanitarian assistance delivery, it seems to have some difficulties in being a mediator because of its support of Hamas and non-recognition diplomatically from most of Western countries. But again, Qatar involvement in the Gaza War is a clear example of a very strategic position even if one is fighting the other in a very global conflict. These endeavours clearly illustrate the efficacy of third-party mediation where the conflict resolutions involved the use of financial resources, the sustenance of diplomatic relations, as well handling of the relation with other actors within the region [35]. The case of Qatar's participation in the Gaza War also shows that media should be facilitated with reference to history, culture, and politics.

### **The European Union**

#### **The Role of the European Union in Mediating the Gaza War**

Since the beginning of 2000 the EU has been actively involved in the Gaza War and it remains a very important player in the region due to the organization's principles of peace making in the Middle East [36]. After the second Intifada in the year 2000 the EU began to play an active role in the Israel Palestine conflict supporting the two-state solution and attempted to act as a middle agent between Israelis and Palestinians including with Hamas. In order to promote peace and stability in the area, the EU's mediating role is typified by a blend of diplomatic initiatives, humanitarian aid, and support for Palestinian institutions [37].

### **Types of Mediatory Actions and Results Obtained**

The EU has repeatedly taken an active part in managing the Gaza conflict, mainly as a negotiator in political and humanitarian spheres and as an advocate for the internationalization of the conflict. The EU has previously helped the Israeli and Palestine parties with talks of ceasefire and negotiating permanent solution for solutions to major conflict problems [38]. It is one of the biggest donors in the Palestinian territories spending its money for healthcare facilities, schools, and rebuilding of destroyed infrastructures. The EU has encouraged a respect of international law and human rights and called on the parties to adhere to the legal framework rejecting acts of violence from both sides [39]. The EU has engaged KM (Kerry Mitchell) on maintaining ceasefires during escalations in Gaza and has cooperated with other mediators such as Egypt and the USA. In contrast, the EU struggles to accomplish sustainable peace in the Gaza War due to the dispersed political system inside the union, the different perspective of the member state, and the problem in negotiating the political deal with the Hamas which is a declared terrorist organization banned by the EU and several of member state [5].

### **Mediation Tactics**

Different social, political, economic and cultural factors affect the EU process of mediating in the Gaza War. The internal structure of the EU and differences in its members' foreign policies might be considered a weakness due to the fact that while some of the members seek closer relations with Israel, others support the Palestinians. The EU's support for international law and human rights does shape its mediation strategies, but it also distorts its approach toward Hamas. Effective stakeholder engagement since it possesses cultural sensitivity and historical connection with the geographic area. Even the relations between EU, Middle Eastern countries, the US, Russia, and Iran defines the broader geopolitical environment that constrains the EU's mediated role [40].

### **Challenges and Success Factors**

The EU has emerged a critical actor in the mediation of the Gaza War despite a number of injunctions; for instance, the EU considered Hamas to be a terrorist organization and internal divisions within the Union over the foreign policy agenda. However, these have not been hindered the EU, which through its humanitarian aid, support for international law and diplomatic diplomacy has been an important intermediary in the conflict [41]. The case of the EU participating in the Gaza War is a good case study in how third-party involvement in a multi-actor conflict should approach conflict intervention and management so that there is high regard to humanitarian principles, international law, and with other stakeholders.

## **Jordan**

### **The Role of Jordan in Mediating the Gaza War**

Jordan has always been in the middle of the Gaza War mainly courtesy of its geographical location in the Middle East, its past involvement with the Palestinian people, as well as being the only one of the Arab countries that had commerce and a peace agreement with Israel in the region [42]. After establishment of the state of Israel and Palestinian

displacement in 1948, Jordan has become an active participant in regional peace-making efforts in the Palestinian affairs. Due to large numbers of Palestinians refugees residing in Jordan, stability of Gaza is a matter of concern to Jordan's overall security [2]. When it comes to Friday's flaring up of the fighting, Jordan has repeatedly taken diplomatic efforts to mediate between different sides, calling for ceasefires and humanitarian aid to the civilian population during the Gaza War which happened in 2008-2009, 2012, 2014, and 2021.

### **Types of Mediatory Actions and Results Obtained**

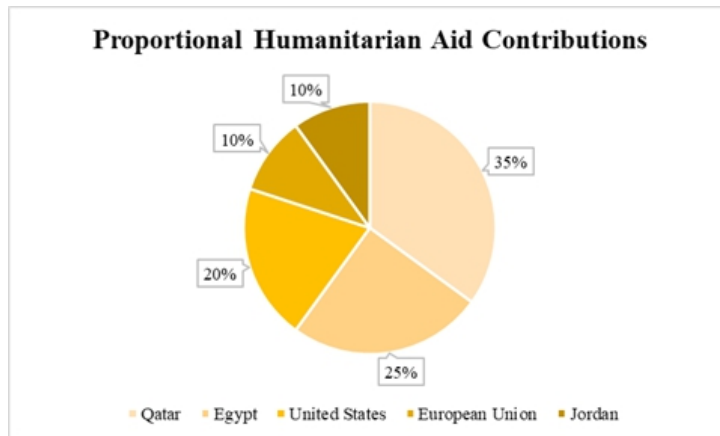
Jordan has not been an observer in the Gaza War, especially in the campaign against violence and for peace. It has been involved in the diplomatic process for placing Israel and Palestinian factions before laying emphasis on negotiations and halting of shooting [43]. This makes Jordan in a particular position to explain one side to the other in this case Palestinians to Israelis and vice versa. The organization has supported the solution that requires the formation of two states, the State of Palestine and the state of Israel. Jordan has also donated humanitarian aid to Gaza, but especially during occurrences of strife. The Jordanian government has mobilized the support of international organizations and other Arab countries. Jordan has been the venue of diplomatic efforts in the search for solution of the conflict in Gaza by coordinating meetings between regional and international actors. But, in general, searching for sustainable resolution to the Gaza conflict is still a very problematic task because of the political processes taking place inside the Middle East and outside interference presence [44].

### **Mediation Tactics**

The negotiation style that Jordan attempted in the Gaza War reflects its political structure, society, economy, and culture. Friends of the monarch sense that the monarch is rich and stable and that its significant Palestinian population creates considerable social pressure for mediation. The Jordanian public opinion tends to support the Palestinian issue which strengthens the role of the state as the mediator. Jordan's chief political and economic consideration is economic stability itself, and the Gazan conflict directly influenced stability of the regional economy. Jordan's cultural affinities to the Palestinians make it easier for it to understand and respect the Palestinians thus building its credibility as a mediator [38].

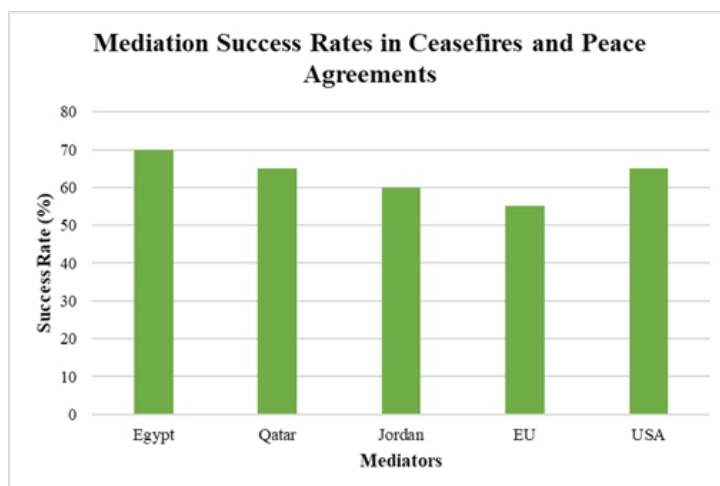
### **Challenges and Success Factors**

Jordan's position as a key mediator of the Gaza War is a crucial one even though it is faced with hurdles such as the issues in Israeli-Palestinian conflict or the factions within the Palestinians. However, Jordan has several impediments to its role as a mediator; the country is historically connected with the Palestinian people; recognizes the two-state solution and offers humanitarian aid [41]. In this regard, Jordan maintains its active involvement in the search for the resolution of the ongoing culture of violence and continuing humanitarian crisis. Jordan's mediation strategy offers important insights into the dynamics of modern conflicts by emphasizing cultural sensitivity, humanitarian concerns, and diplomatic participation [45].



**Fig. 1 :** Proportional Humanitarian Aid Contributions

The fig. 1 represents the roles of different mediators which include Egypt, Qatar, Jordan, European Union countries and America in terms of providing humanitarian aid, participation of soldiers and funds used in the fighting of Gaza's war. Each slice also represents relative contributions of these entities in promoting peace-deals; Qatar least but afford financial support while Egypt being a conventional mediator. The crisis has depicted that mediators have performed numerous tasks with different responsibilities at different times.



**Fig. 2:** Mediation Success Rate

The fig. 2 shows the success of the mediators in the Gaza conflict in the form of ceasefires or peace agreements, in which Egypt, Qatar, Jordan the European Union, and the United States have participated. It points out that Egypt was the most successful, which can be understood considering that it actively participates in bidding and is familiar with local conditions. However, the United States remains among the most successful countries

with somewhat lower success rate, which can tell about the problems related to the fulfilment of the goals in the context of political developments. From this analysis, it is easy to see how varying mediators have different levels of helpfulness in attaining concrete goals in conflict management.

**Table 1:** Challenges faced by Mediators

Mediator	Key Challenges	Political Complexity	Cultural Barriers	External Influence
Egypt	Internal Political Strife	High	Moderate	Low
Qatar	Allegations of Bias	Moderate	Low	High
Jordan	Regional Instability	High	Low	Moderate
European Union	Multilateral Diplomacy	Moderate	Moderate	High
United States	Domestic Political Pressure	High	Moderate	High

## Discussion

### Lessons from Third-Party Mediation in the Gaza War

#### Egypt: The Traditional Mediator

Egypt has traditionally assumed the brokers' role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with the help of geographical and political factors. The study has demonstrated that political and cultural factors play an important role in civil and international conflict resolution especially through the use of mediators; Egypt's performance especially during ceasefire negotiations. Lessons Learned: Subsequent mediation ought to focus the local and regional people for they understand the conflict profile to the extent of relating to the involved parties. Egypt lesson is that effective mediator retains his impartiality even when wading through thorny internal politics.

#### Qatar: Financial and Political Leverage

Qatar's participation has been characterized by its financial contributions to Gaza, and its recognition of Hamas as an official partner. This dual approach gives Qatar significant leverage great even though there are complains of bias. Lessons Learned: It is therefore very important that while mediators extend their support through provision of financial assistance, they should also be impartial at the same time. Subsequent mediations could be enriched by actors such as Qatar, investing in the process and at the same time, employing discussions to improve trust among rivals.



### **Jordan: A Regional Stabilizer**

Jordan, as a neighbouring Arab state, has played a critical role in mediating conflicts in the region, leveraging its historical ties with both Israel and Palestine. Its unique position as a moderate Arab state enables it to engage diplomatically without being seen as overtly biased. Jordan's role often focuses on stabilizing relations and offering humanitarian support to reduce hostilities. Lessons Learned: Jordan's mediation efforts emphasize the importance of diplomatic balancing and the ability to serve as a bridge between conflicting parties without alienating either side, reinforcing its image as a neutral regional player.

### **United States: The Superpower's Influence**

Historically, the USA has been very actively involved in peace keeping in Middle Eastern countries regulating conflict resolution by applying political and military pressure. Nonetheless, its propensity to be partial to Israel is the main reason that often makes it a lame mediator. Lessons Learned: In future mediations, the parties should consider the need to be bias free and open. With this, mediators need to remember that they bring their own history into the process and endeavour to gain acceptance among the relevant stakeholders to enable conversation.

### **European Union: Multilateral Diplomacy**

The European Union (EU) has contributed to the Israeli-Palestinian peace process by providing diplomatic, financial, and technical support. The EU focuses on advocating for a two-state solution and emphasizes international law in its mediation. Its approach is multi-layered, involving dialogue, development aid, and humanitarian relief. Lessons Learned: The EU's experience demonstrates that multilateral diplomacy can be effective in conflict mediation. By engaging various actors and promoting legal frameworks, the EU highlights the importance of collective international efforts for a more sustainable and balanced resolution to conflicts.

### **Conclusion**

The work and importance of third-party mediators in international conflicts are indispensable and diverse. These mediators are formally diplomatic personalities, who act as go-betweens in communication and are usually presenters of impartial structures for peace-making. Nevertheless, their effectiveness fully depends on the mediator, his neutrality, the moment when the conflict has been initiated and backed by the international community, especially the UN Security Council. Despite being capable of making interventions to create breakthroughs in dialogue, there are several threats involved like bias put forth by the interveners and poor trust from the conflicting parties, problems of local optimum. However, civil society participation and adequate definition of the mediation mandate is central to determining outcomes of peace talks. On the one hand, third-party intervention has contributed to resolving conflicts and reducing instances of subsequent violence, but on the other hand, it has created additional challenges in the context of still weak and unstable political and social systems. Hence the approaches the third-party mediators adopt are pegged much on strategy, culture

sensitivity, plus the desire and holistic commitment towards the stability of the peace process. Therefore, research and subsequent practice require more preferable and sustainable strategies such as adopting and employing inclusive approaches, taking capable account of the transparent processes, and paying closely attention to the future reconciliation projects toward more final solutions in the international conflict contexts.

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