

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

The China Factor in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Can China Be a Viable Alternative to US Mediation?

Md. Saiful Islam Shanto¹ 

*Corresponding Author

Received: 24 August 2025
Accepted: 19 November 2025

Publication Date: 15.01.2026

© The Author(s) 2026
(CC BY 4.0)

1 Postgraduate student,
Department of International
Relations, Faculty of Arts &
Humanities, Jahangirnagar
University, Dhaka,
Bangladesh, Email:
md.saiful.stu2018@juniv.edu,
u, ORCID: 0009-0002-6104-
3592

Abstract

This study investigates China's potential mediation role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, considering the geopolitical and economic dimensions of this conflict, diplomatic practices, and the history of involvement. The non-interference policy of China and its balanced relationship with Israel and Palestine may provide an alternative to US mediation, which has been criticized for perceived bias. This is the focus of the research. Using a qualitative abductive desk-study approach, this study employs text, comparative, and policy analysis methods to study China's mediation potential. The main findings suggest that the People's Republic of China's (PRC) neutrality and economic power could create trust between parties, leading to a sustainable peace process, though challenges remain due to regional dynamics and historical biases. The study recommends that China could play a significant role in mediating the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through multilateral cooperation and a focus on humanitarian and developmental needs. This claim is supported by China's activities and efforts in Haiti, Africa, Syria, Gaza, and the Saudi-Iran Deal.

Keywords: *Chinese Mediation, Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, Non-Interference Policy, Sustainable Peace Process*

Cite this article: Shanto, M. S. I. (2026). The China Factor in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Can China Be a Viable Alternative to US Mediation?. International Journal of Peace and Conflict Research (IJPCR), 1(1), 41–61. <https://doi.org/10.65826/IJPCR.1.1.2026.18>



©The Author(s) 2026. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License, which permits any non-commercial use, sharing, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if you modified the licensed material. You do not have permission under this license to share adapted material derived from this article or parts of it. The images or other third-party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Problem and Focus

The tensions between Israelis and Palestinians have existed for a long period of time and are one of the most unsolvable conflicts in the world today. It has very serious humanitarian and geopolitical consequences. For years, warfare has persisted in the region, causing havoc, misery and loss of life, and other damage. In 2024, the conflict's toll in Gaza was catastrophic, with over 45,059 Palestinians having been killed and 107,041 wounded since October 2023, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2024). The ongoing humanitarian crisis clearly indicates the need for mediation and conflict resolution.

For a long time, the US has been the middleman in the conflict. Nonetheless, the U.S. role is increasingly criticized due to alleged bias in favour of Israel, which undermines the credibility of that neutrality. This view was strengthened when the U.S. financed and militarized Israel with a \$20 billion weapons package sale in 2024, and gives Israel \$3.8 billion military aid every year (Pratiwi et al., 2020). More people agree that there needs to be other methods of doing mediation.

China has become a strong, dominating force in the world and could be an option. China's balanced relations with both Israel and Palestine place it as a credible mediator owing to its foreign policy of non-interference. China's commercial ties with the territory strengthen its capacity for that reason, as do trade and development. This study examines the needs and rationale for China's intervention in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and China's subsequent strategy as a mediator.

1.2 Aim and Research Questions

This study aims to find out whether China can function as a mediator in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Specifically, the research seeks to.

- Examine the historical and contemporary roles of the United States in mediating the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and identify why these efforts have failed to produce a lasting resolution.
- Analyse how China's principle of non-interference and its balanced relationships with Israel and Palestine influence its credibility as a potential mediator.
- Identify the key humanitarian and developmental challenges in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and explore how China could integrate these concerns into its mediation approach.
- Examine how China's experiences and initiatives in Haiti, Africa, Syria, Gaza, and the Saudi-Iran Deal can inform and support a sustainable peace process in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

1.3 Relevance of the Topic

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a major issue in international relations. It has numerous humanitarian, political, and geopolitical consequences. The current violence and instability in the area pose a significant threat to global security. The humanitarian crisis in Gaza has reached catastrophic levels in recent years, which underlines the need for effective mediation efforts. The present mediation conducted by the USA has been condemned. Thus, alternative mediation is needed.

By growing ties with countries like Iran and Saudi Arabia, China may soon hold the monopoly of influence in the Middle East and pursue a peace process that can be a great alternative to the ongoing Western-led efforts in mediation. China's policy of non-interference and good relations with both Israel

and Palestine gives it the credibility of being an impartial mediator. China's economic connection to the region, including the Belt and Road Initiative, provides a basis for dialogue and cooperation. The article examines China's capacity as a mediator of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to contribute to the existing literature regarding the subject.

1.4 Existing Literature and Research Gap

For a long time, scholars have critiqued the United States role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict for being biased and unmediatory. Rashid Khalidi, in his book *The Hundred Years' War on Palestine: A History of Settler Colonialism and Resistance, 1917-2017*, claims that the US has consistently sided with Israel, ignoring and undermining the hopes of Palestine for statehood and justice (Khalidi, 2020). Likewise, John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt, in their book *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*, delve into how domestic political factors, particularly lobbying efforts, have reinforced the US's inability to act as a neutral mediator (Walt & Mearsheimer, 2006). These analyses, then, help characterize the structural problems with mediation in America, contextualizing the search for other measures.

In "*China and the Middle East: Venturing into the Maelstrom*", James M. Dorsey writes about China's diplomatic approach to the Middle East, in stark contrast to other countries (Dorsey, 2017). China maintains that it has not interfered between Israel and Palestine. Dorsey states that China has a policy of non-interference, and this gives it the ability to remain neutral. China's lack of military alignment with Russia's global interests has seen its priority focused on increasing economic cooperation through the Belt and Road Initiative. China's approach may serve as a second-best solution for mediation in the region.

However, there is a considerable gap in the current literature regarding China's potential mediation role in the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. There is a significant amount of literature dealing with China's economic and diplomatic engagement in the Middle East. However, few pieces look at its potential as a mediator. This research intends to fill this gap through an examination of China's mediation potential, which includes geopolitical, economic, and humanitarian aspects.

1.5 Justification for the Study

As Gaza faces a colossal humanitarian crisis, and as tensions are escalating in the Middle East, the need for peace making mediation and conflict resolution should be scaled up. US mediation with Israel is strategic and inherently biased. This demonstrates a need for alternative means of mediation. China's rising regional power has a unique style of diplomacy, which is a viable alternative. This study aims to distil essential lessons as to how China might engage in peacebuilding to help solve one of the most protracted and complicated conflicts in international relations.

This study investigates whether China is acting as a mediator and contributing to conflict resolution. This study's findings can assist policymakers and help international parties look to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian problem. The study aims to present China as a country that can be a mediator, dialogue partner, and contributor towards a sustainable peace process.

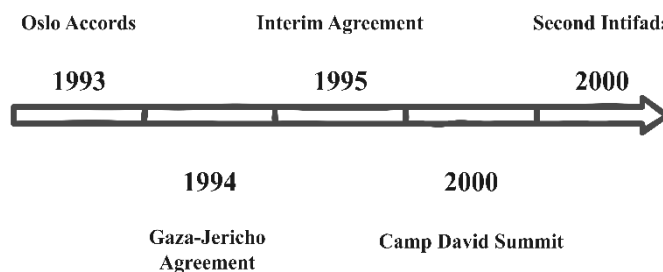
2. US MEDIATION FAILURES & LESSONS: HISTORICAL, CONTEMPORARY, AND OTHER CASES

2.1 Historical Overview

For decades, the US has played a significant role in the mediation of the Israel-Palestine conflict. The Oslo Accords of 1993, the Camp David Summit of 2000, and other US-led peace processes aimed at

resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Although these initiatives proved helpful to some extent, none of them resulted in complete and lasting peace.

Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 1: Key US Mediation Efforts in the Middle East



The Oslo Accords were an agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) signed in 1993. The accords aimed at establishing a Palestinian Authority with limited self-governance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to act as a model of delegating powers (US Department of State, 2018). The Oslo process witnessed milestones like the 1994 signing of the Gaza-Jericho Agreement and, in 1995, the signing of the Interim Agreement. However, the Oslo Accords did not deliver as initially expected. By the year 2000, violence again broke out with the Second Intifada as peace processes stalled (Ricarte, 2022).

Another significant US-led attempt at conflict resolution was the 2000 Camp David Summit. The summit included Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and was hosted by President Bill Clinton. The summit was intended for broader issues such as borders, Jerusalem, and refugees (UNISPAL, 2000). Although there were several talks, no deal was made. The Camp David failure happened because of many reasons that had too much distrust between the parties, and the issues were too complex.

2.2 Critiques and Challenges

Critics say the US mediation has faced many challenges. Many observers consider US mediation biased towards Israel against the historical Palestinian narrative. Since its founding, the U.S. has had a close relationship with Israel, leading to claims of bias (Heller, 2019). The Palestinians and other parties in the region have found US mediation efforts less convincing due to this view of bias.

US foreign policy has also been immensely affected because of the domestic politics occurring in America. America's political setup has played a major role in shaping America's policies, influencing the conflict, especially the pro-Israel lobby (Marziehe et al., 2016). As a result, the US mediation efforts are seen as those that lend credence to the Israeli side, just like any other. The United States, for example, often uses its veto power on UN Security Council resolutions critical of Israel, reinforcing the idea of bias.

Regional dynamics have also shaped how effectively the US can play the mediator's role. The Middle East is a region with complicated dynamics because of its many players. The changing alliances of Gulf states, Iran, and other regional powers have often complicated US efforts to mediate the conflict. A complete peace settlement plan was put forth by Saudi Arabia in 2002 that provided the basis for resolving the conflict. The proposal is known as the Arab Peace Initiative. The US did not embrace the plan (Alghashian, 2024). United States peace processes have often failed due to a disconnect and a lack of linkages with the region.

2.3 Lessons Learned

‘US-led peace processes: Lessons for future mediation efforts features key lessons from US-led peace efforts. A more balanced summer vacation is a hint for making summer vacation more productive. Perception of bias remains a major hindrance to the resolution of a lasting peace. All parties must feel equally represented in future mediation, and the mediator must remain impartial. It is equally important to tackle the causes of the conflict to end it. The Oslo Accords and Camp David Summit both aimed for interim agreements and failed to touch on the core issues, such as borders, Jerusalem, refugees, and so on. A lasting solution must tackle these fundamental issues head-on.

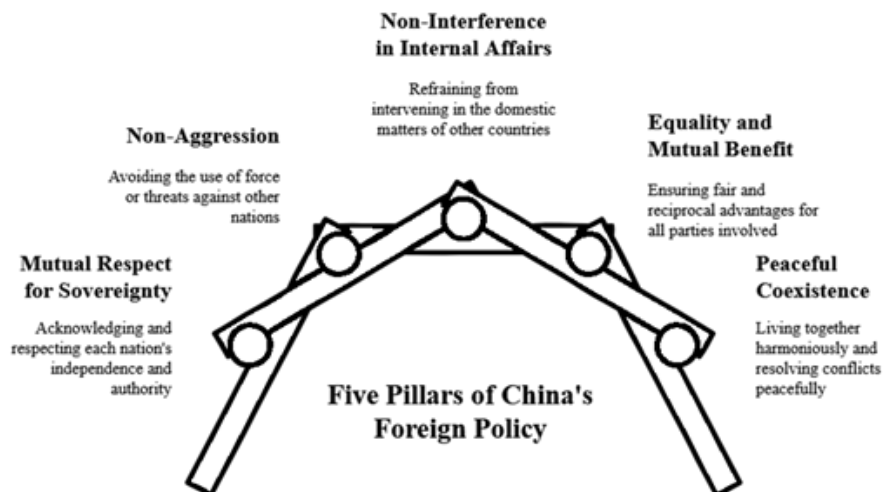
The influence of regional actors cannot be underestimated. Future mediation attempts ought to strive to establish closer collaboration with the regional actors and to work in concert with the regional efforts. The Arab Peace Initiative may play a helpful role in future peace efforts. The US can take advantage of local dynamics to partner with regional actors for a viable solution. The impact of internal politics on American foreign policy must come to an end. The US ought to try and remain more neutral to avoid domestic political pressures. That makes the mediation process more transparent and accountable.

3. CHINA’S POTENTIAL FOR MEDIATION AND WHY NON-INTERFERENCE HELPS IN ACHIEVING THIS GOAL?

3.1 Non-Interference Policy

In China’s foreign policy framework, non-interference is earmarked as one of the important principles. This stems from the Chinese culture of mediation. The principle is embodied in the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which call for mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression of force, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2024). China’s non-interference enables it to adopt neutrality in conflicts, which enhances its credibility as a possible mediator in such cases. This neutrality is necessary to inspire confidence in conflicting parties who are likely to be distrustful of more intrusive or more one-sided behaviour.

Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 2: Five Principles of China’s Foreign Policy

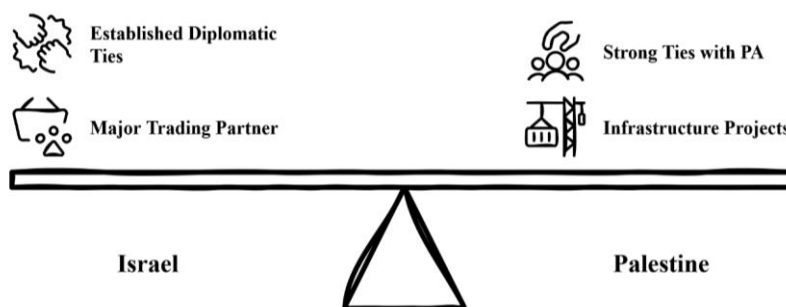


China's mediation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict reveals the application of the non-interference principle in its diplomatic activities. China has consistently advocated for a negotiated settlement as well as a dialogue, without imposing its own solutions. China was also able to mend the frays between Saudi Arabia and Iran without taking sides in the country disputes (Ali et al., 2024). By being neutral, China can establish itself as an impartial and trustworthy mediator, which is a necessary asset to earn the trust of the parties involved.

3.2 Balanced Relationships with Israel and Palestine

China is in an advantageous position to play a mediating role between Palestine and Israel. Since 1992, China has built strong ties with Israel while also building strong relations with the Palestinian Authority (Kartova, 2023). This balanced choice enables China to pleasantly engage with both sides, not siding with either. China has hosted Palestinian leaders, as well as been involved in reconciliation talks between the rival Palestinian factions, Fatah and Hamas (CNN, 2024). This indicates China's intention to facilitate the Palestinians dialogue, which is important to negotiating for peace more effectively together.

Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 3: China's Balanced Role in the Middle East



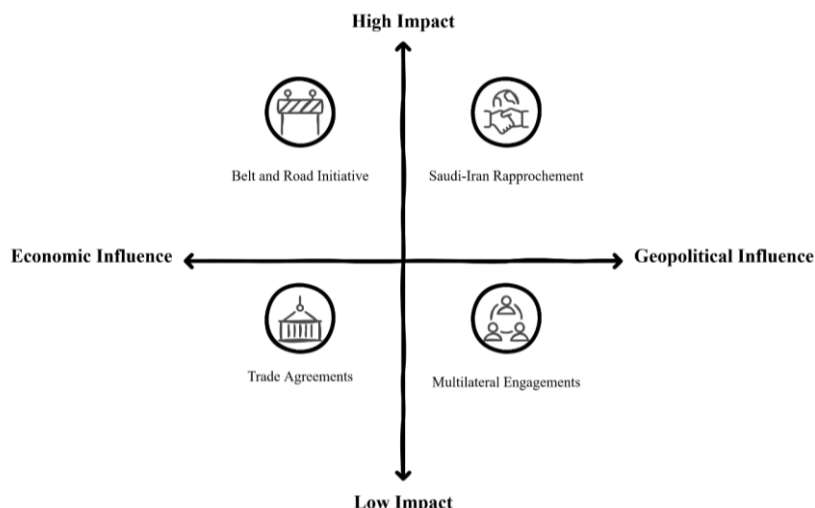
China's balanced relationships also extend to its economic relations with the two sides. An important Israeli trading partner is in 2022 involved in a total trade of US\$24.45 billion a rise of 11.6 % from 2021 (Giulia Interesse, 2023). In May 2025, China exported \$1.45B in goods to Israel, which is an increase of 11.2% from May 2024 (Observatory of Economic Complexity, 2025). China took part in many infrastructure projects in the Palestinian territories within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), including the construction of the Gaza Seaport, renewable energy sources, and industrial parks (G Interesse & Huld, 2023). These trade links present China with a chance to persuade both parties and help achieve a peaceful outcome. As a nation with the second-largest economic capacity, China can persuade the parties to enter constructive dialogue, resulting in a peace deal.

3.3 Geopolitical and Economic Strategies

China's economy is increasingly making its way to the Middle East - this is why it can mediate. China has poured investment into Asia through construction initiatives, including the Belt and Road Initiative. The total value of all construction and investment deals related to BRI reached \$39 billion in 2024 (Gibbon, 2025).

China's economic ties with many countries allow China to mediate several negotiations in a better way. BRI initiatives in the Middle East aim to foster connectivity, trade, economic development and contribute to regional stability and lasting peace.

Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 4: China's Influence in the Middle East



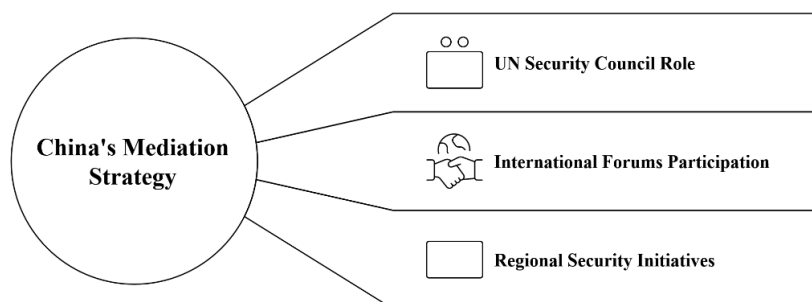
Source SEQ Source * ARABIC 4: Author's own derivation from the study (2025)

China aims to promote peace and stability through its geopolitical strategy in the Middle East. Through regional actors and multilateral efforts, China is trying to set a dialogue and negotiation climate. China's capacity to mediate the Saudi-Iran thaw underscored its ability to leverage its relationships and influence to soften conflicts (BILAL et al., 2024). Given China's success in mediating the Saudi- Iranian rapprochement, there is a suggestion for it to adopt a similar role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

3.4 Multilateral Cooperation

As part of the mediation efforts, China takes a multilateral and international organization approach. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, it has advocated for peaceful and multilateral resolutions on the matter. One example is China calling for a halt to fighting in Gaza lately and supporting the world in achieving those ceasefires (Global Times, 2023). After the Russia-Ukraine war, the global role of China has changed. They will help humanity to resolve problems peacefully.

Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 5: China's Multifaceted Mediation Strategy



China represents the G20, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and the United Nations (UN) among other organizations. It also has extensive multi-party initiatives in these organizations. China can use these forums to coordinate its mediation with the parties and support a comprehensive

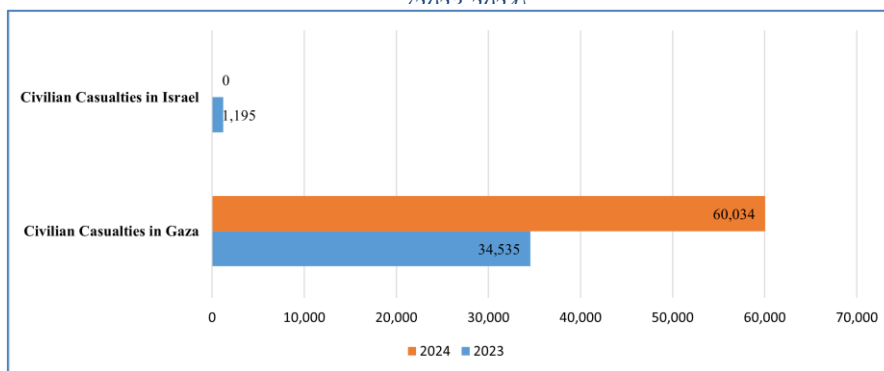
and sustainable peace process. For example, China’s association with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Global Security Initiative (GSI) manifests its readiness to endorse security (Yazdani & Yanzhe, 2023). China’s involvement in these platforms could facilitate its mediation capacity for a sustainable settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

4. ADDRESSING HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES IN THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

4.1 Key Humanitarian Challenges

4.1.1 Civilian Casualties and Displacement

Figure SEQ Figure *ARABIC 6: Civilian Casualties in the Israel- Palestine conflict (2023, 2024)



The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has caused a great deal of suffering and loss of life. According to the OCHA, a rise in violence will increase the injury and death toll among civilians. The number of civilian casualties in the Gaza Strip itself has increased. Thousands of people have been made homeless.

Figure SEQ Figure *ARABIC 7: Demographic Breakdown of Casulties in Gaza

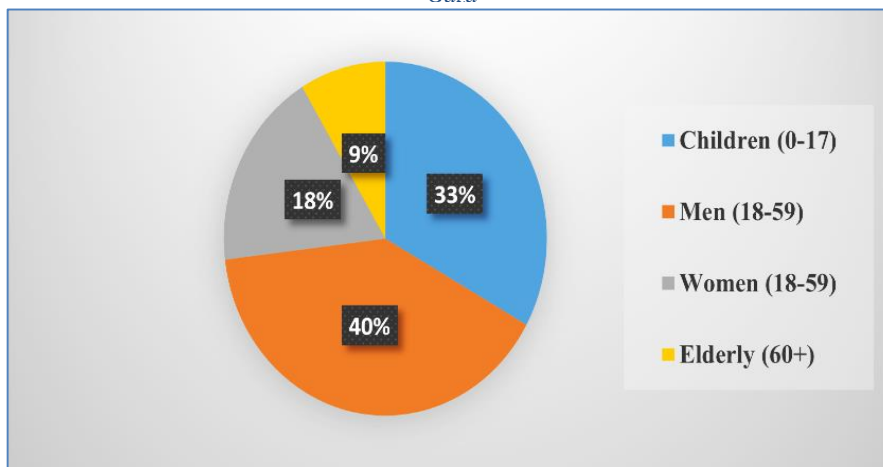
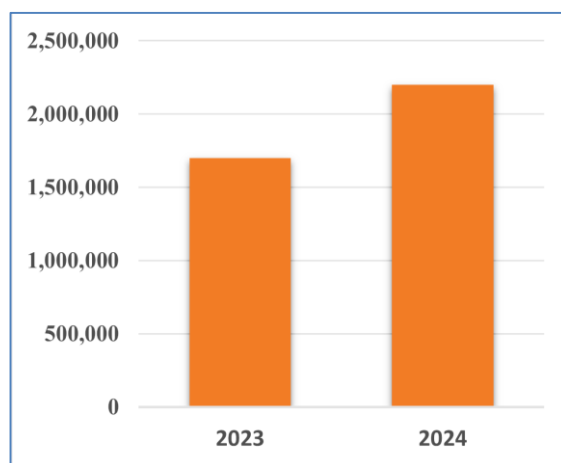


Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 8: Displaced Persons in Gaza



According to the UN, various other international organizations, and the media, the 2023-2024 conflict in Gaza has devastating figures. As of February 3, 2025, the number of dead in Gaza reached at least 61709, including 17492 children (AJLabs, 2025). According to the International Rescue Committee, over 1.9 million Palestinians have been displaced (International Rescue Committee, 2025). These figures show how much humanitarian help and protection civilians need right now. Organizations such as the Red Cross are calling for urgent access to provide humanitarian aid internationally. It is important to address these humanitarian issues to reduce suffering and build a sustainable peace process.

4.1.2 Access to Basic Services

In the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, healthcare, education, and clean water are important humanitarian issues that are addressed by the ICRC. These crucial services have been greatly affected by the ongoing war, especially in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The healthcare system is on the brink of collapse, with only 50% of hospitals partially functional (AJLabs, 2025). The situation has gotten worse because many people face severe food insecurity. More than 2.1 million people face extreme hunger (British Red Cross, 2025). Medical supplies, equipment, and trained personnel are in short supply.

Table 1: Impact of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict on Basic Services (2023-2024)

Service Area	Indicator	Value
Healthcare	Hospitals Functional	50%
Healthcare	People Facing Extreme Hunger	2.1 million
Education	Schools Damaged/Destroyed	500+
Education	Children Affected	200,000+
Water/Sanitation	Water Unfit for Consumption	90%

Source 9: Compiled by the author based on Human Rights Watch’s report “Hopeless, Starving, and Besieged”: Israel’s forced displacement of Palestinians in Gaza (Human Rights Watch, 2024)

Education in Palestine has been harmed because of the ongoing conflict, where schools and universities have suffered extensive damage or destruction. According to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), over 500 schools were damaged or destroyed during the 2023-2024 conflict, affecting the education of more than 200,000 children (Human Rights Watch, 2024). As of November 15, 2024, it was reported that 95% of all Gaza schools had been damaged or destroyed during the Israeli campaign (University of Chicago, 2024). The education disruption affects children not only in their studies but also in their future prospects and community development. This delays the opportunities for children.

Access to clean water and sanitation is also an urgent need. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), more than 90% of the water in Gaza is contaminated and over-extracted and thus unfit for human consumption (Hall et al., 2024). This situation is made worse due to damage caused by conflict to water and sanitation infrastructure. Most of the people are now dependent on contaminated sources of water, which are a health hazard. The fighting has caused a serious water shortage. The average Gazan has just 3 liters a day for everything, far short of the 15 liters deemed an emergency by the United Nations. Many people don't have access to clean water. This can result in the spread of diseases.

4.1.3 Humanitarian Access and Blockades

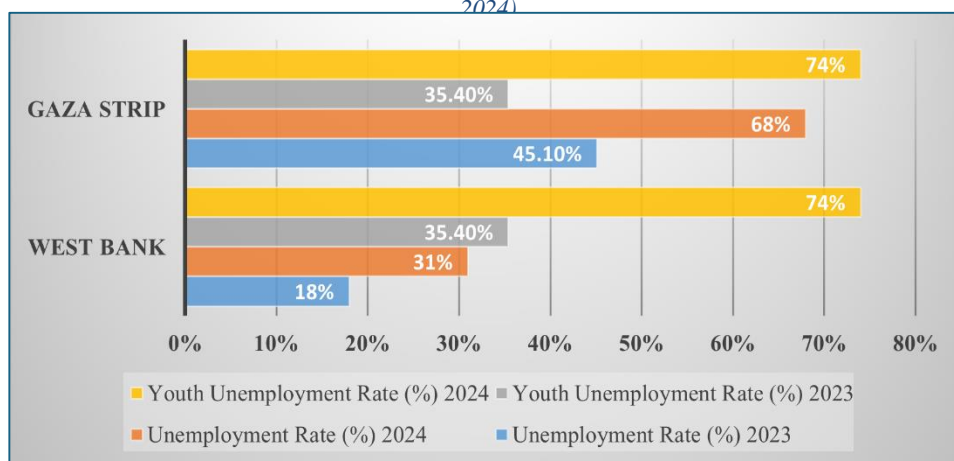
The humanitarian crisis of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has worsened due to blockades and restrictions on access. Since 2007, the entry of essential goods, medicines, and other humanitarian aid into the Gaza Strip has been heavily restricted due to a siege (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 2025). The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that the blockade has resulted in a lack of food, fuel, and other supplies and pushed people into a humanitarian emergency.

The blockade also stops residents from moving. Patients can't access medical treatment outside of Gaza. Moreover, humanitarian assistance delivery is hampered. The UN has urged many times to ease restrictions for helping aid deliveries and the free movement of civilians. The blockade affected civilians' lives in a devastating way. Many families are unable to obtain their basic needs and lead a normal life.

4.2 Key Developmental Challenges

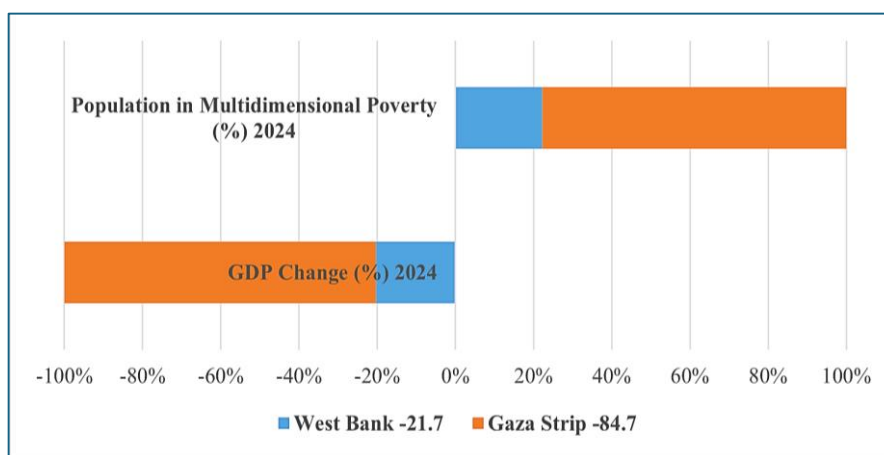
4.2.1 Economic Disparities and Unemployment

Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 9: Unemployment Rates in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (2023-2024)



The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has resulted in grave economic consequences for the Palestinians. High unemployment rates plague the West Bank and Gaza Strip, leading to a failing economy. According to the World Bank, the unemployment rate in the West Bank and Gaza Strip was 24.4% in 2024, with youth unemployment reaching over 40% (Scheidlin, 2025). The lack of resources, markets, and investment opportunities worsens this economic instability.

Figure SEQ Figure *ARABIC 10: Economic Disparities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (2024)



The blockade badly limits economic activity, making the economic situation in Gaza very difficult. The World Bank estimated in February 2024 that Gaza’s GDP had shrunk by over 80% in just the first few months of the war. By the end of 2024, the cumulative loss to Gaza’s GDP had reached almost 86%, with 98% of Gaza’s population living in “multidimensional poverty” and 80% of the workforce unemployed. The West Bank has also suffered a sharp economic decline, with its economy contracting by almost 22% (Scheidlin, 2025).

It is essential to tackle these economic inequalities to promote a peace process. When the economy is stable and jobs are created, it brings hope and opportunity to the people. It reduces the appeal of violence and makes it easier to negotiate.

4.2.2 Infrastructure and Capacity-Building

It is urgent to develop and build capacities and infrastructure in the Palestinian territories. The war has caused severe damage to existing transport, energy, and telecom infrastructure. The World Bank and United Nations estimate that damage to Gaza’s critical infrastructure has cost \$18.5 billion as of January 2024 (World Bank, 2024). The damages were extensive in roads, bridges, and power plants, which added to the economic woes of the people.

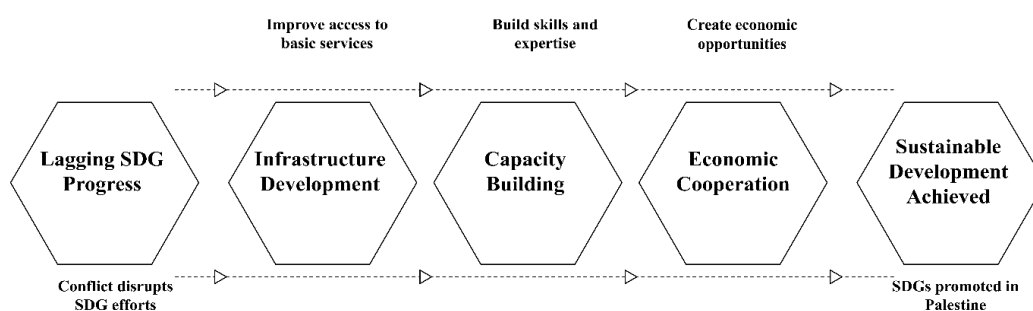
Capacity-building is also a critical area for intervention. The service delivery and implementation of development projects are being negatively impacted by insufficiently trained personnel and institutions. UNDP has taken initiatives that assess and provide for the needs of the homeless. This stresses the need for education and training initiatives to enhance the skills and capabilities that support sustainable development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2022). The main objective is to enhance capacities to foster greater resilience among local institutions and communities.

In turn, This should limit humanitarian dependency and foster conditions for sustainability over the long term.

4.2.3 China’s Role in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Gaza

Amid the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is significantly lagging. The conflict has disrupted efforts aiming to fight poverty, hunger, health, education, and other key areas of the SDGs. According to the UNDP, the surge in violence has reversed the progress made on many of these goals, particularly in the Gaza Strip. The Human Development Index (HDI) is projected to drop to levels not seen since 1955 in Gaza by the end of 2024, erasing 69 years of progress. The multidimensional poverty rate in Palestine increased very sharply, where the rate would reach 30.1% in 2024 (UNDP, 2024).

Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 11: China’s Role in Achieving SDGs in Gaza



If China supports the SDGs in the region, it will help address these challenges. China should use its expertise in developing infrastructure, building capacity, and economic cooperation to meet the SDGs and support sustainable development in the Palestinian territories. For example, China is actively engaged in various infrastructural projects and capacity-building efforts in the region that could assist in enhancing basic service access and creating economic opportunities (United Nations, 2022). China can lend a great deal of support to our education and training programs.

5. CHINA’S INTEGRATED MEDIATION APPROACH TO THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONTEXT

5.1 China’s Humanitarian Assistance

China seems to have a long history of humanitarian assistance in conflict-affected regions, and the Middle East is no exception. In recent years, China has taken quick action in various ways to aid the suffering people throughout the world.

For instance, in the recent escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, China made a pledge of US\$3 million in humanitarian aid to the Palestinian people, to support medical supplies and emergency relief (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 2025). China’s offering assistance to other countries shows that the country is a stable country.

China’s humanitarian aid is based on non-interference and respect for sovereignty. This method enables China to engage with stakeholders while remaining neutral, thus building trust and cooperation. According to OCHA (2023), over 59,200 Palestinians have been killed since 2023, and more than 542,000 people have been internally displaced due to the recent conflict (Gökce, 2025). China’s relief operations offer speedy assistance to the impact-hit people.

China has also supplied medical supplies and food supplies to organizations offering help in the region, apart from finances. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the healthcare system in Gaza is on the brink of collapse, with hospitals and clinics overwhelmed by the influx of casualties (CGTN, 2025). China's contributions of medical supplies and equipment have been instrumental in supporting these overburdened healthcare facilities. By addressing the immediate humanitarian needs of affected populations, China can create a more conducive environment for dialogue and negotiation.

5.2 China's Developmental Initiatives in the Middle East

China is taking on many projects in the Middle East, including the BRI or the Belt and Road Initiative, which can be advantageous in tackling the developmental issues in Palestine. China can assist in increasing the economic potential and resilience of the region by funding infrastructure, energy, and transport. For instance, China was already carrying out major infrastructure projects in the Gulf states, such as ports, railways, and energy facilities. The projects facilitate economic development and can foster regional connectivity and cooperation (Middle East Council on Global Affairs, 2024).

Table 2: China's Developmental Initiatives in the Middle East

Initiative Type	Description	Example Project
Infrastructure	Ports, Railways, Energy Facilities	Haifa New Port (Israel)
Renewable Energy	Solar, Wind	Solar Projects in Gulf States
Transportation	High-Speed Rail, Roads	Railways in the Gulf States

Source 13: Compiled by the author based on the Middle East Council on Global Affairs report "The Belt and Road Initiative Ten Years On: China and the Middle East in a Changing Geopolitical Landscape."

According to the World Bank, the unemployment rate in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip reached a record high of 51% in October 2024. Furthermore, unemployment in Gaza is estimated to be 80% whilst the West Bank is 35% (World Bank, European Union, 2025). Due to the conflict, there are major losses of jobs and deterioration in the labour market. Economic instability is compounded by the lack of access to resources, markets, and investment opportunities. China's developmental efforts can help contribute to and overcome these hurdles. China can bolster labour markets and drive growth in Palestine through infrastructure projects.

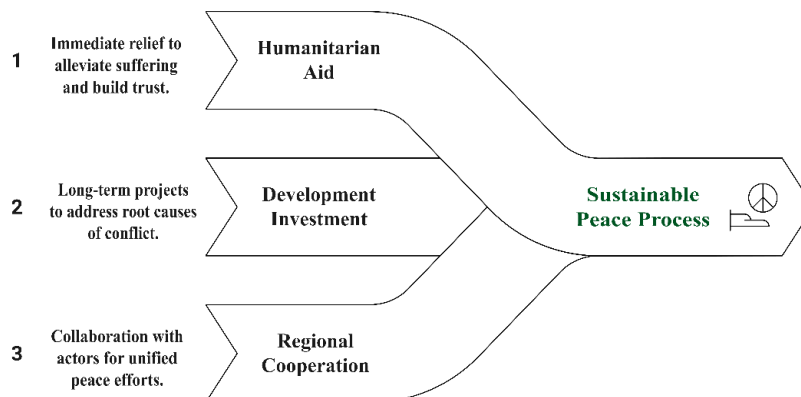
For instance, Haifa, Israel, is the other beneficiary of the Chinese infrastructure initiative, which expects to counter the declining influence of America in the Middle East. The Shanghai International Port Group was awarded the Haifa New Port project, an important port infrastructure project in the world, and the new Haifa port not only enhances the regional infrastructure of Israel (Seetao, 2022). Introducing comparable initiatives in the Palestinian territories could potentially enhance the region's economy in the long term. China has the opportunity to use its technology to increase capacity building and promote sustainable renewable energies and sustainable development in the region.

5.3 Integrating Humanitarian and Developmental Concerns

In order to ensure long-term peace, China's mediation approach must accommodate humanitarian and developmental concerns. Due to the immediate needs of the affected populations and the long-term investments for development, at the same time, China can create conditions for having a negotiation dialogue that is stable and more resilient. By tackling the root causes of the conflict and addressing economic disparities and limited access to basic services, the strategies aim to prevent a downward

trajectory towards violence (Xie, 2025).

Figure SEQ Figure *ARABIC 12: China's Mediation Strategy



China should implement policy and diplomacy by cooperating with regional actors and utilizing its economic influence to drive sustainability. Funding for capacity-building initiatives, physical infrastructure projects, and humanitarian assistance may all be part of this package. For example, China can assist in the cultivation of educational and training programs to deal with the high unemployment in the Palestinian territories. China can help appraise the human capital needed for sustainable development through investments in it.

China has promoted dialogue and cooperation through regional actors. With cooperation with international organizations and others, China can help put in place a large and sustained peace process. This approach is in line with China's broader foreign policy principles of non-interference and respect for sovereignty, allowing it to engage with various parties without favouring one.

6. CHINA'S GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES: CASE STUDIES FROM HAITI, AFRICA, SYRIA, GAZA, AND THE MIDDLE EAST

6.1 China's Involvement in Post-Earthquake Reconstruction in Haiti

In 2010, Haiti's earthquake killed over 220,000 people and displaced over 1.5 million people (Disasters Emergency Committee, 2010). The disaster caused widespread damage to vital infrastructure, including hospitals and economic systems, leading to a major humanitarian crisis. China acted very fast to offer assistance and provide rehabilitation support for the long term. At first, China provided help to the affected population only. Chinese medical teams were deployed immediately, with more than 2500 patients treated in the first 10 days (China Daily, 2010). These teams offer trauma treatment, surgery and emergency services, among others.

China's contribution to Haiti did not just involve providing relief assistance. As indicated by ReliefWeb, after sending troops to Haiti to join the UN peacekeeping mission from 2004 to 2012, China continued to assist Haiti in its reconstruction. For example, on 25 September 2015, Haiti signed a memorandum of understanding with China National Automation Control System Corp. (CACS) to build new buildings for the finance ministry, customs, and tax office. Chinese businesses are relocating and upgrading the road that goes from Port-au-Prince to Malpasse and constructing two highways in Port-

au-Prince and Gonaives (ReliefWeb, 2015).

A 4.7 billion-dollar project financed by China to enable the specific development of Haiti's Port-au-Prince (Nienaber, 2017). The proposal to remodel 12 streets is part of the project, as is the construction of a new water purification plant and sewage treatment plant and reliable cell service. The assistance offered not just limited short-term relief but also supported long-term economic stability and growth.

6.2 China's Support for Refugee Camps in Africa

China has been providing humanitarian assistance to refugee camps in Africa. These are set up in war-torn and disaster-struck countries. In countries such as South Sudan, Somalia, and the DR Congo, China provides food, water, and medical care to refugees in camps it has set up. In South Sudan, for instance, China supplied food assistance of over 10,000 tons (Xinhua, 2024).

China's support has enhanced living conditions for displaced people in Africa, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). The Chinese provided water treatment plants, medical supplies, and schools as part of the aid initiatives. China has also given large help to UNHCR; its yearly donation to the agency rose to over \$5.3 million by 2021 (Venturi, 2022).

China's investments in refugee camps mainly compete for capacity building and sustainability. China has helped build the skills that will ensure long-term stability with training programs and educational opportunities. For instance, under its education cooperation initiative, China will train about 40 thousand African teachers over the next three years. The 2024 Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Summit announced this program (China Daily, 2024).

China is collaborating with various African countries to set up development centres that integrate Chinese language and vocational skills education with digital education and regional cooperation centres. The goal of these initiatives is to enhance the educational achievements, as well as future prospects, of Africa's youth.

6.3 China's Role in Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Syria

China has also been involved in the reconstruction of post-conflict Syria by providing humanitarian assistance. As stated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), China has provided more than \$16 million in humanitarian assistance to Syria since the start of the conflict (Alwaght, 2017). Support has been given in the form of medical supplies, food aid, and cash. China initially focused on emergency relief for the affected people. Chinese medical teams went to Syria with a donation of more than 45 thousand anaesthetic medicines, treatment, and the installation of eight burn baths. Further assistance included support for a network of 21 ambulances, provision of training to medical workers, and the rehabilitation of a mental health clinic and emergency department of the oldest and largest teaching hospital in Syria. The trauma treatment, surgery, and emergency services offered by these teams reduced mortality following conflict (World Health Organization, 2025).

In the long term, China is interested in participating in the reconstruction of Syria, particularly in the housing sector. In 2017, the First Trade Fair on Syrian Reconstruction Projects, held in Beijing, presented plans for Chinese investments estimated at \$2 billion in Syria. These investments will be used to set up industrial parks (State Council Information Office, 2018). Chinese firms have shown increased willingness to help rebuild roads, hospitals, and restore electricity supplies in war-torn regions. China has also offered enormous humanitarian relief to Syria in the conflict, such as the \$30 million, which has been earmarked for Syrian refugees and the displaced (State Council Information Office, 2018). The actual amount for Syria remains unclear; nevertheless, only \$90 million has been proposed for Yemen, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria jointly (Akil & Shaar, 2021). The Main Role of China was focused on

capacity-building and sustainable development to enhance the resilience and economic stability of affected populations. Through training and educational programs, China helped to develop the local labour force in Africa.

6.4 China's Support for Development in Gaza

China has been carrying out humanitarian aid and development in the Gaza Strip for some time now. China's promise of aid comes amid a dire humanitarian circumstance in the world. By May 2025, China has pledged 60,000 food parcels to Gaza, sending an initial batch of 12,000 from Jordan in mid-February along with emergency medical kits. China has allocated \$10 million in rapid-response funding to UN agencies and partner NGOs (Eurasia Review, 2025). China has also called for a ceasefire and an end to the blockade to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid (Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN, 2025).

China has been proactive in the diplomatic arena. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued statements calling for an immediate ceasefire and condemning the civilian casualties. China has also brought rival Palestinian factions to Beijing for working-level talks that produced the "Beijing Declaration", which calls for unity and reconciliation and a renewed commitment to the two-state solution (Eurasia Review, 2025).

Nonetheless, Chinese humanitarian efforts face challenges. Israel's blockade has severely limited the capacity of aid deliveries. UN agencies estimate that 600 aid trucks per day are needed to meet civilian needs, but only a fraction have been authorized to pass through Kerem Shalom. China is assisting not just its allies but also the broader Middle East region. Furthermore, whenever necessary, China gathers a variety of intel, enhancing its own strategic capacities.

6.5 China's Role in the Saudi-Iran Deal

On 10 March 2023, in Beijing, Saudi Arabia and Iran made a deal with the facilitation of China. This diplomatic breakthrough marked a significant milestone in the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East, as it led to the normalization of ties between the two nations after a seven-year diplomatic freeze. The deal provided for the restoration of diplomatic relations, reopening of embassies in two months, and reimplementation of two bilateral agreements, which were signed in 1998 and 2001, and were suspended in 2016 (Marks, 2024).

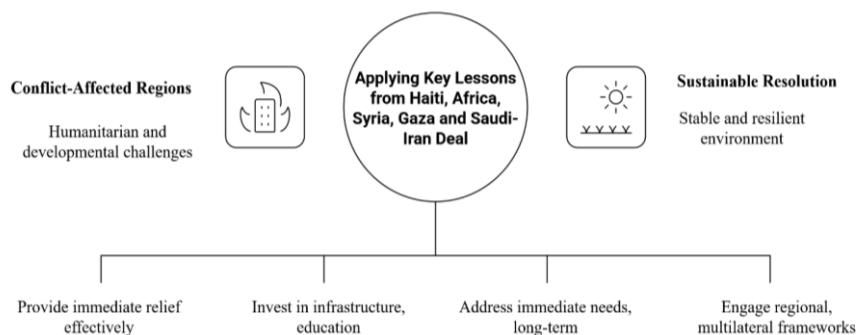
China wanted to try and settle the dispute between Iran and Saudi Arabia. China is also interested in addressing any crackdown on Iranian protests. During the process, China was the facilitator, providing the final stage for Saudi Arabia and Iran talks. The actual mediation work was undertaken by Oman and Iraq during the course of two years of intensive negotiations between Tehran and Riyadh to ensure a pathway forward that was agreed upon. This effectively took place in Beijing.

The Saudi-Iran agreement underlined the significance of cooperation and other emerging powers in dealing with global governance challenges, especially those related to the United Nations and multilateralism. Saudi Arabia and Iran were also allowed to cooperate economically and culturally through the agreement. China stands to gain from a more stable region and growing trade opportunities. The Saudi-Iran deal marked a major diplomatic win for China, showcasing its power and demonstrating an unwavering commitment to world peace and stability.

6.6 Lessons Learned for the Israel-Palestine Conflict

Chinese experiences in Haiti, Africa, Syria, Gaza, and the Saudi-Iran deal highlight critical humanitarian and development lessons for the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Figure SEQ Figure *ARABIC 13: Key Lessons from Haiti, Africa, Syria, Gaza, Saudi-Iran Deal



China has always considered humanitarian assistance, bringing timely aid, to be important. As an illustration, China recently promised \$3 million in humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian population in light of the escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, emphasizing medical supplies and emergency assistance (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 2024). The promise enabled not only financial resources but also set China as an option to go in such times. China gains trust by catering to the immediate needs of impacted communities for future plans of development in the area.

China’s active participation in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a compelling argument for how much progress initiatives can make in the long run. For example, China has participated in a major project in the Middle East involving the building of a new port in Haifa, Israel (Seetao, 2022). China must launch similar projects in war-torn regions. This will help strengthen the economic ability and toughness of local communities. It would also help build peace.

China’s involvement in the Saudi-Iran rapprochement in 2023 represents yet another instance of how cooperation may lead to a significant diplomatic breakthrough (BILAL et al., 2024). The influence of China could be used by regional stakeholders and international organizations to establish peace and stability. By applying these lessons, China can play a significant role in addressing the humanitarian and developmental challenges in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, contributing to a more sustainable and lasting resolution.

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS:

China’s intermediaries and the issues at play in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are discussed in the research. The research also notes the geopolitical and economic plans adopted by China in the Middle East. Leveraging a qualitative abductive desk-study methodology, the current study has carried out a study of the historical as well as the present role of the U.S. as a mediator of the conflict with a focus on the U.S. bias and limitation perception. As per the research, China’s even-handed and non-intrusive approach in its dealings with Israel and Palestine can provide an alternative mediation, that of the United States. China’s economic assistance and principles of impartiality can help generate trust and promote sustainable peace.

The conflict resolution in recent years has been sought in the Middle East to bring peace to Palestine and Israel. As Gulf states and other players switch sides, China's approach may cultivate cooperation in the region and promote stability. By collaborating and utilizing its economic initiatives, China can take on complicated regional differences and past bigotry that hindered earlier negotiations through multilateralism. The study has highlighted important humanitarian and development issues in the war and examined how China could include them in its mediation issue. By pursuing immediate humanitarian needs in addition to further sustainable development, China can help create a more stable and resilient environment for negotiations and dialogue.

Finally, the study indicates that China could help mediate the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. China's non-interference, balanced, and economic policy will help bolster trust-building and facilitate a sustainable peace process. Despite the persistence of regional dynamics and historical biases, China's mediation efforts will be a good alternative to traditional US mediation. China could use a mediation strategy that combines humanitarian and developmental concerns to resolve the Palestine conflict with the help of the US and other countries.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mostakim Bin Motaher, Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh, for his invaluable guidance and support. His initial idea for the research proposal in my Master's Course 503: Conflict and Peace Studies laid the foundation for this study. The completion of this paper and its acceptance would not have been possible without his mentorship and encouragement.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process

While preparing this work, the author used Grammarly, Quill Bot, and ChatGPT to improve the readability and clarity of the manuscript. After using these tools, the author carefully reviewed, edited, and validated all content and takes full responsibility for the final version of the article.

Funding

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

REFERENCES

- AJLabs. (2025). Israel-Gaza war in maps and charts: Live tracker. In Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/longform/2023/10/9/israel-hamas-war-in-maps-and-charts-live-tracker>
- Akil, S., & Shaar, K. (2021). The Red Dragon in the Land of Jasmine: An Overview of China's Role in the Syrian Conflict. In Overseas Policy Center. <https://opc.center/an-overview-of-chinas-role-in-the-syrian-conflict/>
- Alghashian, A. (2024). A Revived Arab Peace Initiative from Saudi Arabia Could Save the Middle East. The Cairo Review of Global Affairs, Winter 2024, Essays section.

- <https://www.thecairoreview.com/essays/a-revived-arab-peace-initiative-from-saudi-arabia-could-save-the-middle-east/>
- Ali, N., Mehdi, A., & Ali, K. (2024). China's Quiet Diplomacy: Assessing its Role in Saudi-Iran Reconciliation Process. *5*, 467–479. [https://doi.org/10.35484/ahss.2024\(5-II\)43](https://doi.org/10.35484/ahss.2024(5-II)43)
- Alwaght. (2017, July 22). China gives \$16m humanitarian aid to Syrian government. *Alwaght News*. [http://alwaght.net/en/News/86997/China-Gives-\\$16m-Humanitarian-Aid-to-Syrian-Government](http://alwaght.net/en/News/86997/China-Gives-$16m-Humanitarian-Aid-to-Syrian-Government)
- BILAL, M., Begum, S., & Farooq, A. (2024). Iran-Saudi Arabia Diplomatic Relations and China's Role in Regional Politics. *Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, *12*, 118–134. <https://doi.org/10.52015/jrss.12i1.247>
- British Red Cross. (2025). What's happening in Gaza? A desperate humanitarian crisis. <https://www.redcross.org.uk/stories/disasters-and-emergencies/world/whats-happening-in-gaza-humanitarian-crisis-grows>
- CGTN. (2025). WHO delivers first medical aid to Gaza since March 2. <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2025-06-27/WHO-delivers-first-medical-aid-to-Gaza-since-March-2-1ExBhUx6qZO/p.html>
- China Daily. (2010). Chinese doctors offer helping hands in Haiti. *China Daily*. https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2010-01/24/content_9367435.htm
- China Daily. (2024). China, Africa to boost education development. *China Daily*. <https://studychina.chinadaily.com.cn/s/202409/10/WS66dfa5a7498ed2d7b7eb9194/china-africa-to-boost-education-development.html>
- CNN. (2024). Hamas and Fatah sign agreement in Beijing 'ending' their division, China says. *CNN*. <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/07/23/china/hamas-fatah-palestinian-factions-beijing-intl-hnk>
- Disasters Emergency Committee. (2010). 2010 Haiti Earthquake Facts and Figures. <https://www.dec.org.uk/article/2010-haiti-earthquake-facts-and-figures>
- Dorsey, J. (2017). China and the Middle East: Venturing into the Maelstrom. *Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*, *11*, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/25765949.2017.12023322>
- Eurasia Review. (2025). China's Gaza Strategy: Aid Over Arms – OpEd. *Eurasia Review*. <https://www.eurasiareview.com/23052025-chinas-gaza-strategy-aid-over-arms-oped/>
- Gibbon, G. (2025). Middle East is top recipient of Chinese Belt and Road deals. *AGBI*. <https://www.agbi.com/construction/2025/03/middle-east-is-top-recipient-of-chinese-belt-and-road-deals/>
- Global Times. (2023). China calls for immediate ceasefire of Palestine-Israel violence, deeply saddened by civilian casualties. *Global Times*. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202310/1299496.shtml>
- Gökce, S. (2025). China urges Israel to 'immediately cease' Gaza assaults at UN Security Council. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/china-urges-israel-to-immediately-cess-gaza-assaults-at-un-security-council/3640268>
- Hall, N., Kirschenbaum, A., & Michel, D. (2024). The siege of Gaza's water. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/siege-gazas-water>
- Heller, M. A. (2019). The United States and Israel: The Risk of Growing Apart. In 2019/C 50. *Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP)*. <https://doi.org/10.18449/2019C50>
- Human Rights Watch. (2024). "Hopeless, Starving, and Besieged": Israel's forced displacement of Palestinians in Gaza. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2024/11/14/hopeless-starving-and-besieged/israels-forced-displacement-palestinians-gaza>
- Interesse, G., & Huld, A. (2023). China-Palestine relations: Bilateral trade, investment, and diplomacy. *China Briefing*. <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/china-palestine-relations-trade-investment-diplomacy/>
- Interesse, Giulia. (2023). China-Israel Bilateral Trade and Investment Outlook. *China Briefing*. <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/china-israel-investments-trade-outlook-belt-and-road-initiative/>

- International Rescue Committee. (2025). Crisis in Gaza: What to know and how to help. <https://www.rescue.org/crisis-in-gaza>
- Kartova, Y. (2023). China's Role in the Israel-Hamas War: An 'Anti-Western Neutrality'? In STEAR Think Tank. <https://www.stearthinktank.com/post/china-s-role-in-the-israel-hamas-war-an-anti-western-neutrality>
- Khalidi, R. (2020). *The Hundred Years' War on Palestine: A History of Settler Colonialism and Resistance, 1917-2017*. Metropolitan Books. <https://www.amazon.com/Hundred-Years-War-Palestine-Resistance/dp/1627798552>
- Marks, J. (2024). China's Strategic Facilitation in the Persian Gulf Security Crisis. Stimson Center. <https://www.stimson.org/2024/chinas-strategic-facilitation-in-the-persian-gulf-security-crisis/>
- Marziehe, S., Davood, K., & Allah, H. (2016). Effect of AIPAC Lobby on America's Foreign Policy towards the Islamic Republic of Iran. *Journal of Politics and Law*, 9, 129. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jpl.v9n6p129>
- Middle East Council on Global Affairs. (2024). The Belt and Road Initiative Ten Years On: China and the Middle East in a Changing Geopolitical Landscape. <https://mecouncil.org/publication/the-belt-and-road-initiative-ten-years-on-china-and-the-middle-east-in-a-changing-geopolitical-landscape/>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. (2024). China's Initiation of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/zy/wjls/3604_665547/202405/t20240531_11367542.html
- Nienaber, G. (2017). \$4.7 Billion Chinese Development Project Advances in Haiti. HuffPost. https://www.huffpost.com/entry/47-billion-chinese-development-project-advances-in_b_59a33cc3e4b0a62d0987b056
- Observatory of Economic Complexity. (2025). China-Israel bilateral trade profile. <https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/chn/partner/isr>
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2024). Responding to emergency needs amidst shrinking humanitarian space in the Occupied Palestinian Territory – January to June 2024. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/ocha-report-06nov24/>
- Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN. (2025). Remarks on the Humanitarian Situation in Gaza by Ambassador Fu Cong at the UN Security Council Briefing BT - UN Security Council Briefing (A. Fu Cong (ed.)). Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations. http://un.china-mission.gov.cn/eng/dbtxx_141670/czdbzjds/fcdshd/202505/t20250514_11622452.htm
- Pratiwi, F., FF, G., Aryo, M., & Syarafi, R. (2020). US Involvement in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Solution or Problem? *Tamkang Journal of International Affairs*, 24, 57–108. [https://doi.org/10.6185/TJIA.V.202007_24\(1\).0002](https://doi.org/10.6185/TJIA.V.202007_24(1).0002)
- ReliefWeb. (2015). China contributes to Haiti's reconstruction after natural disasters - Haiti. <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/china-contributes-haitis-reconstruction-after-natural-disasters>
- Ricarte, J. (2022). The Twenty-First Century 'No War, No Peace': From the Second Intifada to the Stalemate of the Protracted Peace Process (pp. 189–220). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-16567-2_7
- Scheindlin, D. (2025). The economic foundation for peace in Israel and Palestine. <https://tcf.org/content/report/the-economic-foundation-for-peace-in-israel-and-palestine/>
- Seetao. (2022). China Infrastructure Helps Israel's Haifa New Port Project Construction. <https://www.seetao.com/details/178011.html>
- State Council Information Office. (2018). China extends helping hands to rebuild Syria. State Council Information Office. http://english.scio.gov.cn/m/beltandroad/2018-02/11/content_50485102.htm
- UNDP. (2024). Human Development Report 2023-2024. United Nations Development Programme. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>

- UNISPAL. (2000). Mideast peace process / Camp David Summit (July 2000). United Nations. <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/auto-insert-193931/>
- United Nations. (2022). State of Palestine BT - Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/palestine>
- United Nations Development Programme. (2022). Gaza 2021 Infrastructure Development Report– UNDP Report. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/gaza-2021-infrastructure-development-report-undp-report/>
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. (2024). The Government of the People’s Republic of China provides US\$3 million in emergency humanitarian assistance for Palestine refugees in Gaza. <https://www.developmentaid.org/news-stream/post/183193/humanitarian-assistance-for-palestine-refugees-in-gaza>
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. (2025). UNRWA Situation Report #180 on the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/unrwa-situation-report-180-on-the-humanitarian-crisis-in-the-gaza-strip-and-the-west-bank-including-east-jerusalem/>
- University of Chicago. (2024). Timeline of scholasticide in Gaza. <https://voices.uchicago.edu/scholasticide/timeline/#:~:text=November 15 – Reports indicate that 95%25 of Gaza%27s schools have been damaged or destroyed during Israel%27s campaign%2C disrupting education for>
- US Department of State. (2018). The Oslo Accords and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1993-2000/oslo>
- Venturi, E. (2022). China’s overseas humanitarian action to assist refugees. Chatham House (The Royal Institute of International Affairs). <https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/2022-06-01-china-humanitarian-action-venturi.pdf>
- Walt, S., & Mearsheimer, J. J. (2006). The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy. In KSG Faculty Research Working Paper Series RWP06-011. <https://www.hks.harvard.edu/publications/israel-lobby-and-us-foreign-policy>
- World Bank, European Union, U. N. (2025). Gaza and West Bank Interim Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (IRDNA). <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/133c3304e29086819c1119fe8e85366b-0280012025/original/Gaza-RDNA-final-med.pdf>
- World Bank. (2024). Joint World Bank, UN report assesses damage to Gaza’s infrastructure. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/04/02/joint-world-bank-un-report-assesses-damage-to-gaza-s-infrastructure>
- World Health Organization. (2025). Cooperating to provide critical support in the midst of ongoing conflict in Syria. <https://www.who.int/china/activities/cooperating-to-provide-critical-support-in-the-midst-of-ongoing-conflict-in-syria>
- Xie, W. (2025). China’s rising in global development ushers fresh chapter in humanitarian relief and community resilience: ICRC regional head. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202508/1341311.shtml>
- Xinhua. (2024). China donates nearly 1,000 tonnes of emergency food to support vulnerable people in South Sudan. Xinhua News Agency. <https://english.news.cn/20241216/7fde704964124af7bf0d58f49893b70b/c.html>
- Yazdani, E., & Yanzhe, M. (2023). China’s regional and global policy through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. *International Relations and Diplomacy*, 11(4), 171–189. <https://www.davidpublisher.com/Public/uploads/Contribute/65447027c80bd.pdf>