

Part II

Question no. 08.

Critically evaluate Gaza peace plan and the chances of its success.

Introduction:

The Gaza peace deal officially termed as the Comprehensive plan to end Gaza War codified under the UNSC resolution 2802 is a watershed moment for the Middle East. Enforced under the framework of a 20-point formula of Trump, the plan has been divided into 3 milestones: Deescalation, Economic reconstruction and Governance. For Pakistan, who has been a historical supporter of two state solution, the deal is a paradigm shift. Pakistan has maintained the balance with its foreign policy and economic interests. However, there are possible fallouts Pakistan could face, therefore it needs to be very tactical in this regard.

Gaza Peace Plan:

Gaza peace plan contains 20 articles

a. Deescalation: (1-9)

The first 9 points of the peace deal are about deescalating Gaza. It includes prisoners swap, decommissioning hostile and offensive tunnels and other infrastructure and amnesty to the Hamas members who accept the deal.

b. Economic reconstruction: (10-14)

Point 10-14 aims for the reconstruction of Gaza. It aimed at initiating Special Economic zones - SEZs for Gaza.

c. Governance: (15-20)

Disarmament of Hamas and the introduction of ISF. It also introduces a Board of Peace chaired by Donald Trump. These clauses also mandates inter faith dialogue and recognition of Palestinian authority conditionally.

Chances for the success of the plan:

1. Multilateral acceptance

Unlike the unilateral deals such as the Deals of Century, Gaza peace plan is legally binding under UNSC 2803 resolution. Any opposition to it or its violation will result in legal procedure.

2. Economic incentives:-

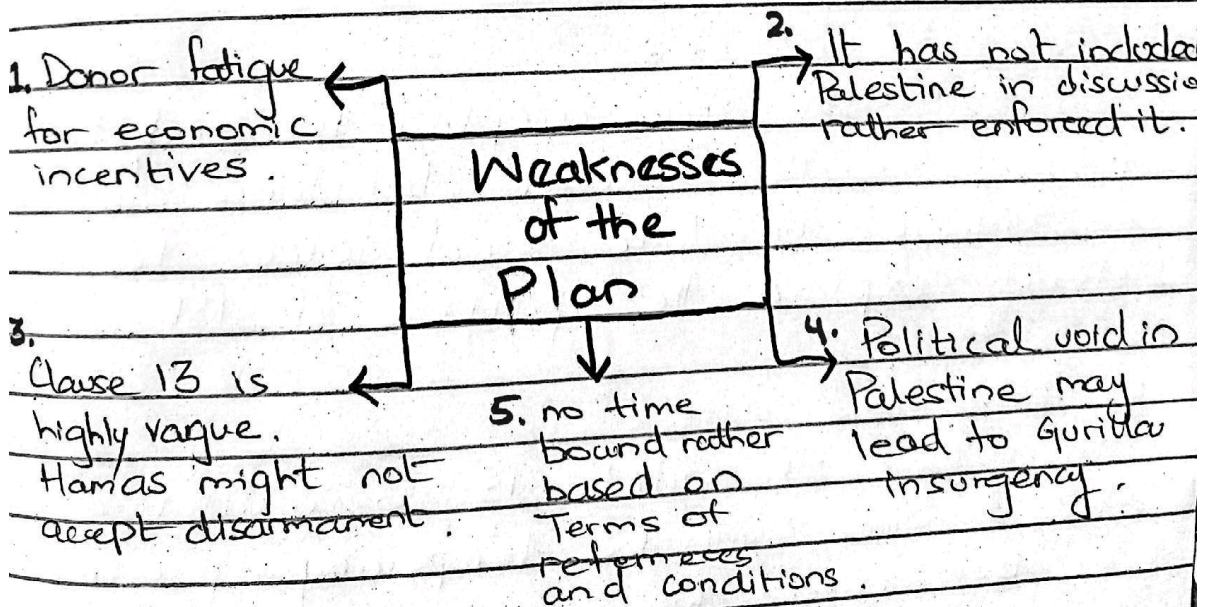
Since the deal presents numerous economic promises, there are huge prospects of the success of the plan.

3. The War exhaustion:-

Both the IDF and the Palestinians have bore a high cost of the war. The total fatalities rises 60,000 and the infrastructure destruction of about 90%. It is a possibility that both may accept the deal.

4. Regional stability:-

If the Israel accepts the deal and abide by it, it will have strong ties with KSA and Levant. This may end the decades old aggression and may encourage warm relations.



Islamabad's policy regarding the plan.

Islamabad's policy regarding is a masterpiece of foreign policy. On one side it has maintained its ideological route, on the other side it has attained its geo-economic interests.

1. Welcomes the plan -

Islamabad has welcomed the plan especially the deescalation and prisoner swap and the economic reconstruction.

2. Do not accept Israel -

Accepting plan does not mean that Pakistan has recognized Israel. Pakistan still confines to its historical mandate for a 2 state solution.

3. The ISF debate -

Pakistan has accepted to send its military for ISF. However Pakistan demands a UN/OIC mandate and forces to clearly explain the purpose of ISF.

4. Governance crises -

Since the article 15-20 revitalizes that Palestine will be temporarily governed by BoP under Trump and at certain

terms of references, it will bypass government to Reformed Palestinian Authority. However, Pakistan demand a time bound for this rather than TORs.

Possible fallout for Pakistan-

1. Internal Radicalization

Any mandate of the country that opposed the Palestine would lead to internal insurgency (BLA/TTP).

2. Ties with Iran

Close ties to US BoP and ISF may lead to weakening ties with Tehran

Conclusion-

Gaza peace deal is a watershed moment. Its clauses mandates Gaza's reconstruction, economic incentives and prisoners' swap. However some clauses are quite vague and they would be need to be changed. Pakistan's diplomatic strategy in this regard is a masterpiece in history. However, Pakistan has to work and keep its internal environment safe.