



Briefing Notes Summary

Group 62 – Information Centre for Asylum and Migration

Lebanon – January to June 2025

30 June 2025

13 January 2025

Israeli withdrawal; presidential elections

As part of the ceasefire agreement concluded between Hezbollah and Israel, Israeli forces have withdrawn from several villages and towns in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese army followed suit, as agreed. On 07.01.25, Lebanese forces entered the border town of Naqoura where the headquarters of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is located.

Israeli forces continue to carry out attacks on targets attributed to Hezbollah. In accordance with the ceasefire agreement, Israel reserved the right to use armed force to prevent Hezbollah from rebuilding its capacities south of the Litani River.

On 09.01.25, the Lebanese parliament elected Joseph Aoun, the former commander-in-chief of the Lebanese armed forces, as the new president. The office of president has only been held on an interim basis since 2022. The election is generally seen as Hezbollah's weakened sway in the political arena.¹

20 January 2025

Ceasefire with Israel

During a visit UN Secretary-General António Guterres made to Beirut on 18.01.25, the recently-elected President, Joseph Aoun (cf. BN of 13.01.25), confirmed that Israeli forces must withdraw from southern Lebanon by 26.01.25 in accordance with the ceasefire agreement.

Even now, occasional exchanges of fire and explosions continue to occur in areas still occupied by Israel, whereby, according to Israeli sources, Hezbollah tunnels and comparable infrastructure used for military purposes continue to be destroyed.

According to the head of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) mission, the Lebanese army has significantly expanded its presence in southern Lebanon in recent weeks and is now present in a total of 93 locations.

On 16.01.25, the US also pledged to provide the regular Lebanese armed forces with USD 117 million so that they can fulfil their obligations.²

27 January 2025

Developments in southern Lebanon

The original deadline for the withdrawal of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon expired on 27.01.25. On the evening of the same day, it was announced that an agreement had been reached between Lebanon and Israel to extend the withdrawal deadline until 18.02.25. In return, it was agreed that negotiations on the return of Hezbollah fighters captured by Israel would begin.

Both sides are accusing each other of violating the ceasefire agreement. Accusations that withdrawal has been too slow are countered by accusations that the deployment of Lebanese armed forces to southern Lebanon has been too slow. These actions were supposed to restore the state's monopoly on the use of force in the region. Furthermore, according to Israeli reports, raids and airstrikes have been carried out against Hezbollah weapons depots and other infrastructure, as the Lebanese armed forces have failed to demilitarise them as agreed.

On 26.01.25, the most serious incidents since the fighting ended occurred. After the Israeli army had previously banned people from entering around 60 villages and towns near the border, groups of multiple people in civilian clothing made attempts to break through both the Israeli and Lebanese roadblocks, at least in the towns of Houla and Kfar Kila. Videos of the events in Kfar Kila also show people carrying Hezbollah flags; Hezbollah-operated Al-Manar TV broadcast the events live. The Israeli forces opened fire in both villages. According to the Lebanese Ministry of Health, at least 22 people had been killed and 124 injured by the evening of 26.01.25. One Lebanese soldier and six women are among the dead. The Israeli armed forces have announced that they will conduct an investigation into the death of the Lebanese soldier.

Also on 26.01.25, an international daily newspaper reported that members of the Lebanese army had been leaking secrets to Hezbollah. According to the report, even the highest-ranking members of the Lebanese army had repeatedly warned members of Hezbollah that Israel might still carry out limited military strikes against known Hezbollah positions and camps south of the Litani River if the Lebanese armed forces failed to enforce the agreed ceasefire agreement.³

03 Februar 2025

Developments in southern Lebanon

The Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon continues. Most recently, Israeli troops left the small town of Aitaroun after the takeover by the Lebanese army had been secured. Another "March of Return" by residents of settlements that had not yet been evacuated took place on 02.02.25, although this time there were reportedly no casualties. Several Lebanese nationals were arrested by Israeli army forces.

Israel and Hezbollah have repeatedly accused each other of violating the deal. On 30.01.25, a surveillance drone thought to have been launched by Hezbollah flew into Israeli airspace and was intercepted. In return, there was an Israeli military strike in the Bekaa Valley in which two people were killed.⁴

10 Februar 2025

Fighting along the border between Syria and Lebanon

On the border between the Lebanese district of Hermel and the Syrian district of Qusair, clashes have repeatedly erupted between fighters associated with the new Syrian government and members of various armed Shia clans in the region since 07.02.25. In particular, large numbers of the extended Jaafar and Zaiter clans and several other clans associated with Hezbollah, such as the Noun, Jamal and Rachini clans, inhabit several settlements along the border, which is partly disputed between the states. Along the border, there are villages inhabited mostly by Lebanese on Syrian territory and villages inhabited mostly by Syrians on Lebanese territory. Members of the above-

mentioned clans have reportedly been involved in drug and arms smuggling in the region for many years, sometimes competing with each other despite their fundamental loyalty to Hezbollah.

On 06.02.25, clashes erupted with Lebanese nationals during a coordinated action carried out by the Syrian armed forces. Fighting took place around the small Syrian town of Hawik, which is predominantly inhabited by Lebanese. Fighters from the Syrian Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) allegedly demanded the handover of a Hezbollah observation post that was being used for drug smuggling. At least four people are said to have been killed and 10 wounded in the course of the fighting, and two HTS fighters are said to have been captured by armed Lebanese. Heavy weapons are also said to have been used in the clashes. Sixteen girls from the aforementioned Lebanese clans are said to have been captured by Syrian security forces. According to other reports, the village chief (mukhtar) and other dignitaries were arrested.

Fighting was also reported from the border village of Jirmash. Bullets are said to have hit the Lebanese side of the border near the village of al-Qasr. The Lebanese army announced that it would send reinforcements to the region. According to media reports, an exchange of prisoners took place on the morning of 07.02.25, in which all previously detained persons were released on both sides. Lebanese President Joseph Aoun spoke on the phone with Syrian President Ahmed al-Sharaa to discuss the situation in the border region.

On 08.02.25, several Lebanese villages, including Yarmakh and Qanafez, were reportedly shelled by Syrian positions, with 50 artillery shells allegedly hitting Lebanese territory. Residents claimed to have shot down a Syrian "Shaheen" type drone. According to statements released by the clans involved, a Syrian tank tried to cross the border on the night of 08.02.25 and was destroyed by an anti-tank guided missile. The Lebanese army announced that it has now been instructed to return fire from the Syrian side using appropriate means.

On 09.02.25, two more Syrian drones were reportedly shot down by the Lebanese army, which now has substantial forces on the ground.⁵

17 Februar 2025

Ceasefire with Israel

Israel and Lebanon continue to accuse each other of failing to uphold their side of the agreed ceasefire. Israel refers to the right granted by the agreement to take military action itself if Lebanon is unable to keep the threats from Hezbollah under control on its own.

In addition to several airstrikes carried out north of Litani, which Israel says were targeted at Hezbollah smuggling tunnels and weapons depots, there have been repeated accusations that Iran has been using Iranian airlines to bring financial support for Hezbollah into the country in the form of cash supplies. After the Israeli side threatened to force Iranian airlines to turn around if necessary, Iranian flights to Beirut were suspended for the time being.

This led to a renewed escalation within Beirut. On the night of 15.02.25, Hezbollah sympathisers blocked the road to Rafic Hariri Airport and attacked a convoy of the UN mission in South Lebanon, UNIFIL. Its deputy commander, Major General Chok Bahadur Dhakal, was set to leave the country to return to his home in Nepal after completing his mission, and new peacekeepers were to be picked up at the same time. Videos show men carrying Hezbollah flags surrounding the convoy, setting one of the cars on fire and attacking fleeing blue helmets, punching and kicking them. The Major General was also injured in the clash, which was unanimously condemned in Lebanon, even by the Shia duo (Hezbollah and Amal). As a result, 25 people have been arrested so far.⁶

24 Februar 2025

Ceasefire with Israel

The extension deadline agreed for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon passed on 18.02.25.

Israel continues to highlight Lebanon's inability to prevent Hezbollah from rearming and reserves the right to continue to occupy five locations within Lebanon for the time being. Airstrikes continue to be carried out regularly

against Hezbollah weapons depots and areas where smuggling attempts are made by Hezbollah, some of which also target the Bekaa Valley and border crossings with Syria.

Beirut Airport has extended the suspension of inbound and outbound flights to Iran indefinitely after repeated accusations from the Israeli side that these flights were being used by Iran to support Hezbollah by smuggling large quantities of cash and other goods.⁷

03 March 2025

Ceasefire with Israel

Israel continues to occupy five strategic hills within Lebanon. Further airstrikes on Hezbollah positions, weapons depots and fighters are taking place with low frequency, and there have also been renewed exchanges of fire. Lebanon and Israel continue to accuse each other of breaking the ceasefire, but the Lebanese army is still not in a position to exercise full control over the south. Following a statement released by the US Special Envoy for the Middle East region, Steve Witkoff, there is widespread opposition to Lebanon joining the Abraham Accords in the political debate within Lebanon, but there are also critical voices calling for the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the UN resolutions on southern Lebanon. On 28.02.25, a man was allegedly arrested at Beirut airport carrying USD 2.5 million in cash. The money was allegedly intended for Hezbollah.⁸

Attack on UN Peacekeepers

Following the attack carried out on a UNIFIL convoy on 13.02.25, twenty-six people have been charged, 13 of whom have gone into hiding. Three UNIFIL members were wounded in the attack, a vehicle was set on fire and USD 29,000 was stolen. The charges range from forming a criminal organisation to attempted murder. If convicted, the suspects could face life imprisonment without the prospect of parole.⁹

10 March 2025

Fragile ceasefire with Israel

On 07.03.25, the most extensive wave of Israeli airstrikes to be carried out against targets in southern Lebanon since the ceasefire began took place. According to Israeli sources, a total of 26 airstrikes attacked targets such as ammunition depots and Hezbollah rocket launchers, which have been banned in southern Lebanon under the terms of the ceasefire. Lebanon and Israel continue to accuse each other of breaking the ceasefire. The Lebanese army still does not appear to be in a position to exercise full control over the south.

A new cost estimate for the reconstruction of Lebanon after the end of the war between Hezbollah and Israel amounts to USD 11 billion, with the total economic costs estimated to be in the region of USD 14 billion and the conflict resulting in a 7.1 percent contracting of Lebanon's gross domestic product in 2024 – after a slight growth of 0.9 percent had been estimated before the escalation of the conflict and for the first time since 2019.¹⁰

17 March 2025

Fragile ceasefire with Israel

In the course of negotiations between Israel and Lebanon, four Hezbollah captives were handed over to Lebanon on 12.03.25. A detained Lebanese soldier was handed over on 14.03.25.

A total of four people were killed in various airstrikes carried out between 12.03.25 and 17.03.25. According to Israeli reports, they included a senior Hezbollah leader and several fighters who were moving south of the Litani River in violation of the ceasefire agreement. Further Israeli airstrikes targeted Hezbollah infrastructure and arms depots.¹¹

Syrian soldiers killed; Qusayr under siege

On 16.03.25, there was a border incident in the Harmel-Homs border region between Syria and Lebanon. Details

are unclear, especially as the demarcation of the border in the region is disputed. All that is currently known is that three Syrian soldiers were killed in the region by armed Lebanese militia associated with Hezbollah. The bodies were handed over to Syria. In retaliation, the Syrian armed forces opened fire on the Lebanese village of Qusayr. Hezbollah itself has denied any involvement in the incident in a public statement it issued. Although the Lebanese families involved are known to belong to Hezbollah, they are also heavily involved in smuggling in the region. These activities have repeatedly led to clashes with Syrian security forces in the past.¹²

24 March 2025

Fragile ceasefire with Israel

According to Lebanese media reports, Israeli airstrikes and exchanges of fire continue at the border. On 22.03.25, rockets were fired from Lebanon at the Israeli village of Metula for the second time since the ceasefire began. The rockets were intercepted, but Israel responded by launching several waves of airstrikes against Hezbollah targets in southern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley. At least six people are said to have been killed. Hezbollah has denied any involvement in the rocket attack on Israel, while no other group has claimed responsibility yet. Domestically, there has been both support for and harsh criticism of Hezbollah, as, in accordance with the rules of the ceasefire, it should be disarming, destroying its infrastructure and withdrawing to the north of the Litani River.¹³

Ceasefire after several days of fighting on the Syrian-Lebanese border

Heavy fighting broke out between Lebanese and Syrian security forces along the Syrian-Lebanese border near the Lebanese town of Hermel and the Syrian village of al-Qusayr on 16.03.25 and 17.03.25 (cf. the section on Lebanon in the BN of 17.03.25).

On 17.03.25, the Lebanese and Syrian leaders reached a ceasefire and agreed to intensify coordination and cooperation between the two countries.¹⁴

31 March 2025

Fragile ceasefire with Israel; attacks on Beirut suburb again for the first time

Once again, two rockets were fired towards Israel from Lebanese territory on 28.03.25. Both were intercepted by Israeli air defences. In retaliation, Israel attacked the Beirut suburb of Dahieh, a Hezbollah stronghold, for the first time since the ceasefire came into force.

Hezbollah itself claims to have no connection with either the previous week's rocket attack (cf. BN of 24.03.25) or the most recent one. Within Lebanon, Palestinian groups are suspected of being behind the attack. On the other hand, observers point out that these attacks are unlikely to have taken place from the centre of an area controlled by Hezbollah without its knowledge. The Lebanese security forces have arrested several suspects.¹⁵

Border security deal

Following repeated clashes along the border (cf. BN of 24.03.25), Syria and Lebanon have signed a joint border agreement in Riyadh. Among other things, the agreement announces the establishment of joint committees to demarcate the border and to settle conflicts peacefully.¹⁶

07 April 2025

Report on state activities against Hezbollah

According to a report in an international Arab newspaper of 04.04.25, the security clearances for roughly 30 people at Beirut's Rafik Hariri International Airport were revoked because of their affiliation with Hezbollah.

According to the newspaper report, this was part of a large-scale state effort to curb the influence of Hezbollah as a whole, and to prevent them rearming as well as cutting off their illegal funding by Iran in line with the ceasefire

agreement reached with Israel. Similar controls were said to have been announced for the state security apparatus and customs.¹⁷

14 April 2025

Lebanese Army takes control of positions from Hezbollah

There has been considerable political debate in Lebanon in the context of the commitment to disarm Hezbollah as part of the ceasefire agreement reached with Israel. This however relates largely to the nature of the disarmament, and not to the fundamental question of whether Hezbollah must hand over its arms.

Israeli and Lebanese media both report that most Hezbollah positions (allegedly 190 out of 265 positions identified) south of the Litani river had been handed over to the Lebanese Army by 14.04.25, which according to the agreement reached should have already taken place in full in the first phase of the ceasefire, after Lebanon had been unable since 2006 to implement this core demand of UN Resolution 1701. Additionally, several Hezbollah positions and facilities north of the river had also been taken over by the Lebanese Army. In a speech marking the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of Lebanon's civil war, President Aoun called for Hezbollah to lay down its weapons.¹⁸

Economic crisis, restructuring of the banking sector

A new report from the UN of 11.04.25 estimates that the war between Israel and Hezbollah has caused more than 700 million EUR in damage to Lebanon's agricultural sector. Roughly 95 million EUR are also said to be needed this year for reconstruction and investment.

It was furthermore made clear in several interviews given by the Lebanese Foreign Minister and the US Special Envoy and his Deputy Special Presidential Envoy to the Middle East that any US financial support for reconstruction in Lebanon would be contingent on disarming Hezbollah.

On 12.04.25, cabinet furthermore adopted a draft law on restructuring the Lebanese banking sector. Restructuring has been one of the core demands of international donors since 2019 to help the country emerge from an economic crisis it has suffered for years. The law still needs to be adopted by parliament at the next stage.¹⁹

28 April 2025

Lebanese Army takes over positions from Hezbollah

The question of disarming Hezbollah in Lebanon, as was agreed in the ceasefire reached between Israel and Lebanon, remains contentious. The leaders of the two biggest Christian parties have now clearly and publicly called for them to be disarmed.

Israeli airstrikes on targets of the Hezbollah and militias allied with them are ongoing. A further attack was carried out on 27.04.25 in Dahiyeh, a predominantly Shia suburb of Beirut, for the third time since the beginning of the ceasefire. According to Israeli information, a warehouse containing missiles of the Hezbollah was attacked. Israeli forces had warned of the attack in advance, thus permitting the surrounding area to be evacuated.

A video broadcast on the al-Jadeed media platform on 23.04.25 is alleged to show the Lebanese Army seizing an Al-Jamaa al-Islamiya post and weapons warehouse in the south of Lebanon. Al-Jamaa al-Islamiya, which also lost a senior commander on 22.04.25 as the result of an Israeli airstrike, however publicly denies this. More than 500 positions, weapons warehouses and bases of Hezbollah and other militias in Southern Lebanon have now been taken over by the Army. Suspects were also arrested who are accused of firing rockets towards Israel on 22.03. and 28.03.25. According to its own information, the Lebanese Army has also been able to foil a further rocket attack from southern Lebanon.

On 23.04.25, Israeli media, quoting sources in the Israeli Army, reported that the Lebanese Army was doing much more than had been originally expected in order to implement the cease-fire agreement, which provides for Hezbollah to be disarmed and an end to be put to its presence south of the Litani.

There are different counts and estimates regarding the number of fatalities since the beginning of the ceasefire.

According to Israeli information, 140 fighters belonging to Hezbollah and its allies had been killed since it was implemented.²⁰

05 May 2025

Situation in southern Lebanon

The Israeli Army continues to launch airstrikes on targets which Israel considers to be in breach of the ceasefire agreement. According to Lebanese sources, the Lebanese Army has now gained control of 85 % of positions in southern Lebanon. The ceasefire agreement provided for all Hezbollah positions to be handed over and the military infrastructure under its control to be destroyed. Israel continues to retain a military presence on five hills on Lebanese territory, stating that the Lebanese Army was still not in full control.²¹

First round of Lebanon's municipal elections launched

On 04.05.25, the first round of Lebanon's municipal elections began, the first such elections since 2016. They had previously been repeatedly postponed, amongst other reasons in connection with funding issues. The Mount Lebanon region will be voting first. The results are regarded as a test of the atmosphere in terms of how the war between Hezbollah and Israel has changed Lebanon's political landscape.²²

Mahmoud Abbas calls for the disarming of Palestinian militias in Lebanon

According to a report of 04.05.25, the president of the Palestinian Authority, Mahmoud Abbas, will be visiting Lebanon on 18.05.25. The aim is to discuss the disarming of the Palestinian militias in the refugee camps in Lebanon. According to this report, the militias of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) are to disarm themselves on orders from Abbas, and all other Palestinian militias are to be called on to disarm. Should they not comply with the demand, the Authority will endorse and support military action on the part of the Lebanese Army in order to disarm them.

The presence of armed militias, including of Hamas, in the Palestinian refugee camps has for decades placed a question mark over the Lebanese state's monopoly on the use of force, and has repeatedly caused considerable uncertainties in the region.²³

12 May 2025

Situation in southern Lebanon

Israel continues to fly isolated airstrikes against targets which Israel considers to be in breach of the ceasefire agreement. 08.05.25 saw the largest airstrike so far on a complex in Nabatieh in which an underground Hezbollah complex was destroyed using bunker buster weapons. According to the stipulations contained in the ceasefire agreement, this should have been destroyed by the Lebanese, or at least handed over to the Lebanese military. An unspecified number of Hezbollah members lost their lives in the incident.²⁴

Second round of municipal elections

The second round of the municipal elections in Lebanon, the first such ballot since 2016, was held on 11.05.25. The elections had previously been repeatedly postponed, for funding reasons amongst others. This round sees voting in the north Lebanon district. The results are regarded as a test of the atmosphere in terms of the extent to which the war between Hezbollah and Israel has changed Lebanon's political landscape. It is said to have been marred by some clashes between the adherents of the various parties, but to have been held in a regular fashion overall, according to observers' estimates.²⁵

Disarming Palestinian groups

Palestinian groups, especially Hamas, are facing rising pressure to disarm. After several missile attacks on Israel had been attempted from Lebanese soil, and some in fact carried out, on 06.05.25 Hamas turned over the third person suspected of carrying out rocket attacks at the end of March, after his alleged accomplices had already been handed

over in the previous week. Hamas once more publicly announced that these attacks had not been agreed with the leadership, and had been committed by individual actors. The organisation has maintained an official office in Beirut since 2023, and has a strong presence in several Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.²⁶

19 May 2025

Situation in southern Lebanon

Israel continues to fly individual airstrikes on targets that it considers to be in breach of the ceasefire agreement. UNIFIL announced on 12.05.25 that 225 Hezbollah weapons depots had so far been found in southern Lebanon and handed over to the Lebanese Army.

On 14.05.25, an airstrike took place in which a local Hezbollah commander in southern Lebanon was killed, according to Israel. A Lebanese soldier was wounded in another strike on 18.05.25 on a vehicle at an army checkpoint. According to the ceasefire agreement between Israel and Lebanon, Hezbollah may no longer be present in southern Lebanon.²⁷

Third round of municipal elections

The third round of Lebanon's municipal elections, the first such elections since 2016, was held on 18.05.25. They had previously been repeatedly postponed, for funding reasons amongst others. This round saw ballots in Beirut, Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel districts.

The results are regarded as a test of the atmosphere in terms of the extent to which the war between Hezbollah and Israel has changed Lebanon's political landscape. There were reports of some clashes between the supporters of the various parties, but the election had been held in a regular manner on the whole, according to reports.²⁸

26 May 2025

Situation in southern Lebanon

Israel continues to fly individual airstrikes on targets that it considers to be in breach of the ceasefire agreement. These temporarily peaked on 21.05.25, and then ceased for the time being. A statement by Lebanese president Aoun in connection with the security of the elections in the current situation suggested that an agreement had been reached between Lebanon and Israel in order to be able to hold the elections in southern Lebanon.

On 23.05.25, the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, a body for coordinating between Palestinian and Lebanese institutions, announced that the disarmament of Palestinian factions in the twelve camps for Palestinian refugees would be commenced from mid-June 2025 onwards. Control of the camps was to be gradually returned to the Lebanese state. Palestinian president Abbas and Lebanese president Aoun had previously jointly announced on 21.05.25 as part of a state visit that Lebanon was no longer to be used as a basis for Palestinian attacks on Israel. Since the PLO itself however has only limited influence in the twelve camps, it is unclear how far such disarmament will go, and how much influence Abbas will be able to bring to bear on other groups such as Palestinian Islamic Jihad or Hamas and their respective presence in Lebanon.²⁹

Final round of municipal elections

The final round of Lebanon's municipal elections, the first such elections since 2016, was held on 24.05.25. They had previously been repeatedly postponed, for funding reasons amongst others. This round saw ballots in the South Lebanon and Nabatieh districts, which had particularly suffered as a result of the war between Hezbollah and Israel. The joint Amal-Hezbollah lists ("shia duo") were unopposed in many municipalities, so that they were able to obtain

a large majority of seats, but with a much reduced, and very low, turnout of 37 %, in comparison to 46 % in the elections that were held in 2016.³⁰

16 June 2025

Fragile ceasefire; Israeli attacks on Beirut's southern suburbs

Media have reported of continuing Israeli airstrikes on targets which according to Israel are in breach of the ceasefire agreement.

Particular attention was given in this context to the attack on Beirut's southern suburbs on 05.06.25 in which several buildings were destroyed. Israel claimed that the buildings held underground Hezbollah drone production facilities. Information on cooperation with committee observing the ceasefire set up by the truce agreement is contradictory. Israel for instance stated that it had informed the committee one week in advance of the attack, but that the Lebanese army had done nothing. Lebanon disputes this, and therefore questions continued cooperation with the committee.

In connection with the outbreak of open war between Iran and Israel, Lebanese politicians and institutions have issued unambiguous warnings to Hezbollah and other armed groups in Lebanon that Lebanon was not a party to the war, and that decisions on war and peace were to be in the hands of state institutions. Hezbollah has previously stated publicly that it would act with restraint.³¹

Group 62 – Information Centre for Asylum and Migration
Briefing Notes
BN-Redaktion@bamf.bund.de

-
- 1 Naharnet, 5 killed, 4 injured in Israeli drone strike on van in Tayr Debba, last update 11.01.2025; Euronews: Lebanese army deploys to coastal city of Naqoura as part of Israel ceasefire deal, last update 07.01.2025; Reuters: Lebanon's army chief elected president, showing weakened Hezbollah, last update 09.01.2025.
 - 2 Times of Israel: Lebanon's president: IDF must withdraw by Jan. 26, end 'continued violations' of truce, last update 18.01.2025; Naharnet: UN says Lebanese Army has significantly increased its deployment in south, last update 19.01.2025; Naharnet: US pledges \$117 million in aid to Lebanese Army, last update 19.01.2025.
 - 3 Naharnet, 22 killed, 124 hurt as southerners defy Israeli gunfire and return to their towns, Last update 26.01.25; Naharnet, Ceasefire deal extended to Feb. 18, talks over Hezbollah captives to begin, Last update 26.01.25; The National News, Lebanon and Israel ceasefire extended to February 18, White House says, Last update 26.01.25; Naharnet, UN, UNIFIL urge compliance from Israel and Lebanon to ceasefire agreement, Last update 26.01.25; Times of Israel, 22 killed in south Lebanon as IDF fires on suspects trying to break through to villages, Last update 26.01.25; The Times, Lebanese army chief 'leaked military secrets to Hezbollah', Last update 26.01.25
 - 4 Naharnet: Israel says Hezbollah drone breached ceasefire, 01.02.2025; Naharnet: Israeli army opens fire, nabs fisherman as southerners march to their towns, last update 02.02.2025.
 - 5 Naharnet: Army says began responding to gunfire from Syria at Aoun's orders, last update: 09.02.2025;. Al-Monitor: Four killed in Syria-Lebanon border clashes between HTS and clans: What to know, last update: 07.02.2025; L'Orient today: Third day of fighting between Lebanese clans and Syrian forces along the border, last update: 08.02.2025; Al Mayadeen: Lebanese Army expands presence along Syria border as tensions escalate, last update: 09.02.2025; Naharnet: Lebanese clans kill and capture HTS members as Lebanese homes blown up in Syria, last update: 07.02.2025; This is Beirut: Four Dead, Ten Wounded in Border Clashes Between HTS and Hezbollah-Linked Drug Traffickers, last update: 06.02.2025.
 - 6 AP: Top commander with UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon is injured by protesters, last update 14.02.2025; Al Jazeera: More than 25 arrested after UN convoy attack in Lebanon, last update 15.02.2025.
 - 7 Times of Israel, Lebanon extends Iran flight ban after US says Israel might shoot down planes, last update: 17.02.2025; Naharnet, Israel strikes South and Bekaa before and during Nasrallah funeral, Last update: 23.02.2025.
 - 8 The Jerusalem Post, Lebanon, Syria in the Abraham Accords: A real possibility or mere fantasy? – analysis, last update 28.02.2025; Reuters, Lebanon seizes \$2.5 million bound for Hezbollah, sources say, last update 28.02.2025; Naharnet, Israel opens fire as 95 civilians and fighters killed in war are buried in Aitaroun, last update 01.03.2025; Naharnet, Geagea calls for implementing ceasefire agreement without maneuvers, last update 27.02.2025.

-
- 9 Naharnet, 26 charged over UNIFIL attack, \$29,000 were stolen from vehicle, last update 01.03.2025.
 - 10 Naharnet: Wave of Israeli airstrikes targets areas across south Lebanon, Last update 08.03.2025; World Bank Group: Lebanon's Recovery and Reconstruction Needs Estimated at US\$11 Billion, Last update 07.03.2025.
 - 11 Naharnet: Lebanon reports deadly strikes as Israel says responded to gunfire, last update 16.03.2025.
 - 12 Naharnet: Syrian forces shell Lebanon after accusing Hezbollah of killing 3 soldiers, last update 16.03.2025.
 - 13 Naharnet, Lebanon reports deadly strikes as Israel says responded to gunfire, last update 16.03.2025.
 - 14 Associated Press, Lebanon and Syria agree to ceasefire after 2 days of border clashes, Syrian defense ministry says, last update 17.03.2025; Enab Baladi, Defense Ministry vows to respond to execution of Syrian soldiers by Hezbollah, last update 17.03.2025; Enab Baladi, Syria and Lebanon reach ceasefire agreement after two days of clashes, last update 18.03.2025; Enab Baladi, Syrian-Lebanese agreement aims to end military presence in border village, last update 20.03.2025.
 - 15 The Times of Israel: IDF strikes Beirut, southern Lebanon after 2 rockets fired at northern Israel, Last update: 28.03.2025; The New Arab: Lebanese army detains suspects linked to rocket fire at Israel, Last update: 30.03.2025; Naharnet: How will latest Israel-Lebanon escalation affect the tenuous ceasefire?, Last update: 29.03.2025.
 - 16 Naharnet: Syria, Lebanon sign border security deal in Saudi Arabia, Last update: 28.03.2025.
 - 17 Asharq Al-Awsat: Beirut Airport Security Moves to Curb Hezbollah's Influence, Last update: 04.04.2025.
 - 18 The Jerusalem Post: Lebanese Army takes control of most of Hezbollah bases in south Lebanon, some sites in north, Last update 13.04.25; Naharnet: Report: Lebanese Army starts entering Hezbollah bases north of Litani, Last update 13.04.25; Naharnet: Most Hezbollah military sites in south Lebanon ceded to army, Last update: 13.04.25; Naharnet: What comes first -- Hezbollah disarmament or Israel withdrawal?, Last update: 12.04.25.
 - 19 Naharnet: Lebanon adopts draft banking law, Last update 13.04.25; Naharnet: No reconstruction or aid unless Hezbollah disarmed, Rajji says, Last update: 12.04.25; Naharnet: Israel-Hezbollah war cost Lebanon agriculture \$700 million, Last update: 12.04.25.
 - 20 L'Orient Today: Lebanese Army 'is doing more than expected,' according to Israelis, to disarm Hezbollah, Last update 25.04.25; The Times of Israel: IDF strikes Hezbollah missile warehouse in Beirut, kills operative in south Lebanon, Last update 27.04.25; L'Orient Today: Al-Jamaa al-Islamiya denies any military presence in Arqoub, Last update: 24.04.25; Naharnet: Geagea and Bassil call for Hezbollah disarmament, Last update: 27.04.25; Ynet: Lebanese army foils rocket attack on Israel as president doubles down on disarming Hezbollah, Last update 20.04.25.
 - 21 Naharnet: Israeli strike in south Lebanon kills two, Last update: 03.05.25.
 - 22 Naharnet: Voting begins in Mount Lebanon's municipal elections, Last update: 04.05.25; AP: Battered by war and economic crisis, Lebanon holds first local elections in almost 10 years, last update: 04.05.25.
 - 23 Middle East Eye: Exclusive: Abbas to visit Lebanon with plan to disarm Palestinian factions, last update: 04.05.25.
 - 24 Naharnet: Report: Hezbollah members killed in 'bunker buster' raid on 'huge' facilities, Last update: 09.05.25.
 - 25 Naharnet: North Lebanon municipal elections marred by some clashes, last update: 11.05.25.
 - 26 This is Beirut: Hamas Turns Over Third Rocket Attack Suspect to LAF, last update: 06.05.25; Middle East Eye: Lebanon: Palestinian factions wary of Abbas disarmament plan, last update: 11.05.25; Naharnet: Hamas says 'individuals' behind rocket fire at Israel from Lebanon, last update: 10.05.25.
 - 27 Arab News, UN says found 225 arms caches since Israel-Hezbollah truce, Last update: 12.05.2025; Arab News: Israel army says killed Hezbollah militant in south Lebanon strike, Last update: 14.05.2025; Naharnet: Soldier among 2 hurt in Israeli strike on car in South, last update: 18.05.2025.
 - 28 Naharnet, Concerns over capital's Christian seats as Beirut and Bekaa vote in municipal polls, last update: 18.05.2025.
 - 29 Naharnet: Aoun votes in South, says there are 'guarantees' Israel won't disrupt polls, last update: 25.05.25; Naharnet: Israeli strikes hit south and Bekaa amid rare evacuation warning for building in Toul, last update: 23.05.25; Al Jazeera: Lebanon launches process to disarm Palestinian factions in refugee camps, last update: 23.05.25; AP: Lebanon starts process to disarm Palestinian factions in refugee camps, last update: 23.05.25; AP: Lebanese and Palestinian leaders agree that Lebanon won't be used as a launchpad to strike Israel, last update: 21.05.25.
 - 30 The Arab Weekly: Isolated and weakened, Hezbollah finds boost in Lebanon's local vote, last update 25.05.25; Ynet: Hezbollah fares well in strongholds in Lebanon local elections, but turnout low, Last update: 25.05.25.
 - 31 The National News: Israel says no calm in Beirut until Hezbollah is disarmed, last update 06.06.2025; Naharnet: Lebanese Army warns Israeli airstrikes may force it to freeze cooperation with ceasefire committee, last update 06.06.2025; Naharnet: Report: Officials act to spare Lebanon war as ceasefire committee urges arms timetable, last update 15.06.2025.

Imprint

Published by

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
90461 Nuremberg

ISSN

2943-1344

Valid as of

06/2025

Printed by

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Design

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Reference source

Publications Centre, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

www.bamf.de/publikationen

You can also download this publication as an accessible PDF document.

This publication is issued by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees as part of its public relations work. The publication is distributed free of charge and is not intended for sale. It may not be used by political parties or by election campaigners or election workers during an election campaign for the purpose of election advertising. This applies to federal, state and local elections as well as to elections to the European Parliament.

www.bamf.de