

5.1.2. Assad-aligned militias

Former Assad government senior military and intelligence officials formed new groups and networks aimed at fighting against the new authorities. Several new armed formations have emerged since the fall of the Assad regime:

- The Syrian Popular Resistance, with its Coastal Shield Forces detachment active in Latakia, Tartous, Homs, and Hama. It is led by former Republican Guard commander Miqdad Fatiha, who has threatened further attacks on the new government following the ambush on 6 March.[752](#) It is reportedly comprised of former SAA and Assad regime members.[753](#)
- The Syrian Islamic Resistance Front (Uli al-Baas), assessed to likely be an Iranian/Hezbollah proxy, was active in Dar'a and Quneitra. Promoted in Iranian state media as a 'resistance' group, it features typical proxy iconography and was officially formed two months earlier.
- Remnants of the National Defence Forces, the former regime's irregular units, were attempting to reorganise in Deir Ez Zor, though many members have been arrested by the interim authorities.
- The Military Council to Free Syria, led by Brigadier General Ghaith Dala, was announced on the morning of the ambush against government security forces on 6 March. Unlike Fatiha, Dala has called for negotiations.[754](#)

These groups are reportedly attempting to incite sectarian tensions while portraying themselves as protectors of the Alawite community.[755](#) The factions operating in Syria's coastal areas were regarded as most organised insurgent groups. Their activities are, according to ISW, likely supported by Hezbollah-linked smuggling networks active along the Lebanon-Syria border.[756](#) In May, GSS forces arrested a member of the Coastal Shield Forces in Latakia city.[757](#) After recoding a peak in March, insurgent attacks by Assad-aligned Alawite militias against the interim government and Sunni communities have since 'become increasingly rare'. According to ISW, the decrease is likely due to limited Alawite support, increased pressure from government forces leading to arrests of insurgents and seizure of weapons caches, and poorly executed insurgent operations.[758](#)

- [5.1.3. ISIL](#)

[752](#)

Zelin, A., Syria's Transitional Honeymoon Is Over After Massacres and Disinformation, TWI, 10 March 2025, [url](#)

[753](#)

ISW and CT, Iran Update, 28 May 2025, [url](#)

[754](#)

Zelin, A., Syria's Transitional Honeymoon Is Over After Massacres and Disinformation, TWI, 10 March 2025, [url](#)

[755](#)

ISW, Alawite Insurgency Seek to Use Sectarian Violence to Destabilize the Interim Government in Syria, 3 April 2025, [url](#)

[756](#)

ISW, Understanding Syria's Emerging Insurgency, 10 March 2025, [url](#)

[757](#)

ISW and CT, Iran Update, 13 May 2025, [url](#)

[758](#)

ISW and CT, Iran Update, 27 May 2025, [url](#)

© European Union Agency for Asylum 2026 | Email: info@euaa.europa.eu