



Spotlight on Terrorism : Hezbollah, Lebanon and Syria March 26-April 1, 2024

The Northern Arena*

- 1,183 attacks
- 258 Hezbollah operatives killed
- 59 operatives of other terrorist-organization killed
- Two non-affiliated operatives killed
- One Lebanese army soldier killed
- One Lebanese internal security operative killed

***Updated from October 8, 2023**

Overview¹

- ▶ Hezbollah attacked Israeli military and civilian targets along the border. The IDF attacked Hezbollah targets and an al-Jamaa al-Islamiyya target in south Lebanon. Hezbollah reported 17 deaths, including the deputy commander of Hezbollah's rocket and missile unit and a senior operative of the al-Radwan Force.
- ▶ A senior Hezbollah figure said the organization was stockpiling weapons and was also interested in advanced weapons systems.
- ▶ According to a single, unverified report, a senior Hezbollah figure told the UAE that Hezbollah was prepared to stop fighting in south Lebanon and declare the border area along the blue line a demilitarized zone, after which it would be possible to reach an agreement on demarcating the land border between Israel and Lebanon.
- ▶ Criticism of Hezbollah was voiced in Lebanon, mainly by Christians, for the organization's dragging Lebanon into an unnecessary war.
- ▶ A UNIFIL vehicle was hit in the Rmeish area, injuring four UNIFIL soldiers. Hezbollah blamed Israel. The IDF spokesperson said the IDF had not attacked near Rmeish. Local residents reported Hezbollah operations in the region.

¹ Click <https://www.terrorism-info.org.il/en> to subscribe and receive the ITIC's daily updates as well as its other publications.

- ▶ According to a UN report, there are 90,491 displaced persons in Lebanon.
- ▶ An airstrike in the Aleppo region of Syria, attributed to Israel, reportedly killed 36 Syrian soldiers and seven Hezbollah operatives.

South Lebanon

Hezbollah attacks

▶ During the past week, between March 25 at 3:15 a.m. and March 31 at 11:59 p.m., Hezbollah claimed responsibility for **57 attacks** using anti-tank missiles, including long-range al-Mas guided missiles, Katyusha rockets, heavy Burkan (whose warheads weight between 300 and 500 kgs) and Falaq-1 rockets, firing mortar shells and UAVs, as follows (Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 25-31, 2024):

- ◆ On March 25, 2024, there were **six attacks**, mainly artillery and anti-tank fire.
- ◆ On March 26, 2024, there were **12 attacks**, mainly artillery and anti-tank fire. Hezbollah claimed responsibility for launching guided missiles at the Meron army base.² In addition, over 50 Katyusha rockets were launched at the Yarden camp in the Golan Heights in response to an IDF attack in Ba'albek in the Lebanon Valley (March 24, 2024).
- ◆ On March 27, 2024, there were **six attacks**, mainly artillery and anti-tank fire. In response to the IDF attack in al-Habaria (see below), dozens of rockets were fired at Kiryat Shmona and the headquarters of the 769th Brigade, as well as at an IDF unmanned aircraft, which flew in south Lebanon's airspace.
- ◆ On March 28, 2024, there were **seven attacks**, which mainly included artillery fire, anti-tank fire and Burkan rockets targeting Goren and Shlomi. Hezbollah claimed that the attacks were carried out in response to Israel's attacks on villages in south Lebanon and against civilians.
- ◆ On March 29, 2024, there were **ten attacks**, mainly artillery and anti-tank fire, as well as Burkan and Falaq-1 heavy rockets, and the launch of an unmanned aircraft. Hezbollah claimed the Burkan rockets had been launched at the headquarters of Division 91 in the Biranit camp in response to Israeli attacks in Damascus and Aleppo.

² Hezbollah claimed the attack was a response to an attack on a car in al-Sawairi on March 24, 2024, which Hezbollah attributed to the IDF. Reportedly the which was the target of the attack, escaped, while another car, which was not the target of the attack, was mistakenly attacked (*al-Akhbar*, March 24, 2024).

- ◆ On March 30, 2024, there were **12 attacks**, mainly artillery and anti-tank fire.
- ◆ On March 31, 2024, there were **eight attacks**, mainly artillery and anti-tank fire. In addition, unmanned aircraft were launched at the IDF force on Mount Dov.



An electro-optical al-Mas missile launched at an air control unit antenna in the Meron base on March 26, 2024 (Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 27, 2024)



Right: A six-barreled Falaq-1 rocket launcher. Left: Falaq-1 rockets launched at Kiryat Shmona on March 27, 2024 (Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 28, 2024)

IDF response

► In the area of al-Bazouriyah, about five kilometers (three miles) east of Tyre, an Israeli Air Force eliminated Ali **Abd al-Hassan Na'im, the deputy commander of Hezbollah's rocket and missile unit**. He was considered a rocket expert and a pioneer in launching heavy rockets, and orchestrated attacks on Israel's home front. (IDF spokesperson, March 29, 2024). His death was announced by Hezbollah (Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 29, 2024).



Right: Na'im's car before it was attacked (IDF spokesperson, March 29, 2024). Center: The car on fire (al-Akhbar, March 29, 2024). Left: Hezbollah's mourning notice for his death (Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 29 2024)

► On the night of March 27, 2024, fighter jets attacked a military building in the al-Habaria area in south Lebanon (about 14 km northeast of Metula). A senior operative of al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya³ and other operatives of the organization were killed (IDF spokesperson, March 27, 2024). Al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya announced that the headquarters of the "emergency aid association" in the town had been attacked, and resulting in the deaths of seven on-duty paramedics (al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya website, March 27, 2024).

- ◆ The Amal movement claimed the attack was criminal and could be called a "war crime," and the silence regarding the acts of "occupation" should be broken (al-Mayadeen, March 27, 2024).
- ◆ The Lebanese ministry of health condemned the attack, claiming that Israel's attacks [allegedly] violated international laws, especially the Geneva Convention, which states that medical centers and humanitarian aid workers should not be attacked (al-Nashra, March 27, 2024).



The scene of the attack in al-Habaria (al-Hadath YouTube channel, March 27, 2024)

³ An Egyptian Sunni Islamist movement, considered a terrorist organization by the United Kingdom and the European Union.



The seven paramedics who were killed (Fouad Khreiss' X account, March 27, 2024)

- On March 30, 2024, warplanes attacked Hezbollah facilities in the al-Taybeh, al-Naqourah and Kafr Hunin areas (IDF website, March 30, 2024).



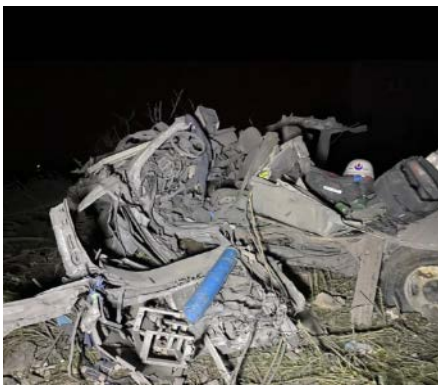
Right: Attack on Hezbollah facilities in the Kafr Hunin area. Left: Attack on Hezbollah facilities in the al-Naquora area (IDF website, March 30, 2024)

- On March 29, 2024, Israeli Air Force aircraft attacked a Hezbollah military structure in the Aita al-Sha'ab region and a one in the Meis al-Jabal regions where a terrorist was identified. Fighter jets also Hezbollah targets in the Sheba area in south Lebanon, including military buildings, facilities and a rocket launch position (IDF spokesperson, March 29, 2024).



Right: Attack on a Hezbollah military structure in the Aita al-Sha'ab region. Left: Attack on a Hezbollah rocket launcher in the Yaroun region (IDF website, March 29, 2024)

- ▶ In response to the attack on the air control unit in Meron, a military compound used by Hezbollah's aerial unit in the Zboud area was attacked (IDF spokesperson, March 26, 2024).
- ▶ On March 27, 2024, Israeli Air Force warplanes attacked a terrorist squad in a Hezbollah military structure in the Tayr Harfa region of south Lebanon (IDF spokesperson, March 27, 2024). According to reports, two of the casualties belonged to Hezbollah's Islamic Health Organization and the target was a vehicle belonging to the organization (al-Mayadeen, March 27, 2024). Another source reported that an ambulance was attacked was (Fouad Khreiss' X account, March 27, 2024). Fighter jets also attacked a terrorist squad near al-Naqourah in south Lebanon (IDF spokesperson, March 27, 2024).



Attack in Tayr Harfa. Right: Ruins of a building. Left: Remains of an ambulance (Fouad Khreiss' X account, March 27, 2024)

- ▶ An Israeli Air Force aircraft attacked a vehicle in near the village of Kounin, about eight kilometers north of Yaroun, killing **Isma'il Ali al-Zein, a key operative in the anti-tank unit of Hezbollah's Radwan Force**. He was an expert in the field of anti-tank weapons and responsible for dozens of anti-tank attacks targeting IDF forces and the Israeli home front (IDF spokesperson, March 31, 2024). According to reports in Lebanon, the attack was carried out with a UAV near the Konin Mosque and the driver of the vehicle was killed (Fouad Khreiss' X account, March 29, 2024). Hezbollah reported the death of Ismail Ali al-Zein (Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 31, 2024)



Right: Ismail Ali al-Zein's vehicle (IDF spokesperson, March 31, 2024). Left: The vehicles after the attack (Fouad Khreiss' X account, March 31, 2024)

► On March 31, 2024, sources in Lebanon reported that the IDF also attacked in Meis al-Jabal and Blida (Fouad Khreiss' X account by Fouad Khreiss, March 31, 2024; Ali Shoeib's X account, March 31, 2024).



Right: Attack in Meis al-Jabal (Fouad Khreiss' X account, March 31, 2024). Left: Attack in Belida (Ali Shoeib's X account, March 31, 2024)

Hezbollah casualties

► Hezbollah reported the death of **17 operatives** (Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 25-31, 2024). It was the largest number of operatives killed during five days. Between March 26 and 27, 2024, 16 people were killed in Lebanon, nine of them Hezbollah operatives and seven paramedics of the Lebanese Medical Aid Association's the emergency and relief mechanism, which is affiliated with al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya:

- ◆ Muhammad Ibrahim al-Zein, aka Zulfaqar, born in 1995 in Shehour in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Hussein Ali Dabouq, aka Abu Ali, born in 1994 in Shabriha in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Ali Ibrahim Nasser al-Din, aka Malek, born in 1975 in al-Harmel and a resident of Zboud in the Lebanon Valley.
- ◆ Ali Ratib al-Johari, aka Karbala, born in 1990 in al-Harmel in the Lebanon Valley.

- ◆ Ali Fawzi al-Akhras, aka Abu Turab, born in 1994 in the town of Kafртеbnit and lived in Toul in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Ali Abbas Yazbek, aka Muhammad al-Jawad, born in 2001, from al-Naqourah in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Ali Mohsen Aqil, aka Abbas, born in 1994, from al-Jabbayn in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Hussein Ali Zahor, aka Habib, born in 1989 in Yohmor al-Shaqif in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Ismail Ali Mutlaq, aka Rasoul, born in 1989 in Yarin in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Ahmed Jawad Shahimi, aka Abu Hussein, born in 1964 in Markaba in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Mustafa Ahmed Maki, aka Malek, born in 1983 in Tibnin in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Ibrahim Anis al-Zein, aka Abdel Jalil, born in 1982 in Shehour in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Ali Muhammad al-Haf, aka Abu Hassan Jad, born in 1984 in al-Hallousiyah in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Mustafa Ali Nasif, aka Abu Haydar, born in 1991 in al-Hafir in the Lebanon Valley.
- ◆ Ali Abd al-Hassan Na'im, aka Abu Mahdi, born in 1974 in Sal'aa in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Ali Muhammad Baka, aka Nadim, born in 1994 in Sidon, lived in Qennarit in south Lebanon.
- ◆ Isma'il Ali al-Zein, aka Raghav, born in 1980 in Qabrikha in south Lebanon.



Hezbollah casualties (Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 25-31, 2024)

Other casualties

- ◆ The Amal Movement, the Scouts of the Islamic Message Association⁴ and the Hezbollah-affiliated General Directorate of Civil Defense – the Islamic Health Headquarters reported the death of five people from south Lebanon: an Amal operative, a paramedic of the Scouts of the Islamic Message Association, a civilian and two members of the General Directorate of Civil Defense – Islamic Health Headquarters. The first three were killed in the Israeli Air Force attack in al-Naqourah (X account of the Amal Movement – Central Media Information Bureau, March 27, 2024; Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 27, 2024; Heba Na'im's X account, March 28, 2024).
- ◆ Ali Ahmad Mahdi, Amal Movement operative, born March 8, 1975 in al-Naqourah.
- ◆ Hussein Ahmed Jahir, paramedic of the Scouts of the Islamic Message Association, born on October 31, 1978 in al-Naqourah.
- ◆ Issam Hashem Jahir, reportedly a civilian (MariaMe Fneiche's X account, March 28, 2024).
- ◆ Kamal Feisal Shehada, aka Wahid al-Amali, civil defense operative, born in 1968 in Deir Intar.
- ◆ Hassan Hussein Hassan, aka Zulfiqar, civil defense operative, born in 1995, from Mazra'at Meshref.



Amal Movement casualties (X account of the Amal Movement's Central Media Information Bureau; Hezbollah combat information Telegram channel, March 27, 2024)

Senior Hezbollah Figures

► On March 29, 2024, **Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah secretary general**, gave a speech marking the last ten nights of Ramadan and the Night of al-Qadr.⁵ Nasrallah related to Shi'a religious issues, and said that next Friday, April 5, 2024, World Jerusalem Day,⁶ he would relate to "the most recent developments." He called on everyone to listen to the speech, especially in the southern suburb of Beirut, Hezbollah's stronghold, "to present a firm stand" (al-Manar, March 29, 2024).



Nasrallah gives a speech (al-Manar, March 29, 2024)

► **Nawaf al-Musawi, responsible for "resources and borders" in Hezbollah**, said that in one month the organization stored the amount [or weapons] it previously took half a year to store [apparently, because of the war, Hezbollah receives larger amounts of weapons from Iran]. He claimed Hezbollah was opening new warehouses and receiving new and more precise missiles for using on land, at sea and in air, and the process was moving swiftly (al-Mayadeen TV, March 26, 2024).

⁵ The night, according to Muslim tradition, the Qur'an was given to Muhammad. It is considered the time when the gates of heaven are opened for the Muslims to pray

⁶ World Jerusalem Day is marked on the last Friday of Ramadan. It was established by Ayatollah Khomeini, responsible for the Islamic revolution in Iran, and its objective is to unite Muslims around the world against Israel. It is marked in Iran and around the world, especially among the Shi'ite population affiliated with the Iranian regime.



Nawaf al-Musawi, responsible for "resources and borders" in Hezbollah (al-Mayadeen YouTube channel, March 26, 2024)

Political Hezbollah

► **Wafik Safa, a senior member of Hezbollah's security and liaison mechanism**, considered a person who carries out "special missions," flew to the UAE on March 18, 2024, accompanied by two people of unknown identity. Reportedly, the objective of the trip was to free a number of detained Lebanese, most likely Hezbollah operatives (al-Jazeera, March 20, 2024). It was later reported by "sources close to Hezbollah" that Safa told the UAE that Hezbollah's command was prepared to stop fighting on the south Lebanese front and to declare the border area along the blue line a demilitarized zone, including the military presence of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army only, in order to ensure that after a ceasefire there would be an agreement to demark the land border, as happened with the maritime border. A senior UAE official told Safa that disarmament by mutual agreement was far preferable to disarming Hezbollah by force and destroying Lebanon (al-Sharq al-Awsat, March 28, 2024). In response, the Lebanese newspaper al-Diyar, reported that "the resistance did not commit itself to anything" (Aldiyar, March 29, 2024).

The Lebanese Government and Internal Lebanese Affairs

► **Najib Mikati, prime minister of the interim government of Lebanon**, met with the prime minister of Italy, Giorgia Meloni, and emphasized "Lebanon's commitment to the full implementation of all international resolutions, especially Resolution 1701," adding that Israel should commit to fully implement it and stop its attacks on Lebanon. They discussed the issue of displaced Syrians in Lebanon and illegal immigrants in the Mediterranean region (al-Akhbar, March 27, 2024).

► The Lebanese foreign ministry submitted 22 complaints against Israel to the UN secretary general and the Security Council president, documenting all the times Israel allegedly violated Resolution 1701, and calling on the Security Council to condemn Israel. According to the foreign ministry, the complaints included responses to the Israeli accusations that Lebanon had violated the resolution, and a road map of a vision for stability in south Lebanon through the comprehensive implementation of Resolution 1701 (Lebanese foreign ministry X account, March 27, 2024). Another complaint was submitted to the UN Security Council for the [alleged] "massacres committed by Israel of paramedics and civilians in the southern villages"⁷ (al-Nabatiyeh TV, March 28, 2024)

► **Abdullah Bou Habib, Lebanon's foreign minister**, after meeting with the special coordinator of the UN secretary general in Lebanon, said they would push for the full implementation of Resolution 1701 as the best way to achieve stability (Lebanese foreign ministry X account, March 28, 2024).

The Lebanese presidential campaign

► According to reports, the al-Marada movement, affiliated with Suleiman Frangieh, will continue to support Hezbollah in the war, even if damages the Christian camp and Frangieh's chances of being elected president. In Hezbollah's opinion, Frangieh is the leading candidate for the position (Lebanon 24, March 25, 2024).

► Regarding the relationship between the Lebanese Forces party and the Free National Movement, a "knowledgeable source" said that the only situation in which Samir Geagea, the chairman of the Lebanese Forces, would agree to meet with Gebran Bassil, the chairman of the Free National Movement and reach an understanding, would be if Bassil supported Geagea's election to the presidency (al-Jadeed, March 27, 2024).

The displaced Lebanese

► According to a report published by the United Nations Migration Agency website on March 21, 2024, there are 90,491 displaced people and 1,355 residents who have returned to their homes. Apparently the weekly number of displaced persons remained stable as of the end of February 2024. The five main cities to which displaced persons have moved are Tyre, Nabatiyeh, Sidon, Baabda, and Beirut (United Nations Migration Agency, March 21, 2024).

⁷ The IDF attack in al-Habaria targeting al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya terrorist operatives.

Assistance for needy civilians

► Hezbollah, with the help of hundreds of volunteers, distributed thousands of food packages to civilians in the area west of Ba'albek for Ramadan. The distribution began in Beit Shama, about 15 kilometers southwest of Ba'albek (Radio al-Nur, March 26, 2024).



Hezbollah's food packages (Radio al-Nur, March 26, 2024)

The Lebanese economy

► The Total Energies company is apparently delaying the delivery of its report regarding the search offshore in Exploration Block 9. According to claims, the difference in the company's behavior towards Blocks 4 and 9 raises the possibility that it will exert pressure on Lebanon as part of the fighting between Lebanon and Israel (al-Medan, March 28 2024).

Preventing an al-Jama'a al-Islamiyah attack

► According to reports, two months ago the intelligence division of the Lebanese army detained operatives of an al-Jama'a al-Islamiyah terrorist squad who were planning to attack the port of Haifa. The operatives were apparently released after promising not to attack unless they coordinated with Hezbollah or the Lebanese army (al-Akhbar, March 31, 2024).

UN Agencies in Lebanon

UNIFIL

► An attack on a UNIFIL vehicle was reported in Wadi Qatamoun, in the suburbs of Rmeish, in which were three officers from Australia, Chile and Norway and a Lebanese translator (Fouad Khreiss' X account, March 30, 2024). Four UNIFIL soldiers were injured in their vehicles (al-Jazeera, March 30, 2024). The IDF spokesperson stated that the IDF did not attack a UNIFIL vehicle in the Rmeish area during the morning, contrary to Arab publications which attributed the attack to the IDF (IDF spokesperson, March 30, 2024). Eyewitnesses confirmed that

Hezbollah was responsible for launching the missile at the international emergency forces after their patrol had passed through Rmeish, adding that Hezbollah operatives were trying to launch a missile at Israel (Account X of Tanzim Lebanon, March 30, 2024). UNIFIL spokesman Andrea Tenenti said that the force had had no warning that it was going to be attacked and had been surprised. He added that so far no direct information had been found to determine the source of the fire and therefore the incident would be investigated comprehensively (al-Sharq al-Awsat, March 30, 2024) Najib Mikati, prime minister of the interim government in Lebanon, spoke on the phone with UNIFIL Commander, Aroldo Lazzaro and condemned the incident (al-Nashra, March 31, 2024).

► UNIFIL expressed concern about the current escalation in the Blue Line area, noting it had led to the death of many civilians and heavy damage. The force called on the parties to immediately stop the escalation and lay down their weapons to find a diplomatic and political solution. UNIFIL stated it was prepared to support finding a solution and convene a tripartite meeting at the request of the parties (UNIFIL Telegram channel, March 28, 2024).

UNRWA

► According to reports, Fathi al-Sharif, an UNRWA teacher, was arrested in Lebanon on suspicion of having links to Hamas. UNRWA announced that al-Sharif took a three-month unpaid leave of absence, and in the meantime an investigation was being conducted regarding actions detrimental to the agency's organizational framework. Following al-Sharif's arrest dozens of people demonstrated in front of the UNRWA representative office in Beirut (al-Akhbar, March 27, 2024).

Criticism of Hezbollah

► On March 26, 2024, clashes broke out between the Christian residents of the town of Rmeish and Hezbollah operatives. Local residents were furious at Hezbollah operatives who tried to install missile launchers on one of the hills overlooking the town and prevented the installation. The IDF reportedly fired three missiles at the Hezbollah position (Beirut News, March 26, 2024). Hezbollah denied reports that it had fired missiles at Israel from the town, claiming the reports were "fabricated and completely unfounded." It also claimed that the people who spread the rumors were seeking to cause internal Lebanese conflict and were working to further the goals of the enemy (al-'Ahed, March 27, 2024).

► **Samy Gemayel, a member of the Lebanese Parliament**, who is a firm opponent of Hezbollah, called on Hassan Nasrallah to stop fighting Israel, and accused him of destroying south Lebanon. On his X account he wrote "In south Lebanon we are on the verge of repeating the events in Gaza. The Israeli killings took a turn, and its crimes began to affect the innocent and defenseless. Sayid Hassan [Nasrallah], stop the lie of the supporting the front [in Gaza] and distracting Israel [from fighting in Gaza]. You are bringing destruction to the south" (Samy Gemayel's X account, March 28, 2024).

Syria

Airstrike near Aleppo

► A Syrian "military source" stated that on March 29, 2024 at around 1:45 a.m., Israeli airstrikes attacked several sites in the Aleppo countryside while the rebel organizations from Idlib and the rural area west of Aleppo attacked with a UAV. The source added that the objective of the attack was to hurt civilians in and around Aleppo, and that several civilians and soldiers were killed or injured and there was damage to property (al-Watan, March 29, 2024).

► According to another report, the targets of the attacks included a Hezbollah missile [and/or rocket] warehouse the Jibrin area, near a training center about half a kilometer east of the Aleppo International Airport, as well as factories of the Syrian Ministry of Defense in Aspira (al-Safirah), about 15 kilometers southeast of Aleppo. It was the most lethal Israeli attack, killing at least 44 people: 36 Syrian army soldiers and auxiliary forces, seven Hezbollah operatives and Syrians from the pro-Iranian militias; many others were injured. (Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, March 29, 2024). According to another report, dozens of Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Hezbollah operatives were killed in the attack, and in the video published, fire could be seen at the scene of the incident and intense secondary explosions, indicating the presence of stored weapons (Mansour Almalik's X account, March 29, 2024).



**Attack in Aleppo. Right: Fire from the attack. Left: Secondary explosions
(Mansour Almalik's X account, March 29, 2024)**

Airstrike in Damascus' rural region

► A Syrian military source reported that on March 28, 2024, at around 5:50 p.m., an Israeli airstrike from the direction of the Golan Heights attacked a residential building in the rural areas around Damascus; two civilians were injured and material damage was caused (SANA, March 28, 2024). Another report stated that the attack was carried out in the area of farms used by the pro-Iranian militias as well as by Hezbollah Lebanon in the area of al-Bahdaliyah, about three kilometers southeast of the center of the town of al-Sayyidah Zaynab and about five kilometers south of Damascus. It is unclear if the attack targeted militia commanders, and there are reports of casualties (Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, March 28, 2024).

Attack in the al-Bahdaliyah area (Ahmad Farhat's X account March 28, 2024)

American Sanctions

► The US Department of the Treasury has imposed sanctions on six entities, two people and two tankers in five countries for their involvement in financing or shipping oil to the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps' Qods Force, the Houthis and Hezbollah. The Department noted it was another measure in the campaign to disrupt Qods Force support for the terrorist operatives of [Iranian] proxy organizations. One of the people sanctioned was Tawfiq Muhammad Sa'id al-Law, a money changer operating from Lebanon, who provided Hezbollah with digital wallets for the receipt of funds from the Qods Force (US Department of the Treasury, March 26, 2024).