

**USAWC-SSI** 

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Security implications for the U.S. from Iranian and Hezbollah activities in Latin America and the Caribbean

**Overall Briefing: UNCLASSIFIED** 



# Hezbollah Latin America Roots in Lebanese Diaspora

- Politically and economically well-established minority in region
  - 7 14 million persons
  - Brazil (5M) incl. Sao Paulo
  - Argentina (1M-3M)
  - <u>Chile</u>, <u>Colombia</u> (Maicao), <u>Ecuador</u> (Guayaquil), <u>Paraguay</u> (Cd del Este), <u>Panama</u>
  - Many LATAM <u>Presidents</u> & other leaders:
    - Luis Abinader, Mario Abdo, Michel Temer, Abdala Bucaram
    - Also: <u>Carlos Slim</u>, <u>Shakira</u>, etc.
- Import-Export and other commerce → Money laundering opportunities
- Only a <u>fraction</u> are practicing Muslims

#### Character of Hezbollah in Latin America

- Mostly a money-raising organization in Latin America
  - Licit: Remittances/Zakat
  - <u>Illicit</u>: Money laundering (e.g. <u>Chekry Harb '08</u>, <u>Operation Mendaz</u> '15,
    <u>Cryptomining in TBA</u>, <u>Assad Ahmad Barakat</u>, <u>Sobhi Mahmoud Fayad</u> (\$\$ in TBA);
    <u>Joseph Nasrallah</u> (Sao Paulo '19)
- Terrorism Antecedents in region:
  - Israel embassy <u>BsAs</u> ('92), <u>AMIA</u> ('94)
  - Muhamad Hamdar Surco, Peru ('14)
  - First Capital Command (PCC) arms purchases
  - Rio Olympics Operation Hashtag ('16)
  - Samir el Debek Scoping of US, Israeli, Canal targets in Panama ('17)
  - Targeting of <u>AMCITs</u>, <u>Israelis</u> in <u>Colombia</u> ('21)
  - '23 Op. Trapiche (Brazil); Barakat presence in Iquique ('24)

Could escalation in Middle East change Hezbollah posture in Latin America?

# Other Radical Islamic Groups in Latin America

- Caribbean Basin (Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago)
  - Migration from East Asia during British Commonwealth
  - Generally tolerant traditions
  - Adoption by some (marginalized) Afro-Caribbean Communities
  - Recruitment for attack x <u>JFK Airport</u> ('07)
  - Trinidad & Tobago:
    - Jamaat al Muslimeen & Parliament takeover ('90)
    - "Islamic" street gangs and some mosques with radical Imams (Rio Claro: Imam Nazim Mohammed) → Recruitment of 175 by ISIS to fight in Lebanon/Syria
- Other **ISIS** (fluid affiliations via Islamic communities in region)
  - Raul Gutierrez (Cuban in Colombia) '18
  - Brazil (Haytham Ahmad Shukri Ahmad Al-Maghrabi + 2 other SDGTs '21)

#### Iran and Latin America

- Limited commercial engagement and political presence
  - \$1.6B imports from LAC (\$1.2B from Brazil) / \$163M exports to LAC (\$139M to Brazil)
- Post-JCPOA re-engagement with Latin America?
  - Venezuela oil ('20) → Nicaragua ('22), Cuba, Bolivia ('23), BRICS+
- "Normalization of" military dimension
  - <u>Fast boats</u>, <u>missiles</u>, <u>drones</u> to <u>Venezuela</u>
  - Security cooperation with / <u>drones</u> to <u>Bolivia</u>
  - Makran port call in Rio de Janeiro with escort ship Dena
- Qods (Venezuela point of entry, e.g. Conviasa, Emtrasur, Visas)
- Islamic Centers → Madrasas
  - Running <u>Hezbollah</u> agents (e.g. <u>Mosheen Rabbani</u>)
- Other: Cyberattacks from Mexico, Zetas x Saudi ambassador in USA

More to come if Middle East conflict escalates Iran-US fighting?

### Risks to the US Homeland in Peacetime and Wartime

- Financing of terrorism elsewhere
- Iran Collaboration on military technologies
  - Missiles, drones with <u>CAVIM</u> of <u>Venezuela</u>
- Empowering and weaponizing anti-U.S. regimes
  - Venezuelan refineries, diluents, underwater demolitions (<u>Guyana</u> risk?)
- Planning / Launching terrorist attacks against U.S. homeland
  - Issue of migration flows from region to US (incl. Venezuelan passports?)
  - Including US relevant <u>supply chains</u> in region (e.g. northern Mexico)
- Terror attacks against <u>friends</u> of US/<u>Israel</u> (e.g. <u>Argentina</u>, <u>Paraguay</u>)
- Support in <u>Western Hemisphere</u> to broader <u>PRC-U.S.</u> warfight in <u>Indopacific</u>
  - Terrorism, U.S. homeland attacks





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