



All to come together for Palestine in Jeddah

Successful example of diplomacy
by Raisi's government

7 Saeed Reza Delshakib
International affairs expert

**EXCLUSIVE
OPINION**

The forces and fighters in the Palestinian arena are not only the instruments but also the most important avenue of hope for the Palestinian people to escape the oppression of the occupying regime of Jerusalem and to secure their rights. Therefore, the Palestinian people always preserve and protect their fighters as the most precious gems, sacrificing their wealth and lives for their well-being. Over the past 75 years, the Palestinian people have experienced numerous events similar to the Al-Aqsa Storm, and every time they have faced pressure to leave their land, they have not only been unwilling to abandon their fighters but have also never allowed the tragedy of Youm al-Nakba, which led to the displacement of more than 800,000 Palestinians in 1948, to be repeated in the 21st century. The developments of 2008, during the 22-day war and the total siege of Gaza with the aim of forced displacement or incitement of public opinion in Gaza, are a clear example of this claim. However, neither at that time nor even after 16 years and the imposition of four more wars, the people are still not willing to withdraw their support for their fighters. While the Palestinian people hold their fighters in high regard, it is the duty of Islamic governments to simultaneously protect the field and the fighters and the people from the occupation regime of Jerusalem.

Iran's regional diplomacy in support of Palestinian people, fighters

As a result of the earthquake caused by the Al-Aqsa Storm against the foundations of the Zionist regime and the massacre of the people of Gaza by this regime, regional and multi-faceted diplomacy by the Islamic Republic of Iran began with a periodic visit to Iraq last Friday by Hossein Amirabdollahian, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, following his presence in Lebanon, Syria, Lebanon again, and Qatar. In this four-day visit, more than 70 hours of meetings, bilateral talks, press conferences, and media interviews with more than 10 political, security, and military officials of the mentioned countries took place, along with prominent figures of the Arab world and resistance media. The most significant figures in terms of their

influence on this process were meetings with Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah, the Secretary-General of Hezbollah in Lebanon, Bashar al-Assad, the President of Syria, and Ismail Haniyeh, the leader of Hamas. Prior to the commencement of the trip, opposition media outlets, with the aim of preventing the potential effects of this diplomacy or reducing its impact on public opinion, spread false news about the return of the plane carrying the Iranian Foreign Minister from the Syrian sky. However, the first stop of Amirabdollahian's trip was not Syria but Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. While in the fabricated news, the plane carrying the Minister, it was stated that it was a Mahan Airlines plane, the Minister had just con-

ducted interviews with reporters minutes before boarding the Mahan Airlines plane. Accurate and timely reporting by domestic media of this event demonstrated that the time, place, and subject of the trip had been well chosen. Nevertheless, the trip began with the warm welcome of Qasim al-Araji, the National Security Advisor of Iraq, to the Iranian Foreign Minister and continued with intensive meetings with him in Iraq. It then continued with a meeting with Mohammed Shia' Al Sudani, the Prime Minister, and discussions with Fuad Hussein, the Foreign Minister. The trip concluded with paying respects to the shrines of the victorious martyrs (Qasem Soleimani and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis).



In this four-day visit, more than 70 hours of meetings, bilateral talks, press conferences, and media interviews with more than 10 political, security, and military officials of the mentioned countries took place, along with prominent figures of the Arab world and resistance media.