



安全理事会

Distr.: General
15 May 2026
Chinese
Original: English

2026年5月15日美利坚合众国常驻联合国代表给安全理事会主席的信

谨随信转递和平理事会2026年5月15日提交安全理事会的报告(见附件)。^{*}

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美国驻联合国代表

大使

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2026 年 5 月 15 日美利坚合众国常驻联合国代表给安全理事会主席的信的附件

Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2803 (2025)

Report of the Board of Peace through the Office of the High Representative for Gaza

15 May 2026

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2803 (2025), adopted at the 10046th meeting of the Security Council on 17 November 2025, which requests the Board of Peace to provide a written report to the Security Council every six months. The report covers developments from 17 November 2025 to 14 May 2026.
2. Resolution 2803 (2025) endorsed the Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict of 29 September 2025, acknowledged that the parties had accepted it, and called on all parties to implement it in its entirety, in good faith and without delay. The resolution further welcomed the establishment of the Board of Peace as a transitional administration and authorized, inter alia, the deployment of an International Stabilization Force (ISF) and the establishment of a Palestinian technocratic, apolitical committee of competent Palestinians from the Strip.
3. The Board of Peace is pleased to update the Security Council on its efforts and achievements in the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan since the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2803 (2025). The maintenance of the ceasefire in Gaza, the return of all hostages and the restoration of humanitarian assistance have brought enormous relief to the civilian populations. Institutions, resources and plans are in place to take the next steps. The nature and sequencing of those next steps will be shaped by the decisions the parties make now - whether to demonstrate the leadership required to move forward or to retreat into obstructionism and delays, which denies people a more peaceful and prosperous future. The Board of Peace is firmly committed to the full implementation of the Comprehensive Plan. At this stage, the principal obstacle to full implementation remains Hamas' refusal to accept verified decommissioning, relinquish coercive control, and permit a genuine civilian transition in Gaza. This report outlines the diplomatic, institutional and resourcing steps that have been taken and are still required to advance United States President Donald J. Trump's historic endeavor to end the cycle of endless conflict through strength, accountability and genuine partnership.

II. Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan and ceasefire

4. Security Council Resolution 2803 (2025) calls on all parties to implement the Comprehensive Plan in its entirety, including maintenance of the ceasefire, in good faith and without delay.

5. The ceasefire has held despite considerable challenges and violations during the reporting period. The guarantors – the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Türkiye and the United States of America – have continued to play an indispensable role in maintaining the ceasefire and advancing implementation of the Comprehensive Plan with the parties. The Board of Peace expresses its great appreciation for the sustained and tireless engagement of the guarantors and, in particular, for the decisive leadership of President Trump in forging, sustaining, and driving implementation of the Comprehensive Plan.

6. A defining achievement of the Comprehensive Plan has been the full resolution of the hostage crisis. Of the 251 Israelis and foreign nationals taken captive on 7 October 2023 by Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups in Gaza, 168 were returned home alive. The last living hostage was returned to Israel on 13 October 2025, and the last deceased hostage was recovered and returned to Israel on 26 January 2026. In accordance with the agreed implementation steps, Israel released 250 life sentence prisoners and some 1,700 Gazans detained after 7 October 2023.

7. Seven months into the ceasefire, the guns have largely fallen silent across Gaza for the first time in two years. This is a remarkable achievement that must be preserved. Nevertheless, violations continue to occur on a near daily basis, some of which are serious, and their human consequences – civilians killed, families living in fear, and continued impediments to humanitarian access – cannot be minimized. The Board of Peace and the guarantors have actively engaged all parties to reduce violations and ensure the protection of civilians.

8. Sustaining the ceasefire requires continued progress in the full implementation of the Comprehensive Plan. The Board of Peace, through its High Representative and the mediators, has engaged in intensive discussions with the parties to develop and agree further steps. Following the release of the final hostage in January, consultations on next steps led by the High Representative for Gaza began in early February. These intensified with Hamas and other Palestinian factions in successive rounds of meetings in March and April in Cairo and Istanbul. Intensive consultations on implementation also continued in parallel with officials in Israel.

9. These discussions culminated in the development and presentation by the guarantors (the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Türkiye and the United States of America) and the High Representative of a 15-point Roadmap to complete implementation of the Comprehensive Plan. The Roadmap sets forth principles and commitments for monitored and verified implementation, including outstanding obligations. It establishes the NCAG as the sole legitimate transitional authority, vested with responsibility for civilian governance and security. Hamas is required to irrevocably cease the exercise of any military, policing, or administrative activities. All armed factions are required to abstain from any role, whether direct or indirect, in the governance of Gaza, under the principle of one authority, one law and one weapon.

10. The core security obligation under the Roadmap is the complete decommissioning of weapons and the dismantling of all military and terrorist infrastructure, subject to international verification. This decommissioning process is sequenced to proceed in phases matched with commensurate implementation steps by Israel and other stakeholders. An International Stabilisation Force would be deployed to serve as a buffer, support the chain of custody for weapons, and protect humanitarian operations. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) would execute a phased withdrawal to the Gaza perimeter contingent upon verified progress in decommissioning. Reconstruction would begin under NCAG authority in certified decommissioned areas. Provisions are included for a managed civil governance transition that would treat civil servants lawfully, fairly and with dignity, as well as

weapons buy-back, conditional amnesty, reintegration support, and protection for every individual who operates within the law.

11. As of close of the reporting period, talks on the Roadmap have not been finalized. While efforts by the Board of Peace and the guarantors are ongoing to overcome all remaining obstacles, the Board of Peace remains committed to advancing implementation of the Comprehensive Plan, including establishing the conditions for the NCAG to assume its responsibilities in areas where it can exercise authority, and ensure basic services and economic recovery for the people of Gaza, alongside the deployment of vetted local police supported by the ISF. The High Representative for Gaza has underscored repeatedly that the ceasefire constitutes the foundation of the entire transition and that every violation, from whatever quarter, risks unraveling what has been painstakingly built. The Board of Peace calls on all parties to exercise maximum restraint and to honour the commitments they have undertaken.

III. Humanitarian aid

12. Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) underscores the importance of the full resumption of humanitarian aid in cooperation with the Board of Peace into the Gaza Strip in a manner consistent with relevant international legal principles and through cooperating organizations.

13. The Board of Peace supported humanitarian partners to provide life-saving aid in Gaza. During the ceasefire, aid distributed by United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners increased by over 70 per cent from pre-ceasefire levels, with nearly 300,000 metric tons of aid delivered to people in Gaza, including shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene and medical supplies. Basic food needs have been stabilized for the first time since 2023 and most bakeries have been restored and are functioning across the Strip. In May, the Red Cross Field Hospital in Rafah was significantly expanded and upgraded to accommodate more patients and services. In line with the agreements reached under the Comprehensive Plan, humanitarian relief and commercial supplies, including fuel, were scaled up significantly in line with the commitment for 4,200 trucks to enter Gaza on a weekly basis. These results reflect the practical, delivery-focused approach championed by President Trump and the Board of Peace.

14. There has also been a significant reduction in UN-facilitated in-kind aid diversion during the reporting period, falling from an estimated 90 per cent at its peak during hostilities to approximately 1 per cent since November 2025. The Board of Peace remains vigilant with respect to illegal taxation and diversion risks across all types of assistance and continues to strengthen accountability mechanisms to ensure that humanitarian assistance is used solely for peaceful purposes and is not diverted by armed groups.

15. Humanitarian needs in Gaza, however, remain extensive and early recovery and the restoration of basic services has yet to reach the vast majority of the population. The large-scale displacement of the population continues, with the majority living in tents or makeshift shelters and hundreds of thousands still lacking adequate shelter support. People in Gaza face acute water shortages and rapidly growing risks of infestation across overcrowded and unsanitary displacement sites. Water, sanitation and hygiene materials, medicines and medical supplies, as well as cooking gas are all in short supply. The health and education sectors remain decimated, and the cost of basic goods is out of reach for large segments of the population amidst approximately 80 per cent unemployment.

16. The Board of Peace, in close consultation with the United Nations, assessed some USD 3.1 billion in humanitarian needs required for the first year post-ceasefire. On 16 December 2025, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) launched a Flash Appeal for Gaza requesting USD 3.72 billion to address the acute and escalating humanitarian needs of the population. The Board of Peace and the NCAG are mobilizing resources and partnerships in support of the people of Gaza. However, these efforts cannot be fully stood up or delivered at scale across the Strip under current security conditions. The continued armed presence of Hamas and other factions, together with the resulting access and movement constraints, inhibit the secure and predictable restoration of basic services and early recovery.

IV. Board of Peace: Establishment, entities and functions

17. The Board of Peace was formally welcomed by the Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) and undertook to enter into arrangements and create operational entities to support and implement the Comprehensive Plan. The founding Charter of the Board of Peace was signed by its Chairman, President Trump, on 16 January 2026, alongside an announcement of the Board's organizational structure, including Executive Boards and the appointments of Dr. Ali Sha'ath to lead the National Committee for the Administration of Gaza (NCAG), H.E. Nickolay Mladenov as High Representative for Gaza and Major General Jasper Jeffers as Commander of the International Stabilization Force. President Trump's signature marked the formal launch of an unprecedented peace architecture – one built for execution, accountability, and measurable results.

18. The Charter was launched at a signing ceremony in Davos, Switzerland on 22 January 2026, marking the Board of Peace's establishment as an international organization. Twenty-eight Heads of State are Members of the Board of Peace from the following States: the Republic of Albania, Argentine Republic, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Kingdom of Bahrain, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Bulgaria, Kingdom of Cambodia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Hungary, Republic of Indonesia, State of Israel, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kosovo, State of Kuwait, Mongolia, Kingdom of Morocco, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Paraguay, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

19. The preamble of the Charter of the Board of Peace declares that durable peace requires pragmatic judgment and common-sense solutions; that lasting peace takes root when people are empowered to take ownership of their future; and that sustained, results-oriented partnership grounded in shared burdens can secure peace in places where it has proven elusive. The Charter resolves to assemble a coalition of willing States committed to practical cooperation and effective action.

20. On 19 February 2026, the inaugural Board of Peace meeting was convened in Washington, D.C., at which Declarations of the Founding Donors and of the Founding Contributors to the International Stabilization Force were signed by representatives of participating Member States. Both Declarations affirmed signatories' readiness to work together to implement the Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict, their enduring political commitment as founding donors and contributors, and their shared aspiration to uphold peace through common effort.

21. The Board of Peace established the Office of the High Representative for Gaza to serve as the central coordinating office between the Board's principal and subsidiary bodies, maintaining structured communication channels with the NCAG,

the ISF, the Palestinian Authority and the State of Israel, as well as the guarantors of the ceasefire.

Transitional governance administration: the National Committee for the Administration of Gaza (NCAG)

22. The implementation of a transitional governance administration for Gaza represents one of the most consequential operational tasks entrusted to the Board of Peace. The NCAG is constituted as a Palestinian technocratic, apolitical body of competent Palestinians from Gaza, as championed by the League of Arab States, responsible for the day-to-day operations of Gaza's civil service and administration. The NCAG is led by Chief Commissioner Dr. Ali Shaath with Commissioners from Gaza who are technocrats approved by consensus among Palestinian factions. Commissioners have been appointed across critical governance portfolios. The Committee has been designed from its outset to meet the fiduciary and accountability standards that donors and international partners require, and is supported in these processes by the World Bank.

23. The NCAG held its inaugural meeting on 15 January 2026 in Cairo and, with the support of the guarantors – in particular the Arab Republic of Egypt – commenced its work to prepare to oversee Gaza's stabilization, recovery, and reconstruction until such time as the Palestinian Authority has completed its reform program. The Committee has committed to establishing security, restoring the essential services that form the bedrock of human dignity – electricity, water, healthcare and education – as well as cultivating a society rooted in peace, democracy, and justice, while operating with the highest standards of integrity and transparency.

24. For the NCAG to succeed, three conditions must hold: it must operate without parallel authorities on the ground; it must receive adequate and predictable financial support; and it must be able to operate in a functioning environment across all areas of Gaza. These conditions have not yet been met. The NCAG has spent the reporting period preparing the technical foundations of the transition, including the development of the legal, financial and administrative architecture of transitional administration, setting standards for senior civil servants, personnel procedures, and building partnerships. As of the date of this report, the NCAG has not yet been able to enter Gaza in areas that remain under Hamas armed control. The Board of Peace has repeatedly urged Hamas to undertake the steps necessary to create the conditions for the unimpeded entry and functioning of the NCAG without delay, including by decommissioning weapons and engaging in a managed security and civil transition. Hamas cannot be permitted to hold Gaza's future hostage.

25. The NCAG has led preparations to provide law and order in Gaza through civilian law enforcement. Progress has been made in vetting thousands of qualified civilian police candidates from Gaza, with tens of thousands of potential recruits responding to an open recruitment process within days of its launch. Police training is ready to commence with the support of the Board of Peace and the Arab Republic of Egypt as the lead training partner. Once deployed, the civilian police are expected to play a critical role in protecting civilians and supporting the decommissioning of weapons, working alongside the International Stabilization Force. This professional civilian police force, consisting of vetted officers, is essential to replacing armed factional control with law, order and accountable governance in the Gaza Strip. The Board of Peace stresses that no party take steps to obstruct the formation of this police force.

Reconstruction and economic recovery programs

26. Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) mandates the Board of Peace and the NCAG, with oversight from the High Representative for Gaza, to oversee the reconstruction of Gaza and the implementation of economic recovery programs. The scale of this challenge is immense: approximately 85 per cent of buildings and infrastructure have been damaged or destroyed, an estimated 70 million tons of rubble require clearance including unexploded ordnance, approximately 350 kilometres of tunnels must be neutralized, and at least one million people remain in need of permanent shelter and critical water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure.

27. The Board of Peace is preparing an ambitious, phased reconstruction plan that would see permanent housing and key infrastructure rebuilt for the people of Gaza. Total reconstruction investments across Gaza are projected to exceed USD 30 billion. Within five years of full implementation, economic recovery led by the NCAG with the support of the Board of Peace is projected to create approximately 250,000 jobs and reduce unemployment from its current level of approximately 80 per cent. The Board of Peace has repeatedly underscored that full reconstruction cannot be unlocked until verified demilitarization proceeds. Demilitarization is a basic condition for donor confidence, civilian safety, and lasting peace.

Coordination and delivery of public services and humanitarian assistance

28. Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) mandates the Board of Peace and NCAG to coordinate and support the delivery of public services and humanitarian assistance in Gaza. The Civil-Military Coordination Centre (CMCC), established on 17 October 2025, has served as the principal operational mechanism for this function during the reporting period, involving 50 partner nations and organizations. The CMCC was a key enabler in restoring humanitarian assistance for Gaza, in addition to its support to the ceasefire and implementation of the Comprehensive Plan.

29. The Office of the High Representative for Gaza announced on 20 February 2026 the establishment of a liaison office with the Palestinian Authority to provide a formal, organized channel for communication and coordination. Follow-up meetings between the High Representative for Gaza and the Palestinian Prime Minister took place in April and May 2026 to set the modalities for engagement and coordination, particularly with respect to public service delivery administered by the NCAG in Gaza. On 20 April 2026, the High Representative for Gaza and the NCAG Chief Commissioner presented the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) in Brussels with a new vision for recovery and reconstruction in Gaza based on implementation of the Comprehensive Plan. The Chair's Summary of the AHLC stressed that the 20-point Comprehensive Plan and Security Council Resolution 2803 should be supported, highlighted the importance of decommissioning Hamas' weapons, and expressed support for mediators' efforts so that the full recovery of Gaza and the aspirations of the Palestinian people can move forward. The AHLC also highlighted the role of the NCAG in improving the situation throughout Gaza until the Palestinian Authority can take back control.

Movement of persons in and out of Gaza

30. Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) mandates the Board of Peace and NCAG to take any measures to facilitate the movement of persons in and out of Gaza in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. On 2 February 2026, the NCAG

announced the re-opening of the Rafah crossing for pedestrian movements between Gaza and Egypt in both directions, allowing for sustained medevac operations and the return of Palestinians to Gaza. The crossing was temporarily closed from 28 February to 19 March due to hostilities in the region. In April 2026, there was a substantial increase in the movement of people, reaching as many as 200 people crossing in a day compared to a previous average of approximately 50. The Board of Peace calls for additional routes and capacity for the movement of people as a basic human right and humanitarian imperative.

V. Funding of operational entities

31. Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) provides that the operational entities established under paragraph 4 of the Resolution shall operate under the transitional authority and oversight of the Board of Peace, and are to be funded through voluntary contributions from donors, Board of Peace funding vehicles and governments. The Board of Peace has adopted financial integrity and accountability policies consistent with best practices, including the establishment of banking relationships capable of handling multi-currency transactions, preparation of annual budgets, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing compliance and screening, and rigorous internal controls developed with the support of the World Bank.

32. The Declaration of Founding Donors was signed at the Board's inaugural meeting in Washington, D.C. on 19 February 2026 by eight Member States – the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Morocco, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Uzbekistan – affirming their commitment to provide financial support to the Board of Peace consistent with the decisions of the Board and their respective national processes, and pledging to ensure that the Board of Peace is adequately resourced.

33. During the reporting period, the Board of Peace received USD 17 billion in pledges for reconstruction purposes. The Board of Peace underscores that the gap between commitment and disbursement must be closed with urgency. Funds committed but not yet disbursed represent the difference between a framework that exists on paper and one that delivers on the ground for the people of Gaza.

VI. Mobilizing financial resources

34. Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) calls upon the World Bank and other financial institutions to facilitate and provide financial resources to support the reconstruction and development of Gaza, including through a dedicated trust fund governed by donors. The Board of Peace established the Gaza Reconstruction and Development Fund (GRAD), through which public and private contributors can channel resources to Gaza. The World Bank Group acts as limited trustee of the GRAD, ensuring that resources flow through accountable, internationally recognized channels while remaining under the strategic direction of the Board of Peace and the NCAG, with oversight by the High Representative for Gaza.

35. In addition to its role as limited trustee of the GRAD, the World Bank has provided technical support to the reconstruction planning process, including through the Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA), undertaken jointly by the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union, which estimated total recovery and reconstruction needs in Gaza at USD 71.4 billion over the next decade. The AHLC meeting in Brussels on 20 April 2026 also welcomed the various mechanisms

for financial support to recovery and reconstruction, including the World Bank's Palestine Fund for Reconstruction and Development (PFRD) and the United Nations multi-donor trust fund. These mechanisms provide donors with flexibility in channelling support, while the Board of Peace and the NCAG serve as the common coordinating framework ensuring alignment with the priorities of the Comprehensive Plan.

36. The Board of Peace calls upon all Member States and international organizations that have not yet made contributions to do so without delay, and calls upon those Member States that have made pledges to accelerate disbursement processes. The faster the international community moves from pledge to disbursement, the faster the NCAG can demonstrate that Palestinian-led administration delivers.

VII. International Stabilization Force

37. Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) authorizes Member States working with the Board of Peace, and the Board of Peace itself, to establish a temporary International Stabilization Force (ISF) in Gaza. Preparations for deployment are well advanced. The ISF operates under the unified command of the United States through Major General Jasper Jeffers, and in close consultation and cooperation with the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel.

38. The ISF supports ceasefire monitoring and has a critical role in supporting decommissioning, including the destruction and prevention of rebuilding of military, terror and offensive infrastructure, supporting police training and enabling NCAG police deployment, deconfliction, and protecting civilians including humanitarian operations. Deployments are anticipated in phases, aligned to conditions on the ground and the status of implementation of the Comprehensive Plan, including decommissioning. The ISF mission support site has been identified, along with other enabling activities. Efforts are ongoing in force generation and deployment.

39. On 19 February 2026, the Declaration of Founding Contributors to the International Stabilization Force was signed by five Member States – the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kosovo and the Kingdom of Morocco – expressing their intention to contribute troops to the ISF. Discussions are ongoing with additional troop-contributing countries. A pre-deployment site survey by troop contributors was also completed in late April 2026. The Board of Peace commends the founding contributing Member States for their commitment, and calls upon additional Member States to consider contributing personnel, equipment and financial resources to the ISF.

VIII. Conclusions and Recommendations

40. The Board of Peace submits this report at a pivotal juncture in the implementation of Security Council Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#). The foundations of the Comprehensive Plan are in place: the ceasefire has largely held for seven months; all hostages have been returned; humanitarian assistance has been significantly scaled up; the Board of Peace has been established as a functioning international organization with a Charter and 28 Member States; the NCAG has been constituted and stands ready to enter Gaza; the ISF has completed its pre-deployment assessment under unified United States command; USD 17 billion has been pledged for reconstruction; and broad international support for the framework has been reaffirmed in bilateral and multilateral meetings, including through the AHLC. These are achievements of real consequence that must not be allowed to unravel. Yet they

remain incomplete. Reconstruction cannot commence where weapons have not been laid down. The critical variable – the single factor that unlocks every other element of the plan – is the conclusion of an agreement on the Roadmap for the full implementation of the plan that includes full decommissioning by Hamas and all armed groups in Gaza. The Board of Peace, together with the guarantors, continues its efforts to overcome all remaining obstacles. Every delay carries a direct and measurable human cost for the people in Gaza, who have suffered enough.

41. The Board of Peace therefore calls upon the Security Council to take the following actions. First, the Council should reiterate publicly, clearly and consistently that the decommissioning of weapons in Gaza is not merely a requirement of Resolution [2803 \(2025\)](#) but critical for reconstruction to begin, for a timebound Israeli forces withdrawal, and for a credible pathway to Palestinian self-determination and statehood to be pursued. Second, the Council should use all means at its disposal to urge Hamas and all Palestinian factions to accept the Roadmap and the decommissioning framework without further delay, and should call upon all States to exercise their influence to this end and extend their support for a prompt agreement. Third, the Council should call upon all parties to create the enabling conditions for and facilitate the unimpeded entry and operation of the NCAG across all areas of Gaza, to ensure the consistent and full flow of humanitarian aid and commercial goods at the scale agreed under the Comprehensive Plan and to ensure the Rafah crossing operates predictably. Fourth, the Council should call upon all Member States to accelerate disbursement of pledged funds through the established mechanisms to provide additional contributions to the humanitarian response and reconstruction efforts in Gaza, as well as direct support to the NCAG and the ISF.

42. The Board of Peace reaffirms its commitment to full implementation of the Comprehensive Plan and to reporting to the Council on progress. The framework endorsed by this Council is the most credible and comprehensive plan for Gaza's future that has ever been placed on the table. It offers reconstruction, IDF withdrawal, Palestinian governance, economic recovery, and a pathway to self-determination and statehood. The Board of Peace calls upon all members of the Council to provide the clear, consistent and unequivocal political support that will bring it within the grasp of the people in Gaza.

43. The Board of Peace expresses its gratitude to the United States of America for its visionary leadership and tireless commitment to ending the conflict in Gaza, to the other guarantors – the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Qatar and the Republic of Türkiye – for their indispensable role in maintaining the ceasefire and work to advance the negotiations, to the Member States of the Board of Peace for their political, financial and security contributions to the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan, and to the State of Israel and the Palestinian Authority for their continued cooperation in support of a transition that holds the promise of a more peaceful future for the people in Gaza and the wider region.
