The President of the Security Council presents her compliments to the members of the Council and transmits herewith, for their information, a copy of a **letter dated 17 November 2026 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations** addressed to the President of the Security Council, and its enclosure.

This letter and its enclosure will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/2026/913.

17 November 2026

799 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

November 17, 2026

Excellency:

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed report dated November 17, 2026, to the United Nations Security Council from the Board of Peace.

I ask that you circulate this letter and the enclosed report as a document of the Security Council.

Ambassador Michael G. Waltz
Representative of the United States
to the United Nations

Enclosure:

As stated.

Her Excellency
Sanita Pavluta-Deslandes
President of the Security Council
United Nations
New York

Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2803 (2025)

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

17 November 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. This report is the second such report and covers developments from 15 May 2026 to 16 November 2026.

2. Security Council 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 technocratic, apolitical committee of competent Palestinians from the Strip.

3. The reporting period was marked by a decisive political development. On 30 July, Hamas and Palestinian factions in Gaza accepted the 15-point Roadmap for completing the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict, agreeing for the first time, and in public, to relinquish their weapons and to transfer full civilian and security authority to a transitional administration recognized by the Security Council. United States President Donald J. Trump described the Roadmap as a historic breakthrough.

4. Progress has been made in preparing the institutions, plans and resources required to move forward to full implementation of the Comprehensive Plan on the basis of the Roadmap. Implementation on the ground, however, has been limited, pending decisions that need to be taken by the parties. As of the close of the reporting period, the execution mechanisms foreseen in the Roadmap have yet to be finalized, the National Committee for the Administration of Gaza (NCAG) has yet to enter Gaza and the ISF has yet to be deployed. The Board of Peace, the Office of the High Representative and the National Committee for the Administration of Gaza remain fully

engaged to translate what has been agreed into verified action on the ground as soon as the necessary decisions are adopted by the Government of Israel.

II. Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan and ceasefire

5. 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.

6. Despite repeated violations and continuing civilian casualties, the ceasefire has remained in force, preventing a return to the scale of hostilities that preceded the agreement. The guarantors – Egypt, Qatar, Türkiye and the United States of America – have continued to play an indispensable role in sustaining it and in advancing negotiations with the parties. A revitalized deconfliction mechanism has been developed following the signing of the Roadmap.

7. The ceasefire nonetheless remains imperfect. Israeli strikes in Gaza continued almost on a daily basis after the acceptance of the Roadmap by Hamas and Palestinian civilians continued to be killed. Hamas's commitment to cease all military activities has yet to be met in full, with continued militant activity, including attacks on Israel Defense Forces (IDF). The High Representative for Gaza has cautioned that a ceasefire under which civilians are still being killed is not one the people of Gaza can feel, and that every use of force not answering an immediate threat, and every weapon carried, tunnel worked or convoy obstructed, sets the process back. The Board of Peace calls on all parties to exercise maximum restraint and to channel concerns through the deconfliction arrangements and on Israel to abide by its Sharm El-Sheikh commitments.

The 15-point Roadmap

8. Following intensive negotiations led by the guarantors and the High Representative, Hamas and the Palestinian factions in Gaza accepted the Roadmap for Completing the Implementation of President Trump’s Comprehensive Peace Plan in Gaza on 30 July. The Roadmap reaffirms the Comprehensive Plan and Security Council resolution 2803 (2025) as the agreed international framework and operationalizes what the Security Council has already decided. Its principles provide for the completion by Israel of its remaining commitments under the Sharm El-Sheikh Protocol, including the cessation of its military operations, and the cessation of all military operations by Hamas and the factions; the preparation of the implementation timetable and mechanisms, after which the NCAG is to enter Gaza; and the handover of all civilian governance and security functions to the NCAG, whose independence the factions undertake to respect. Upon assuming its responsibilities, the NCAG is to maintain public services, treat civil servants lawfully and fairly and conduct a comprehensive audit of Gaza's financial and administrative affairs.

9. The security provisions establish that Gaza shall be governed according to the principle of One Authority, One Law, One Weapon, and cover every category of

weapon. Police weapons are to be transferred to the NCAG upon its entry, with all police personnel subject to comprehensive vetting. Heavy weapons, military production sites, depots and tunnels are to be decommissioned in a phased, time-bound process administered by the NCAG, verified by an Implementation Verification Committee (IVC) and supported by the ISF. Personal weapons are subject to Palestinian law and NCAG licensing, and militia weapons are to be decommissioned under NCAG and ISF authority. At the end of the process only the NCAG will hold, store and render unusable weapons in Gaza, under ISF supervision. A Social Peace Agreement is to end internal violence, reprisals and armed demonstrations. The Roadmap defines the role of the ISF, provides for the phased withdrawal of Israeli forces in step with decommissioning, reaffirms that no one will be forced to leave the Strip and places reconstruction under a plan and timetable prepared and supervised by the Board of Peace and the NCAG.

10. The Roadmap represents a public acceptance by Hamas and the Palestinian factions of complete demilitarization; agreement on the full handover of governance to a transitional technocratic committee, under the authority of the Board of Peace; and a performance-based architecture under which each phase opens only when the previous one has been certified as complete. It fixes the sequence of steps and the standard of proof required at each stage. The Board of Peace will implement it on the basis of independent verification at every stage.

11. Israel was asked by the Board of Peace to reaffirm its commitments under the Comprehensive Plan and the Sharm el-Sheikh Protocol, which it has done. What is now required are government decisions to implement these commitments. In meetings with the Prime Minister of Israel, Board of Peace officials and the High Representative narrowed the areas requiring further technical work. Both sides reaffirmed the objective of a demilitarized Gaza that can never again pose a threat, and a mechanism, whose working groups have begun meeting, was agreed to settle the remaining questions.

12. As of the close of the reporting period, however, the implementation timetable and the mechanisms have not been finalized Three conditions must be met for the process to advance: the ISF must be able to deploy; Israel's undertakings under the Sharm El-Sheikh Protocol must be implemented; and Hamas must adhere to its commitments. The Board of Peace calls on all parties to take, without delay, the steps required of them. Finalizing these arrangements is essential to moving from political commitments to implementation, including the deployment of the NCAG and ISF and the commencement of verified decommissioning of weapons.

III. Humanitarian aid

13. 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.

14. The nutrition situation in Gaza has improved significantly. The most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis released in July found acute malnutrition mitigated across the Strip, with all analyzed governorates classified in IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) Phase 1 (Acceptable). This outcome was achieved through the partnership of the Board of Peace, the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors and the State of Israel. These gains rest on sustained delivery and remain easily reversible. Reduced funding for food assistance and elevated market prices have resulted in food insecurity affecting over half of the population. While measures to mitigate aid diversion remain in place and effective, high coordination fees and Hamas's taxation of goods entering the Strip continues to impact the availability of basic commodities for much of the population.

15. The most pressing needs have shifted to sanitation, water, energy and shelter, particularly for winter readiness. The High Representative warned in early October of delays in the facilitation of winterization preparedness to address serious risks to Gaza's displaced population who remain in tents, makeshift shelters and damaged buildings. Heavy rainfall beginning on 6 November further aggravated conditions. By 8 November, humanitarian partners had received requests for assistance from more than 26,000 households affected by flooding. Preliminary assessments indicated that more than 6,000 family shelters had been destroyed and 17,400 damaged. Stocks of essential shelter and winterization supplies within Gaza were virtually exhausted, while more than 150,000 tents procured by humanitarian partners and Member States remained outside the Strip awaiting dispatch. Restrictions imposed by Israel on the entry of supplies and equipment, compounded by funding shortfalls, continued to impede preparedness and response efforts. The persistent threat of diversion by Hamas of dual-use items for military purposes has restricted entry for critcal equipment and materials. No wastewater treatment plant was operational, and only two of the six pumps at the Sheikh Radwan stormwater basin remained functional, increasing the risk of flooding contaminated by sewage in surrounding residential areas and displacement sites. Shortages of fuel, engine oil, spare parts and dewatering equipment further constrained essential services, while only half of the vehicles used for solid waste management remained operational. The Board of Peace calls for the immediate facilitation of the scaled-up entry of shelter and winterization materials, approvals for pumps, generators, spare parts and heavy machinery; sustained access to fuel; and access to solid waste management sites. Restoring pumping capacity at the Sheikh Radwan stormwater basin and rehabilitating the Sheikh Ejleen wastewater treatment plant remain urgent priorities.

16. Humanitarian funding also remains insufficient. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has reported continuing funding shortfalls, with the humanitarian flash appeal funded at just over 40 per cent. United Nations agencies have warned that the pipeline for food and other critical items was at risk during the reporting period. Working with the United Nations and partners, the

Board of Peace is supporting and coordinating several projects in sanitation, clean water and public health.

IV. Board of Peace: entities and functions

17. Security Council resolution 2803 (2025) welcomes the establishment of the Board of Peace as a transitional administration with international legal personality that will set the framework, and coordinate funding for, the redevelopment of Gaza, and authorizes the Board of Peace and participating Member States to establish operational entities for the performance of its functions.

Board of Peace and the Office of the High Representative for Gaza

18. During the reporting period, the Board of Peace consolidated its institutional and financial architecture. The Civil-Military Coordination Center was reconstituted as the International Gaza Support Center (IGSC), which brings together more than 25 countries and 75 organizations, providing a single address for coordinating plans and execution, and has streamlined access arrangements with Israel.

19. The Board of Peace also adopted a single control framework governing risk, compliance, procurement and donor oversight across the Board of Peace, the Office of the High Representative and the NCAG. Under the framework, donor funds are channeled through the Board of Peace to projects approved by the NCAG; donors may earmark contributions for the outcomes they wish to support; and financial accounts and milestones are reported for each project. The Board of Peace and the Office of the High Representative continued to build the necessary institutional capacity across finance, legal, compliance and program support to ensure the fiduciary and oversight mechanisms for efficient, transparent and accountable operations to implement the Comprehensive Plan.

20. On 23 September, on the margins of the high-level week of the eighty-first session of the General Assembly, the Board of Peace convened a high-level briefing at which it reviewed progress since the adoption of Security Council resolution 2803 (2025), presented the NCAG's 6-Month Gaza Recovery Program, and urged Board of Peace members, supporters of the Comprehensive Plan, international organizations and donors to commit to a single plan.

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

21. The NCAG has completed substantial institutional and operational preparations for assuming its transitional responsibilities, with Commissioners trained, staffing and structures in place and operational plans for policing, public payments, security and early recovery. It will govern according to five principles: One Authority, One Law, One Weapon; preservation of employees' rights; a unified approach to policy, coordination, finance and delivery; lean structures built on transparency; and the use of modern technology. The NCAG is not, and will not become, a replacement for the Palestinian

Authority; its purpose is to govern during the transition and restore effective administration.

22. The NCAG has adopted procurement and financial management rules and has an approved budget to fund its preparations for entry. A Government Financial Management Information System has been contracted and is expected to be operational in early 2027, and a five-year Macro-Fiscal Plan for 2027–2031 has been drafted, with the aim of enabling the NCAG to assume public finance functions upon entry. Its next step is a full, independent audit of governance, personnel, finances, services and assets, including civil servants and associated liabilities as part of a managed transition as the NCAG extends its authority in Gaza.

23. The NCAG has designed the structure of the future civilian police service and the vetting system required to staff it. Thousands of qualified and vetted civilian police candidates from Gaza are ready to commence training, with the support of the Board of Peace and the Arab Republic of Egypt as the lead training partner. The absence of decisions by the Government of Israel on the necessary conditions and arrangements for the training, deployment and return of civilian police to Gaza continues to impede full implementation of the Comprehensive Plan, particularly the commencement of decommissioning activities. The Board of Peace calls on the Government of Israel to take these decisions without delay. The establishment of a vetted Palestinian civilian police force, under the transitional authority of the Board of Peace, is central to restoring legitimate security authority in Gaza, enabling the handover of security functions to the NCAG and supporting the verified decommissioning process.

24. To support its initial deployment in Gaza, the NCAG has prepared a 6-Month Gaza Recovery Program, drawn from a broader two-year plan, comprising 66 costed programs with an indicative total of approximately USD 2.45 billion, plus some USD 200 million in known in-kind contributions. The programs span infrastructure development (24 programs, approximately USD 1.2 billion), peace and security (11 programs, approximately USD 885 million), human development (17 programs, approximately USD 303 million), economic acceleration (7 programs, approximately USD 35 million), digital transformation (6 programs, approximately USD 17 million) and justice sector (1 integrated program, approximately USD 10 million). Major programs include humanitarian shelter sites, debris recovery and management of unexploded ordnance, health system rehabilitation, emergency restoration of WASH services, back-to-school programs and a pilot neighborhood funded by the United Arab Emirates to house some 50,000 people now living in tents.

Reconstruction and economic recovery programs

25. Security Council resolution 2803 (2025) mandates the Board of Peace to oversee the reconstruction of Gaza and of economic recovery programs.

26. Reconstruction planning is proceeding on three integrated tracks: an emergency spatial plan for early recovery, now under way; infrastructure restoration and

community development in a first sector; and a long-term Gaza Master Plan. A damage and needs baseline has been established, a priority portfolio developed, and enabling works on utilities, shelters, site clearance and roads have begun. On economic recovery, the NCAG has prepared projects for a transparent supply chain and recovery programs to assist economic recovery and small businesses.

27. The Board of Peace has committed to ensuring that this recovery is led by Palestinians, working in genuine partnership, with central and local authorities, the private sector, civil society and affected communities working together at every stage. The Board of Peace reiterates that reconstruction at scale will follow verified and irreversible progress on demilitarization, which is the only way to ensure that what is built is not destroyed again.

Coordination and delivery of public services and humanitarian assistance

28. Security Council resolution 2803 (2025) mandates the Board of Peace to coordinate and support the delivery of public services and humanitarian assistance in Gaza. Public services in Gaza are currently governed and delivered through a fragmented system divided among the Hamas-run *de facto* authorities, municipalities, Palestinian Authority institutions, United Nations agencies and international and Palestinian non-governmental organizations. The Board of Peace and the NCAG aim to progressively establish a unified humanitarian and development coordination system under the transitional authority of the NCAG.

29. Pending the entry of the NCAG to Gaza and its exercise of full transitional authority, the IGSC has supported the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance for Gaza throughout the reporting period. Its working groups bring together relevant stakeholders, support harmonization of priorities, identify and resolve obstacles and propose concrete solutions to address the complex humanitarian crisis in Gaza. The IGSC supports alignment of international efforts with the Board of Peace, Office of the High Representative for Gaza and NCAG plans and priorities, which is essential to transitioning from a highly fragmented humanitarian response and assistance system toward one delivery system and response plan under NCAG oversight.

30. The 6-month Gaza Recovery Program includes programs to support emergency basic service and utility restoration alongside the NCAG's entry to Gaza. In addition, the Office of the High Representative and the NCAG mobilized donor and partner support to restore critical services. On 23 September, the European Commission launched two projects to rehabilitate WASH and solid waste management systems as part of a shared commitment to implementation of the Comprehensive Plan.

Movement of persons in and out of Gaza

31. Security Council resolution 2803 (2025) mandates the Board of Peace to take any measures to facilitate the movement of persons in and out of Gaza in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Medevac operations were scaled up during the period with the support of bilateral partners, including Romania. The Rafah

crossing for pedestrian movements between Gaza and Egypt in both directions, allowing for medevac operations and the return of Palestinians to Gaza, continued to operate during the reporting period, but faced increased operational challenges, periodic suspensions and reduced numbers, averaging just over 400 crossings per week. The movement of people continues to face serious obstacles and risk of mistreatment. The Board of Peace calls for Hamas to cease its interference in returnee operations, and for all stakeholders to work toward improved conditions, additional routes and significantly increased capacity for the movement of people as a basic human right and humanitarian imperative.

V. Funding of operational entities

32. Security Council resolution 2803 (2025) provides that the operational entities shall operate under the transitional authority and oversight of the Board of Peace and are to be funded through voluntary contributions from donors and Board of Peace funding vehicles and governments.

33. During the reporting period, early funding pledges to the Board of Peace rose to approximately USD 17 billion from a broad set of donors. To date, some USD 280 million of this amount have been deployed for the preparation phase, consistent with the principle that funds are called only as needed. The Board of Peace welcomes the continued support of Board of Peace members and encourages countries to commit to a predictable disbursement schedule according to funding requirements so that the operational entities are ready to act from the first day of implementation.

34. Valuable technical advisory support is also being provided to the NCAG by the European Union, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the World Bank Group. Additional technical advisory capacity is being mobilized to support the NCAG's Interior Commission and civilian police, and workshop was held at the IGSC in November.

VI. Mobilizing financial resources

35. 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.

36. During the reporting period, the Board of Peace and the NCAG moved from a broad estimate of needs to a costed and prioritized budget. From the USD 71.4 billion in recovery and reconstruction needs estimated by the Joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, a defined project portfolio of some USD 6 billion has been developed, within which a near-term requirement of USD 2.45 billion has been set for the first six months of the NCAG's entry to Gaza. Partners may fund programs directly or through coordinated programmatic support. The World Bank has continued to provide invaluable support in building the fiduciary and accountability architecture that donors require.

37. The European Union and its Member States made new financial commitments for Gaza at the Palestine Donor Group ministerial meeting on 13 July convened by the European Commission with the participation of the Board of Peace. The meeting also served to launch the European Commission's Team Gaza Initiative, which identified EUR 883.6 million in financial contributions to support early recovery actions to benefit civilians in Gaza. Partner countries have also supported specific areas of the NCAG program: Morocco on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; Kazakhstan on university scholarships for Gaza's students; Egypt on police training; Romania on medical evacuation; and the United Arab Emirates through resources and USD 4.33 billion in direct humanitarian programming over the last three years to support logistics, healthcare, water, food and shelter.

38. Several meetings held on the margins of the high-level week of the General Assembly with the participation of the Board of Peace, including the Office of the High Representative for Gaza and the NCAG, demonstrated strong Member State support for early recovery initiatives in Gaza within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan and Security Council resolution 2803 (2025). These included the *High-Level Roundtable on Gaza Early Recovery: From Sharm el-Sheikh to Phase II – Consolidating Peace and Early Recovery* co-hosted by Egypt, France, Germany and the European Union; the *Road Ahead: One Year After the New York Declaration and the Comprehensive 20-point Peace Plan* co-hosted by Canada, France, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom; and the *Ad-Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC)* chaired by Norway.

39. The Board of Peace expresses its appreciation to all partners and urges donors and international organizations to align their support fully behind the single plan prepared by the NCAG, to convert pledges into disbursements without delay, and to channel contributions through the established mechanisms, including the Board of Peace Gaza Reconstruction and Development Fund (GRAD), for which the World Bank serves as a limited trustee, the World Bank's Palestine Fund for Reconstruction and Development (PFRD) and the United Nations' humanitarian flash appeal. Fragmented or uncoordinated support will delay recovery and prolong the hardship of the people of Gaza.

VII. International Stabilization Force

40. 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 in Gaza to, *inter alia*, stabilize the security situation in Gaza by ensuring the process of demilitarizing the Gaza Strip, including the destruction and prevention of rebuilding of the military, terror, and offensive infrastructure, as well as the permanent decommissioning of weapons from non-state armed groups.

41. Force generation continued under the command of United States Major General Jasper Jeffers. Three countries have concluded a Participating Country Agreement

with the Board of Peace to provide critical support to the ISF. Morocco was the first country to conclude the Agreement on 17 July to provide support to humanitarian delivery in Gaza and training of the NCAG-led police through its contribution to the ISF. Representatives of Kosovo and the Board of Peace subsequently signed an agreement on 7 September in Pristina, followed by a signing ceremony in Albania on 21 October, concluding the country's operational planning and support contribution to the ISF.

42. Preparations for deployment also continued with completion of the ISF logistics support area and advancement in the preparation of mission support sites and equipment contributions. Decommissioning sites have also been identified.

43. The Board of Peace and the ISF are preparing a monitoring and compliance mechanism to track the parties' implementation of their commitments and the handover of governance to the NCAG, and to identify obstacles early. In parallel, a deconfliction arrangement is being implemented, comprising a coordination cell and a liaison channel through which emerging threats can be raised and addressed before they escalate. The ISF also intensified operational planning for decommissioning of weapons in Gaza in line with the Comprehensive Plan and 15-point Roadmap. In August, a joint working group between the Board of Peace and the Government of Israel was established on disarmament and demilitarization of Gaza to advance these efforts.

44. The Board of Peace thanks and expresses its sincere appreciation to Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Albania, Kosovo and Kazakhstan for their contributions and support to the ISF. The Board of Peace encourages additional Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and financial resources to the ISF.

VIII. Conclusions and recommendations

45. The reporting period marked the transition from negotiation to implementation planning. With the acceptance of the 15-point Roadmap on 30 July, no party can credibly claim that there is no framework, that the obligations are unclear, or that compliance cannot be measured. The NCAG has prepared the staff, institutional strictures and financial controls required to assume its responsibilities; ISF stands ready to activate; a costed package of 66 recovery programs is ready for delivery under the NCAG; and early funding commitments have been mobilized.

46. The distance between what has been agreed and what is happening on the ground nonetheless remains the principal risk to the process. Every day that Israel continues strikes against Hamas targets, it delays putting Hamas' agreement to the Roadmap to the test. Meanwhile, Hamas militant activity continues, the commitment to cease all military activities has not been met in full by the parties, and the population faces another winter in tents and rubble. A ceasefire that delivers nothing visible cannot be sustained indefinitely. Should it collapse, there would be no Roadmap to return to, no administration to deploy and no enabling environment to rebuild.

47. The Board of Peace calls upon the Security Council to lend its full support to the implementation of what it has endorsed. The complete decommissioning of weapons in Gaza and the full implementation of the Sharm El-Sheikh Protocol are both requirements of the framework endorsed by resolution 2803 (2025). Neither party may treat the other's delay as license for its own inaction, and together these obligations are the only route to Israeli withdrawal and reconstruction at scale. Support to the efforts of the Board of Peace and the High Representative in finalizing the implementation timetable and mechanisms without further delay is critial. This is vital so that the NCAG and the ISF can enter Gaza in order to begin the process of civilian transition and the decommissioning of militant weapons. Most immediately, the entry of shelter, water, sanitation and other essential supplies for winter, and the full flow of humanitarian and commercial goods for the civilian population, are obligations and not matters for negotiation. It is also critical to preserve the political destination of the transition. The arrangements in Gaza are transitional by design and must lead to the credible pathway to Palestinian self-determination and statehood that resolution 2803 (2025) envisages, and no unilateral step should be allowed to foreclose it.

48. The Board of Peace calls upon Member States to match their political support with resources, to close the gap in the UN humanitarian flash appeal, which stands funded at just over 40 per cent as winter sets in; and to align their assistance for Gaza behind the single plan of the NCAG through the established mechanisms. Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to contribute troops, equipment and enabling capabilities to the ISF, to support the training of the civilian police and to offer places abroad for Gaza's students, sick and injured.

49. The Board of Peace calls upon the Government of Israel to translate the commitments it has reaffirmed into actions. Israel's legitimate security concerns are best answered by the verified and irreversible demilitarization of Gaza, and the Roadmap is the instrument that delivers it. That process, which relies not on trust but on verified results, cannot begin while the requisite decisions remain pending. The Board of Peace therefore urges Israel to implement its outstanding undertakings under the Sharm El-Sheikh Protocol; to cease strikes that do not answer an immediate threat and to raise its concerns through the deconfliction arrangements; to conclude, through the joint working groups, the implementation timetable and mechanisms; to take without delay the decisions required for the training, deployment and return of the civilian police and for the entry of the NCAG and the ISF; and to lift the restrictions that prevent shelter and winterization supplies from entering Gaza. Improved conditions and greater capacity for the movement of people through the Rafah crossing are equally urgent. Each week of delay weakens those in Gaza who have chosen the path of agreement and strengthens those who argue that it leads nowhere.

50. The Board of Peace calls upon Hamas and the Palestinian factions in Gaza to honor the pledges they made in public on 30 July. That commitment will be measured by verified action. It requires the immediate cessation of all military activity; an end to the carrying of weapons, to work on tunnels, to the taxation of goods and to the

obstruction of convoys; the transfer of police weapons and of all civilian governance and security functions to the NCAG upon its entry; respect for the independence of the NCAG; full cooperation in the phased decommissioning of all weapons, production sites, depots and tunnels; and an end to internal violence and reprisals, as the Social Peace Agreement is intended to secure. The Roadmap gives firm assurances in return: no weapons will be transferred to Israel, no one will be forced to leave the Strip and Israeli forces will withdraw in step with decommissioning. Those assurances have value only once the process starts. The people of Gaza have paid the highest price for this war and should not be asked to pay again for delay.

51. The Board of Peace calls upon the Palestinian Authority to place its full weight behind the transition. The NCAG's success is the surest way to restore effective administration in Gaza and to prepare the conditions under which the Palestinian Authority, having completed its reforms, can resume its responsibilities there, as the Comprehensive Plan foresees. The Board of Peace urges the Palestinian Authority to support the NCAG publicly and in practice; to ensure that its institutions and personnel serving Gaza work with the NCAG towards a single system for public services, finance and coordination; to cooperate with the independent audit that the NCAG will conduct; to refrain from steps that would create competing lines of administrative authority; and to carry its reforms forward with determination, since their faithful completion, together with progress in the redevelopment of Gaza, is what resolution 2803 (2025) identifies as opening the pathway to self-determination and statehood.

52. The Board of Peace expresses its gratitude to the United States of America for its leadership and tireless commitment to ending the conflict in Gaza; to the other guarantors – Egypt, Qatar and Türkiye – for their indispensable role in securing agreement on the Roadmap; to the Member States contributing to the ISF and the Gaza Recovery Program; to the United Arab Emirates for their generous support to the people in Gaza, to the European Union, the World Bank and the United Nations for their partnership; and to all Israelis and Palestinians for their continued cooperation in support of a transition that holds the promise of a more peaceful future for the people of Gaza, Israel, and the wider region.