

Forum:[Hack Forums](#)

Thread: [Thoughts on the 'Gaza Peace Deal'](#)

Palestine - *October 13, 2025, 7:07 pm*

Here's a breakdown of what the "Gaza peace deal" refers to, as of mid-October 2025 — what's agreed, what's in progress, and what remains unresolved.

What the deal is / What has been agreed so far

1. "First phase" ceasefire

Israel and Hamas have agreed to a ceasefire for the first phase of a broader peace/hostage deal.

Under this phase, the hostilities are to be suspended, with Israel set to withdraw its forces to a defined line.

2. Hostage release / Prisoner exchange

Part of the deal includes that Hamas will release the remaining living Israeli hostages, and the bodies of deceased hostages.

In return, Israel will release a number of Palestinian prisoners. The numbers are substantial — e.g. ~250 long-term prisoners plus ~1,700 detainees from Gaza are mentioned in reports.

3. Humanitarian access, aid, and reconstruction starts

The deal envisages greater humanitarian aid access into Gaza, with aid flow beginning as part of the ceasefire implementation.

There are also plans spelled out for reconstruction of Gaza — rebuilding infrastructure, shelter, etc.

4. Governance / Future administration & Security

The proposal includes establishing some kind of governance arrangement for Gaza after the war. One component is a technocratic committee or transitional structure, though the precise nature is disputed.

There is also talk of limiting or disarming Hamas's military capabilities, oversight by international mediators in some respects.

5. Summit & international involvement

A peace summit took place in Sharm El Sheikh on October 13, 2025, co-chaired by the U.S. (Donald Trump) and Egypt (President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi), attended by many countries, to solidify the first phase and set the stage for further negotiations.

What remains uncertain / unresolved

While the deal has momentum and several key items are agreed upon, many aspects are still open or being negotiated. Some of the main sticking points:

1. Full agreement implementation

The first phase is agreed, but phases beyond that (e.g. complete withdrawal, final prisoner lists, full reconstruction, security arrangements) are not yet fully nailed down.

Timing and details — how quickly withdrawals happen, how guarantees will be enforced, what monitoring there is — are not fully clear.

2. Role of Hamas / disarmament

Hamas's role post-deal remains controversial. While there are calls for disarmament and reduced governance / military power, Hamas has expressed reluctance or has not accepted all points, especially around giving up its military wing or its influence.

3. Gaza governance structure

Who will govern Gaza, and how, especially in the transition period, is not fully defined. The idea of a technocratic committee is floated, but details remain to be fleshed out.

4. Security guarantees / future threats

Israel insists on security guarantees — preventing future cross-border attacks, weapons smuggling, etc. How this will be enforced, who will monitor, and what kinds of forces or policies will be in place are undecided.

5. Humanitarian needs & reconstruction funding

Massive reconstruction is needed — homes, infrastructure, health, water, etc. It's unclear yet how much international aid will flow, how reconstruction will be managed, and how it will be coordinated.

Why people say “peace deal” but caution remains

Because many of the core elements (hostage release, ceasefire, agreed withdrawal, aid) are part of the deal, it's being described as a potentially historic breakthrough.

But a ceasefire and hostage exchange are not the same as a durable peace: unresolved issues

about governance, security, rebuilding, and political legitimacy persist. If either side feels agreements are not being honored, there is risk of the deal unraveling.

Here's the latest as of mid-October 2025 on how the Gaza peace deal is unfolding, what's being implemented, and what's still in flux.

What's happening now — implementation & progress

1. Hostage release completed (for living hostages)

Hamas has released all 20 remaining living Israeli hostages as part of the ceasefire/peace deal.

Some remains of deceased hostages have also been handed over to the Red Cross as part of the agreement.

2. Prisoner/detainee exchange by Israel

Israel has begun releasing around 1,900 Palestinian prisoners and detainees in return for the hostages.

Among these, ~250 are long-term prisoners, and ~1,700 are detainees held during the Gaza war.

3. Ceasefire / troop redeployment & partial withdrawal

The ceasefire (first phase) is in effect.

Israeli forces have withdrawn from certain Gaza locations (e.g. Gaza City, parts of Khan Younis) toward previously agreed lines.

However, Israel still retains control over about 53% of Gaza, including Rafah, parts of northern Gaza, and the border strip with Israel.

4. Aid, reconstruction, humanitarian access beginning

Humanitarian trucks have begun entering Gaza, including via the Rafah crossing.

At the peace summit in Sharm el-Sheikh, world leaders signed a joint "Trump Declaration for Enduring Peace and Prosperity," committing to rebuild Gaza, provide stability, and support future governance arrangements.

5. Governance, security, and control in Gaza

Hamas is resuming deployment of fighters and police in some areas to reassert control.

A joint statement by the U.S., Egypt, Turkey, and Qatar reaffirms support for the ceasefire and enduring peace, though it does not explicitly recognize Palestinian statehood in its text.

Israel insists on disarmament of Hamas and security guarantees; Hamas has not fully agreed to give up arms.

6. Diplomatic summit & international support

On October 13, 2025, the Gaza peace summit (Sharm el-Sheikh) was held, with ~30 countries participating, co-chaired by U.S. President Trump and Egypt's President el-Sisi. Israel and Hamas did not directly join the signing at that summit.

At that summit, leaders endorsed the peace agreement and committed to its implementation.

What remains unresolved / risky / under negotiation

Even with these advances, major issues remain:

1. Long-term governance in Gaza

How Gaza will be governed (what authority, what legitimacy) after the ceasefire is not fully defined.

The idea of a "technocratic committee" or transitional administration is floated, but how it interfaces with Hamas and other local factions is unclear.

2. Disarmament of Hamas / security guarantees

Hamas has rejected full disarmament; Israel still insists on it as a condition for long-term peace.

The mechanisms for verifying security, preventing arms smuggling, ensuring borders are secure, and preventing resurgence are not settled.

3. Full Israeli withdrawal / control of territory

The troop pullback is partial. Control over key border zones, military positions, and buffer areas remains sensitive.

The timing of further withdrawals is under negotiation.

4. Reconstruction & funding

Gaza's destruction is massive; estimates suggest tens of billions of dollars will be needed to rebuild.

Mobilizing international donors, ensuring transparent management of reconstruction, and resolving issues of land, territory, and property rights are huge challenges.

5. Trust, verification, compliance risk

Israel and Hamas have deep distrust. The success of the deal hinges on both sides adhering to their commitments.

There is risk of local clashes, spoilers, or an agreement collapse if one side perceives non-compliance.

6. Rights, refugees, and political recognition

The deal, as framed, does not clearly address Palestinian statehood, border questions, or long-term political status of the West Bank and Gaza together.

Issues like internally displaced people, return of refugees, property claims, and reconciliation among Palestinian factions remain large unresolved questions.

7. Monitoring & enforcement mechanisms

Who monitors compliance (UN, international forces, third parties)?

If violations occur, what are consequences?

How will border crossings (e.g. Rafah) be managed long-term? (Rafah is reopening for humanitarian aid under mutual consent)

Here's a clear outline of the three main scenarios experts are discussing for the Gaza peace deal going forward — from best case to worst case — based on the latest reporting (October 2025).

? Best-Case Scenario — “Enduring Peace and Reconstruction”

What happens:

The ceasefire holds long-term, with no major violations.

All phases of the deal are implemented: complete Israeli withdrawal, ongoing prisoner releases, and full humanitarian access.

A technocratic transitional authority (backed by the U.S., Egypt, Qatar, and the U.N.) begins administering Gaza, separating governance from Hamas's military wing.

Billions in aid flow in for reconstruction under strict monitoring.

Talks start toward a broader Palestinian political settlement, potentially including West Bank coordination and limited steps toward statehood recognition.

Key signs this path is taking hold:

Continued Israeli troop pullbacks.

Aid convoys flowing daily without attacks.

International donors meeting pledges.

Hamas's military forces visibly restrained or integrated into a security framework.

? Middle-Path Scenario — “Cold Truce”

What happens:

The ceasefire continues but is tense.

Skirmishes or isolated attacks happen, but no return to full-scale war.

Israel keeps partial military zones in Gaza “for security.”

Hamas retains de facto control of most civil governance but limits public military activity.

Reconstruction starts but is slow, hampered by distrust and bureaucracy.

Result: Gaza stabilizes enough to avoid renewed war, but political normalization and long-term peace remain stalled — similar to the situation after 2014, but with international monitoring.

Key signs:

Small cross-border incidents without major retaliation.

Reconstruction progressing unevenly.

Occasional political friction between Hamas, Israel, and mediators.

? Worst-Case Scenario — “Deal Collapse and Renewed Conflict”

What happens:

Either side accuses the other of violations — e.g., delayed prisoner releases, rocket fire, or Israeli raids.

Ceasefire unravels, and fighting resumes, possibly worse than before.

Humanitarian aid is halted; borders close again.

International mediators withdraw in frustration.

The political vacuum leads to extremist groups or militias gaining strength.

Key warning signs:

Major clashes in northern Gaza or near Rafah.

Hamas refusing to comply with inspection or disarmament terms.

Israel suspending troop withdrawals or aid access.

Public statements from either side denouncing the agreement.

? What to Watch Next (next few weeks)

Israeli withdrawal maps — how much territory they actually vacate.

Formation of a Gaza transitional council — if this happens, the peace plan is moving forward.

International donor conference outcomes — the amount and control of reconstruction funding.

Security incidents — even one large attack could derail everything.

What are your thoughts?