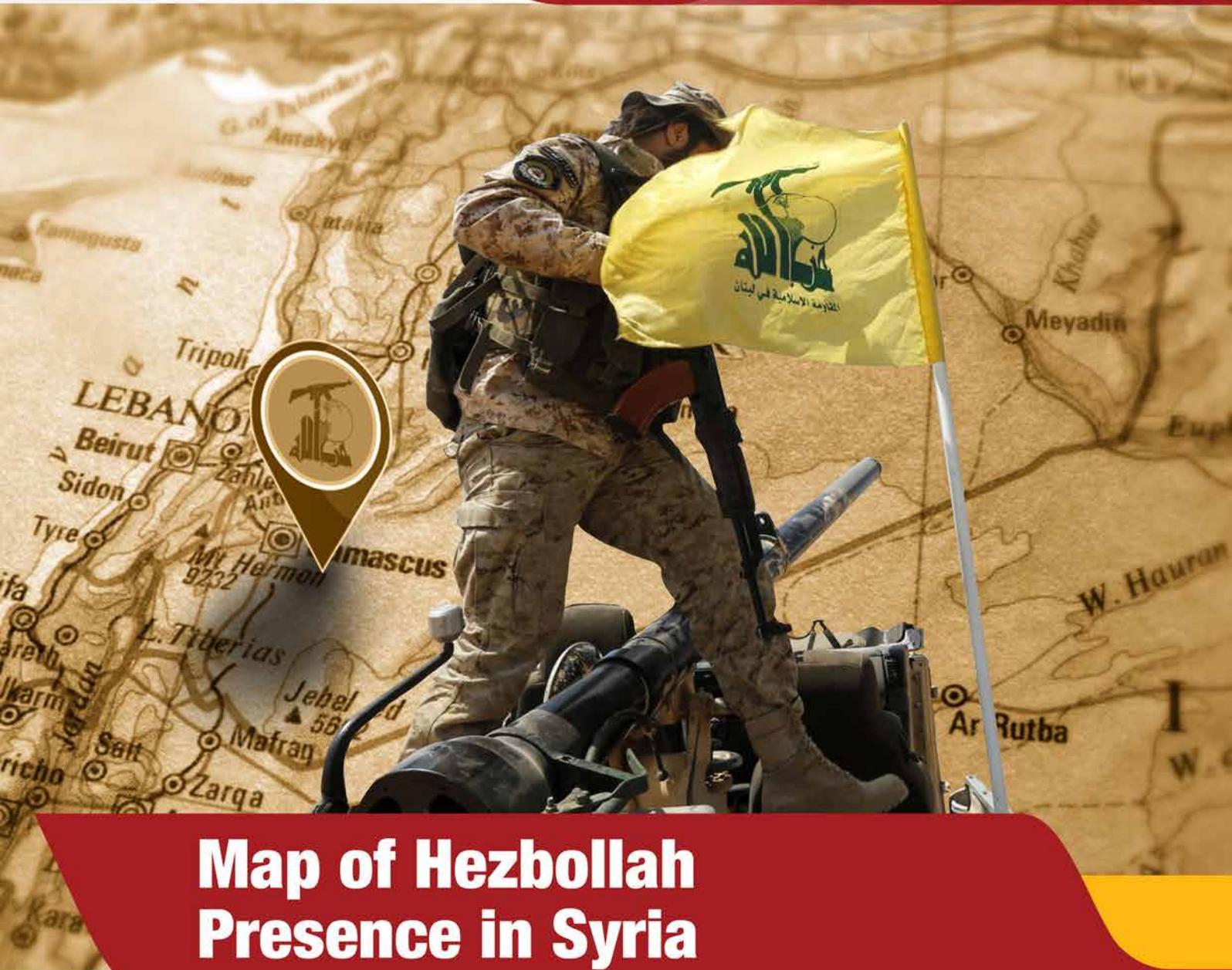


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Map of Hezbollah Presence in Syria

Map Analysis

STUDIES UNIT
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Map Analysis

Map of Hezbollah Presence in Syria

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Introduction

Since 2011, the Lebanese Hezbollah started its intervention in Syria, providing advisory services to the regime forces and security apparatus. Hezbollah then began its unofficial military support on the ground for the regime. In April 2013, it launched a large-scale official military intervention during the battle for al-Qusayr near Homs.

During the Syrian conflict, Hezbollah strengthened its military presence in the nine Syrian governorates by relying on its direct presence in areas and establishing local networks loyal to it.

This study presents the distribution of Hezbollah forces in Syria and their locations with the aim of analyzing the reasons for this distribution and timeframe of events.

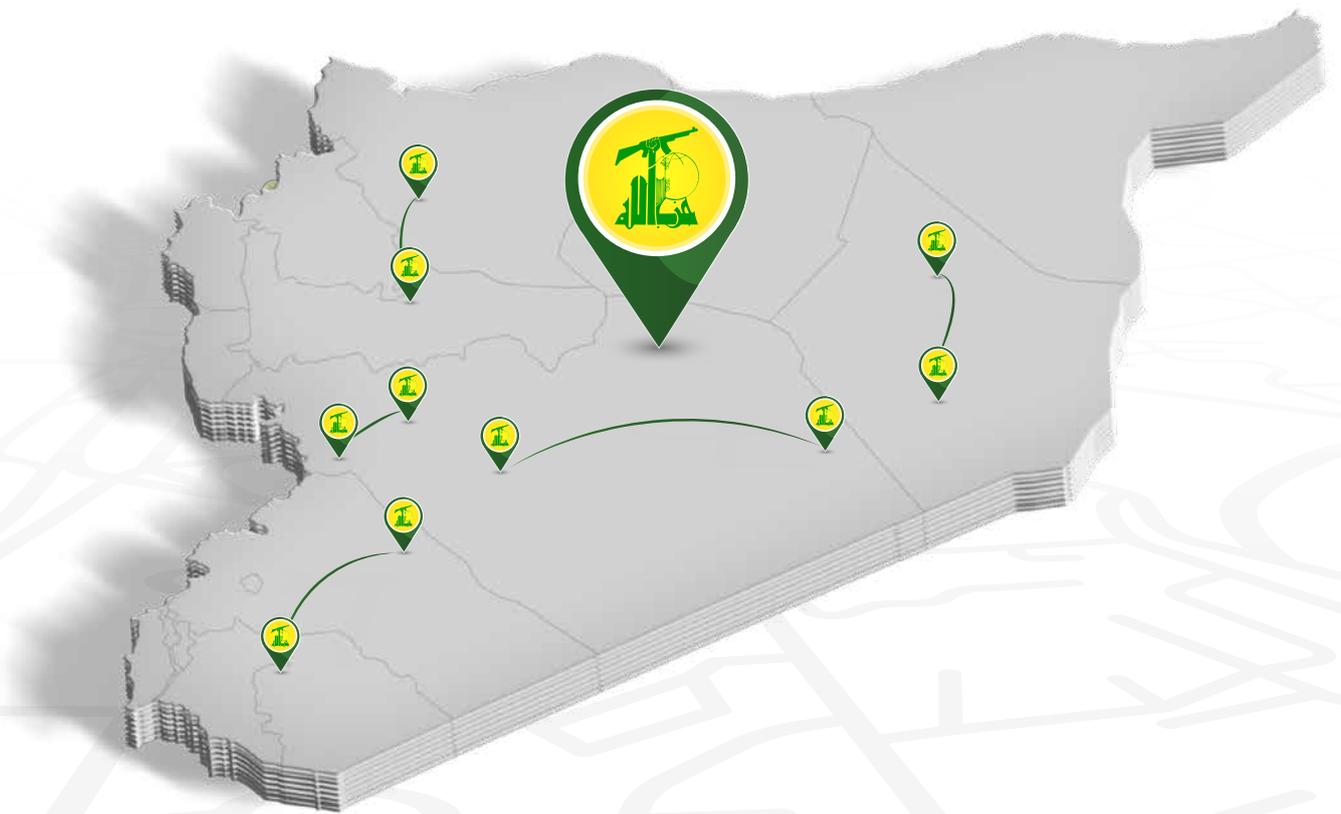
Determining Hezbollah's sites of concentration highlights its most important supply routes for weapons to Lebanon as well as the main Hezbollah training, armament and storage facilities in Syria. The report clarifies the strategic objectives Hezbollah has achieved from its intervention in Syria and explains its various military, security, cultural and economic activities.

Jusoor Center for Studies' map of Hezbollah's military deployment in Syria is the first comprehensive map developed. While other maps of Hezbollah's positions exist, none are as comprehensive or accurate.

Developing this mapping of Hezbollah's locations and distribution in Syria presented several challenges, including difficulties distinguishing between Hezbollah's points of presence and other foreign and local forces, especially along some of the longer frontlines of the conflict. In addition, Hezbollah does not control one or several large military bases unlike other parties to the conflict presenting certain difficulties. The team also faced difficulties accessing accurate and consistent information from closed sources.

First

Hezbollah's Distribution in Syria



In 2011, shortly after the outbreak of popular protests in Syria, Hezbollah intervened on behalf of the regime in the crackdown on protestors. Hezbollah relied on its external elite unit 910, that was heavily located in southern Syria, and the use of excessive violence.

After the battle of al-Qusayr in 2013, Hezbollah forces began to spread across Syria, especially along the border region with Lebanon and in Aleppo although its presence in eastern Syria was low.

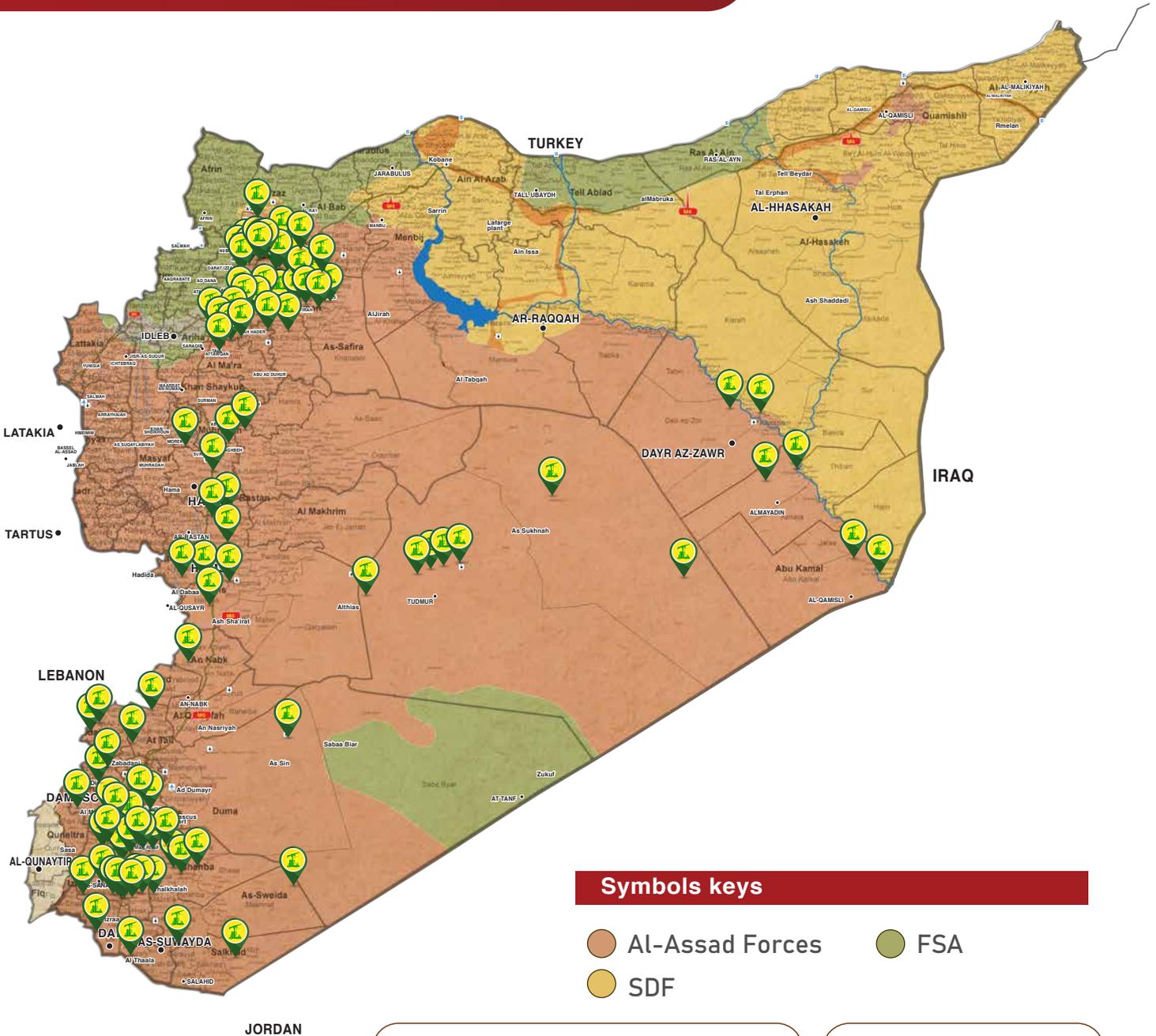
Since 2012, Hezbollah began establishing a Syrian branch in parts of Syria with a Shiite community, such as Nubl and Zahraa in northern Aleppo, al-Fu'ah and Kafraya in northern Idlib, and in Busra al-Sham east of Daraa, among other areas.

Hezbollah has engaged in the funeral processions of locals as part of its strategy to compensate for the low number of Shiites in Syria, who do not exceed %0.4, as it views this community as its reliable social base.

In many cases, Hezbollah was forced to redeploy as a result of the hostilities with the armed opposition factions, such as its withdrawal from al-Fu'ah and Kafraya completely in mid-2018- as part of the Four Cities Agreement framework.

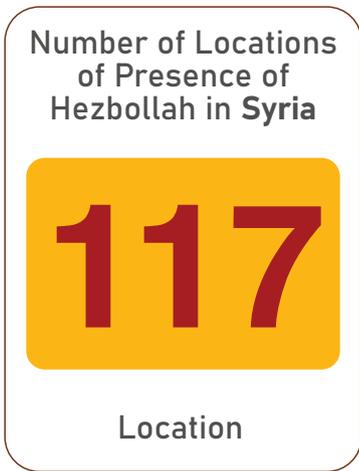
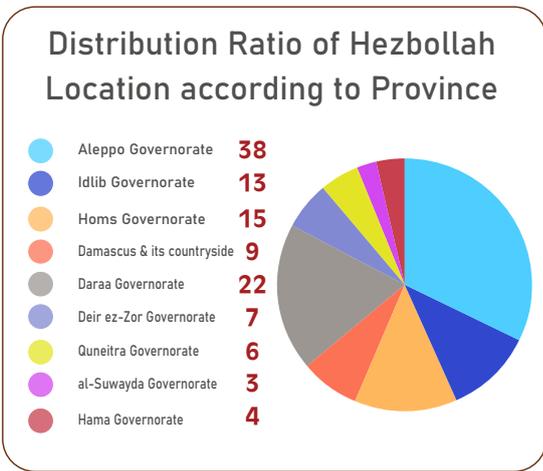
According to the map issued by Jusoor Center for Studies as of the end of 2020, Hezbollah is located in 117 areas across the nine Syrian governorates, including 51 locations in the north, 31 in the south, 28 in the center, and seven in the east.

Map of Hezbollah Presence in Syria



Symbols keys

- Al-Assad Forces
- FSA
- SDF



Chronological Timeline of the Most Prominent Events Concerning Hezbollah's Intervention in Syria

19 May
2013

Event :

Hezbollah launched an attack alongside the Syrian regime forces to regain the strategic town of al-Qusayr



Result :

The General Secretary of Hezbollah announces their official participation in the conflict in Syria after gaining control over al-Qusayr in 25 May 2013

Start of June
2013

Event :

Hezbollah starts transporting its fighters to Aleppo city to participate in the fighting alongside the Syrian regime



Result :

Distribution of Hezbollah in several locations in north and south Aleppo

14 February
2014

Event :

Hezbollah participated in a battle to gain control of the city of Yabrod



Result :

Syrian regime gains control of Yabrod on 16 March 2014

18 January
2015

Event :

Israeli fighter jets target a vehicle transporting a group subordinate to Hezbollah in Mazrat al-Amal in Qunitera



Result :

Seven members of Hezbollah are killed including the commander Jihad Imad Maghniyah

**20 December
2015**

Event :

Participated in the first battle for Khan Tuman

**02 February
2016**

Event :

Hezbollah participated in the battle to end the siege on the towns of Nubl and al-Zahraa in Aleppo countryside

Result :

Syrian regime forces and Hezbollah fighters broke the siege on the town of Nubl and al-Zahraa on 06 February 2020

**13 May
2016**

Event :

A warplane, believed to be Israeli, targeted a Hezbollah military location close to Damascus International Airport

Result :

Hezbollah commander Mustafa Badreddine, one of the individuals accused in relation to the assassination of former prime minister Rafic al-Hariri is killed

**17 March
2017**

Event :

Israeli warplanes target a joint military location for the Syrian regime and Hezbollah close to Tadmur city

Result :

Destruction of vehicles transporting weapons to Hezbollah locations in Lebanon

**12 April
2017**

Event :

Hezbollah participated in signing the Four Cities deal which stipulated the cities of Kafriya and al-Fu'aa in northern Idlib evacuating in exchange for the evacuation of besieged civilians in the cities of Madaya, al-Zabadani and Serghaya in Damascus countryside

Result :

Hezbollah expanded its control and spread along the Syrian-Lebanese border in Damascus countryside.

**23 October
2017**

Event :

Hezbollah participated in the battle to gain control of al-Bukamal

Result :

Syrian regime forces gained control of the city of al-Bukamal in 19 November 2017

**27 January
2020**

Event :

Hezbollah participated in the battle to gain control of the moment of Khan Tuman

Result :

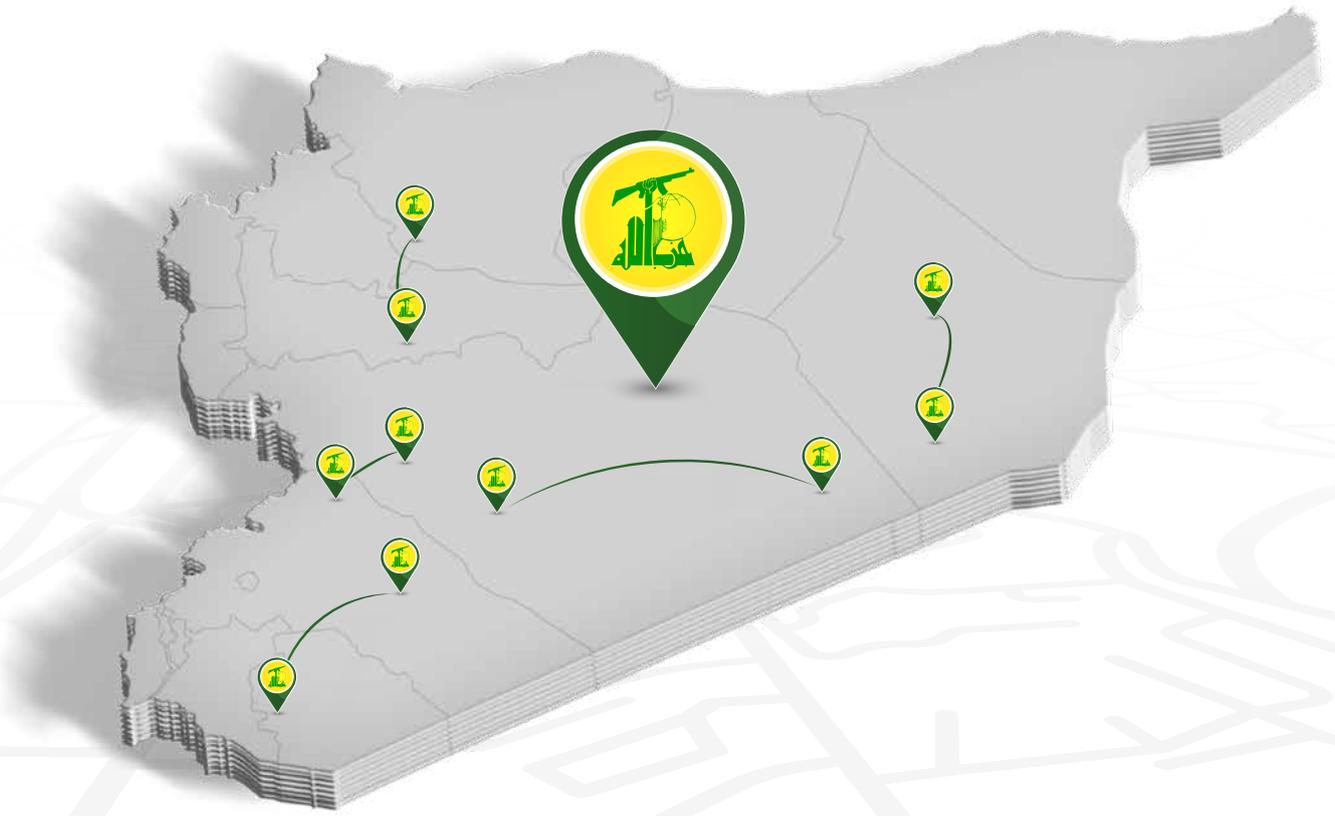
Syrian regime forces gained control of Khan Tuman on 29 January 2020

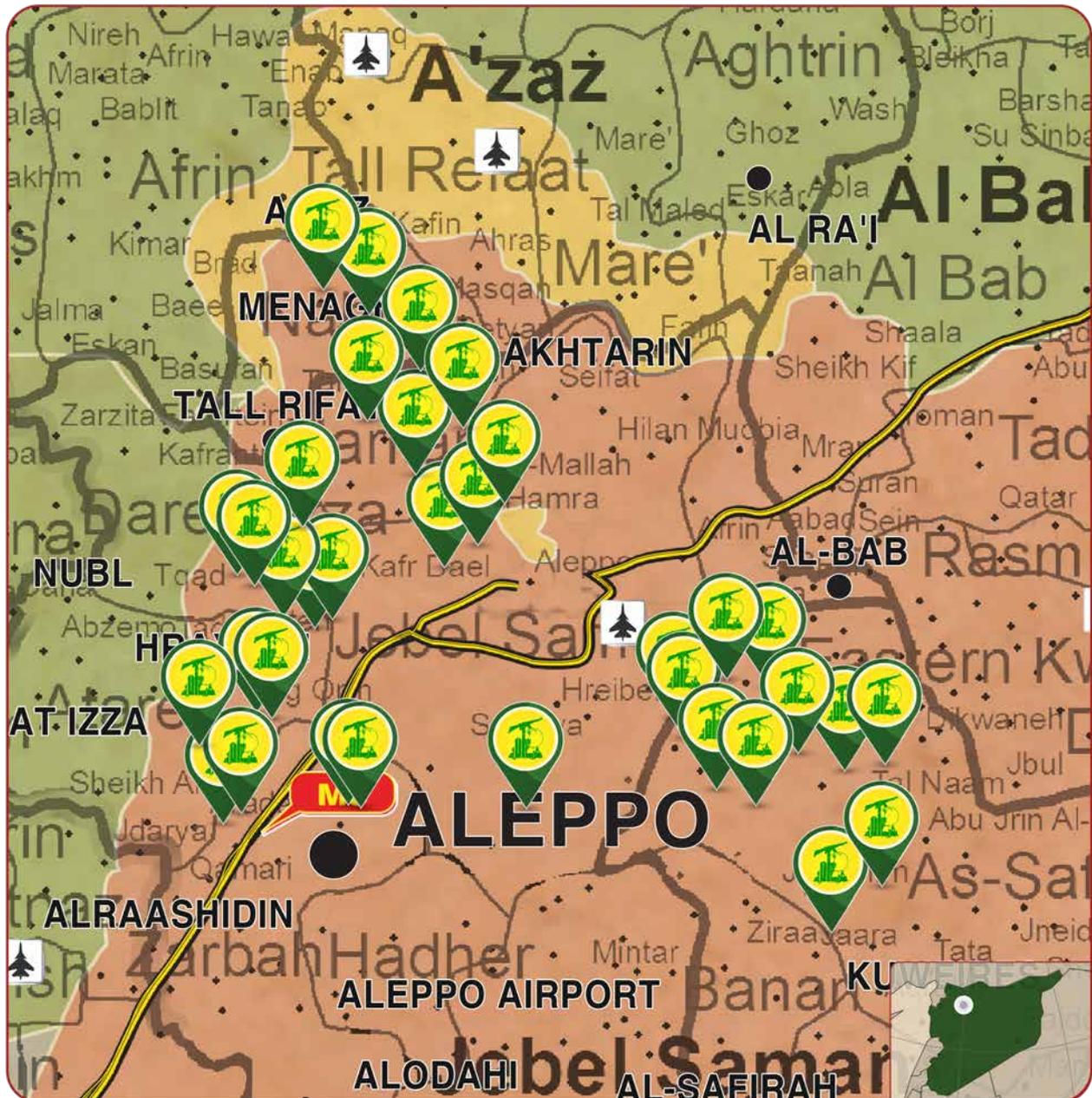
Hezbollah's concentration in the north and south of Syria and along the border with Lebanon, as well as establishing several military points and bases in eastern Syria, reflects several objectives including:

- Providing protection for Damascus and its surroundings to prevent the fall of the Syrian regime.
- Providing protection for the overland supply routes that link Iran and Lebanon and pass through central Syria.
- Providing protection for areas where the Shiite community are located and utilizing them to recruit and form the Syrian branch of Hezbollah.
- Providing protection and deterrence measures for Hezbollah's areas of control in Lebanon, by forming a security belt along the border with Syria. This would serve as an alternative supply corridor for Hezbollah from the Bekaa and Mount Lebanon regions.
- Enhancing deterrence and preventative measures by turning southern Syria into a base for advanced operations against Israel. This aims to improve Hezbollah and Iran's position during any escalation with Israel or in the event of it enters direct or indirect negotiations with Israel.
- Ensuring support and protection of supply and communication lines for militias affiliated with Iran during combat operations in eastern Syria.
- Securing support for Iranian and the Syrian regime's policies in northern Syria.

Second

The spread of Hezbollah at the provincial level





38

Symbols keys

- Al-Assad Forces
- FSA
- SDF



In Aleppo, Hezbollah is present in 38 locations, semi-independently or in conjunction with the militias affiliated with Iran or the Syrian regime forces such as the Republican Guard and the Fourth Division (see Table 2 for details).

Hezbollah is often present in the military bases and sites affiliated with Iran, as part of military support and mobilizations rooms which provide logistical and combat expertise during battles. In addition to Hezbollah's responsibilities commanding entire operation rooms.

Since mid2013-, Hezbollah began deploying in Aleppo and supporting the Syrian regime forces and militias affiliated with Iran at the frontline. In late 2015, its forces actively participated in the process of securing the southern countryside of Aleppo allowing it to establish joint military points with Iran.

In February 2016, Hezbollah led operations to lift the siege on the towns of Nubl and al-Zahraa in the northern countryside of Aleppo. Later, the area would turn into Hezbollah military barracks used to recruit, train and arm local fighters.

In early 2020, Hezbollah participated in the operation to regain control of the southern and western countryside of Aleppo. It then established military points within the Iranian military bases which were quickly set up in the region.

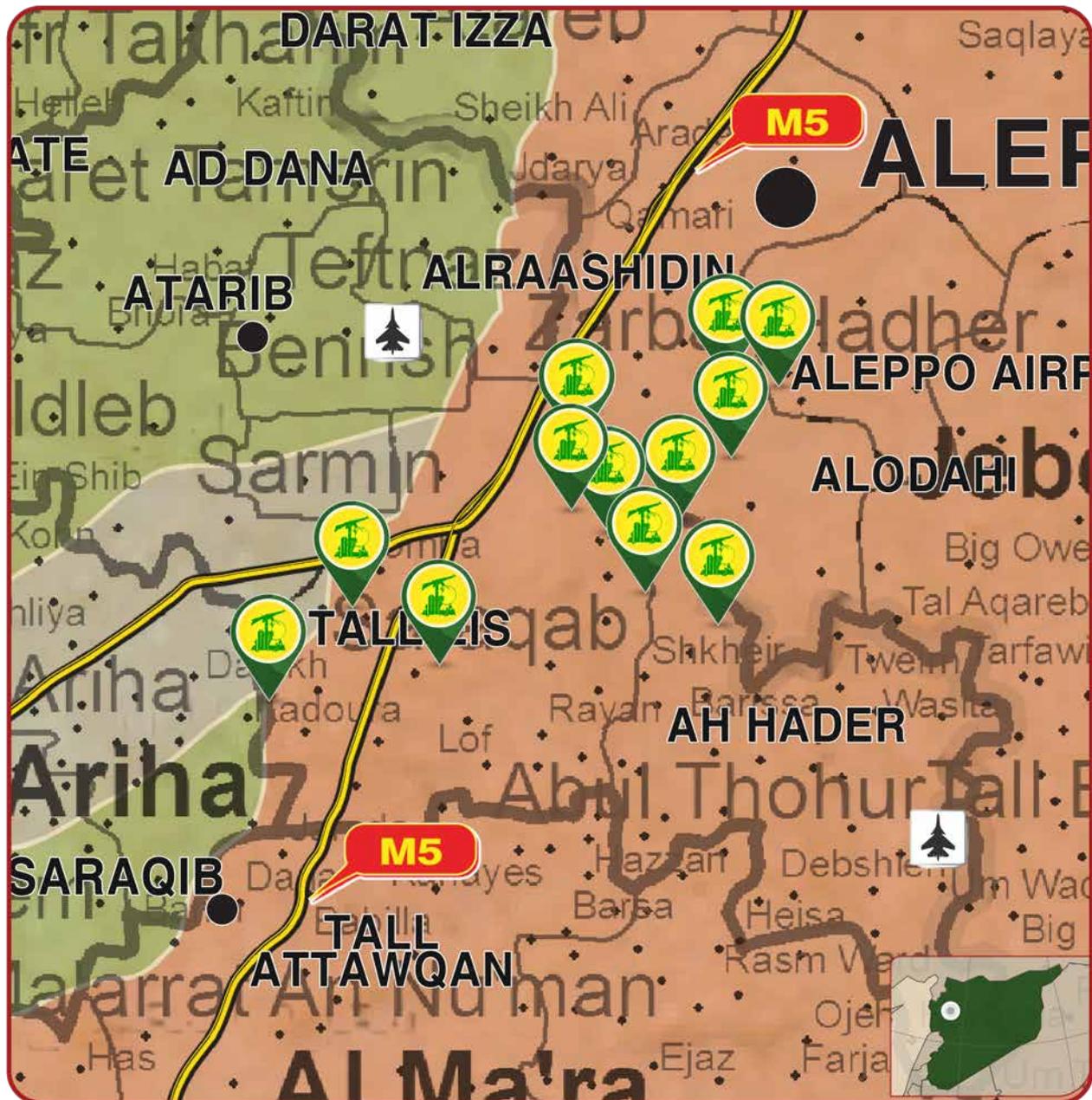
In fact, Hezbollah's concentration in Aleppo governorate is related to several goals, namely:

- Supporting Iranian policies to secure Aleppo city from the southern flank and protecting and securing the supply routes between northern and southern Syria, namely the Aleppo-Damascus M5 motorway and the Ithriyah-Khanasser road.
- Protecting the defense plants which are considered privileged sites for the manufacture of weapons and ammunition including chemical weapons far from the Israeli Air Force's target range, despite the latter's attempts to strike these sites.
- Considering the fronts in Aleppo's southern, western and northern countryside as areas for advanced operations against the Syrian opposition factions if battles are resumed. The move aims to protect the depth of the regime-controlled areas or to expand its influence by gaining control of new strategic areas in Idlib or northern Aleppo.
- Securing and protecting the Shiite community areas in Nubl and Zahra in north of Aleppo, and preparing to retake Kafraya and al-Fu'ah in northern Idlib if the appropriate conditions arise.

Hezbollah Positions in Aleppo Province

| Name | Location | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|--|----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Al-Safirah | Southern countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| Azzan Mountain | Southern countryside | Operations room | Joint presence with Iran |
| Tractor factory | Eastern countryside | Mobilization headquarters | Joint presence with Iran |
| Nubl and al-Zahraa | Northern countryside | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| Aleppo, al-Hamadniyet, Scientific Research Cluster al-Rashidin 5 & 4 | Aleppo city | Missile testing and mobilization headquarter | Joint presence with Iran |
| Kafnaha | Western countryside | Command headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Mouhaniseen 2 countryside | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Mouhaniseen 2 countryside | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Kafnaha – electricity association | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Anjara – Bala Orchid | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Anjara- Beit Drkil | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Sheikh Ali | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Anjara – al-Saloum | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Safirah | Southern countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Safirah, Defense and Scientific Research Factories | Southern countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| Tel Hasel southern side | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Tel Hasel northern side | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Ma'arat al-Artik | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Tel Aran – Tel Hasel road | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Dahir Abed Rabo | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Aleppo-Al-Mansoura road | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Ma'arat al-Artik | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Tel Bar | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Turkan town | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Malkiyet village | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Turkan town | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Tel Bar | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Kafr Hamrah | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Kafr Hamrah, al-Lirmon roundabout | Northern countryside | Operation room | Semi-independent presence |
| Shiite al-Zahraa town | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Kafrnaha | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Kafrnaha | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Kafrnaha | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Qanatir | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Mouhandsin I countryside farms | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Mouhandsin I countryside farms | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Qanatir | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |



Symbols keys

- Al-Assad Forces
- FSA
- SDF



Hezbollah is present in 13 locations across Idlib in a semi-independent manner; its forces are present independent of the Iranian affiliated militias or the Syrian regime forces loyal to the latter or with limited participation alongside these forces (See Table -3- for details).

It is necessary to note that all these Hezbollah sites are combat points along the lines of conflict, except for Abu Thuhr airbase, which serves as an Iranian military base. Hezbollah belongs to the operations room in the base as part of framework of supporting and mobilizing forces.

Hezbollah began deploying along the fronts in Idlib countryside after the Syrian regime forces entered the governorate's administrative borders in early 2018. Hezbollah participated with high effectiveness in the operation to gain control of the area east of the Hijaz Railway.

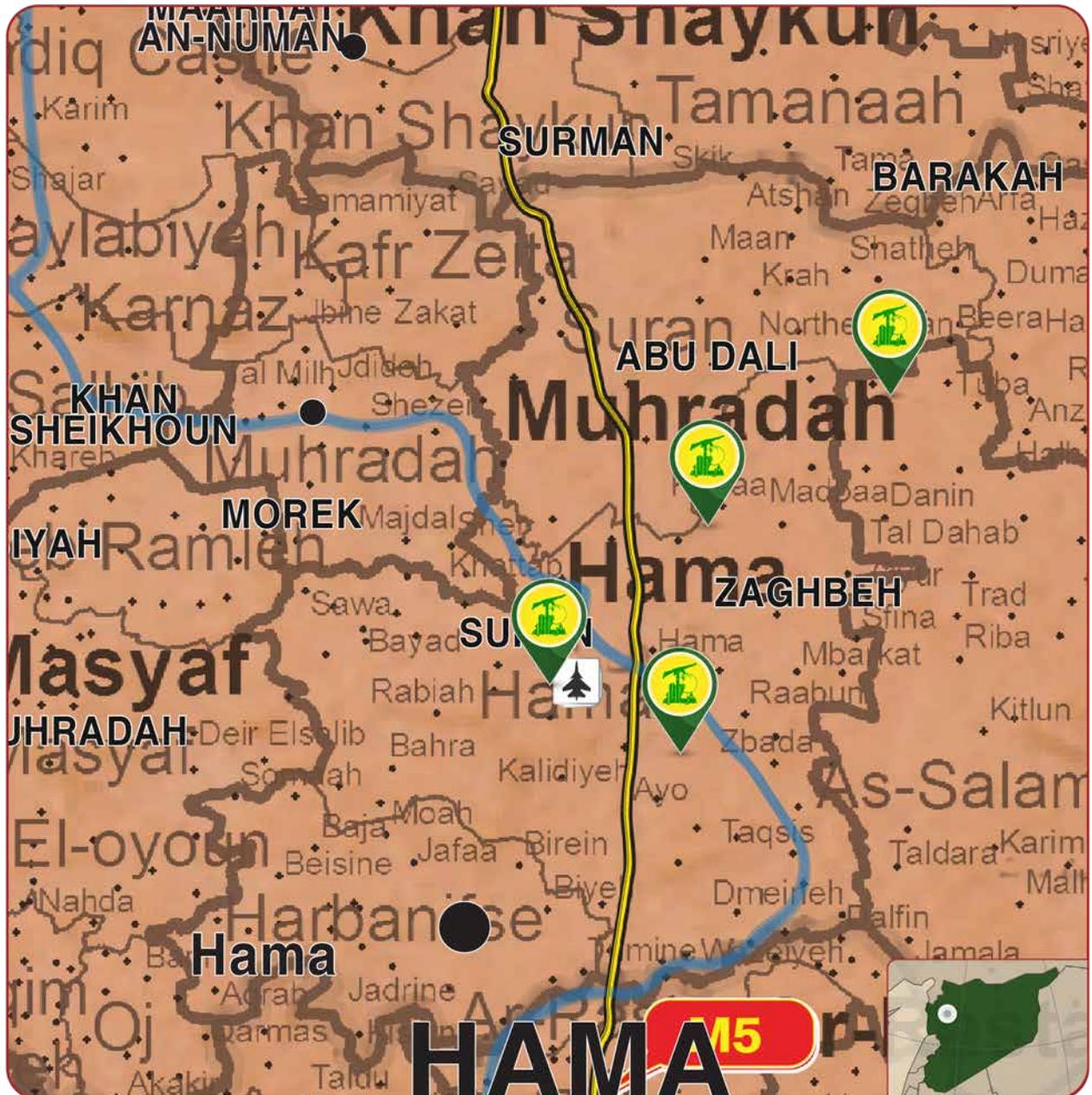
Prior to the signing of the Sochi Memorandum (2018), Hezbollah mobilized its forces in Deir EzZor, Damascus countryside and Homs to redeploy them along the frontlines in Idlib in preparation for a military campaign that was expected at that time. However, Turkey and Russia reached a bilateral understanding to renew the ceasefire in the de-escalation zone fire.

Towards the end of 2019, Hezbollah redeployed its forces along the frontlines in Idlib in anticipation of the Syrian regime and its allies launching a military campaign on the region. Although its redeployment and engagement in combat operations was late, it contributed to breaking the opposition factions' control on some points along the front. It is necessary to note that the Hezbollah established military points in southern and eastern Idlib have always been within the framework of combat missions, i.e. as front lines for defense and offensive purposes.

It appears that regime forces are relying almost solely on Hezbollah, in the absence of sufficient regime force members with the necessary experience, to conduct deployment operations to cover Abu Thuhr Airbase and to protect the outposts gained along the main supply routes such as the city of Saraqib. In addition, Hezbollah forces are stationed in locations close to one of the fighting axes near Kafraya and al-Fu'ah.

Hezbollah Locations in Idlib Province

| Name | Location | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Saraqib, the eastern al-Rusafa checkpoint | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Rusafa | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Rusafa Maharem road | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Rusafa village east of Saraqib | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Rusafa | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Tel al-Nabariz | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Khuwari | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Maharem | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Joubas village | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Mardikh Cultural Center | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Dadyikh village | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Salmin town east of Saraqib | Eastern countryside | Military headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Souq Hal previously | Eastern countryside | Command headquarter | Joint presence with Iran |



Symbols keys

- Al-Assad Forces
- FSA
- SDF



Hezbollah forces are located in four sites in Hama in cooperation with militias affiliated with Iran or Syrian regime forces loyal to Iran (See Table -4- for details).

Since Iran established the military bases and points in Hama, Hezbollah has dispatched experts to participate in commanding the various military personnel. Hezbollah's experts were needed due to the lack of sufficient competence or skills among local fighters whether recruited into the army or paramilitary forces such as the local defense.

In late August 2016, Hezbollah participated in defending northern Hama countryside, after the vast battle launched by the Syrian opposition factions to gain control of the area.

In April 2017, Hezbollah participated in the military campaign launched by the Syrian regime and its allies to regain control of the northern countryside of Hama.

In early 2018, Hezbollah participated in the battle to gain control of the northeastern countryside of Hama, which forms an extension to the east of the Hijaz Railway area.

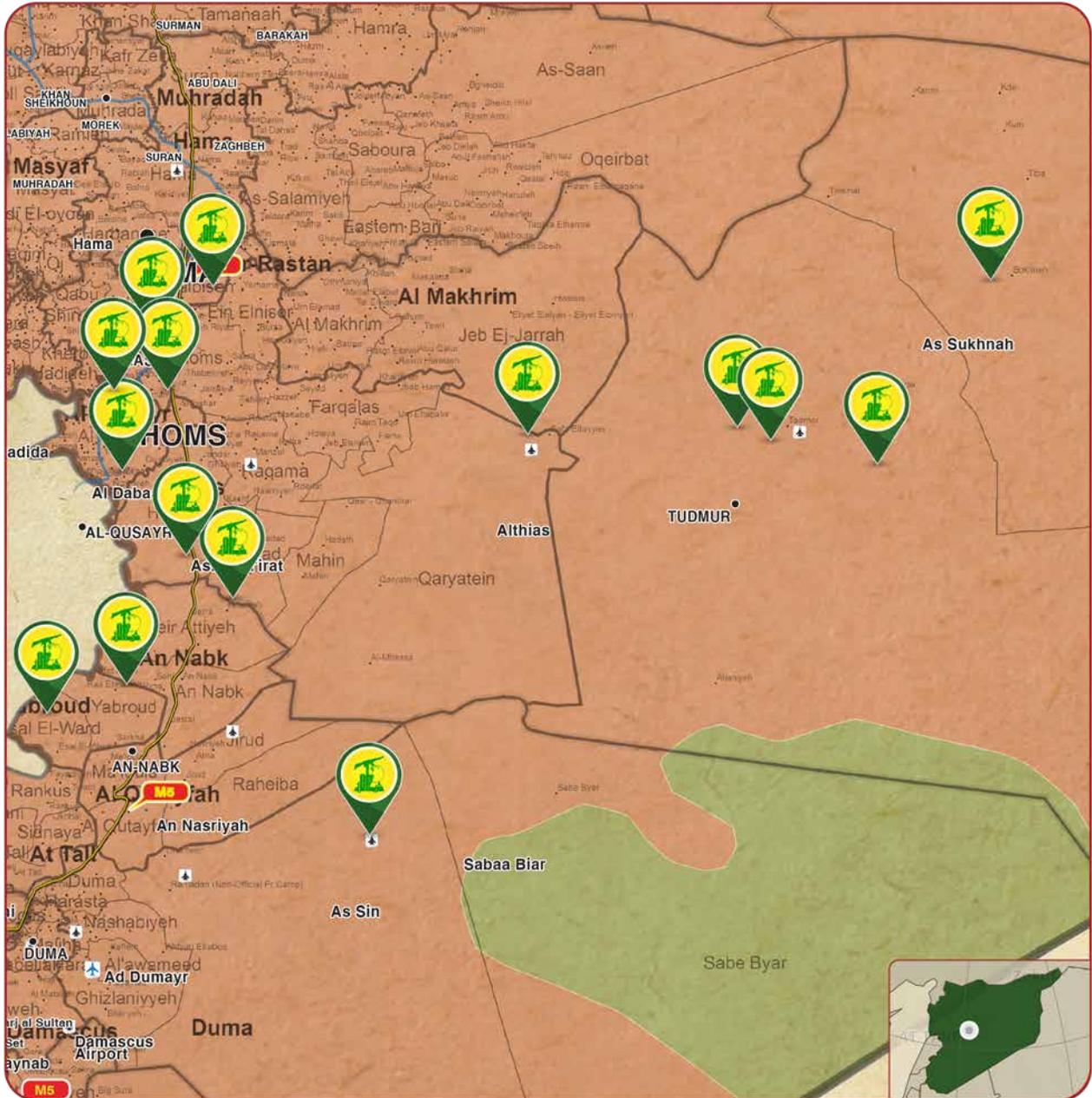
In early 2020, Hezbollah participated in the battle to gain control of the northern countryside of Hama after the collapse of the ceasefire agreement within the framework of the Sochi Memorandum (2018).

The Hezbollah locations in Hama are significant as they serve as the main lines of defense for the city and as an advanced center for regrouping and equipping forces in preparation for launching attacks. Opposition forces have never been able to gain control of Jabal Zayn al-Abidin. In addition, Hezbollah provides expertise in weapons development operations at Hama airport.

Hezbollah Locations in Hama Governate

Saraqib, the eastern al-Rusafa checkpoint

| Name | Location | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Jabal Zein al-Abidin | Northern countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Majanzarat School | Eastern countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| Hama military airport | Western countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| 47th Brigade | Southern countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |



15

Symbols keys

-  Al-Assad Forces
-  FSA
-  SDF



Hezbollah Deployment Points

Hezbollah is present, independently and semi-independently, in 11 locations in Homs as it shares some locations with militias affiliated with Iran (see Table -5- for details). Homs countryside which extends along the border with Lebanon represents a security depth for Hezbollah. Due to this, in 2013, Hezbollah announced its official intervention in the al-Qusayr battle against the Syrian opposition as the opposition was close to achieving a breakthrough to its advantage.

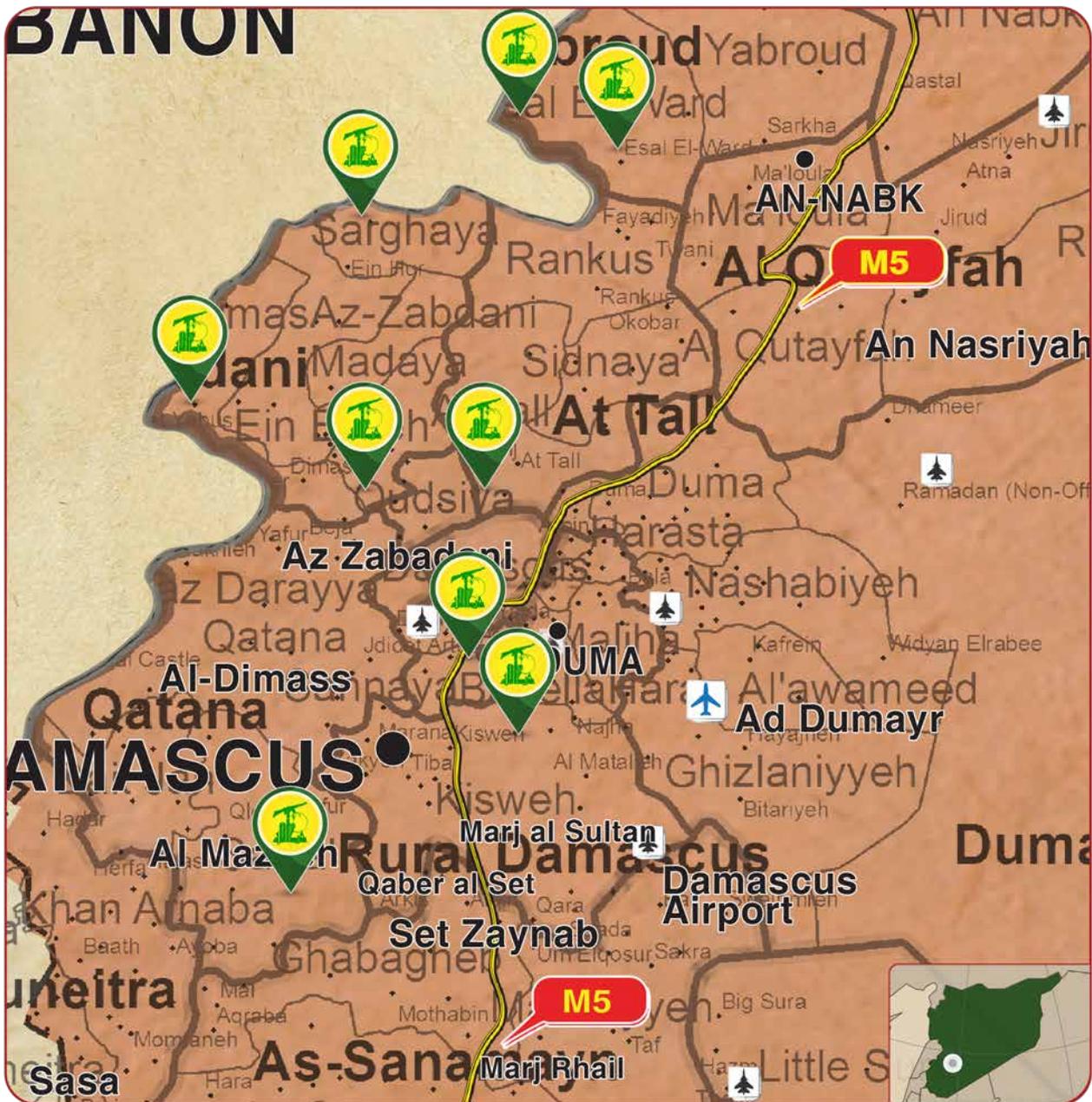
Since November 2015, the Syrian regime and its allies began a military campaign to gain control of Homs Governorate. Hezbollah actively participated in battles against the opposition factions and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria.

Hezbollah's spread in Syria is linked to several goals, namely:

- Securing and protecting the Shiite community's areas in the city and the countryside. For years the opposition factions were prevented from reaching the villages of al-Kam and al-Mukhtareyeh.
- Protecting and securing the military supply and transport routes between Homs and southern Lebanon.
- Supporting Iranian policies to secure supply routes between Damascus and the Syrian coast through Homs, and supply routes between Tehran and Beirut through the Homs desert.
- Supporting Iranian policies to restore the Syrian regime's control over the sources of power and wealth.
- Supporting Iranian policies on manufacturing, storage and development in Homs.

Hezbollah Locations in Homs

| Name | Location | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Al-Ashrafiyeh | Northern countryside | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Najma | Northern countryside | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Meydan Military Engineering Faculty | Northern countryside | Military Headquarters | Joint presence with Iran |
| Palmiyrā – Dedeman Hotel | Eastern countryside | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Konvai | Southern countryside | Military Headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Barij Petrol Station | Southern countryside | Military Headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Opposite Qara | Southern countryside | Military Headquarters | Independent presence |
| Al-Tifour Airbase | Eastern countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Sakhnet | Eastern countryside | Headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Palmiyrā | Eastern countryside | Headquarters | Semi-Independent presence |
| Al-Qusayr | Western countryside | Barracks | Independent presence |



Symbols keys

- Al-Assad Forces
- FSA
- SDF

Hezbollah Deployment Points

Hezbollah is present in 12 locations in Damascus and Damascus countryside, independently and semi-independently. In some cases, it shares locations with militias affiliated with Iran (see Table -6- for details).

Similar to Homs, Damascus and its countryside, especially the areas along the border with Lebanon, constitute a security depth for Hezbollah which intervened decisively in support of the Syrian regime's control of Yabroud in March 2014.

Since 2015, Hezbollah played a major role in the siege of the cities of al-Zabadani, Madaya and Serghaya, until the Syrian regime regained control over them based on the implementation of the Four Cities Agreement in mid2018-.

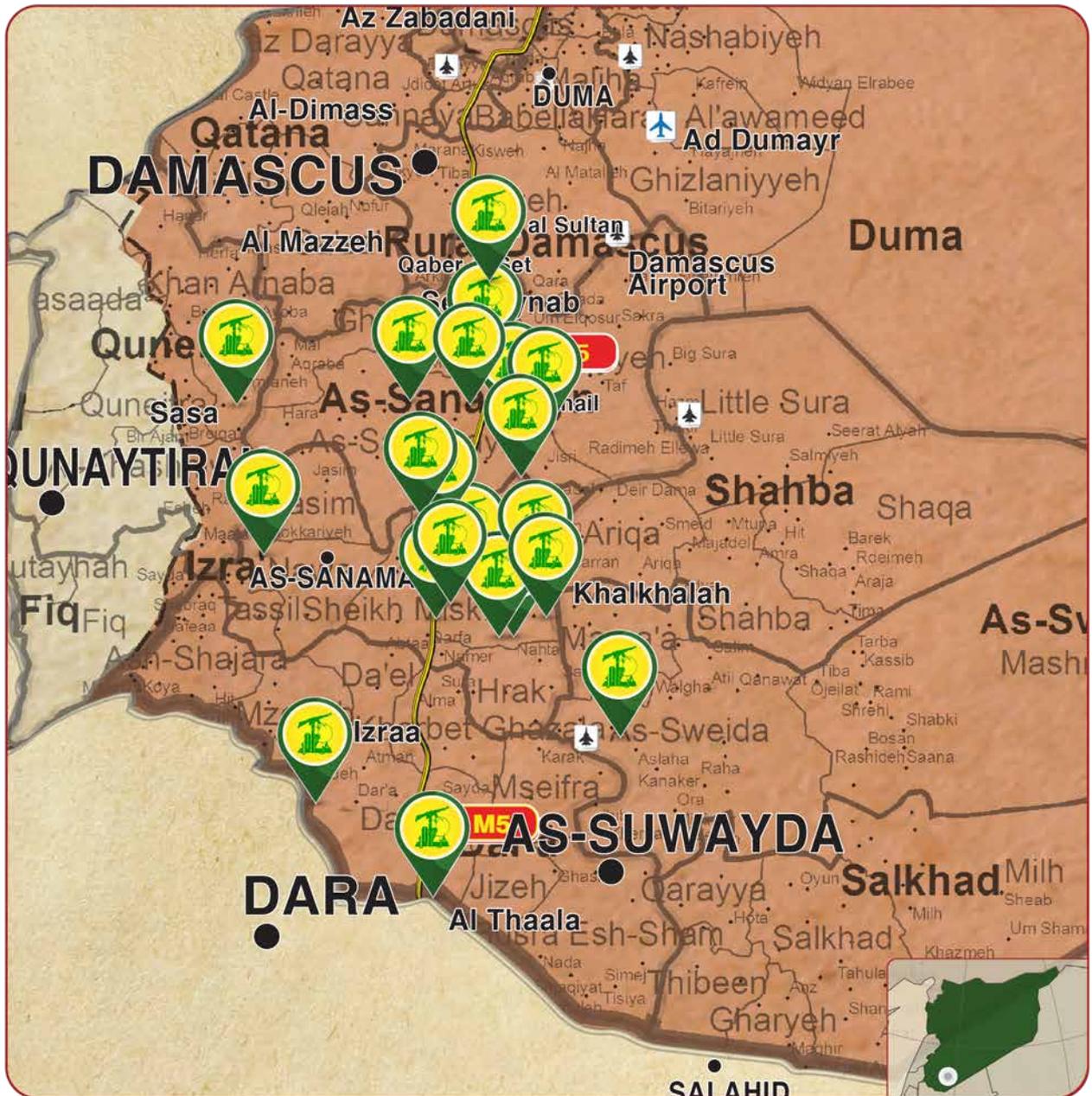
In mid2017-, Hezbollah supported the Lebanese Army operations to secure and regain control of areas in the countryside of Aarsal alongside supporting the Syrian regime operations to secure and regain control of villages in the Qalamoun area.

Hezbollah's presence in Damascus and its countryside relates to several goals, namely:

- Securing a direct military supply route between its strongholds in southern Lebanon and Syria.
- Providing safe routes to trade and cultivate narcotic substances.
- Supporting Iranian policies to secure the supply routes between Damascus and the Syrian coast, northern and southern Syria using the M5 highway and its eastern provinces and Damascus using the Damascus-Baghdad highway.
- Supporting Iranian manufacturing, storage and development operations in Damascus and its countryside.

Hezbollah Locations in Damascus and Damascus Countryside

| Name | Location | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Jdaidit Yabws | Western countryside | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| Damascus International Airport | Western countryside | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| Part of the al-Draji Military Camp | Western countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Horjelah | Southern countryside | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| Sbeneh | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-Independent presence |
| Flitah | North western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-Independent presence |
| Asal al-Ward | North western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-Independent presence |
| Al-Seen Military Airbase | North eastern countryside | Military base | Joint presence with Iran |
| Kanaker | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-Independent presence |
| Serghaya | Western countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-Independent presence |
| Asal al-Ward | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Independent presence |
| Ras al-Thalajat | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Independent presence |



22

Symbols keys

- Al-Assad Forces
- FSA
- SDF

Hezbollah Deployment Points

Hezbollah is located in 20 sites across Daraa province in a semi-independent capacity and jointly with militias affiliated with Iran or the Syrian regime (see Table -7- for details).

Since late 2014, Hezbollah has supported the Syrian regime in defending its strongholds in southern Syria, especially the Triangle of Death near the border with the occupied Golan. Hezbollah provided support during the opposition factions' attacks on this area as well as during regime operations to regain control over the area in February 2015.

In March 2015, Hezbollah participated in defending Syrian regime's strongholds in the eastern countryside of Daraa, specifically Busra al-Sham.

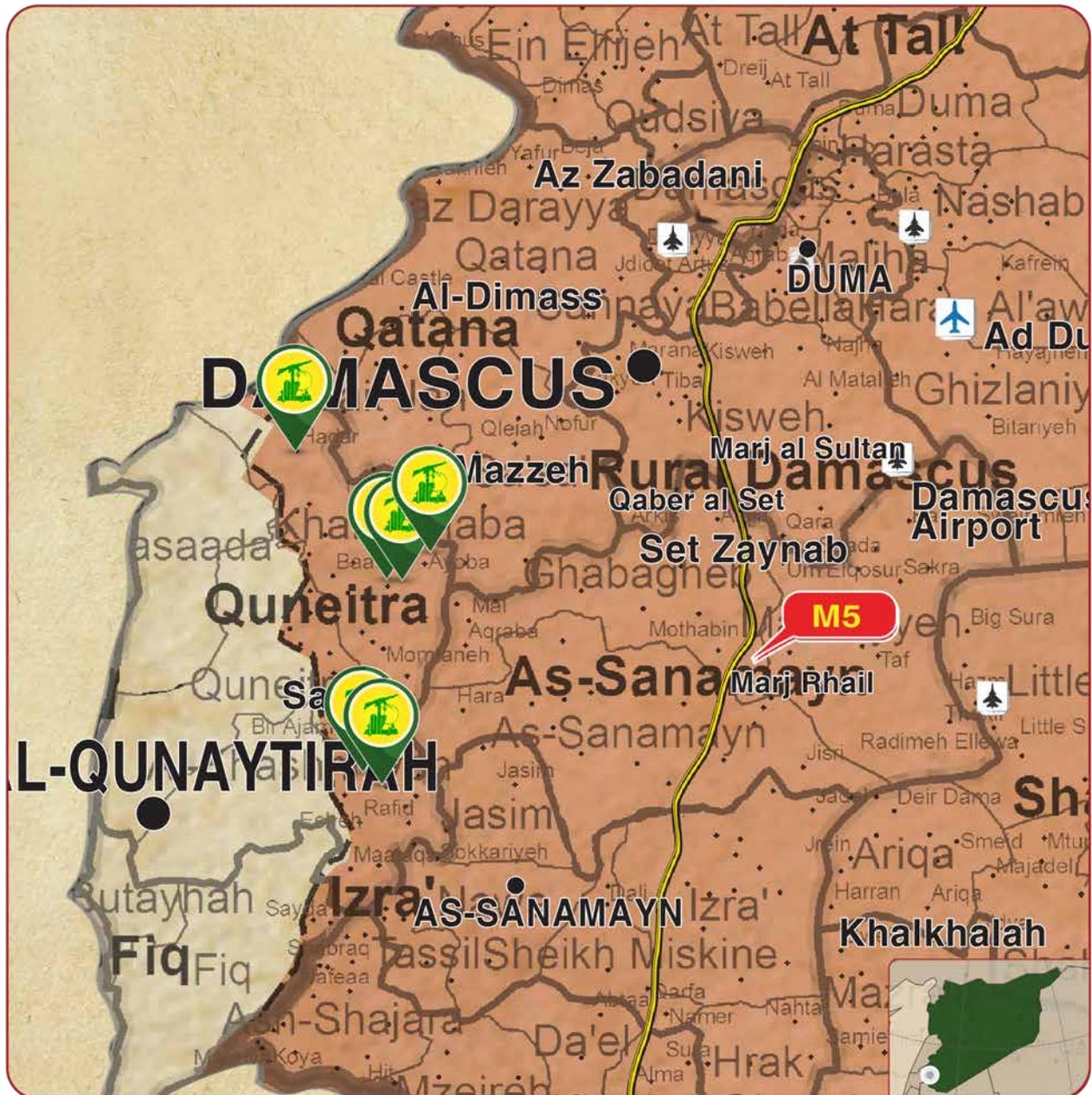
In July 2018, Hezbollah joined the Syrian regime and its allies in controlling southern Syria after signing the settlement agreement with the Syrian opposition.

Since the beginning of 2019, Hezbollah has supported Iranian policies in re-signing settlement agreements in southern Syria under new conditions that guarantee the Syrian regime more security, military and administrative control.

Southern Syria constitutes a security depth for Hezbollah as an extension of Iranian policies aimed at protecting Damascus. Iran also seeks to turn southern Syria into an advanced area of operations against Israel. Hezbollah supports Iranian manufacturing, development, storage and training operations in the region. In addition, southern Syria represents an appropriate environment for the cultivation and trade of narcotics.

Hezbollah Locations in Daraa Province

| Name | Location | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Izraa | Northern countryside | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| 9th Squad Command in As Sanamayn | Northern countryside | Command Headquarter | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Dahiyya | Daraa City | Barracks | Joint presence with Iran |
| Nassib Border | South eastern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Tel al-Jabiyah | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Qarfa Agricultural Air Base | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Entrance to 12th Brigade | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Joint presence with Iran |
| Izraa Cultural Center | Northern countryside | Command headquarters | Joint presence with Iran |
| Izraa Sports Center | Northern countryside | Command headquarters | Joint presence with Iran |
| Izraa | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Almost independent presence |
| Rustum Ghazala Petrol station - Al-Bashayer | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Orantus Olive Press, Rustum Ghazala | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Almost independent presence |
| Qasyoun University | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Joint presence with Iran |
| Agricultural Airport | Northern countryside | Mobilization center | Joint presence with Iran |
| The Sahabi Huthyfa ibn al-Yaman's burial site | Northern countryside | Military Headquarter | Semi-independent presence |
| Tel al-Sagir | Northern countryside | Military Headquarter | Joint presence with regime forces |
| Tel al-Mouqdad | Northern countryside | Military Headquarter | Joint presence with regime forces |
| Jabab Tel al-Farfara | Northern countryside | Party Headquarter | Joint presence with regime forces |
| Yarmouk University | Northern countryside | Command Headquarter | Joint presence with Iran |
| Lajat | Northern countryside | Party Headquarter | Joint presence with Iran |
| Eyeb | Northern countryside | Party Headquarter | Joint presence with Iran |



Symbols keys

- Al-Assad Forces
- FSA
- SDF



Hezbollah is present in seven locations in Quneitra, semi-independently or in shared locations with other Iranian affiliated militias (see Table -8- for details).

Since the outbreak of the armed conflict in Syria at the end of 2011, Hezbollah has rushed to deploy special forces in Quneitra near the occupied Golan; in areas such as Tal al-Ahmar. In 2015, Hezbollah fought against the opposition factions to prevent them gaining control of the area; however, opposition factions managed to control of parts of it at that time.

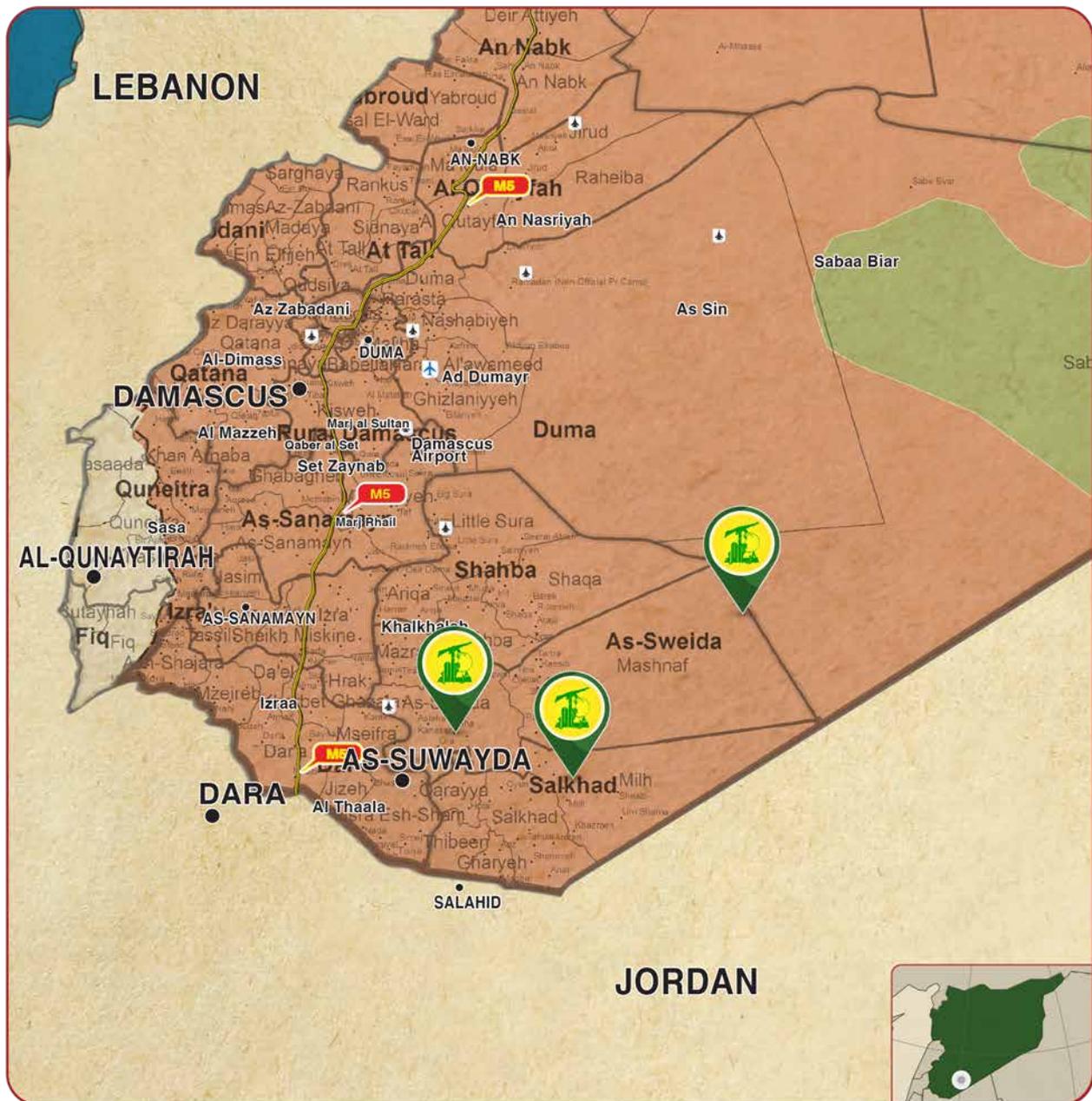
Due to Hezbollah’s command of operations in Quneitra, opposition factions repeatedly failed in 2017 ,2016, and 2018 to take control of the entire northern countryside and lift the siege on Beit Jinn.

The significance of Hezbollah’s presence in Quneitra stems from using it as an advanced operations center against Israel. The region provides Hezbollah with the means to continually study and conduct reconnaissance along the frontlines to assess the level of armament, monitoring, preparedness and the like. This explains the killing of several Hezbollah leaders in Quneitra.

Hezbollah also supports Iranian policies of securing Damascus through their presence in the province, as well as strengthening its overall presence in southern Syria to help expand activities in the gray zone in confrontation with the United States of America.

Hezbollah Locations in Quneitra

| Name | Location | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 90th Brigade Hill | North eastern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| 90th Brigade Tel Kroum | North eastern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Beit Jinn – Tel Ahmar | Northern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Western Tel Ahmar | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Eastern Tel Ahmar | Southern countryside | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| 90th Brigade, Air Force Defense Battalion | Eastern countryside | Command headquarters | Joint presence with Iran |



Symbols keys

- Al-Assad Forces
- FSA
- SDF



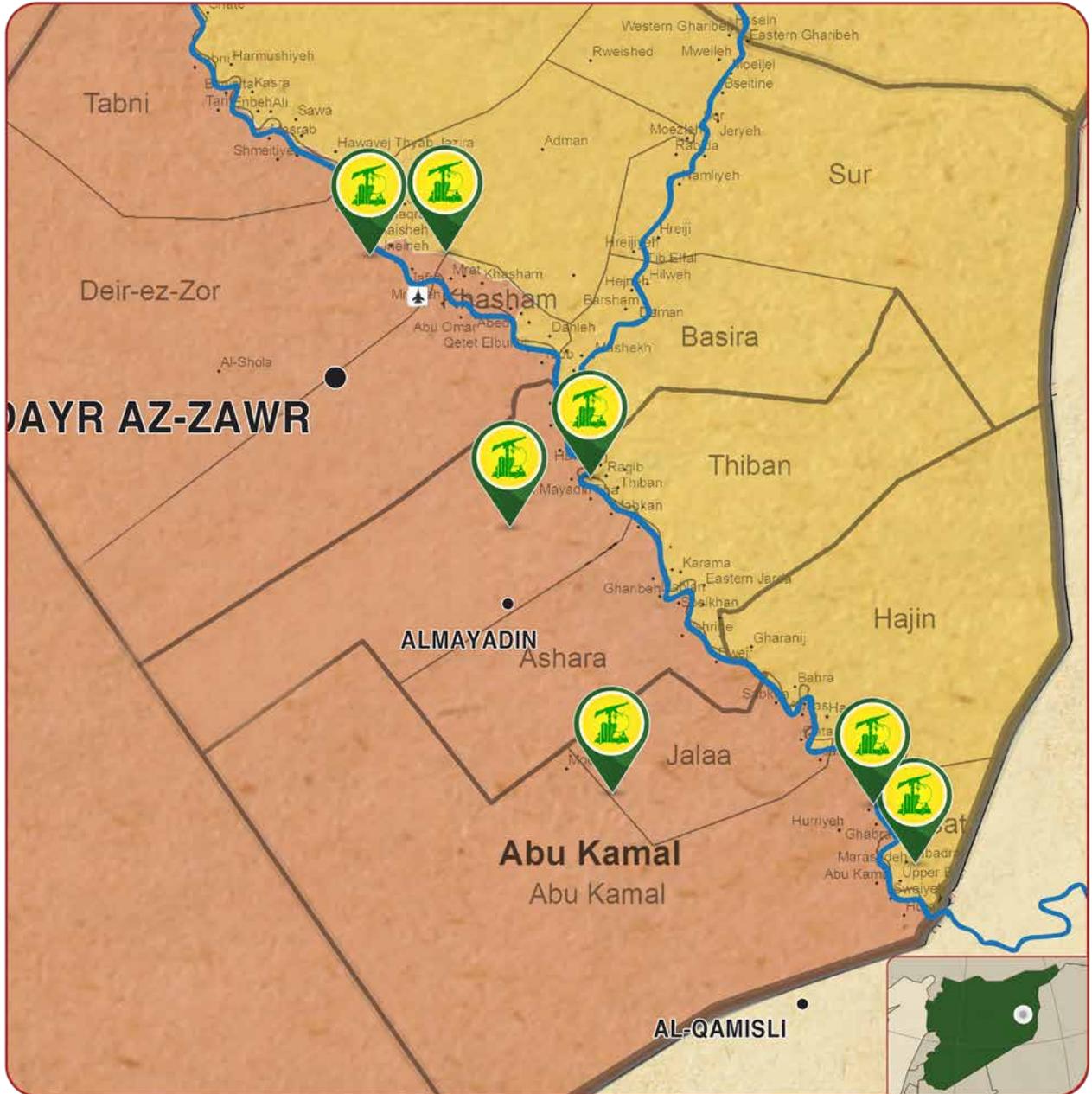
Hezbollah is located in three sites in As-Suwayda as part of a joint presence with Iranian affiliated militias (See Table -9- for details).

Hezbollah's presence in As-Suwayda is limited to the border areas with Jordan as part of supporting Iranian policies to secure and facilitate cross-border smuggling.

Hezbollah's military absence in As-Suwayda alongside the absence of full security control over the governorate, is in part due to the governorate's semi-independent rule by the region's Druze sect. Locals established armed groups to provide protection for the region against the Syrian regime, Iranian and Hezbollah policies.

Hezbollah Locations in As-Suwayda

| Name | Location | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Camp of vanguards of Rasas | Southern Countryside | Border posts with Iran to facilitate smuggling operations | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Hawiyet | Southern eastern countryside | Border posts with Iran to facilitate smuggling operations | Joint presence with Iran |
| Al-Zalf Dam | Southern eastern countryside | Border posts with Iran to facilitate smuggling operations | Joint presence with Iran |



7

Symbols keys

-  Al-Assad Forces
-  FSA
-  SDF



Hezbollah Deployment Points

Hezbollah is present in seven locations across Deir ez-Zor as a joint or semi-independent presence alongside Iranian affiliated militias (See Table -10- for details).

Since 2017, Hezbollah has supported the Syrian regime and its allies' efforts to gain control over the eastern governorates of Syria, including Deir ez-Zor. These forces worked to regain control of al-Mayadin in October, and al-Bukamal and parts of the neighborhoods of Deir ez-Zor in November.

Hezbollah presence in Deir ez-Zor aims to support Iranian policies in the region to secure the supply route between Damascus-Baghdad, and encircle the al-Tanf military barracks, an advanced base in the Euphrates basin. Achieving these objectives would help to launch an attack on the Autonomous Administration areas east of the Euphrates in the future.

Hezbollah's Locations in Deir EzZor Province

| Name | Type | Nature of Distribution |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Al-Bukamal - al-Siyaset-Mazara al-Kataf | Barracks | Joint Presence with Iran |
| Al-Dahiyya Neighborhood | Barracks | Joint Presence with Iran |
| Hatlah- Jisr al-Siyaset | Barracks | Joint Presence with Iran |
| Al-Bukamal – Airforce Detachment | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| 2T Petrol Pump Station | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Maydin | Military headquarters | Semi-independent presence |
| Al-Maydin- al-Rahbet Fortress from western side | Military headquarters – Artillery Brigade | Joint Presence with Iran |

Map Analysis

**Map of Hezbollah
Presence in Syria**

2020 November