

## The Israel - Lebanon War and It's Implications for Geopolitical War Escalation

Salmiati, Ph.D. Political Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India

[ammysalmiatialam201@gmail.com](mailto:ammysalmiatialam201@gmail.com)

---

### Abstract

The tension between Hezbollah and Israel is a long-standing history that has recurred, where Israel fought Lebanon from 1982 to 2006, and then the tension escalated again over the past year with Hezbollah's involvement in the Hamas-Israel conflict in Gaza. On September 23, 2023, Israel conducted an airstrike by detonating bombs in Lebanon targeting Hezbollah, resulting in the deaths of more than 500 people and injuring over 1,800. Subsequently, Israel continued airstrikes, electronic device attacks, and a ground invasion into Lebanon, killing more than 1,263 people and causing over 600,000 to leave their homes and become internally displaced, while more than 300,000 left the country.

The attacks carried out by Israel prompted Hezbollah to retaliate against Israel. Hezbollah has fired around 20 rockets into Israel, and Hezbollah - Israel has increased cross-border attacks. These attacks killed Hezbollah's long-time leader, Nasrallah, and several other important Hezbollah leaders. The conflict between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon prompted Iran to launch 200 ballistic missiles at Israel in retaliation for the deaths of Hamas and Hezbollah leaders, marking the beginning of the escalation of the conflict. Therefore, this research examines the consequences of Israel's invasion of Lebanon with the increasing escalation of the West Asian regional conflict and the involvement of external powers in the conflict. This research use historical analysis, political dynamics, and external interventions to analyze how the Israel-Lebanon conflict triggers extensive international involvement. As a result of the Israel-Hezbollah war changing the dynamics of the conflict in the Middle East, Iran's involvement in the war prompted Israel to retaliate with a non-conventional cyber attack war targeting nuclear facilities, Iranian infrastructure, and the Iranian government, leading to Iran suffering the most cyber attacks following Israel's assault. Then the war that occurred again caused external actors such as the United States and France to become players in Lebanon on humanitarian grounds and also involved NATO countries to train more than 10,000 Lebanese military personnel to prevent the resurgence of Hezbollah's power in Lebanon. Hezbollah and Israel signed a ceasefire on November 28, 2024, facilitated by the United States and France, reinstating UN Resolution 1701, which was used in 2006 to end the 18-year war. However the ceasefire lasts, the continuation of the war between Hezbollah depends on how Hezbollah refrains from attacking Israel. On the other hand, the war is always started by Hezbollah first, which leads to a very large retaliation from Israel and Israel has promised that they will not forgive Hezbollah if they violate the ceasefire agreement again.

**Keywords:** Conflict Escalation, Hezbollah - Israel Conflict, Israel Invasion, Regional Conflict, West Asia

### Introduction

The conflict in the West Asia is marked as a geopolitical conflict and has often been characterized as the nature of the region since the Arab-Israeli war began in 1967. Conflict between countries escalates to regional conflict because the views of one country towards another often

differ (Sanger, 2024). The war in East Asia is one of the pivotal points in the political history of the West Asian region, coloring disputes between countries and becoming a source of regional tension. The Arab-Israeli conflict has spread widely not only due to territorial issues, natural resources, national identity, ideological differences, differing national interests, and political influence over other countries, but this conflict has also become quite complex because it triggers the division of alliances among various other countries. The view of a country towards another country is often colored by differences in religious ideology used as political and economic motives.

Historically, Israel has fought major wars with four neighboring countries: Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Palestine from 1948 to 1973. However, Israel's challenge in facing conflicts in the Middle East emerged with the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1960. Israel faced more serious challenges from non-state actors as similar militias from different groups emerged, such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamas in Palestinian territories, and the Houthis from Yemen. The threat of non-state actors became quite evident in the 1980s when these militias took over the domestic military and also became a significant political party in the conflict regions from the 1990s to 2000s, and they continue to pose a dangerous threat to Israel today.

The Israel-Lebanon War occurred in 1982 when Israel invaded Lebanon, which incited anger among the Syiah groups, leading to the formation of the militant group Hezbollah. Hezbollah, initially a religious group, became affiliated with parliamentary members and carried out suicide bombings and various attacks during the eighteen years of Israel's and Lebanon war until 2000, when Israel withdrew without a peace agreement (Wright, 2024).

In 2006, the fighting between Israel and Hezbollah forces flared up again in the summer, leading to a 34-day conflict. On July 12, 2006, Hezbollah launched rockets precisely at Israeli military positions and also at border villages of Israel. This action by Hezbollah killed eight Israeli soldiers, two of whom were captured by Hezbollah forces. On July 13, 2006, Israel retaliated against the attack on the Israeli military by Hezbollah with launching an assault on Lebanon via land, air, and sea routes. On the other hand, the Hezbollah group fired nearly 4,000 missiles at Israel, and Israel imposed a land, sea, and air blockade on Lebanon for eight weeks, which ended in September 2006. The casualties who died in the war between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon in 2006 resulted in 1,200 people dead, thousands injured, and 1 million people displaced to neighboring countries. Meanwhile, the casualties on the Israeli side include around 121 Israeli soldiers and 49 Israeli civilians (Westfal, 2024).

The relationship between Israel and Hezbollah became tense again after nearly two decades in October 2023 when the conflict between Hamas and Israel began in Gaza. Hezbollah, as part of a military group that includes Yemen, Syria, Hamas, and also Iraq, often targets Israel. On September 23, 2024, Israel conducted airstrikes in several areas of Lebanon, marking one of the deadliest attacks since the war between Israel and Lebanon. The attack killed more than 500 people and also killed the senior leader of Hezbollah, Nasrallah. The massive attack carried out by Israel targets the Hezbollah group, where before the large-scale airstrikes occurred, Israel urged Lebanese citizens through emergency calls to evacuate. The attack carried out by Israel was met with a response from Hezbollah on September 24, firing 100 projectiles and rockets into Northern Israel, but the attack was largely intercepted by Israel (Regan, 2024).

From Netanyahu's perspective, Israel's attack on Lebanon is based on security balance, and Israel's goal in attacking Lebanon is to eliminate and end Hezbollah's involvement in the Israel-Palestine conflict in Gaza. Israel has openly declared a conflict against Hezbollah in Lebanon and has also stated that the attack on Lebanon is not against the country or the Lebanese people, but rather a war against the Hezbollah group.

On October 1, 2024, Iran launched a ballistic missile attack on Israel with 200 ballistic missiles. The right was exercised based on the claim of "sovereignty violation due to Israel's invasion in the outskirts of Southern Beirut on September 27, 2024, and retaliation for the martyrdom of Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh, Hezbollah leader Nasrallah, and the IRGC commander abroad Brigadier General Abbas Nifforoushan, all carried out by Israel (Gritten, 2024).

Iran's involvement in the war between Israel and the Hezbollah group in Lebanon is an early form of conflict escalation. Iran has a motive for retaliation against Israel and Lebanon war by targeting Hezbollah forces. Iran responded that Israel has no right to carry out extermination against Hezbollah forces. From a geopolitical context, Iran has been striving for years to build support and networks of armed groups such as Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Houthis, as a form of resistance against Israel and the United States. Israel's response to Iran's ballistic missile attack is that the missile attack carried out by Iran on Israel failed because Israel's air defense system is very strong. Israel also stated that Iran's ballistic missile attack on Israel is a major mistake by Iran and that Iran will face greater retaliation for its actions (Ibid).

Therefore, this research examines how this conflict will open a new escalation in the geopolitical conflict of West Asia with the involvement of other countries, whether in supporting Lebanon, Hezbollah, or Israel, or even the involvement of other countries with similar motives to engage in war with enemy nations.

Based on the previous background explanation regarding the origins of the Israeli conflict in the Middle East, up to the reference to Israel - Lebanon war , it shows how the Israeli conflict shapes a wide scale of geopolitical conflict in the Middle East. Therefore, the researcher decided to formulate the problem statement in this study as : How the Israel - Lebanon war shape new geopolitical dynamics and escalate the broader conflict in the Middle East? This research aims to identify how Israel and Lebanon war affects political relations between countries with the escalation of war that forms new alliances, shifts in power, and also increases regional tensions with the involvement of external actors in the conflict.

To strengthen the research analysis, the researcher uses the concept of conflict escalation. A conflict is said to escalate if one or both parties, whether individuals, groups, organizations, or nations, use more extreme tactics, make, or demand drastic changes. Escalation begins with subtle methods such as delays, sabotage, and theft. Escalation in conflicts that use harsh methods is detrimental, involving sabotage, theft, and even shootings. Negative escalation in conflicts worsens the situation, creating new scales of conflict while sidelining conflict resolution. The escalating conflict originates from a unilateral actor in the conflict who uses force to drive the conflict through harsh tactics based on their desires. The multilateral involvement of actors can be offensive or defensive in conflicts, where the actors involved in the conflict take the opportunity to attack or retaliate against other countries (Pruitt,2011).

The concept of conflict escalation in international relations can be seen in the process of increasing disputes and tensions between conflicting actors, where the disagreements on both sides transform into aggressive and harsh confrontations that reach a severe level of conflict. Conflict escalation is commonly seen in diplomatic disputes between the two countries, economic sanctions, political pressure, and military actions by both countries that are not managed well, leading to the involvement of other countries in the conflict. The escalation of the conflict is rooted in miscommunication between both parties, resource competition, territorial disputes, ideological differences, and also the imbalance of power between the countries, which causes a security dilemma (Greenberg, 2023).

Therefore, this research will examine the implications of the Israel-Lebanon war use the conflict escalation concept framework as the main analytical framework to understand how the conflict between the two countries became a broader conflict involving external actors and escalating the scale of the conflict from a bilateral conflict to an international conflict. This research will analyze the conflict from a historical perspective, moving from vertical escalation to horizontal escalation, and then how the conflict reached international escalation with external intervention.

As we know, vertical escalation can occur in bilateral conflicts if both parties increase the intensity of violence with military involvement between the two countries. As we know, Israel has conducted attacks at sea, in the air, cyber attacks, and even direct military invasions into Lebanon. In response, Hezbollah retaliated against Israel's attacks and invasions by launching rockets into Israel, triggering a wider conflict and violence that resulted in many civilian casualties. Horizontal escalation of conflict occurs when the conflict escalates by involving external actors besides the two warring countries. As we can see, the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah involves Iran launching ballistic missiles at Israel in retaliation for Israel's invasion of Lebanon targeting Hezbollah militias and also in response to the assassination of key Hezbollah commanders by Israel. Then this research will examine how the conflict leads to external intervention by involving other actors, causing the conflict to escalate further by involving countries in the West Asia region and also attracting many international actors into the conflict.

The research employs a historical approach, utilizing past events and facts to interpret and connect them with present occurrences (Sandhiya, 2016). Data collection is conducted through literature study, drawing from diverse sources such as journals, theses, internet references, reports, and both national and international media (Sendari, 2019). Secondary data forms the basis of this study, obtained from managed sources like books, articles, and case studies (Hayati, 2021). Data analysis is qualitative, aiming to understand phenomena holistically by classifying, linking, and contextualizing data with theoretical frameworks to gain comprehensive insights into the research subject (Hidayat, 2021).  
Related Work

The first research conducted by the Congressional Research Service on October 10, 2024, titled "Israel and Hezbollah Lebanon: Conflict and Escalation," examines how the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah has escalated with the use of military force and air and ground attacks by both sides, resulting in casualties and millions of refugees from Lebanon, nearly reaching 1 million. This research also highlights the United States' cooperation in arms sales to Israel and the United States'

policy regarding full support for Israel in attacking Hezbollah, an organization designated as a terrorist by Israel, the United States, and the United Kingdom. However, this research is still classified as preliminary research that has not yet extensively reviewed the involvement of international actors (Congressional Research Service, 2024).

The second research conducted by Jacob Abadi in 2020 titled "Israel and Lebanon: Relations Under Stress." Analyzing the relationship between Israel and the Lebanese Maronites, including Israel's cooperation with the Maronite group during the Lebanese Civil War and Israel's invasion of Lebanon from 1982 to 2006. This research highlights that although Israel's contact with the Maronites as a Christian community in Lebanon has existed since the Lebanese Civil War until Israel's invasion from 1982 to 2006, it has not led to the Maronites gaining power in Lebanon. The failure of the alliance between Israel and the Lebanese Christians in the past was due to pressure from pro-Arab groups, and the Maronites no longer hold power due to demographic changes in the Lebanon-Israel conflict. Nevertheless, this research discusses the history of Israel's involvement in the Lebanese Civil War and how Israel invaded Lebanon. On the other hand, this research is limited to past history and does not include updates on Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 2024 (Abadi, 2020).

The third research conducted by Ron Schleifer in 2014 titled "The War Between Israel and Hezbollah in Southern Lebanon" (1985 - 2000). This research reviews the long history of the conflict between Israel and Lebanon from 1985 to 2000. It also explains how the war between the two countries involved the Hezbollah group, which used military and psychological warfare to weaken Israel by damaging its image in the eyes of the Lebanese people and also by promising security, jobs, and infrastructure services if urbanization in Lebanon was taken over by the Shiite group Hezbollah (Schleifer, 2014).

The fourth research conducted by Oren Barak in 2016 titled "Ambiguity and Conflict in Israeli - Lebanese Relations." This research discusses the conflict between Israel and Lebanon from 1960 to 1970. how the history of the Israel-Lebanon conflict has produced ambiguous policies that have long-term impacts on national security and the relationship between the two countries to this day. Israel's policy that is considered ambiguous is the direct military invasion of Lebanon based on security and national sovereignty. Israel's invasion of Lebanon created new conflicts with Palestinian and Lebanese factions, such as the formation of Hamas and Hezbollah, which aim to destroy Israel. Based on this research, Israel's past policy regarding the Lebanon conflict of the 1960s-1970s had an effect on the 2006 Israel-Lebanon war as a form of ambiguous policy with long-term impacts on both countries (Barak, 2016).

### **Israel - Lebanon War**

The Israel-Lebanon War was caused by the widespread disputes over the Israel-Palestine conflict in the Middle East. On the other hand, the conflict in Israel extended to Lebanon as a result of the proxy war between Iran and Syria against the sovereignty of the Jewish nations in the Middle East. Israel's rejection of Palestinian land became one of the triggers for the widespread conflict between Arab countries and Israel, leading to armed groups from Arab countries uniting against

Israel in Gaza, Palestine. The militant groups' attacks on Israel resulted in Israel taking retaliatory actions against Lebanon.

In 1975, the Lebanese Civil War took shape due to a complex combination of internal and external factors, including sectarian tensions, economic and social disparities, and geopolitical dynamics in the Middle East. The political structure based on the confessionalism system divides political and administrative power according to religious proportions. The system aims to maintain harmony among groups in society, but in reality, it worsens political and administrative power in the state based on religious proportions. This happens because, over time, demographic and political changes occur, causing the division of power based on religious proportions to exacerbate the situation with tensions in power distribution. Lebanon is dominated by the Shia Muslim group, which feels marginalized by the Maronite Christian group that has taken over political and economic power in Lebanon, creating widespread inequality and dissatisfaction in society. Moreover, economic disparities and resource competition between the groups exacerbate tensions within the country. The presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Lebanon after being expelled from Jordan created quite a complex problem in the country, especially with the Lebanese Christian community. In 1967, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) moved its headquarters to Lebanon, particularly to Beirut, as a base for launching attacks against Israel. The relocation of the PLO's headquarters led Hamas to also use Lebanon as a base for launching attacks against Israel (Kotia & Afful, 2014).

PLO used Lebanon as a base for attacks against Israel, which triggered retaliatory strikes from the Israeli military and increased instability in Lebanon. Then, domestic tensions were exploited by external powers such as Syria, the United States, and the Soviet Union, who joined the conflict indirectly by using militant groups to strengthen their interests in the region. The result of the combination of internal problems within the Lebanese society itself, along with external intervention, triggered the outbreak of the civil war in Lebanon in 1975. The outbreak of this war led to the emergence of militia movements such as Hezbollah, which fought for control of the domestic power. This situation also caused Syria to intervene in Lebanon from 1976 to 2005.

In 1978, Israel launched Operation Litani aimed at destroying the PLO based in Southern Lebanon as a buffer to protect the border between Israel and Lebanon. Operation Litani was carried out by Israel as an effort to reduce the security threat from Lebanon, but it also destabilized the situation in Lebanon by exploiting the civil conflict to legitimize Israel's actions. The presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Lebanon, which actively attacked Israel, prompted Israel, as a country also threatened by the PLO, to launch a large-scale attack in 1978 with the goal of expelling the PLO. This attack led to Israel occupying Lebanon and caused the deaths of both Israeli and Palestinian citizens, resulting in 285,000 people being displaced. After two decades of conflict, the United Nations Security Council, through resolutions 425 and 426, called for Israel to withdraw from Lebanon, and the UN established a temporary force known as the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

On July 6, 1982, there was an assassination attempt on the Israeli Ambassador to the UK, Shlomo Argove, carried out by the Abu Nidal terrorist group. In retaliation, Israel launched a massive attack in Operation Peace for Galilee in Lebanon with the aim of expelling the PLO from Lebanon.

The attack successfully forced the PLO out of Lebanon, but Israel's re-entry into Lebanon led to the formation of a new armed militia group, Hezbollah, with the goal of making Israel withdraw from Lebanon. The emergence of Hezbollah, which aimed to expel Israel from Lebanon and also represented Lebanese politics by representing the majority Shia Muslim population, received support from Syria and Iran, countries that were determined to challenge Israel.

In the 1982 War between Israel and Lebanon, the UN mediated and also forced Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. However, the mediation did not fully end the war between Israel and Lebanon because there was still a dispute over the Shebaa Farms area between Israel and Hezbollah. The war that had not fully ended resulted in the resurgence of conflict in July 2006, when Israel retaliated against attacks on military outposts and Israeli settlements along the Israel-Lebanon border. The attacks, kidnappings, and suicide bombings carried out by Hezbollah against Israel led Israel to seek the end of Hezbollah's influence as a terrorist organization in Lebanon (ibid).

Israel responded to the attack with a massive military operation through air and ground assaults on Southern Lebanon. Israel aims to weaken Hezbollah's military capability to stop rocket attacks on Israel. The outcome of the war between Israel and Lebanon in 2006 resulted in deaths and damage to Lebanon's infrastructure, with 1,200 Lebanese civilians and 100 Israelis killed. The 2006 war ended with UN Security Council Resolution 1701 on August 14, 2006, with a ceasefire and the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces in Southern Lebanon. However, the ceasefire implemented by the UN did not fully end the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon. On October 7, 2023, Hamas attacked Israel, and Hezbollah launched attacks on Israel using missiles and rockets at the Israel-Lebanon border as a show of solidarity in the resistance against the Israel-Palestine conflict in Gaza. In August 2024, the attacks between Israel and Hezbollah escalated, with a Hezbollah rocket killing an Israeli youth, and in retaliation, Israel killed Hezbollah commander Fuad Shurk (Nakhleh, 2007).

On September 23, 2024, Israel conducted airstrikes that hit Southern and Eastern Lebanon, targeting Hezbollah leader Nasrallah, resulting in nearly 500 deaths and at least 1,450 injuries. This attack was one of the deadliest in the Israel-Lebanon conflict from 1975 to 1990. The Israeli strikes on September 23, 2024, targeted 1,300 locations, focusing on armed Hezbollah groups. Then, on September 24 and 25, tensions between Israel and Hezbollah escalated, with thousands of pagers and walkie-talkies exploding in Beirut, targeting Hezbollah and civilians across Lebanon. These explosions resulted in 37 deaths and over 3,000 civilian injuries. On September 27, 2024, Israel launched another attack on Lebanon, killing a senior commander of Hezbollah's elite Radwan unit and two Hezbollah armed forces commandos, Ibrahim Aqil, in an attack that also resulted in at least 45 deaths (Aljazeera, 2024). The war between Israel and Hezbollah resulted in 58 more deaths than the 34-day war in 2006. The war between Israel and Hezbollah caused the deaths of 3,000 people in Lebanon, and it is estimated that 1.3 million fled to neighboring countries during the war (United Nations, 2024).

#### **Iran and Israel tensions and Iran's involvement in the Hezbollah-Israel war**

Iran's support for Hezbollah has been ongoing since 1982, during which Iran successfully created a network of proxy forces through Hezbollah to realize Iran's strategy in the Middle East.

The existence of Hezbollah is used as a strategy to expand Iran's influence, promote its interests, and propagate the Shia Muslim religious ideology. The Shia movement is rooted in the Lebanese civil war and the presence of Israel in Lebanon since 1982, which led Iran to nurture and facilitate the Hezbollah movement by sending around 1,500 Revolutionary Guard trainers and advisors to Eastern Lebanon. Iran's strategy at that time did not directly confront Israel, but Iran used Hezbollah as a means to fight against Israel. Therefore, Iran mobilized, trained, financed, and armed Hezbollah in Lebanon.

Before the PLO was forced out of the Beirut area of Lebanon in August 1982, Hezbollah gradually took over the resistance against Israel under the supervision and support of Iran. Hezbollah launched its actions against Israel by conducting guerrilla campaigns and suicide bombings until the year 2000. Iran's goal in supporting Hezbollah did not stop with Israel's withdrawal during the Lebanese Civil War. Even five years after the civil war and Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, Iran continued to facilitate Hezbollah's movement by enhancing its rocket and missile arsenal, provided by both Iran and Syria. Iran also facilitated the movement of weapons and ammunition to southern Lebanon. Then, the war between Israel and Lebanon in 2006 involved Iran's support for the armed group Hezbollah. After the 2006 war, Iran again armed Hezbollah and helped rebuild its fortifications post-war. In 2011, Iran encouraged Hezbollah to get involved in the civil war in neighboring Syria, which is Iran's closest ally and a land route to maintain support for the Lebanese militia. For more than a decade, thousands of Hezbollah fighters have been entering and exiting the Syrian war to help President Bashar Assad regain control of the country (United States Institute of Peace, 2024).

Iran's support for Hezbollah has indeed been longstanding, making it common for conflicts between Hezbollah and Israel to involve Iran and even lead Iran to directly attack Israel, as the fundamental goal of Israel's attacks on Lebanon is to eliminate Hezbollah's forces. Meanwhile, Hezbollah is a proxy that has long been funded and facilitated by Iran. Iran's involvement in the Israel-Hezbollah conflict marks an escalation of war, with Iran as Hezbollah's main supporter, providing financial support, weapons, and military training to the group, enabling Hezbollah to strengthen its military capacity and launch effective attacks against Israel. On the other hand, Israel views Iran's role as a strategic threat that complicates the regional conflict, especially due to Iran's ambition to expand its influence through proxy networks in the region (Ibid).

Before the war between Israel and Hezbollah began in Lebanon, tensions between Iran and Israel had been ongoing for a long time. Tensions between Iran and Israel last year began on October 14, 2023, when Iran warned Israel regarding Israel's attacks on Gaza. Iran had warned Israel to stop the attacks on civilians to prevent the conflict from escalating further. Then the tension between Israel and Iran continued on April 1, 2024, when Iranian military officer General Mohammed Reza Zahedi was killed in an Israeli airstrike on the Iranian consulate building in Damascus, Syria. Zahedi's assassination also resulted in the deaths of 7 other Iranian military advisors. Zahedi had long been a target for Israel because he was one of Iran's operatives arming the Shiite militant group in Lebanon, Hezbollah. On April 13-14, 2024, Iran launched a retaliatory attack against Israel for Zahedi's death by firing more than 300 ballistic missiles, cruise missiles,

and suicide drones. The Iranian attack on Israel caused minor damage to Israeli military facilities (williams, 2024).

The Iranian attack on April 13, 2024, often referred to as "True Promise," was one of Iran's displays of military strength. Then, on April 19, 2024, Israel retaliated against Iran by attacking an Iranian military base in the city of Isfahan. This attack involved a drone suicide mission, but it was successfully repelled by the Iranian military forces (Nancy, 2024).

On July 31, 2024, during the inauguration of the new president of Iran, Masoud Pezeshkian, Ismail Haniyeh, a prominent figure in Palestinian politics and resistance, was killed in an Israeli attack at his residence in Tehran, Iran. After the assassination of the head of Hamas, no one claimed responsibility for the act, but Iran suspected Israel because Israel had previously vowed to kill Ismael Haniyeh (Pamle, 2024).

On October 1, 2024, Iran launched an attack on Israel by firing dozens of ballistic missiles at key military and security targets in Israel, in response to deadly attacks in Gaza and Lebanon, as well as the assassination of senior Hamas, Hezbollah, and IRGC leaders. In the Iranian attack, Israel stated that they successfully intercepted a large number of missiles from Iran. Israel also promised that they would retaliate more than what Iran had done, but Iran responded that they would face a more devastating attack if Israel launched a counterattack (Muro, 2024).

On October 12, 2024, Iran experienced a cyber attack targeting its nuclear facilities. On the other hand, the cyber attack not only targeted Iran's nuclear facilities but also the Iranian government, such as the Judiciary, Legislative, and Executive branches, leading to massive information theft. In addition, the cyber attack also targeted fuel, city services, transportation, and Iranian ports.

After Iran's attack on Israel, the Prime Minister of Israel and former President Joe Biden discussed over the phone regarding Israel's considerations in responding to Iran's missile attack. President Biden did not advocate for an attack on Iran using conventional weapons, especially since Iran has a nuclear program (Mathrubhumi, 2024). However, the escalation of tensions between Israel and Iran was caused by the Iranian missile attack on Israel on October 1, 2024, which led the Israeli Defense Minister to announce on October 9, 2024, that Israel would carry out a deadly and surprising retaliation. He added that "the attack to be carried out would leave the enemy bewildered." In response, Israel did not retaliate with conventional weapons but instead launched a counterattack using unconventional means, namely a cyber attack that had widespread effects on Iran itself (India Times, 2024).

### **International Statement about the Conflict**

#### **Iraq**

The Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded to the conflict between Israel and Iran in April 2024, warning of the military escalation risks that threaten the security and stability of the entire region. The Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that the escalation between the two countries would risk destabilizing the Middle East region. Countries should not focus solely on the war between Israel and Iran but should concentrate on the ongoing humanitarian disaster in Gaza.

#### **Jordan**

The Prime Minister of Jordan responded to the war between Israel and Iran in April 2024, asserting that the war would not benefit anyone. Jordan also emphasized that it would not become a battleground for Iran and Israel, including air routes. Both countries must not violate Jordan's airspace, which could potentially endanger the safety of Jordanian citizens. Additionally, Jordan also emphasized focusing on the humanitarian situation in Gaza. The war that occurred between Israel and Hezbollah on September 23, 2024, prompted Jordan to express solidarity with Lebanon and call on the UN to take strong action against Israel's military actions, which have launched airstrikes targeting Hezbollah and have resulted in hundreds of innocent casualties.

The King of Jordan warned that Israel's attack on Lebanon could create a dangerous escalation of war in the region, necessitating international efforts to prevent a wider conflict in the area. The King of Jordan also added that one of the urgent needs to stop the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah is the Hamas conflict with Israel in Gaza as a step towards de-escalating the conflict. Jordan urged the UN to attend the UN General Assembly to discuss Israel's actions against Lebanon and also Israel's actions that contradict Security Council Resolution 1701 of 2006, which calls for a permanent ceasefire and the end of hostilities between Hezbollah and Israel (Kathleen Magramo, 2024).

#### **United States**

The attack carried out by Iran against Israel on April 13-14, 2024, created regional tensions, which also led the United States to openly support Israel. After the attack, former President Joe Biden spoke with Netanyahu that the United States would engage with the Group of Seven major economies to respond to Iran's attack on Israel. As a result of Iran's attack on Israel, the UN Security Council condemned Iran's actions and re-designated the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization.

The United States is committed to strengthening the security and defense of Israel against Iran and its proxies in the Middle East. The war between Israel and Palestine in Gaza on October 7, 2023, caused widespread tensions in the Middle East, including the involvement of Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, and Iraq in attacking Israel. According to the United States, Iran's response to the war in Gaza is one form of open warfare between Iran and Israel, as well as the United States, especially since Israel has long been Iran's enemy, and Iran's conflicts always use proxy groups in third countries.

The United States is sending additional military personnel to the Middle East in response to the escalating violence between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon, which is considered to have the potential to create a larger regional war. The United States has 40,000 troops in the Middle East, and on September 23, the USS Harry S. Truman aircraft carrier, two Navy destroyers, and one cruiser sailed from Norfolk to the Arabian Gulf as a defensive measure in case the region experiences increased violence.

The deployment of troops and ships was carried out by the United States following the large-scale attack by Israel in Lebanon, which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people, and Israel has also declared its readiness to continue further operations. The United States is also making efforts to bridge the resolution of the conflict between Israel and Lebanon through diplomatic means to reduce tensions and prevent a large-scale conflict. However, the presence of

the United States with its military forces is considered a threat because it is designed to help defend Israel and protect U.S. personnel and assets in the Middle East, especially since U.S. naval warships are spread throughout the region from the Eastern Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Oman, and Air Force and Navy fighter jets are stationed in several strategic areas deemed ready to respond to attacks at any time (Copp & Baldor, 2024).

The United States and France are working together with NATO countries to conduct training, which will be led by Italy as the Military Technical Committee for Lebanon, to relocate 10,000 Lebanese soldiers to Southern Lebanon. The United States and France have pledged to expand international support for military training and recruitment for Lebanon. The United States is also working to form a multinational force separate from the UN to oversee regional security, alongside Israel's proposal to establish a buffer zone in the Israel-Lebanon border area (Ibid).

### **Qatar and Egypt**

Qatar and Egypt condemned the wave of Israeli airstrikes against Lebanon on September 23, which killed more than 450 people and injured thousands of others. Both countries also warned that the actions taken between Israel and Hezbollah have the potential to increase the risk of a wider regional war. The Qatari Ministry of Foreign Affairs warned Israel not to expand the circle of violence in the Middle East, as this could worsen the crisis, exacerbate the regional situation, and escalate tensions, significantly impacting regional war and greater international involvement.

Meanwhile, Egypt expressed its solidarity with Lebanon by firmly rejecting any violations of Lebanon's territorial sovereignty. Egypt also urged the UN to make efforts to halt Israel's escalation that threatens the safety of civilians in the war zone. Egypt also added that the prospect of peace must be achieved to resolve the existing humanitarian crisis by stopping hostilities, fully implementing Security Council Resolution 1701 without selectivity, and then the solution offered by Egypt, which is a diplomatic solution emphasizing that the escalation of war will only worsen the crisis (Egypt Today, 2024).

### **China**

Following the Israeli airstrike in Lebanon that killed nearly 500 people, China is also one of the countries condemning the Israeli attack. China is concerned about the tensions between Israel and Lebanon that have resulted in many civilian casualties due to military operations. China opposes the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and also condemns actions that harm civilians as a result of military operations. The Foreign Minister expressed his stance on the Hezbollah-Israel war, stating that China stands with the Lebanese civilians and opposes indiscriminate attacks against Lebanese civilians.

China has long positioned itself as one of the major diplomatic players in the Middle East after the United States, including in the Israel-Palestine conflict. China has also been key in the restoration of relations between Israel and Saudi Arabia. China frequently engages with Hamas to negotiate reconciliation towards peace with Israel. In the Israel-Palestine conflict, China has repeatedly called for a ceasefire between Hamas and Israel. However, there is a discrepancy as other Western countries condemn Hamas as a terrorist organization, but China has never condemned Hamas as a terrorist organization. China has also never condemned the attacks carried out by Hamas against Israel, raising questions about China's strategy and motives in the Middle

East. The selective condemnation of attacks between Israel, Hamas, and Hezbollah raises suspicions that China is siding with the militant factions it has supported. China's reluctance to condemn both actors in the conflict undermines its role as a mediator suggesting ceasefires to the warring nations. On the other hand, China's presence is also subtly seen as favoring the militant groups supported by Iran (McCartney, 2024).

### **The Consequences of War**

The escalating war between Israel and Hezbollah has devastated Lebanon's agriculture, infrastructure, education, and health sectors. More than one million people are displaced, food insecurity is worsening, and vital services are collapsing. The war between Israel and Hezbollah that began over a year ago has escalated into a full-scale war, with an intensity unprecedented in Lebanon. Immediate response efforts are underway, but the long-term needs of the Lebanese population, economy, and infrastructure will take decades to address.

Lebanon is highly dependent on food imports, with around 80% of the consumer food basket being imported. Local production is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population, and the war in Lebanon, which targets local agriculture, farmers, and international trade routes, is likely to push around 1.26 million people to a high level of food insecurity. Moreover, the war also exacerbates the crises in health, education, and human resources, which may take decades to resolve.

The destruction of agriculture and agricultural infrastructure due to chemical weapons used by Israel devastated 1,910 hectares of forests, agricultural land, and millions of other staple crops in southern Lebanon. On the other hand, the war has caused many farmers to abandon their land and livestock, leading to a food crisis and weakening the community's ability to meet their food needs, including those who rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods. The decline in food production not only affects producers but also consumers, as the limited availability of food due to large-scale conflict results in food insecurity and malnutrition.

The demand for imports during the conflict situation is very high, but the country's currency has significantly depreciated, and foreign exchange rates have surged, hindering the recovery of the domestic economy. Moreover, repeated attacks by Israel and Hezbollah have disrupted border crossings and severely limited imports. On the other hand, flights to other countries have also been halted, making it difficult for the Lebanese civilian population to access imported food supplies.

Without the capacity to produce, import food, or generate income, Lebanon faces a threatening crisis in the form of food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty, resulting in increased dependence on humanitarian aid and foreign markets. This vicious cycle widens the gap, limits economic growth, and perpetuates a state of dependency that hinders Lebanon's recovery and resilience.

The use of airstrikes between Israel and Hezbollah has caused severe and widespread damage to infrastructure. In Beirut, entire housing units have been flattened, while villages in Southern Lebanon and Bekaa report extensive damage to homes, roads, electrical networks, and water supplies. By May, the estimated damage in Southern Lebanon alone reached 1.5 billion USD,

with the latest estimates for Beirut and other regions still limited due to ongoing attacks. The roads around the airport and between Lebanon and Syria also suffered significant damage.

On the other hand, the war has caused the cessation of education due to the threat of war and also a health crisis. The education crisis also arose because the school year was postponed due to ongoing attacks, displacement, and the use of public schools as shelters. According to the Government Emergency Committee, 77% of public schools are occupied and unable to provide educational services. The Minister of Education announced plans to reopen schools, with hybrid or online learning methods as options. However, the inefficient telecommunications infrastructure, combined with the trauma experienced by children, makes it difficult to imagine a "normal" school day.

The Lebanese healthcare sector was already under immense pressure due to the massive exodus of healthcare workers driven by the economic crisis and the port explosion. With many specialties lost in Lebanon, the escalating Israeli hostilities have created an unprecedented need for trauma and specialized care, with infectious diseases, amputations, and chemical weapon burns increasingly reported. Specializations such as "emergency medicine, resuscitation, and anesthesia" are absent in the emergency room, said the Head of the Lebanese Doctors' Syndicate, Professor Youssef Bakhsh, who urged Lebanese doctors abroad to return home and contribute.

Lebanon is experiencing a refugee crisis to neighboring countries, with residents who can afford to flee to the European Union, Brazil, and Cyprus renting cruise ships for \$1,800 per person, while those who cannot afford to travel to neighboring Syria are walking and also using cars to the Syrian border. Meanwhile, Syria, which has already been flooded with refugees, faces the risk of an additional influx from Lebanon.

#### **The efforts made by the UN**

Long before Israel's attack on Lebanon targeting Hezbollah, Iran's attack on Israel on April 13-14, 2024, caused the UN to strongly condemn Iran's attack on Israel. The UN also warned Iran about the dangers of escalating tensions that could expand the conflict throughout the Middle East. Meanwhile, the UN also received a letter from Iran asserting that the attack on Israel was a preemptive strike justified under the UN Charter's provisions for self-defense (Ebrahim, 2024). Secretary-General António Guterres expressed support for a ceasefire that can end the violence, destruction, and suffering experienced by the people of both countries. The Secretary-General urged the parties to fully respect and promptly implement all commitments made under the Israel-Lebanon armistice agreement based on resolution 1701 in 2006. The Security Council resolution, adopted after the 2006 conflict between Israel and Hezbollah, calls for a cessation of hostilities and respect for the "Blue Line" separating the armed forces of Israel and Lebanon.

The ceasefire for Israel and Hezbollah this time will use UN Security Council Resolution 1701, which has indeed been used to maintain peace and tranquility in the Lebanon region after the 2006 conflict between Israel and Lebanon. This resolution is also one of the UN-supported efforts to stop the war, which stipulates that Israel must withdraw all its forces from southern Lebanon, and that the only armed groups present south of the Litani River are the Lebanese military and UN peacekeeping forces (Mishra, 2024).

The UN views the war between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon as quite horrifying, causing many casualties and fatal damage to the community's infrastructure, as well as many civilians leaving their homes to seek refuge elsewhere. On November 26, 2024, the UN called for a ceasefire to end the killings and destruction caused by the war in Lebanon. The UN is concerned that the war with the Israeli attack on Lebanon has resulted in casualties and also caused residents to flee their homes in search of shelter, a similar situation is felt by the Israeli community due to Hezbollah's attacks on Israel. Therefore, the UN calls for the cessation of hostilities and war for the safety of civilians in both countries.

In addition to the ceasefire, the UN is also helping to send humanitarian aid to Lebanon. Where on November 19, 2024, UNICEF reported having conducted 14 humanitarian convoys, reaching approximately 50,000 people in hard-to-access areas such as Tyre, Rmeich, Marjaayoun, and Hasbaya. UNICEF has also supported refugee families living on the streets of Beirut, helping them find shelter amid the severe urban refugee crisis. In addition, the World Health Organization (WHO) of the United Nations stated that they have sent 48 tons of medical supplies to support the chronic treatment program of the Lebanese health authorities, ensuring that 300,000 people have access to essential medicines (United Nations, 2024).

#### **Ceasefire Between Israel and Hezbollah**

On October 8, 2024, Hezbollah supported efforts aimed at achieving a ceasefire in Lebanon, marking the first time Hezbollah backed a ceasefire that did not require a halt to the Israel-Palestine conflict in Gaza. On November 27, 2024, Hezbollah and Israel agreed to sign a 60-day ceasefire agreement mediated by the United States and France. The agreement is designed to promote comprehensive and permanent conditions and situations, as well as a permanent cessation of hostilities. The agreement includes 13 key points, and both countries must adhere to the agreed schedules for withdrawal, including in southern Lebanon, which has long been a military stronghold of Hezbollah.

The Lebanese government is required to prevent Hezbollah and other armed groups from resisting Israel, and Hezbollah and other militant groups are required to cease their offensive actions against Israel in Lebanon. Both parties are requested to re-establish communication with each other in a UN forum organized by the United States and France. Hezbollah forces are not allowed to maintain their military infrastructure in Southern Lebanon, and the Lebanese military is required to dismantle any Hezbollah weapon production facilities.

The shipment and sale of weapons and military equipment to Lebanon will be strictly regulated by the Lebanese government, as part of efforts to prevent non-state militant groups from arming themselves and rebuilding their military capacities. Then, Israeli forces will gradually withdraw from Lebanon. As part of the ceasefire agreement, over the next two months, Israeli forces will de facto withdraw to the southern border, while Lebanese military forces will take positions in the southern region of the Litani River. The handover of security control will be overseen by a new group led by the United States, and during this period, the Lebanese government-controlled forces arriving at their positions south of the Litani River will be required to destroy or dismantle all remaining Hezbollah infrastructure and confiscate weapons. The latest ceasefire agreement is that the United States and France are working to help develop and uplift

Lebanon's long-struggling economy, as well as committing to ensuring that civilians in both countries can safely return to their homes and lands (Marx, 2024).

The ceasefire conducted by Hezbollah and Israel, with Israel responding that if Hezbollah violates the ceasefire agreement, Israel will launch an attack more severe than the previous ones, and Lebanon will suffer as Palestine has. Regarding the sustainability of the ceasefire, this can be observed to what extent this agreement will last because the agreement on November 27, 2024, was an opportunity to end the fighting between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon. Not yet reaching two weeks, there are claims of ceasefire violations by both parties. Both sides are still engaging in gunfire, raising questions about the sustainability of the ceasefire. On the other hand, the public, both from the Israeli side and Lebanese civilians, still have concerns that there will be violations of the ceasefire by both parties if they follow their egos (Associated Press, 2024).

### **The Challenge for the War**

The ceasefire between Lebanon and Israel regarding the shipment of weapons to Lebanon will be strictly monitored by the Lebanese military, which will continue to face challenges, especially with the decades-long arms smuggling industry from the border areas between Lebanon and Syria. Moreover, Syria's support for Hezbollah still exists to this day. It is evident that despite the ceasefire taking effect, arms smuggling from the Syrian-Lebanese border areas continues to occur.

Why is this conflict difficult to resolve? Because the parties involved, such as Hezbollah, always initiate and respond to attacks carried out by Israel in other areas, including Hezbollah's involvement in the Hamas-Israel conflict. Hezbollah, as an ally group of Hamas, responds to attacks carried out by Israel against Hamas.

The first attack is always initiated by the militant group, leading to a severe retaliation from Israel. The ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon is always violated by the Israeli militant group, resulting in great anger from Israel.

Peace resolutions are difficult to maintain in the long term because both sides view each other as enemies, and tensions between the two sides will persist as both sides aim to annihilate each other. Then Israel also feels insecure if Lebanon still harbors militant groups like Hezbollah, which is considered a terrorist organization that can threaten Israel's national security. Meanwhile, Hezbollah will continue to take the opportunity to support Hamas in the Israel-Palestine conflict; Hezbollah's view has become ingrained that Israel is an enemy state that must be destroyed, so if Hezbollah has the chance, they will attack Israel without hesitation.

This conflict is a clash of activities where Hezbollah always wants to take revenge on Israel, but the problem is that the militant group always starts with small attacks, while Israel does not remain passive in response to the military group's actions and retaliates with large-scale wars, resulting in widespread civilian casualties.

### **Conclusion**

The war between Israel and Hezbollah began with the civil war in Lebanon in 1982, which marked the rise of Hezbollah as an organization representing the Shia Muslim majority that felt marginalized in Lebanon in terms of economic, political, and social aspects. The rise of Hezbollah was well-received by Iran, leading to Hezbollah receiving support in the form of financial aid and

weapons from Iran to fight against Israel. The war in 2006 resulted in a 34-day conflict between Israel and Hezbollah which was funded by Iran. Eighteen years after the 2006 war ended, Hezbollah launched an attack on Israel in October 2023 in response to Israel's assault on Gaza. However, Israel as a country with strong economic power, did not tolerate the attacks from Hezbollah which created anger that resulted in an assault on Lebanon using both air and ground attacks with the aim of eliminating Hezbollah.

Israel's re-entry into Lebanon made Iran intolerant of Israel's intention to eliminate Hezbollah, especially since Hezbollah is a militant group that has been funded and supported by Iran since the Lebanese civil war to the present day. This created anger towards Iran, leading Iran to attack Israel with more than 200 ballistic missiles in response to the attack on Lebanon, as retribution for the deaths of Ismail Haniyeh and Nasrallah. Iran's presence in the Lebanon war created a complex dynamic, prompting other countries such as the United States, France, China, and others to take a stance regarding the ongoing conflict. However, Hezbollah and Israel signed a ceasefire to end the war for 60 days on November 27, 2024, continuing Resolution 1702 of 2006 to end the war. However, the total cessation of the war depends on Hezbollah's commitment to restrain its ego, and Israel has promised to retaliate similarly to Palestine if Hezbollah violates the ceasefire by attacking first.

#### **Reference**

- [1]Regan H., (2024, September 24). Israeli Strikes Cause Deadliest Day in Lebanon in Nearly 2 Decades. Here's What We Know. Retrieved October 10, 2024 from CNN: <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/09/24/middleeast/israel-strikes-lebanon-hezbollah-explainer-intl-hnk/index.html>
- [2]Boxerman A., Baker A., Hubbard B., Yuhas A., (2024, October 09). Nearly a Million Civilians Flee War in Lebanon U.N. Says., Retrieved October 11, 2024 from The New York Times: <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/10/09/world/middleeast/israel-hezbollah-lebanon.html>
- [3]Sanger D. E., (2024, October 02). A Wider War in The Middle East, From Hamas to Hezbollah and Now Iran. Retrieved October 12, 2024 from The New York Times: <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/10/02/us/politics/israel-iran.html>
- [4]Wright R., (2024, February 05). Explainer : The Roots and Realities of 10 Conflict in The Middle East. Retrieved October 12, 2024: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/explainer-roots-and-realities-10-conflicts-middle-east>
- [5]Westfall, S., et al., (2024, October 01). A Timeline of Conflict on The Israel - Lebanon Border. Retrieved October 10, 2024 from Washington Post: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/09/25/israel-lebanon-border-conflicts-history-hezbollah/>
- [6] Gritten D., Murphy M., & Jackson P., (2024, October 12). What We Know About Iran's Missile Attack on Israel. Retrieved October 12, 2024 from BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c70w1j01488o>
- [7] Pruitt, D. G. (2011). Conflict, Escalation and De-escalation of. *The Encyclopedia of Peace Psychology*. doi:10.1002/9780470672532.wbe

- [8] Greenberg, E. L. (2023). Evaluating Escalation : Conceptualizing Escalation in an Era of Emerging Militart Technologies. Retrieved October 13, 2024 at The University of Chicago Press Journals. The Journal of Politics. Vol. 85(3). 1151-1155. doi: 10.1086/723974
- [9] Congressional Research Service., (2024, October 10). Israel and Lebanese Hezbollah: Conflict and Escalation. Retrieved fro Ocotber 13, 2024: <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF12770>
- [10] Abadi J., (2020). Israel and Lebanon : Relations Under Stress. Retrieved October 12, 2024: Contemporary Review of the Middle East 7(1) 90 - 115, 2020 : DOI: 10.1177/2347798919889783
- [11] Schleifer, R. (2014). The war Between Israel and Hezbollah in Southern Lebanon (1985 - 2000). Retrieved October 12, 2024: Psychological Walfare in the Arab - Israel Conflict (pp. 35-50). DOI:10.1057/9781137467034\_5
- [12] Barak, O., (2016, July 26). Ambiguity and Conflict in Israeli - Lebanese Relations. Retrieved October 12, 2024: Indiana University Press: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2979/isr.2010.15.3.163>
- [13] Sandhiya, M., (2016). Types of Historical Research - An Overview. International jounrla of Management Research and Social Science (IJMRSS). Vol.3 (2), April - June 2016. Retrieved from October15 2024:[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343682739\\_Types\\_of\\_Historical\\_Research\\_-\\_An\\_Overview](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343682739_Types_of_Historical_Research_-_An_Overview)
- [14]Hayati, R. (2021,03 05). Understanding Literature Study Research, Characteristics, Methods, and Examples.Retrieved October 15, 2024 from : <https://penelitianilmiah.com/penelitian-studi-literatur/>.
- [15]Sendari, A. A. (2019,08 08). Understanding the Types of Qualitative Descriptive Research in Scientific Writing. Retrieved October 15, 2024 from : <https://hot.liputan6.com/read/4032771/mengenal-jenis-penelitian-deskriptif-kualitatif-pada-sebuah-tulisan-ilmiah>.
- [16]Hakim, I. (2020,08 12). Secondary Data: Definition, Characteristics, and Examples.Retrieved October 15, 2024 from : <https://insanpelajar.com/data-sekunder/>.
- [17]Hidayat, A. (2021,11 09). Qualitative Research (Methods): A Complete Explanation. Retrieved October 15, 2024 from : <https://www.statistikan.com/2012/10/penelitian-kualitatif.html>.
- [18]Hayati, R. (2021,03 04). Understanding Deductive Research, Characteristics, Methods, and Examples. Retrieved October 15, 2024 from : <https://penelitianilmiah.com/penelitian-deduktif/#:~:text=Penelitian%20deduktif%20adalah%20jenis%20metode,informal%20disebut%20pendekatan%20top%20down>.
- [19]Kotia, E. W.,7 Afful, F. E., (2014, June 11). The Lebanon - Israel War of 2006 .Globl Effects and it's aftermath. Small Wars Journal: [https://works.bepress.com/emmanuel\\_kotia/11/](https://works.bepress.com/emmanuel_kotia/11/)
- [20]Nakhleh, L. C. H., (2007). The 2006 Israeli War on Lebanon: Analysis and Strategic Implications. USA: Pennsylvania <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA468848.pdf>
- [21]Aljazeera., 2024, September 23. Lebanon Sees Deadliest Day Since Civil War as Israeli Attacks Kill 492. Retrieved December 12, 2024 from : <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/9/23/israel-warns-lebanon-civilians-of-air-strikes-on->



