

ISRAEL WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY

Week #131 April 5 - April 11, 2026

This is a product of the IDSF Habithonistim Research Department, distributed by the David Institute for Security Policy in coordination with IDSF USA



Account of the main events in the Israel-Hamas war and hostilities by the Iranian Axis



Debris of US aircrafts from the operation to retrieve the missing US navigator in Iran.

Source: @Abdlgni_AZubidi on X

Trump declared that the United States controls the Strait of Hormuz and that it is locked down. He later stated that he had ordered the killing and destruction of anyone trying to lay mines while American forces clear the naval mines. The struggle is now centered in the maritime arena.



SECURITY BRIEFING WEEK 131



+80%

Of Iran's nuclear industrial base was destroyed

+90%

Of Iran's naval fleet has been sunk

+90%

Of Iran's weapons factories have been damaged



+3000

More than 3,000 rockets and mortar shells have been launched from south of the Litani River since March 2, 2026.



1,400

Approximately 1,400 militants have been killed in Lebanon since March 2, including 200 killed on April 8 alone.



+23,000

CENTCOM and the IDF conducted more than 23,000 strikes in Iran, including 4,000 dynamic targets and 2,000 command-and-control points.



\$2 million

Iran is demanding a toll of \$1 in Bitcoin or Chinese Yuan per barrel of oil, averaging \$2 million per tanker.

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- According to an NBC report, Trump instructed Netanyahu to reduce the intensity of fire in Lebanon in order to support the negotiations with Iran. The Prime Minister's Office stated that, following a request from Lebanon, direct talks between the two countries will take place next week with the aim of disarming Hezbollah and pursuing a peace agreement. Netanyahu also issued a public statement defending the move, arguing that there is an opportunity to expand the circle of peace.
- IDF Chief of Staff Eyal Zamir defined Lebanon as the main theater after the ceasefire with Iran. He said that an opportunity had emerged to change the security reality and that Israel would not miss it, adding that the population would not return until the entire area south of the Litani River is demilitarized. He described all territory south of the Litani as having become a destruction zone, said that disarming Hezbollah remains the top objective, and noted that it would still take time to reduce the rocket fire.
- The IDF Arabic-language spokesperson stated that Hezbollah has launched more than 3,000 rockets and mortar shells south of the Litani since March 2, despite the fact that on January 8 the Lebanese government claimed that the Lebanese army had already disarmed Hezbollah in that area.
- In Beirut, command centers and fuel stations belonging to the company al-Amana were struck. So far, 15 fuel stations linked to the company have reportedly been targeted. These facilities are used by Hezbollah to fuel its vehicles and trucks and also serve as a source of financial income for the organization.

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- Pakistan, which is serving as a mediator between the United States and Iran, stated that if the war expands, it will stand alongside Saudi Arabia under the framework of their defense alliance. This statement is notable because it signals that even while trying to mediate, Pakistan is also publicly clarifying the limits of its neutrality and indicating where it would align in the event of a wider regional escalation.
- Iran still possesses an arsenal of thousands of ballistic missiles, which it may be able to use by bringing launchers out of underground storage sites. According to the Wall Street Journal, citing U.S. officials familiar with current intelligence assessments, some of those officials are concerned that Iran will use the ceasefire period to rebuild part of its missile arsenal. They added that many of the launchers still available to Iran can be repaired or recovered from underground facilities.
- Iran is reportedly unable to reopen the Strait of Hormuz to heavier maritime traffic because it is struggling to locate and remove the naval mines it laid there. According to the New York Times, citing U.S. officials, Iran did leave a narrow passage for ships and tankers willing to pay a fee, but the strait remains heavily restricted, largely because the mines were placed in a random and disorganized manner. It is unclear whether Iran documented the exact locations of the mines, and some may have drifted with the current and changed position.
- The Strait of Hormuz remains closed. Iran is reportedly prepared to allow the passage of 15 tankers per day in order to keep oil prices high. The price of a barrel has reportedly climbed back to \$100 after falling the previous day. According to the report, Iran is using this as leverage to demand an end to the fighting in Lebanon and other concessions. The Houthi leader threatened that if the strikes in Lebanon do not stop, the Houthis will join the campaign.

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- Prime Minister Netanyahu issued a statement following the ceasefire and said that Israel still has objectives to complete, and that these would be achieved either by agreement or by renewed fighting. He appeared to be referring to the removal of uranium from Iran or the disarmament of Hezbollah south of the Litani. He added that this was a two-week ceasefire, not the end of the campaign; that Iran had agreed to reopen the Strait of Hormuz after dropping its preconditions such as compensation, sanctions relief, and a ceasefire in Lebanon; and that all enriched uranium would leave Iran, either through agreement or through renewed fighting. He also said that Israel had created security strips in Gaza, Syria, and Lebanon, reviewed the operation's achievements, praised the unprecedented partnership with the U.S. military, and said that the large-scale attack in Lebanon was greater than the pager attack.
- U.S. War Secretary Pete Hegseth said that Iran can no longer manufacture missiles, rockets, launchers, or drones, and that its factories have been flattened.
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- On April 3, Nikolay Mladenov, the special envoy of the Board of Peace for Gaza, met in Cairo with senior Hamas officials to discuss the transfer of their weapons to the new Gazan government headed by Ali Shaat. Afterward, the Hamas leadership met with Erdoğan in Istanbul in an effort to block the process. On April 6, the Board of Peace set a deadline for Hamas to agree by the end of the week to disarm and hand over the map of the tunnels. The ultimatum expired on April 9, and it is now possible that the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip will collapse.
- Foreign Minister Gideon Sa'ar decided that Spain would not be allowed to participate in the Civil-Military Coordination Center in Kiryat Gat (CMCC), which was established under the Trump peace plan for Gaza. According to the Foreign Ministry, the decision stemmed from what it described as the anti-Israel obsession of Pedro Sánchez's government and its severe damage to Israeli and American interests, including during the war against Iran. The United States was informed of the decision in advance, and a formal notice was delivered to Spain.
- Syrian Foreign Minister Asaad al-Shibani met in Ankara with U.S. Special Envoy to Syria Thomas Barrack. The two discussed regional and international developments and emphasized continued coordination and consultation between the two sides.
- German Chancellor Friedrich Merz said that talks with Tehran are now being renewed, that this is being done in coordination with the United States and European partners, and that NATO must not fall apart. He described the alliance as a guarantee of security, especially in Europe.

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- French President Emmanuel Macron said that Hezbollah made the strategic mistake of attacking Israel and dragging Lebanon into the regional crisis. At the same time, he said that Israeli strikes and the occupation of southern Lebanon cannot serve as a long-term solution, that the ceasefire must fully include Lebanon, and that support for the Lebanese Armed Forces must be strengthened so they can restore full control over their territory.
- The Foreign Minister of Bahrain said that Iran's insistence on disrupting international maritime routes is not a sudden development, but rather part of a documented pattern of negative behavior. He warned that if the UN Security Council allows the Strait of Hormuz to remain closed today, the same pattern could later be repeated in other strategic straits, implying that the current crisis is not only a regional issue but also a broader threat to the principle of freedom of navigation.