

Effectiveness of Palestine-Israel Conflict Resolution: Mediation and Humanitarian Assistance by the Indonesian Government 2023-2024

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in the 2023-2024 period, focusing on mediation strategies and the distribution of humanitarian aid. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with secondary data analysis sourced from official government documents, reports of international institutions, media publications, and academic literature. The results of the study show that Indonesia consistently plays an active role in humanitarian diplomacy through various international forums such as parliament, the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the Non-Aligned Movement, by combining diplomatic mediation and moral pressure. Real actions in the form of the delivery of medical aid, logistics, field hospitals, and the readiness of peace forces further strengthen Indonesia's position as an important actor in this field. However, the effectiveness of such diplomacy is still hampered by geopolitical factors, vetoes in the UN Security Council, limited access to Gaza, and challenges in the protection of humanitarian facilities. The research recommendations emphasize the need to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination, more intensive global advocacy, international legal protection for humanitarian assets, and public diplomacy to rally global support. These findings contribute to the understanding of the role of humanitarian diplomacy in international conflict resolution and strategies to improve its effectiveness in the future.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Humanitarian Assistance, Conflict, Mediation.*



A. INTRODUCTION

The Palestine-Israel conflict is a complex and protracted geopolitical issue in the world, rooted in territorial, religious, historical, and political disputes (Muhammadiyah University of West Sumatra, 2023). The escalation of the conflict on October 7, 2023, triggered by the Hamas attack and the subsequent Israeli military response in Gaza, has caused a humanitarian crisis with more than 24,100 Palestinian casualties as of January 2024 (Gadjah Mada University, 2023). Indonesia, which has a constitutional commitment to support Palestinian independence and the eradication of colonialism, has played an active role through humanitarian diplomacy, international mediation, and the distribution of humanitarian aid (Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung, 2023). Reports indicate that more than 44,000 people were killed and more than 104,000 injured in Gaza during 2023–2024, and the ICC issued arrest warrants for high-ranking Israeli officials for alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity (Human Rights Watch, World Report, 2025).

Indonesia holds a strong position in humanitarian diplomacy due to its neutrality as a non-aligned country, its lack of diplomatic relations with Israel, and its consistent support for Palestinian independence (Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung, 2023). In international forums such as the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Indonesia actively promotes a two-state solution and provides humanitarian aid in the form of medical assistance and funding for vital infrastructure, including hospitals in Palestine (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, 2024). Humanitarian aid is support aimed at saving lives, alleviating suffering, and preserving human dignity during and after crises—whether from natural disasters or armed conflict. This assistance also includes preventative measures and preparedness for future crises (Development Initiatives - Global Humanitarian Assistance Report, 2023). In 2024, Indonesia allocated US\$1 million in health assistance to Palestine via Egypt, demonstrating its strategic capacity in aid distribution (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, 2024). OCHA defines aid as rapid material and logistical support based on areas of urgent need. Its main tasks include coordination, fundraising, advocacy, and crisis management triggered by conflict, disasters, climate change, and global economic factors (United Nations OCHA-Global Humanitarian Overview, 2024). Indonesia's influence among Islamic countries strengthens its position as a potential mediator (Al-Rasheed, 2021). Resolution A/DEC/78/565 affirmed the crucial role of mediation in peaceful conflict resolution, violence prevention, and global stability, as a key instrument of multilateral diplomacy (United Nations General Assembly/UNGA, 2024).

Humanitarian assistance for the Gaza crisis in 2023-2024 provides an opportunity for Indonesia to strengthen its diplomatic role on the international stage (Gadjah Mada University, 2023). Support for Palestine through the UN and the OIC can enhance Indonesia's credibility as a leader in the Islamic world and developing countries (Al-Rasheed, 2021). The findings state that since October 2023, Israel has committed crimes against humanity such as mass murder, forced starvation, and the destruction of infrastructure, as well as serious civil unrest (UN Commission of Inquiry, 2024). The increasing global attention to human rights violations in Palestine provides momentum for Indonesia to push for a two-state solution through international mediation law at the ICJ (Telhami, 2022). Collaboration with Egypt to distribute health aid while expanding Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy network (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, 2024).

Despite its strong commitment, Indonesia faces limited influence in global geopolitics compared to major powers such as the United States or the European Union (Lynch, 2020). The UN's inability to act decisively, in part due to a US veto, hampered Indonesia's mediation efforts at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) (Gadjah Mada University, 2024). Furthermore, the Israeli blockade of Gaza further hampers direct access for the distribution of humanitarian aid, given Indonesia's limited financial and logistical capabilities compared to other donor countries (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, 2024). The greatest

threat to the effectiveness of Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy is the continued escalation of the conflict and the rejection of ceasefires by Israel and its allies, including the United States, which hampers mediation and aid distribution. The risk of genocide in Gaza due to the blockade, food shortages, and Israel's intense policies could threaten the very existence of Palestinian civilians living there (United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UN), Bulletin 2023). Furthermore, the veto of pro-Israel resolutions in the UN Security Council by countries such as Russia and China further weakens international consensus. The "Sustaining Peace through Insider Mediation" program supports local mediators in mitigating conflict in Arab communities, highlighting a culture of mediation and local engagement (UNDP – Insider Mediators in the Middle East (2023). The geopolitical complexities of the Middle East, including Iran's influence and the normalization of relations between several Arab countries with Israel through the Abraham Accords, also have the potential to undermine Indonesia's strategic position in carrying out its mediation role.

Threats to the effectiveness of Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy are the ongoing escalation of the conflict and the rejection of a ceasefire by Israel and its allies, such as the United States, which complicates mediation and aid distribution (Gadjah Mada University, 2024). The IFRC explains that humanitarian assistance includes emergency response, disaster preparedness, and recovery and reconstruction support. The principles are neutrality, independence, and quality services to vulnerable communities (IFRC-Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance, 2022). Vetoes in the UN Security Council by countries such as Russia and China against resolutions supporting Israel also hamper international consensus (Lynch, 2020). Furthermore, the geopolitical complexities of the Middle East, including Iran's influence and the normalization of relations between several Arab countries and Israel through the Abraham Accords, could weaken Indonesia's position in mediation (Telhami, 2022).

This research is important and aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Indonesian Government's humanitarian diplomacy in resolving the Palestine-Israel conflict for the 2023-2024 period, with a focus on mediation and humanitarian assistance. Monitoring of building damage in Gaza using interferometry (InSAR) data showed damage to nearly 60% of buildings within one year of the war (Scher & Van Den Hoek, 2025). The importance of Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy as a developing country in addressing the global humanitarian crisis, in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (Peace, Justice, and Resilient Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals) (Muhammadiyah University of West Sumatra, 2023). Various global initiatives to strengthen mediation as a diplomatic strategy in resolving civil, commercial, and political conflicts without violence, by considering the norms of neutrality, independence, and fairness in the negotiation process, (Global Mediation Development by Mediation Academics & Practitioners, 2023–2024). With the increasing number of victims in Gaza, humanitarian diplomacy has become a strategic

tool to fight for justice and peace, as well as strengthen Indonesia's position on the global stage (Telhami, 2022).

Table 1. Effectiveness Diplomacy Indonesian Humanity in Palestine–Israel Conflict (2023-2024)

No	Aspect	Indicator	2023-2024 Achievements	Source
1	International Mediation	Participation in multilateral forums (UN, OIC, NAM)	Propose two-state solution, urgent ceasefire weapons, and lobbying OIC member countries	Gadjah Mada University, 2023; Journal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024
		Efforts at the International Court of Justice (ICJ)	Lead request advisory opinion related legality Israeli occupation	TIME, 2023; ICJ Report, 2024
2	Help Humanity	Help logistics and medical	Help 51.5 tons sent via KRI Dr. Radjiman Wedyodiningrat to Egypt, including medicines and equipment medical	Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, 2024; Wikipedia, 2024
		Support facility humanity	Operation of the Indonesian Hospital in Gaza until November 20, 2023 attack	Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023; Kompas, 2023
3	Strengthening Position Diplomacy	Role as a non-aligned country	Utilise leadership in the Non-Aligned Movement for support Palestine	FISIP Unjani Journal, 2023
		Bilateral collaboration	Work The same with Egypt facilitating help to Gaza	Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, 2023
4	Challenge Diplomacy	Obstacle geopolitics	Access help obstructed Israeli blockade and UNSC veto	Gadjah Mada University, 2024
		Protection facility humanity	Indonesian Hospital in Gaza becomes target of attack	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023

Effectiveness of Indonesian humanity's diplomacy in the Palestine–Israel conflict shows that Indonesia has significant diplomatic strength, marked with consistency and moral strength through various international platforms in UN

parliament, ICJ, and NAM. Diplomacy humanity defined as activity for maximizing support, building networks, and promoting underlying norms of action humanity, including state involvement in global image, (DB Cook & Lina Gong, (Asia Pacific, 2021, Innovation in Humanitarian Assistance-Systematic Review, 2024)

Attack to Indonesian Hospital facilities confirmed limitations protection in the field conflict, as well as lack of coordination between public civil and institutional barriers smoothness distribution help. Help humanity is also interpreted as operation rescue life and reduce suffering consequences of disaster or conflict, with a short-term service approach - focused base like food, medicine, and protection, (Article "Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief" (2022-2023) – Perspective Indonesian Defense Policy). Condition This shows a number of challenges realized limited diplomacy consequence factor geopolitics and permits from Israel and the UN. So that the Effectiveness of Diplomacy Indonesian humanity in The Palestine-Israel conflict in Mediation and Assistance Humanity becomes something material for further study. Humanitarian diplomacy considered as instrument for small countries in ecosystem protection, to persuade parties conflict to respect humanitarian norms and provide access for institutional aid, (Sultan Barakat-International Review of the Red Cross, 2024).

B. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study analysis of Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy policy in 2023-2024, using a documentation or bibliographic study approach. A case study is a research method that examines in depth a case or a number of cases in a real-life context, focusing on a specific event, individual, or program. This approach aims to understand the dynamics that occur in detail, so that researchers can obtain a comprehensive picture of the phenomenon being studied and the factors that influence it. According to Creswell, JW & Poth, CN (2018), a case study focuses on an in-depth exploration of something limited by a case with the aim of gaining a comprehensive understanding. Data were collected from official government documents, UN and OIC reports, and academic literature (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, 2024; Gadjah Mada University, 2023). This approach allows for a deep understanding of Indonesia's contributions and the potential for developing diplomatic strategies in the future (Lynch, 2020).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Factor Affecting

Help humanitarian assistance by the Indonesian government in the Palestine-Israel conflict is not let go from various external and internal factors that influence it. Adaptive and collaborative strategies are needed on a multilateral basis so that Indonesia remains contribution in support of peace as well as basic human rights in Palestine. Humanitarian diplomacy is the use of negotiation, advocacy, and dialogue

to encourage compliance with international humanitarian law as well as facilitate access to assistance in difficult conflict zones reachable (Accord-African Conflict, 2025)

First, limitations influence Indonesia's geopolitics that limit room diplomacy. Although Indonesia is a democratic country, the largest in the world and an active member in various multilateral forums, its influence on the global stage is greater small compared to the superpowers the United States and the European Union. According to Lynch (2020), the dominance of the big countries in international order make developing countries' diplomacy (Indonesia) is difficult to penetrate center making strategic decisions in the complex issue Palestine–Israel conflict.

Second, the UN's inability to act firmly. The UN Security Council forum should become track settlement conflict precisely hampered by the veto of members remaining the United States, Russia and China. In UN peacekeeping operations, mediators such as the SRSG lead the political process and align military-civilian elements as part of the main mediation conflict, (Global Peacekeeping Mediation, IPI 2023). In the report of Gadjah Mada University (2024), the veto of the three countries caused important resolutions regarding Palestine–Israel no Once reached consensus, so the UN failed pressing parties involved conflict For stop violence and open access help humanity. Founded by China together with 30 countries, IOMed aims to expand the role of international mediation as an alternative to international courts and commercial/state-agent conflict resolution, (International Organization for Mediation, IOMed, 2025).

Third, Israel's blockade of the Gaza Strip is a logistical challenge. Blockade the limit movement of goods and men entry and exit of Gaza, including medical and humanitarian assistance. UNHRC investigates in a way deep possible human rights violations and crimes war related to Israeli occupation, including land foreclosure and systematic discrimination against Palestinian citizens as a form of apartheid, (UNHRC, 2022–2024). As a result, even though Indonesia has allocated sufficient assistance big, the delivery is hampered by restrictions from the Israeli side. This was confirmed by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (2024), which stated that access to the affected areas is highly dependent on unilateral policy from Israel.

Fourth, limited sources of Indonesia's resources (finance and logistics). Compared with donor countries such as the United States or the European Union, Indonesia has a smaller capacity to supply help on a large scale and sustainable (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, 2024). The situation This need Work The same international and collaborative strategies to make Indonesian aid more effectively coordinated and efficient.

Fifth, escalation conflict and rejection ceasefire weapons by Israel and its allies make the situation more complex. Rejection to ceasefire weapon makes diplomatic track dead end so that Indonesia can only play a role in a very limited space. These conditions also create international tension which is difficult negotiation peace of nature inclusive and constructive (UGM, 2024).

Sixth, complexity Middle Eastern geopolitics, deep matter This Iranian influence as well as policy normalization of diplomatic connections between Israel and Arab countries through the Abraham Accords, increasingly makes things worse situation. According to Telhami (2022), normalization This consistently weakened position of countries supporting Palestine, because several Arab countries reduced diplomatic pressure against Israel. The UN commission accused both Israeli and Palestinian groups of carrying out crime war, including murder on purpose against civilian population, transfer of force and gender-based violence, (Amnesty/Al Jazeera Report, Mid 2024)

2. Relief Efforts Indonesian Humanity

Indonesia's diplomatic efforts in responding to the Palestine–Israel conflict represent a national commitment to supporting world peace and fighting for justice for the Palestinian people. Through international mediation, Indonesia actively participates in various UN and OIC global forums, promoting a two-state solution as a peaceful solution. SIMC services demonstrate effective cross-border mediation in resolving international commercial disputes within a globally recognized legal framework (Singapore International Mediation Centre, SIMC, 2024). Furthermore, Indonesia advocates for the Palestinian issue through the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in an effort to gain international legal recognition and support. Diplomatic efforts by countries or humanitarian organizations facilitate access and protection for populations affected by disasters or conflicts, as well as advocate for respect for international humanitarian law (Antonio De Lauri-Chr. Michelsen Institute, 2022–2023).

However, these steps often face political obstacles, particularly the veto power of UN Security Council member states, making it difficult to implement Palestinian resolutions. Nevertheless, Indonesia's consistent support for Palestine demonstrates a strong moral standing in the eyes of the world (Gadjah Mada University, 2023). Indonesia plays a significant role in the distribution of humanitarian aid. One concrete step is the allocation of US\$1 million in health aid, channelled through Egypt to the Palestinian people. This assistance includes the provision of medicines, medical equipment, food supplies, and financial support for the reconstruction of infrastructure damaged by military attacks. The Israeli blockade of Gaza poses challenges, severely limiting direct access to aid. Nevertheless, Indonesia continues to strive to collaborate with various parties to ensure that aid reaches those in need (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, 2024).

Furthermore, Indonesia is strengthening its diplomatic position by leveraging its status as a non-aligned country and a leader in the Islamic world. This position provides a strategic opportunity to garner political and moral support from like-minded countries in fighting for the rights of the Palestinian people. Collaboration with Egypt is one such strategy, given that Egypt serves as the gateway for aid to the Gaza Strip through the Rafah border. This effort not only facilitates aid delivery but also strengthens the humanitarian diplomacy network in the Middle East region.

Moreover, the close brotherly relationship between Indonesia and Palestine serves as a socio-political asset in humanitarian diplomacy (Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung, 2023). Indonesia's humanitarian aid efforts reflect a combination of global advocacy, concrete action through humanitarian aid, and the empowerment of strategic diplomatic networks. Amidst various obstacles such as political vetoes, blockades, and geopolitical complexities, Indonesia's consistency and support for Palestine demonstrates a prioritization of not only political interests but also humanitarian values and international solidarity. The DPPA report highlights the escalation of violence and the expansion of Israeli settlements, which have shattered hopes for a two-state solution and exacerbated tensions in the West Bank (DPPA/UN Report, December 2024). A balanced approach between political diplomacy and humanitarian action can strengthen Indonesia's contribution to achieving sustainable peace in the region. Practice modern diplomacy to maximize operational support, build partnerships, and create diplomatic space to respond to conflicts, disasters, and humanitarian crises globally (Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2023).

3. Live Results

Diplomatic results Indonesian humanity in the Palestine–Israel conflict shows challenges that have not been able to overcome optimally. Post-mortem cyber-attack (defacement, DDoS) analysis study Israel– Hamas conflict, stated increasing pro-Palestinian attacks on Israeli sites, some of which reflect dynamics of digital conflict, (Release knowledge knowledge, VU et al., 2025). Three output points of diplomacy humanity, in the form of: limitations of success mediation, obstacles in distribution help and interference to position Indonesian diplomacy. The three of them are reflections from complex global situations, domination forces of the big world, as well as dynamics of rapidly changing regional geopolitics. The process of persuasion to taker policy as well as actor field for applying the principle of humanity in responding to human security problems in an effective way (Orhan Battır-Karamanoğlu University Mehmetbey, 2022).

First, limitations of success mediation fact Keep going repetitive in escalation Palestine–Israel conflict. Although Indonesia is consistent in pushing settlement peace through multilateral mechanisms of the UN, OIC and International Court of Justice (ICJ), the results No maximum. This is due to the veto of member states of the UN Security Council, especially the United States, Russia and China. According to Gadjah Mada University (2024), the veto of major powers became a barrier in producing firm and binding resolutions against Israel. Although Indonesia's moral and diplomatic support continues to be given, the practical influence to change policies in the field is relatively small.

Second, distribution helps become a technical and political constraint in humanitarian diplomacy. Indonesia has given help to humanity in the form of medicines, food, and aid funds through official channels like the Egyptian government. Exposure Israel's impeding blockade access to 6,000 trucks aid food and medical to Gaza, exacerbating crisis Food & Humanitarian Affairs, (OCHA

Committee of Experts / Reuters, 2025). However, in fact the Israeli blockade of Gaza, as well as complexity logistics in conflict areas, making distribution help become slow and not distributed in a comprehensive way. The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (2024) emphasizes this obstacle does not originate from technical factors in the field but from restrictions on deliberate political action by the conflicting parties. In addition, the limitations of source power and logistics from Indonesia also weaken the effectiveness of humanity's planned intervention.

Third, the disrupted position of Indonesian diplomacy is an advanced impact of changes in the political landscape of the Middle East region. Abraham Accords, namely normalization of diplomatic connections between Israel and a number of Arab countries (such as the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Morocco), as well as Iran's influence in conflict areas has created new polarization in geopolitics area. According to Telhami (2022), these conditions bother consolidating the position of OIC countries in support of Palestine in compact. As a result, Indonesia's position as the driving force of diplomacy humanity is displaced by new dynamics that are not in line with Indonesia's attitude is in the form of rejecting colonization and supporting Palestinian independence.

That matters on shows, even though Indonesia has strong moral and political commitment towards Palestine, in particular in fact, in the field it is very much influenced by global power and interests regional geopolitics. Therefore, the success of Indonesian humanity's diplomacy to the front will be largely determined by expanding strategic alliances, improving logistical capabilities, developing innovative and adaptive diplomatic approaches to the global situation. Strengthening public diplomacy through media and international public solidarity becomes an alternative to speak out the issue of Palestinian humanity in general massive and sustainable. Practices that respond to crisis health, conflict, or disaster focused on intervention room politics for secure access help, influence policies, and maintain human dignity (Bogatyreva et al., 2022-2023).

4. Impact Medium Term

Based on the table, the impact term medium from diplomacy Indonesian humanity in Palestine–Israel conflict, there are three elements for analysis: improving global awareness, increasing regional work and ongoing sustainable challenges. Third matter the reflect efforts of diplomacy Indonesian humanity even though face Lots of limitations in a way structural and political Still give contribution to solidarity international response to the Palestinian crisis. Form purposeful diplomacy encourages taking pro-human decisions in crisis situations, with still stick to humanitarian values such as neutrality, independence, and fairness, (Routledge, Kavak et al., 2025)

First, the increase in global awareness becomes a significant diplomatic achievement for Indonesian humanitarianism. In several years Lastly, Indonesia is actively highlighting the issue of Palestinian humanity in various international forums such as Organization Islamic Cooperation (OIC), ASEAN, and UN sessions.

According to Gadjah Mada University (2023), Indonesia's support for civilian victims in Gaza and its support for the on the two-state solution has strengthened Indonesia's image as a consistent country uphold justice internationally. Although not yet change the policy of big superpowers, the diplomatic steps have put the Palestinian crisis in world attention in the midst of global conflict and disinformation.

Second, the increase in Work regional equality is a positive impact on Indonesian humanity's diplomatic strategy. Work the same with Egypt and other OIC member countries in distributing help humanity as well as strengthening diplomatic pressure against Israel. The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (2024) stated collaboration logistics through the Egyptian route in distributing Indonesia's aid to Gaza is a concrete form from regional synergy. Work The same This expedition helps and symbols solidarity across countries in support of the rights of the Palestinian people. Collaboration This is an open opportunity for Indonesia to develop a strategic role in the Middle East region related to non-military issues.

Third, the challenge of sustainability still becomes inevitability in Palestine–Israel conflict. According to Telhami (2022), the geopolitical situation in the region is very complex and trendy. Escalation of military conflict, increasing political identity sentiment, and internal divisions among the countries supporting Palestine led to a solution longer term that was more difficult to achieve. This is an impact on the effectiveness of Indonesian policy, which is faced with global dynamics and interests outside national control.

In responding to the plan term middle class, frankly Indonesia is at a crossroads between moral commitment to defending Palestine and reality diplomatic demands flexibility as well as strategic innovation. Success of Indonesian diplomacy is determined by the ability to raise funds for international support and steadfastness attitude as well as speed response to development situation. Warrant arrest on PM Netanyahu and officials Israel's height above suspicion crime war , and Hamas leaders involved in violence of October 2023, (International Criminal Court, ICC, 2024–2025). Therefore, humanitarian diplomacy to the front needs to be equipped with global public communication strategy, strengthening multilateral networking and enhancing the capacity of national diplomatic institutions. Indonesia becomes a bridge for interests of the Islamic world, non-aligned countries, and powers big world for settlement peace and justice for Palestine.

5. Long- Term Benefits

Based on the table, the long-term benefits of Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy in the Palestine-Israel conflict have three strategic and sustainable impacts on the international stage. These three are: strengthening Indonesia's reputation, contributing to global peace, and developing diplomatic capacity. These long-term benefits are why Indonesia consistently pursues humanitarian diplomacy despite facing significant operational and political challenges. Humanitarian diplomacy encompasses negotiations with various political and military actors to ensure access,

protection, compliance with the law, humanitarianism, and respect for human rights. (Abdanur – SHE Institute, 2023)

First, strengthening Indonesia's reputation as a vocal supporter of Palestine is the result of Indonesia's consistent foreign diplomatic stance that prioritizes humanity and international justice. According to UIN Raden Intan Lampung (2023), Indonesia's support for Palestine makes it a moral leader among Islamic and developing countries. This reputation is important in global geopolitics because it strengthens Indonesia's bargaining position in international forums such as the OIC, ASEAN, and the UN. The image of a country that defends oppressed people and supports the Palestinian struggle for independence further strengthens Indonesia's credibility in the eyes of the global community and international organizations. Second, Indonesia's contribution to global peace is evident in its involvement in sustainable development targets, particularly Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16 and 17. SDG 16 encompasses efforts to create peace, justice, and strong institutions, while SDG 17 emphasizes the importance of global partnerships. According to the University of Muhammadiyah West Sumatra (2023), Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy, through logistical assistance, health services, and multilateral diplomacy, is a concrete manifestation of the global support agenda. This demonstrates that Indonesia is not limited to a regional context but is part of the global architecture of peace and stability. Mediation dialogue training for election stakeholders emphasizes ADR mediation techniques as a tool for conflict mitigation and maintaining public stability in the lead-up to elections (UNDP Capacity Training in Sierra Leone, 2023). Third, Indonesia's diplomatic capacity building, through its active involvement in humanitarian diplomacy, provides valuable experience in handling transnational crises. A series of mediation training sessions for diplomats emphasizes listening skills, questioning strategies, and techniques for managing political deadlock in international forums (UNITAR & Columbia Law School, 2025). According to Lynch (2020), the experience of navigating the multidimensional Palestine-Israel conflict will strengthen diplomatic skills, build international networks, and enhance the institutional capacity of national diplomacy in handling future crises. This experience will also enrich training materials for young diplomats and broaden the scope of issues in Indonesian diplomatic education.

Humanitarian diplomacy is not merely a symbolic political activity, but a strategic investment for Indonesia's future relations abroad. Short films and training demonstrate that mediation is highly effective in resolving human rights disputes, building trust, and engaging in constructive dialogue between parties (UNITAR - Workshop "Mediation and Human Rights," 2023). Consistent humanitarian positions and actions will strengthen Indonesia's global standing as a regional and global actor, as well as enhance its moral and political legitimacy in the eyes of the world. Although limited resources and geopolitical dynamics pose obstacles, these benefits provide a rational basis for Indonesia to be active and innovative in humanitarian diplomacy, particularly in Palestine.

D. CONCLUSION

Indonesia's mediation and humanitarian assistance on the Palestine-Israel issue demonstrates consistent commitment and moral strength in various international forums, including parliaments, the UN, the ICJ, and the Non-Aligned Movement. The approach used combines diplomatic mediation with moral pressure, coupled with concrete actions through humanitarian aid, the deployment of humanitarian aid, and the readiness of peacekeeping forces. These efforts affirm Indonesia's role as a key actor in global humanitarian diplomacy. However, the implementation of diplomatic measures, including aid access to Gaza and the deployment of peacekeeping forces, still faces geopolitical obstacles, permits from relevant parties, and challenges in securing humanitarian aid in conflict areas. Furthermore, coordination of aid from civil society and government institutions needs to be strengthened to ensure faster, more effective, and more targeted aid distribution.

Indonesia needs to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination between the government, civil society organizations, and international partners to ensure the effectiveness of humanitarian aid distribution. This diplomatic approach needs to be combined with a more intensive global advocacy strategy, including building a coalition of countries with shared interests, including those of the UN and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), to pressure those obstructing the ceasefire, arms control, and humanitarian access. Prioritize increasing the capacity of humanitarian protection facilities, such as the Indonesian Hospital in Gaza, through international legal support and stronger security protection. Furthermore, Indonesia can also expand public diplomacy and international campaigns to raise funds for the global community, thereby increasing Indonesia's position and role in humanitarian diplomacy on the global stage.

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