Overview

Hezbollah maintains an extensive network of social institutions among the Shiite community in Lebanon. These institutions deal with healthcare, education, finance, welfare, and media. They support Hezbollah’s military infrastructure and strengthen Hezbollah’s influence in the Shiite community in Lebanon.

These institutions provide the Shiite community with large-scale social services that are generally provided by the state while exploiting the weakness of the Lebanese central administration and its long-standing neglect of the Shiite community. Thus, Hezbollah’s civilian infrastructure enables it to maintain a sort of Shiite mini-state within large parts of Lebanon where there is a Shiite population. The residents of this “Shiite mini-state” enjoy large-scale Iranian financial support and Hezbollah’s military infrastructure is located among them, comprising what Hezbollah refers to as a “Resistance Society.”

One of the most important social institutions is the Islamic Health Organization, which provides medical services to Hezbollah operatives and the entire Shiite population. This organization, which is subordinate to Hezbollah’s Executive Council, has an extensive network of hospitals, medical centers and clinics among the Shiite population throughout Lebanon (mainly in southern Lebanon). This medical infrastructure provides medical services to nearly two million people, i.e., most of the Shiite residents of Lebanon. These services are either subsidized or provided free of charge, so they are most attractive in a country where medical services are very expensive. Apparently, the Islamic Health Organization is not included on the list of Hezbollah’s institutions sanctioned by the United States.
In addition to the services which it provides to the entire population, the Islamic Health Organization constitutes part of the civilian infrastructure supporting Hezbollah's military activity. Operatives of the health organization provide medical services to Hezbollah operatives (ongoing services and emergencies) and operate an ambulance fleet that serves the military units. Some of them are uniformed Hezbollah operatives. At least 20 operatives of the Islamic Health Organization were killed either while engaged in medical activity or while carrying out military missions.
tens of millions of dollars a month **mostly financed by Iran** as part of the overall annual budget allocated to Hezbollah by Iran.

**Structure of the study**

The study includes the following sections:

- The Islamic Health Organization: an overview
- Organizational structure and geographic deployment
- The Islamic Health Organization’s spheres of activity
- Main hospitals of the Islamic Health Organization
- The Islamic Health Organization’s scope of activity
- The Islamic Health Organization in support of Hezbollah’s military wing
- Funding the Islamic Health Organization
- Cooperation with Hezbollah’s other civilian institutions
- Ties with the Lebanese government
- Joint activity with Iranian medical institutions
- **Appendix:** The ITIC’s publications on Hezbollah’s civilian infrastructure
The Islamic Health Organization: an overview

The Islamic Health Organization is a Hezbollah institution which provides health services to Hezbollah operatives and to the Shiite society in general. The organization was established in 1984, about two years after the establishment of Hezbollah, in wake of the First Lebanon War and the Lebanese civil war. At first, the organization included two medical centers: one in the Bir al-Abed neighborhood, in Beirut's southern suburb; and the other in Ghaziye (a Shiite village in the Sidon area), where Hezbollah's wounded operatives from southern Lebanon were sent. The trigger for establishing the Islamic Health Organization was the events of the summer of 1984, in which the Lebanese army encircled Beirut's southern suburb (Al-Dahiyeh) and attacked the Hezbollah operatives (Baqiyatullah, issue No. 275, August 2014; website of the Islamic Health Organization, January 22 and March 31, 2015; Janoubia, May 6, 2015).

The Islamic Health Organization set itself the objective of providing medical services to the Shiite society in Lebanon in order to raise its standard of living based on the values of Islam (website of the Islamic Health Organization, January 22, 2015). The medical assistance to the Shiite population is yet another means in the hands of Hezbollah in establishing a “Shiite mini-state” whose inhabitants are supported by Hezbollah (and Iran) and support it in its struggle against Israel. Another objective is to accompany Hezbollah's operatives in their military activity and provide medical services necessary for the fighting units (routine and emergency medical treatment, evacuation of wounded and dead from the battlefield, and assisting in various events initiated by Hezbollah). In addition, the Islamic Health Organization operates among Hezbollah's youth institutions (schools, the youth movement). The medical services provided by the Islamic Health Organization are subsidized and some of them are free.

In 1988, the Islamic Health Organization received an official license from the Lebanese Interior Ministry. During Operation Accountability (1993), the organization treated 9,100 casualties in the battle zones. During Operation Grapes of Wrath (1996), it treated 25,700 casualties. In the Second Lebanon War (2006), it set up 197 centers to treat refugees in southern Lebanon. During the war, it operated a network of clinics and pharmacies and provided medical services to 200,000 refugees. After the war, it operated 39 clinics, which treated 510,000 people and distributed 498,000 dozes of medication (Baqiyatullah, issue No.
Dr. Abbas Hobballah, who lives in Beirut's southern suburb, is the director general of the Islamic Health Organization. Under his direction, there are geographic departments running the organization’s activity in various regions in Lebanon where there are Shiite population centers: Beirut, Bekaa (including Al-Hermel, and the regions of Tyre and Nabatieh in southern Lebanon (Baqiyyatullah, issue No. 275, August 2014; Janoubia, April 22, 2015; Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019; website of the Islamic Health Organization). The Islamic Health Organization also has professional departments (for details, see below) (website of the Islamic Health Organization; Janoubia, May 6, 2015; website of the Islamic Health Organization, November 9, 2016; Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019).

Dr. Abbas Hobballah, general director of the Islamic Health Organization (right) at the ceremony of signing the cooperation protocol between the Lebanese University’s Faculty of Agriculture and the Islamic Health Organization (website of the Lebanese University, December 20, 2018)

Following are the Islamic Health Organization’s professional departments:

- **Department of Medical Centers and Hospitals**: The organization operates an extensive network of 87 hospitals, medical centers and clinics throughout Lebanon: A total of 44 in southern Lebanon, 12 in Beirut (mainly in the southern suburb), 22 in the Bekaa Valley, five in Al-Hermel and four in Mount Lebanon (for details on the main hospitals of the Islamic Health Organization, see below). These centers are staffed with specialists in various fields and provide general medical services and medications.
◆ Mental Health Department: Psychological counseling services in clinics and schools and holding lectures, mainly about the war on smoking and drugs.

◆ Department of Social Medicine: Providing medical services to Hezbollah’s schools and youth movement (Imam al-Mahdi Scouts). The department’s activity focuses on proper nutrition, war on smoking, environmental protection, and administering vaccinations.

◆ Health Assistance Department: Contracting with specialists who provide medical services at the organization’s medical centers.

◆ Civil Defense: Providing emergency services consisting mainly of search and rescue, evacuation, first aid, firefighting etc. The department has 1,700 employees operating out of 22 centers throughout Lebanon. In addition, there are six training centers (updated to 2016).

Rescue and firefighting course for the first aid team of the Kafra municipality, southern Lebanon. The course is held by the Department of the South in the Islamic Health Organization’s Civil Defense Department, at the organization’s training camp in Kafra (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019)

◆ Social Insurance Department: The ITIC does not have much information on it. However, as is known regarding Lebanon, social insurance covers doctor’s examinations, hospitalization, medications, lab tests and X-rays, mother and child clinics, and compensation for burial expenses (website of the national social insurance in Lebanon). It can be estimated that Hezbollah provides its operatives and the Shiite population in general with similar insurance. In addition, it can be estimated that there is a connection between this insurance and the health insurance provided by Hezbollah’s Martyrs Foundation to the families of shahids.

---

1 See the ITIC’s Information Bulletin from April 2019, “Hezbollah’s Martyrs Foundation: purpose, mode of operation and funding methods”
Belongings of the shahid Abbas Samir Taqash, born in the town of Nabatieh, who was killed in 2014 near the border between Syria and Lebanon; Belongings of the shahid Ali Hossein Fatouni, born in Halousiyah, who was killed in 2015 in Al-Zabadani (Facebook pages in memory of these shahids). One of the items is a certificate bearing the title “Health Certificate.” It would be reasonable to assume that it is a certificate allowing the bearer to implement the social insurance provided by Hezbollah.

◆ **Network of volunteers:** Starting in 1993, the Islamic Health Organization has been operating a network of volunteers whose activity centers around information and education. In 2015, the Islamic Health Organization had 2,357 volunteers.

◆ **Training camp in Kafra, southern Lebanon:** Search and rescue courses and training take place at this camp, as well as first aid training.

---

**The Islamic Health Organization’s spheres of activity**

The Islamic Health Organization is engaged in **three main spheres of activity:** providing day-to-day medical services, emergency services, and training (see below). The organization’s regular services are provided at its medical centers and hospitals. Ad hoc projects are also carried out: “Free Health Day” (during which the organization provides subsidized services in various fields and medications are distributed free of charge); “Health in Schools” (medical examinations of students, workshops and training sessions to increase awareness of health, first aid courses, lectures on the risks of smoking, and administering vaccines (until 2014, the Islamic Health Organization vaccinated children in 21,000 households throughout Lebanon).
Advertisement for a “Free Health Day” which was held in June 2019 at the first aid center of the Al-Ghobeiry Municipality (southern Beirut), in cooperation with the Islamic Health Organization. As part of this activity, medications were distributed free of charge, a major discount was given for lab tests, and doctor’s examinations were provided free of charge in cardiology, diabetes, pediatrics, family medicine and gynecology (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, June 24, 2019).

The emergency services provided by the Islamic Health Organization through its Civil Defense Department function as emergency services alongside those of the State of Lebanon and other organizations and parties (such as Amal). The organization teams extinguish fires, treat casualties of traffic accidents and provide services for large-scale events of Hezbollah.

As far as instruction is concerned, the Islamic Health Organization maintains extensive activity focusing on topics such as the war on drugs, information on the risks of smoking, proper nutrition, etc. In addition, the organization provides training sessions on first aid and issues publications and leaflets on various diseases and studies. In the past (at least until 2015), the organization also had a magazine of its own.
Activities of the Islamic Health Organization

Right: Civil defense teams of the Islamic Health Organization extinguishing a fire between the villages of Mis al-Jabal and Shaqra in southern Lebanon (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, June 11, 2019). Left: Operative of the Islamic Health Organization’s civil defense network treating a wounded child in the “Divine Victory” karate championship in Bint Jbeil, which was organized by Hezbollah (“Divine Victory” is one of the names given by Hezbollah to the Second Lebanon War) (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019)

Islamic Health Organization’s training workshop for preschool staff members on early child development (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019). Photos of Ruhollah Khomeini (father of the Islamic Revolution in Iran) and Ali Khamenei (Iranian supreme leader) are visible in the background.

Islamic Health Organization’s activity on global War on Drugs Day, July 2019. Left: Operatives of the Islamic Health Organization and women’s organizations on a door-to-door information campaign in Nabatieh. Right: Operatives of the Islamic Health Organization distributing material to drivers.

Advertisement for the 2019 summer camp of the Islamic Health Organization for youth aged 15-20. Activity includes a first aid course, lifeguard course, training in rappelling, firefighting, and rescue operations in traffic accidents (Facebook)
The Islamic Health Organization’s main hospitals

The Islamic Health Organization operates four main hospitals\(^2\) (website of the Islamic Health Organization; website of the Lebanese Health Ministry):

* **Shahid Salah Ghandour Hospital in the village of Bint Jbeil** (named after a Hezbollah operative who detonated a car bomb near an IDF convoy at the entrance to Bint Jbeil, April 25, 1995). The hospital director is Hajj Fouad Taha (updated to January 2018). The hospital has at least 42 beds. It includes an emergency room, outpatient clinics, department of surgery, intensive care unit, internal medicine department, obstetrics and gynecology department, laboratory, and an MRI department.

![Shahid Salah Ghandour Hospital in Bint Jbeil](https://example.com/shahid-salah-ghandour-hospital-bint-jbeil.jpg)

Shahid Salah Ghandour Hospital in Bint Jbeil (website of the Islamic Health Organization). A sign with flags of Lebanon and Hezbollah and a photo of Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah are visible at the entrance.

* **Dar al-Hawraa Medical Center in Beirut’s southern suburb**\(^3\). This center is designated as an urgent care center. However, in practice, it is the Islamic Health Organization’s main medical center in the southern suburb. The center, located in the Bir al-Abed neighborhood, is run by Dr. Mustafa Mar’i. It treats between 15,000 and 20,000 patients per month and provides medical services in hematology, virology, orthopedics, dental medicine, diet, nephrology, geriatrics, cardiology, family medicine, internal medicine, dermatology, pain clinic, neurology, pediatrics, gynecology, otolaryngology, urology, ophthalmology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, cardiovascular department, general surgery, MRI, and lab tests (website of the Islamic Health Organization; website of the Lebanese Health Ministry).

---

\(^2\) In addition, Hezbollah’s Martyrs Foundation has hospitals and medical centers of its own in southern Lebanon and in Beirut (see the ITIC’s Information Bulletin from April 2019, “Hezbollah’s Martyrs Foundation: purpose, mode of operation and funding methods”)

\(^3\) **Al-Hawraa** is one of the titles of Sayyida Zaynab, daughter of Imam Ali and Fatima, the Prophet’s daughter, and sister of the Imams Hassan and Hussein.
Dar al-Hawraa Medical Center in Bir al-Abed  
(Al-Ahed news website, no date)

Western Bekaa Hospital in the village of Sohmor. The hospital has at least 40 beds. It includes a surgery department, MRI, laboratory, emergency medicine, and maternity ward.

The Al-Batoul Hospital in Al-Hermel. The hospital manager is Ali Shahin.

---

4 One of the titles of Fatima, the Prophet Muhammad’s daughter, wife of Imam Ali and the mother of the Imams Hassan and Hussayn.
The Islamic Health Organization’s scope of activity

According to the ITIC’s partial information, in 2014, the Islamic Health Organization provided medical services to about one million people. In 2015, the number rose to about 1.6 million, and in 2016 to about 1.7 million. According to these figures, it can be assumed that today, Hezbollah provides medical services to most of the Shiite population in Lebanon, which is estimated at about two million people, nearly 30% of the entire population. These figures also indicate the rapid increase rate of medical services provided to the Shiite population by Hezbollah (Baqiyyatullah, issue No. 144, September 2003, and issue 275, August 2014; website of the Islamic Health Organization, June 17, 2015; August 4, 2016; and November 8, 2016).

Further data on the Islamic Health Organization’s extensive scope of activity (according to the sources specified above):

- In 2015, the organization’s hospitals treated about 275,000 people (based on a figure of about 68,000 in the first quarter); In 2016, about 240,000 people were treated (based on a figure of about 60,300 in the first quarter). Note: The above data refers to hospitals only and does not include the extensive network of medical centers and clinics where most of the people are treated.
- In 2015, the organization’s civil defense network treated about 45,000 people (based on the figure of 11,500 in the first quarter); and in 2016, the network treated about 27,000 (based on the figure of 13,600 in the first half).
- Distributing medications: In 2015, about 187,000 dozes of medication were distributed (compared to 21,000 dozes in 2002).

Funding the Islamic Health Organization

Expenses of the Hezbollah medical system

As was the case with Hezbollah’s other civilian foundations, no official information regarding the annual budget and funding sources of the Islamic Health Organization is available. Handling an extensive network of hospitals and clinics among Shiite population centers requires the investment of large sums of money for both constructing the infrastructure and day-to-day operation. In the ITIC’s assessment, the expenses of the ongoing operation amount to tens of millions of dollars per month.
In the ITIC’s assessment, some of Hezbollah’s health budget is financed by collecting money from residents seeking the health services. The ITIC is of the opinion that Hezbollah is unable to finance all the expense of the health services from these payments and that most of the annual health budget is financed by Iran. Furthermore, the establishment of an extensive infrastructure of hospitals, medical centers and clinics, which entails large expenses, is also funded by Iran, at least in its major part.

The Islamic Health Organization in support of Hezbollah’s military wing

Since its establishment, the Islamic Health Organization has provided medical support to Hezbollah’s military wing. One of the first two centers which were established operated in the town of Al-Ghazieh, in southern Lebanon (the Sidon area) and “supported the resistance activity” (i.e., Hezbollah’s military activity) in this area (Baqiyyatullah, issue No. 275, August 2014). Throughout its years of existence, the health organization “provided services for the activity of the Hezbollah fighters against the Zionist occupation” (website of the Islamic Health Organization). Furthermore, twenty operatives of the Islamic Health Organization are known to have been killed during their service in the ranks of Hezbollah, both during their medical activity in the service of Hezbollah and during parallel activity in the military wing (Baqiyyatullah, issue No. 275, August 2014; database created for conducting a study on Hezbollah’s fatalities in Syria).
Close connection between the Islamic Health Organization and Hezbollah’s military wing

Right: The shahid Qassem Mohammad Suleiman wearing the Islamic Health Organization’s uniform. Left: Suleiman wearing Hezbollah’s military uniform (Facebook). Qassem Suleiman, born in 1994 in the village of Nabatieh in southern Lebanon, enlisted to Hezbollah in 2010 and was killed in 2014 fighting near the border between Syria and Lebanon. He studied Communications Engineering at the AUCE in Tyre and at the same time worked in the Islamic Health Organization. He was an expert on planting and dismantling mines. Before he died, he managed to detonate an IED against jihadi operatives, killing 28.

The shahid Mussa Ahmad Saqr, wearing the Islamic Health Organization’s uniform (right) and Hezbollah’s military uniform (left) standing near a Syrian APC (Facebook). Mussa Saqr, born in 1993 in the town of Al-Hermel, was killed in 2013 fighting west of Damascus.
Right: Islamic Health Organization’s ambulances arriving at the site of Hezbollah’s military wing operatives, probably near the border between Syria and Lebanon (Facebook). They appear to be evacuating the bodies of Hezbollah operatives. Left: A Hezbollah military wing armed operative wearing a uniform and in full combat gear standing near an ambulance of the Islamic Health Organization (Facebook). The context is unknown. However, this is an indication of joint activity of the organization with Hezbollah military wing operatives in fighting zones.

Islamic Health Organization’s operatives carrying bodies of operatives of the Al-Nusra Front to the headquarters of the Lebanese Army’s 9th Brigade, as part of an exchange deal of prisoners and bodies between Hezbollah and the Al-Nusra Front in the wake of battles on the ridges between Syria and Lebanon in the summer of 2017 (Facebook page of Hossein Mortada, manager of the Iranian Al-Alam office in Syria).

Hezbollah military wing operatives donating blood as part of a blood donation campaign of the Islamic Health Organization on the 2018 Ashura Day (Twitter account of Al-Manar correspondent Ali Shueib)
Cooperation with Hezbollah’s other civilian institutions

The Islamic Health Organization maintains close cooperation with Hezbollah’s other civilian institutions. Following are several examples:

- On December 22, 2017, a story was posted on the Hay al-Sulum Facebook page on a youth named Ali Shaaban, resident of the Al-Shiyah neighborhood in Beirut’s southern suburb, who was in serious condition requiring hospitalization but could not afford it. On the following day, it was published that the Islamic Health Organization evacuated him to the St. Georges Hospital to receive the necessary treatment (Janoubia, December 23, 2017). St. Georges Hospital is owned by Hezbollah’s Martyrs Foundation.\(^5\)
- The Islamic Health Organization’s first aid center in Al-Khiyam organized a school health workshop on the topic of ophthalmology for elementary school students in Hezbollah’s Al-Mahdi school\(^6\) in Al-Ahmadiya (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, June 17, 2019).

![Photo from the health workshop in the Al-Mahdi school in Al-Ahmadiya. The emblem of the Islamic Health Organization is visible on the blackboard (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, June 17, 2019)](image)

- The Islamic Health Organization’s civil defense network organized a workshop to increase awareness of the risks of mines at the Tyre Medical Center, in cooperation with Hezbollah’s Foundation for the Wounded\(^7\) (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, June 20, 2019)

\(^5\) See the ITIC’s Information Bulletin from April 2019, “Hezbollah’s Martyrs Foundation: purpose, mode of operation and funding methods”
\(^6\) See the ITIC’s Information Bulletin from July 2019, “Hezbollah operates networks of private schools indoctrinating the Shiite community in Lebanon with the ideology of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and with loyalty to Hezbollah and the path of terrorism”
\(^7\) For further details, see the ITIC’s Information Bulletin from May 2019, “Hezbollah’s Foundation for the Wounded: purpose, modus operandi and funding methods”
Hezbollah’s MP Dr. Ali Miqdad (a neurologist) regularly examines dozens of patients free of charge every Sunday, from morning until noon, in the Islamic Health Organization’s medical center in the village of Maqna in the Bekaa Valley (Mohammad Samaha’s Twitter account, July 1, 2019).

Ties with the Lebanese government

The Islamic Health Organization was granted recognition and a license from the Lebanese Interior Ministry in 1988. In addition, Lebanon’s Health Ministry granted it a license to operate medical centers which it recognizes as centers for the provision of medical services (website of the Lebanese Health Ministry, February 7, 2019).

Following are several spheres where the Islamic Health Organization collaborates with Lebanese state institutions:

- **Distribution of “basket medications”:** At least two medical centers of the Islamic Health Organization (Al-Namiriya in southern Lebanon and Budai in the Bekaa Valley) distribute basket medications on behalf of the Lebanese Health Ministry (website of the Islamic Health Organization).
- **Sponsorship:** Since the current health minister (Dr. Jamil Jabak, who is affiliated with Hezbollah) entered office, there were several cases where he sponsored and even participated in professional events of the Islamic Health Organization. Noteworthy events are the Pediatrics Update Symposium of the Western Bekaa Hospital and the scientific conference of the Islamic Health Organization on “Current Health Risks” (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019).

\[\text{Medications specially authorized by the state and provided at subsidized prices.}\]
Lebanese Health Minister Dr. Jamil Jabak delivers a speech at the opening ceremony of the 8th Science Day of the Western Bekaa Hospital, an Islamic Health Organization hospital (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019)

- **Removal of mines:** The Islamic Health Organization collaborates with the Lebanese government in all matters pertaining to mine casualties. Thus, in July 2019, the organization participated in a workshop on the hazards of mines and cluster bombs in the Bekaa Valley. The event was held in collaboration with the Lebanese National Commission for the Increase of Awareness of the Risk of Mines, under the supervision of the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) in the Lebanese army (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019).

Operatives of the Islamic Health Organization and the Imam al-Mahdi Scouts alongside a Lebanese army soldier in uniform during a workshop held in the Bekaa Valley on hazards of mines and cluster bombs (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019). In the circle: Imad Kheshman, the official in charge of information and public relations in Hezbollah’s Foundation for the Wounded.

Joint activity with Iranian medical institutions

- It seems that the Islamic Health Organization maintains professional relations with at least two Iranian institutions: **the organization of Doctors Without Borders (MSF)** and **the representation of the Iranian Red Crescent in Lebanon**. In 2018, at least two joint activities were held with the organization of Doctors Without Borders: a campaign of free checkups in the Palestinian refugee camps on the occasion of the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the Day of Shahid Leaders (website of the Islamic Health Organization, April 5, 2018);
a free Health Day in the Palestinian refugee camps in Sidon on Nakba Day and as a token of support for the “Return Marches” (sayda.net, May 12, 2018). About 1,300 patients were treated as part of the abovementioned activities, and 4,300 dozes of medication and 155 pairs of glasses were distributed free of charge. In July 2019, the representative of the Iranian Red Crescent participated in a scientific conference of the Islamic Health Organization on the topic of “Health Risks These Days” (Facebook page of the Islamic Health Organization, July 4, 2019).

Free Health Day in the Sidon refugee camps. Twelve Iranian doctors from Doctors Without Borders participated in the activity (sayda.net, May 12, 2018). An advertisement with the Iranian flag can be seen in the background.
Appendix

The ITIC's publications on Hezbollah’s civilian infrastructure (February-July 2019)

The ITIC is engaged in a research project whose aim is to map and elaborate on Hezbollah’s civilian infrastructure. The following nine publications have been issued as part of this project:

- “Hezbollah launched a campaign to raise money for military purposes using the Islamic Resistance Support Association” (February 2019).
- “Hezbollah’s Martyrs Foundation: purpose, mode of operation and funding methods” (April 2019)
- “Hezbollah’s Foundation for the Wounded: purpose, modus operandi and funding methods” (May 2019)
- “Hezbollah’s socioeconomic foundations: Al-Qard al-Hasan, a quasi-bank that provides interest-free loans, mainly to members of the Shiite community” (June 2019)
- “Jihad al-Bina Association in Lebanon: A Hezbollah social foundation engaged in construction and social projects among the Shiite community, being a major component in Hezbollah’s civilian infrastructure” (June 2019)
- “The Imam al-Mahdi Scouts Association: Hezbollah’s youth movement which indoctrinates youth with Iranian radical Shiite Islam and serves as a source of youngsters who join Hezbollah” (July 2019)
- “Hezbollah operates networks of private schools indoctrinating the Shiite community in Lebanon with the ideology of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and with loyalty to Hezbollah and the path of terrorism” (July 2019)
- “Hezbollah’s Education Mobilization: An institution engaged in the indoctrination of Shiite students in Lebanon’s state and private educational systems, in preparation for their joining Hezbollah upon graduation” (July 2019)
- “Sports in the service of terrorism: Hezbollah’s Sports Mobilization conducts extensive sports activity, using it for indoctrinating and preparing youth to join the ranks of Hezbollah” (July 2019)