

PART THREE

ISRAEL POPULATION CENTERS AS TARGETS FOR HEZBOLLAH ROCKET FIRE

The operational plan...

القوات الجوية
وحدة لوجيستية
القوة الجوية

رقم الصاروخ: 122mm
القطر الخارجي: 122mm
القطر الداخلي: 122mm
الارتفاع: 122mm

رقم الهدف	اسم الهدف	الخطوط	الارتفاع	نوع الصاروخ	تاريخ التدمير (من الصاروخ)	ملاحظات
101	القرية الزراعية	14500	4000	122	12/11/2008	
102	مخيم	8000	4200	122	12/11/2008	
103	عين	9000	3000	122	12/11/2008	
104	مخيم صيد	12000	4200	122	12/11/2008	
105	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
106	مخيم	12000	3000	122	12/11/2008	
107	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
108	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
109	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
110	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
111	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
112	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
113	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
114	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
115	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
116	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
117	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
118	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
119	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
120	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
121	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
122	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
123	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
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136	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
137	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
138	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
139	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	
140	مخيم	10000	4000	122	12/11/2008	

12/11/2008

and bragging to the media



A range card for improved Grad rockets (122 mm) found in the village of Aita al-Shaab. It lists Israeli settlements targeted for rocket fire.

The nam of targeted Israeli cities and towns as they appeared in a clip broadcast several times a day on Al-Manar TV during the war.

3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF HEZBOLLAH'S ROCKET ARSENAL

A. THE AMOUNTS, TYPES, RANGES AND PLACES OF MANUFACTURE OF ROCKETS IN HEZBOLLAH'S ARSENAL

1. During the six years since the IDF withdrawal from south Lebanon in compliance with Security Council Resolution 425, Hezbollah enlarged and upgraded its rocket arsenal. The arsenal was built by **Iran and Syria**, which supplied Hezbollah with a wide variety of high-quality rockets produced by their own military industries and by those of other countries, such as Russia and China. On the eve of the war Hezbollah had **more than 20,000 rockets**.

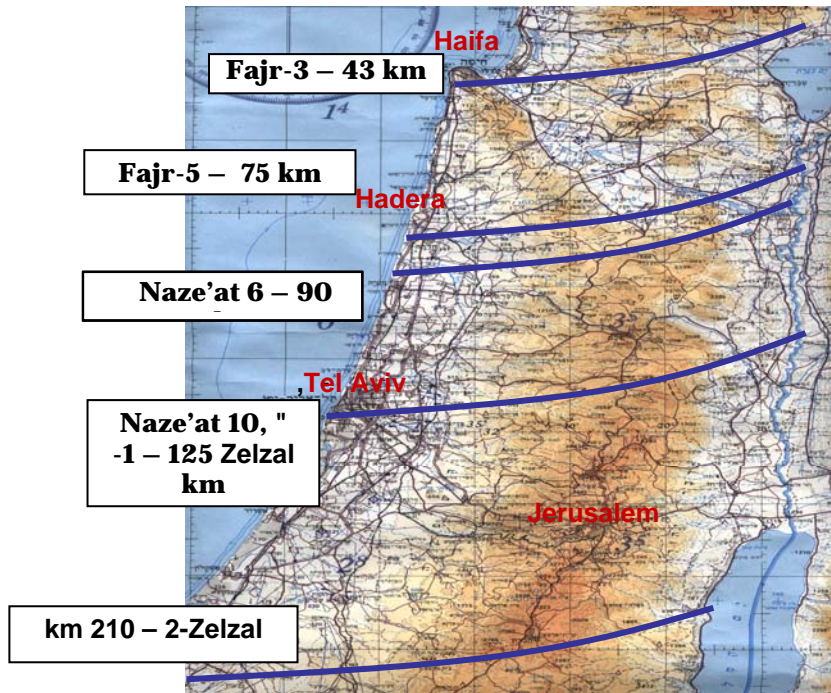
2. Hezbollah had three types of rockets:
 - a. **Made in Iran**, including long-range **Fajr-3** rockets, which have a range of 43 kilometers (27 miles); **Fajr-5** rockets, whose range is 75 kilometers (47 miles); **Falaq** rockets with intensified warheads with a range of 10-11 kilometers (6 miles); long-range (125-210 kilometers – 78-137 miles) ground-to-ground **Zelzal** rockets; and **Naze'at** rockets, with a range of 80-140 kilometers (50-87 miles), which were not used during the war.

 - b. **Made in Syria**, including **220 mm rockets** with a range of 70 kilometers (43 miles) and **302 mm rockets** with a range of over 100 kilometers (62 miles). In our assessment, at least partial payment for the rockets came from Iran.

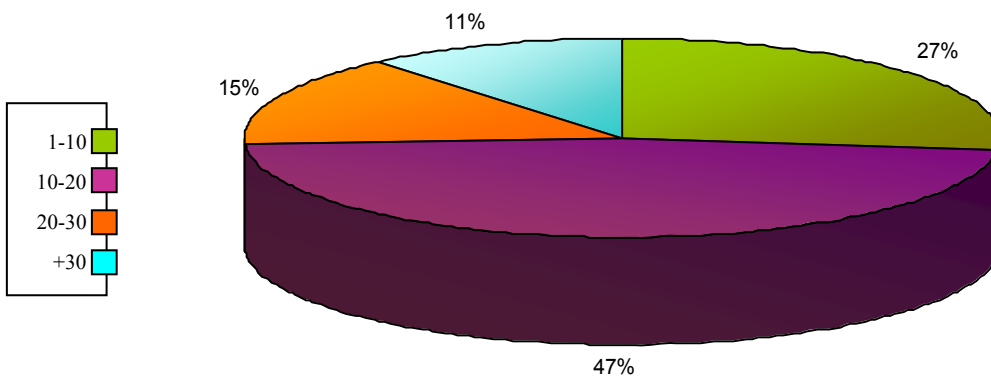
 - c. **Made in Russia and China** and supplied to Hezbollah by **Iran and Syria**, including Russian and Iranian 122 mm HE (i.e., high explosive)-frag rockets, 122 mm Chinese increased-range Grad rockets and 122 mm

Chinese cluster rockets. **Most** of the rockets fired at Israeli population centers were various types of 122 mm projectiles.

Hezbollah's weapons threat to Israel's population centers: the range of rockets in Hezbollah possession



The ranges of the various rockets launched during the war¹



¹ According to data from the Israeli General Staff

B. ROCKETS AS INEXACT WEAPONS INTENDED TO INDISCRIMINATELY ATTACK POPULATED AREAS AND NOT PINPOINT LOCATIONS

3. The artillery rockets used by Hezbollah are inaccurate because they lack guidance systems. Accuracy is measured by CEP (circular error probability),² whose typical value ranges between 1% and 5% of the range when the weapon is fired by a regular army. It is expected to be lower when used by a terrorist organization.
4. That statistic is significant because if a number of rockets are fired and their CEP is 5% for a range of 50 kilometers, then 50% of them will fall within the circle whose radius is 2.5 kilometers and 50% will fall outside it.
5. Thus long-range artillery rockets cannot be used to pinpoint military targets, which are usually small and focused. **They can be used only if the target covers a large area, such as a city or town, effectively and indiscriminately killing, terrorizing and demoralizing the local residents.** For that reason artillery has become the terrorist organizations' weapon of choice, used both by Hezbollah in south Lebanon and by Hamas in the Gaza Strip (although Hamas lags significantly behind Hezbollah with regard to both the quantity and quality of its weapons).

² In ballistics, circular error probability (CEP) is the measure of a weapon system's precision and defined as the radius of a circle into which the projectile will land at least half the time. An indicator of the delivery accuracy of a weapon system, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target.

C. THE USE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ROCKETS CONTAINING FRAGMENTS AND BALL BEARINGS

6. Some of the rockets in the Hezbollah arsenal contain ball bearings, which cause extremely severe injuries. During the second Lebanon war Hezbollah used fragment- and ball bearing-spreading rockets, which make them more lethal.

7. The types of rockets and fragments used by Hezbollah during the war were:
 - a. Rockets containing **ball bearings**
 - 1) **220 mm rockets made in Syria** carrying ball bearings 6 mm (1/4") in diameter.
 - 2) **122 mm rockets made in China** carrying ball bearings 6 mm in diameter (which Hezbollah received from Iran and Syria).
 - 3) **122 mm rockets made in China** carrying anti-tank/anti-personnel bomblets, which in addition to the shell casing carry ball bearings 3.5 mm (about 1/8") in diameter (which Hezbollah received from Iran and Syria).

 - b. Rockets containing **square-shaped fragments**: 302 mm rockets made in Syria containing 16 mm (about 2/3") square-shaped fragments.

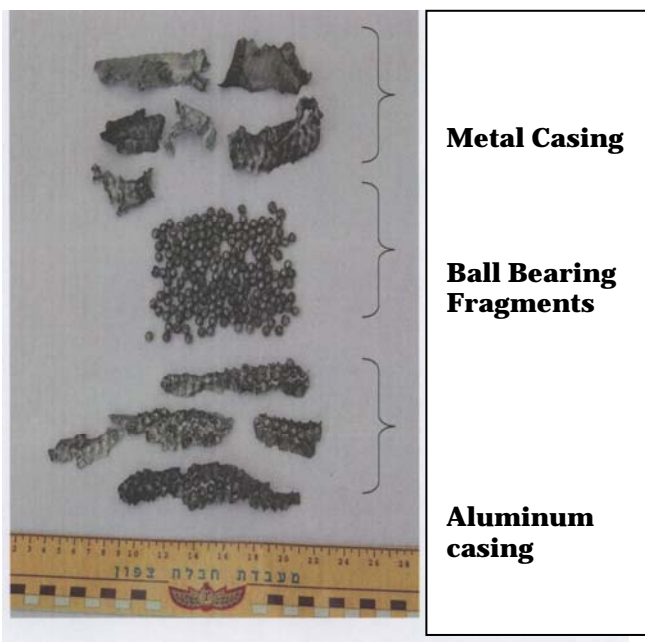
 - c. Rockets with **high-explosive warheads**: 122 mm rockets made in Russia whose shell casing is made of grooved steel.

d. High explosive frag warheads:

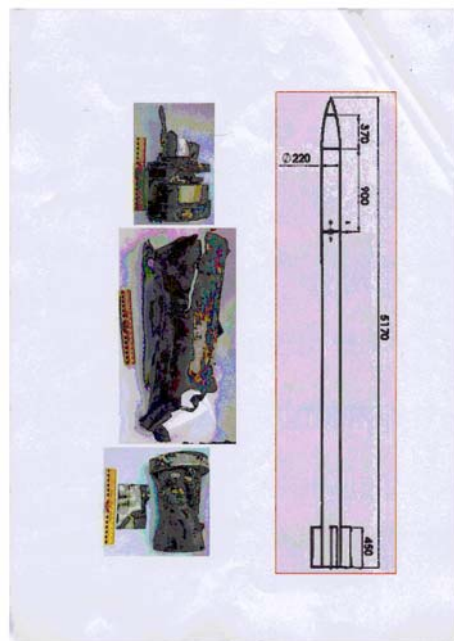
1) 240 mm Iranian Falaq-1 rockets

2) 240 mm Iranian Fajr-3 rockets

Israeli Police Force reconstruction of a 220 mm rocket



Reconstruction of rocket warhead layers



Debris from the remains of a 220 mm rocket after the laboratory reconstruction

Chinese-manufactured 122 mm cluster rockets fired at Carmiel³



Part of the casing of a 122 mm cluster rocket warhead. The inscription PHL-81 identifies it as a Type 81 rocket of Chinese manufacture. Such rockets hit the Druze village of Maghar (See Footnote 3).



Remains of bomblets

Results of the use of fragmentation rockets

- 8. Fragmentation rockets increase the severity of the wounds sustained by unprotected individuals** within a radius of several dozen yards from the point of impact. On July 18, 2006 the Human Rights Watch issued an announcement in New York to the effect that “some of the rockets fired at Haifa during the past two days contained hundreds of ball bearings, which have only limited effectiveness against military targets but which greatly harm civilians and civilian property. The ball bearings lodge in the bodies [of the victims] and cause serious injuries...An indiscriminate attack on civilian areas is a **serious violation of international humanitarian**

³ On October 17, 2006, Human Right Watch issued an announcement about the use of cluster ammunition. It noted that the organization’s investigators documented two Type 81 122 mm cluster rockets which hit the Druze village of Maghar on July 25 between 14:15 and 14:30 (2:15 and 2:30 p.m.). The villagers testified that the two were part of a 10-12 rocket barrage which hit the area that afternoon.

law and can be considered a war crime.” A Hezbollah spokesman issued an utterly false denial of the use of fragmentation rockets.⁴

Ball bearings hit the front window of a Haifa bus



9. It should be noted that in the laws governing warfare, the ban on causing unnecessary suffering originally relates to enemy soldiers. It is all the more applicable regarding civilians who from the start should be granted the utmost protection. The use of fragmentation rockets by Hezbollah illustrates that they were intended to cause as much harm as possible to the civilian population.

10. Human Rights Watch investigators documented the effects of ball-bearings, among which the following two examples were particularly serious:⁵
 - a. **On July 16, a 220 mm rocket fired east of Tyre hit the workshop of Israel Railways’ main yards**, killing eight and wounding 12, four of them critically. The doctors who treated the wounded told Human Rights Watch investigators that the ball bearings in the rockets increased the number and severity of the wounds: “In my medical opinion, [the rockets] are intended to wound as many people as

⁴ Hassan Huballah, a Hezbollah member of the Lebanese parliament, was asked by BBC Radio to comment on the Human Rights Watch report. He denied the charge, and his answer, which was a lie, was that “if [Human Rights Watch] has proof, why doesn’t it reveal it? We state that we have not used such bombs and that we don’t have such bombs. We oppose their use all over the world because they harm civilians [*sic*]. Thus our position is consistent and will not change” (BBC Arabic Radio, October 19, 15:00 [3 p.m.]).

⁵ According to the report issued by Human Rights Watch in New York on July 18, 2006.

possible,” said Dr. Eran Tal-Or, chief of the emergency operating room at the Rambam Medical Center in Haifa. “If you wanted to bring down a building, you would make a weapon with a heavier blast. And you wouldn't bother with the balls inside that don't do much harm to buildings; just to people.”

Direct hit by a 220 mm rocket: the Israel Railways main yards



The hole in the roof where the rocket hit



Ball-bearing hits in the side of a railroad car standing near the point of impact

- b. **On July 17, a 220 mm rocket hit a three-story building in the Bat Galim district of Haifa.** It seriously damaged the two upper floors and injured six tenants, one of them critically. Human Rights Watch investigators collected ball bearings which had left pockmarks in the walls of a building on the other side of the street and shattered the windows of cars parked far from the site of impact.

Direct hit by a 220 mm rocket: an apartment house in Bat Galim (Haifa)



The collapse of the front of the building



A building 30 yards from the site of impact damaged by ball bearings

Examples of the extent of penetration of 220 mm rockets carrying ball bearings



The roof of a building in Haifa – the rocket penetrated three floors.



The hole near the entrance of the central post office in Haifa

D. THE RATIONALE BEHIND EMPLOYING ROCKETS IN ATTACKING POPULATED ISRAELI AREAS

11. Hezbollah (as well as Iran and Syria) consider the large rocket arsenal as a strategic weapon whose **objective is to seriously harm the civilians in population centers in northern and central Israel**. Until the war, Hezbollah regarded the arsenal as a strategic weapon in its **balance of deterrence** with Israel which would enable the organization to continue the terrorist policy it formulated after the IDF withdrew from south Lebanon in May 2000.

12. During the period preceding the second Lebanon war, Hassan Nasrallah made no attempt to hide the arsenal's existence and the fact that it was directed against civilian targets within Israel ("occupied Palestine," according to Nasrallah). On May 27, 2006, he gave a speech on Al-Manar TV in which he stated the following:

“At Bint Jbeil I recently said that the resistance [i.e., Hezbollah] had **more than 12,000 missiles**...[That is an] important missile force and respectable with regard to its size, a source of pride. Therefore, I can say that **all of northern occupied Palestine is within the range of the resistance rockets**. That is the minimum, of course. And what is further far afield than the north...will remain a secret [clearly a hint that central Israel is also within rocket range]. **The north is within the range of the resistance’s rockets: its ports, bases, factories, everything** [i.e., no distinction is made between military and civilian targets]. That creates a balance between northern Palestine and south Lebanon and all Lebanon...**It is sufficient that it [the “resistance”] has the capabilities to destroy very important and sensitive targets in the north of occupied Palestine**...If I appear on television today and tell the residents of the settlements in the north of occupied Palestine that in the name of Hezbollah I advise them to go into the shelters within the next two hours, they will all be in Tel Aviv...A son of Lebanon, in the name of this victorious and talented resistance, can, with a few short sentences, cause a great change in northern occupied Palestine...”

13. The rationale is to aim rocket fire at completely civilian targets and sow destruction, death and terror within Israeli society. That rationale, which was applied during the second Lebanon war, is a war crime and gross violation of the international laws governing the conduct of warfare, especially since it is a violation of the principle of distinction and deliberately aims to harm civilians (See Appendix 4[iii]).
14. It should be noted that Amnesty International, which is usually critical of Israel, issued a report in the wake of the second Lebanon war which called Hezbollah’s actions “war crimes” and demanded they be investigated by the relevant international institutions. However, the finger of blame should be pointed not only at Hezbollah but at Iran and Syria as well, since they built up, financed and prepared the arsenal of rockets in Lebanon to advance their own strategic objectives.

E. APPLYING THE RATIONALE: DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACKS DURING THE WAR

15. During the war Hezbollah activated its prewar plan to attack Israeli civilians **with an orderly escalation in the degree of rocket fire.**
16. On July 12, as two IDF soldiers (Eldad Regev and Ehud Goldwasser) were being abducted, Hezbollah carried out a massive covering operation of anti-tank, sniper and mortar fire at the IDF posts in the western and central sectors of south Lebanon (between Dovev and Zar'it). As of July 13, after the Israeli Air Force had attacked Hezbollah targets throughout Lebanon, Hezbollah broadened the scope of its attacks to include IDF posts all along Israel's northern border and cities and towns in the Galilee. **It then increased the radius of its fire to include Nahariya, Safed, Carmiel and Kiryat Shemona.**
17. During the second half of July, Hezbollah gradually increased the scope of its rocket fire to include northern cities and towns further to the south, including **major urban areas such as Haifa and its suburbs, Tiberias, Afula and Upper Nazareth.** It became obvious that Hezbollah was operating according to a well-planned policy of gradual escalation intended to preserve its deterrent capabilities toward Israel and to indiscriminately harm civilians.



Remains of the Fajr-3 rockets fired on July 17, the fourth day of the war. The two rockets exploded close to industrial installations near the shore of the Haifa Bay.

18. On August 4, after a 48-hour respite, Hezbollah increased its rocket attacks and demonstrated that it had surprises in store. For the first time the organization attacked **Hadera** (August 4), renewed its attacks in the **Haifa** area (August 5-6) and significantly stepped up the use of 122 mm rockets. In that way the organization showed that its rocket systems had survived Israeli attacks, although the operational ability had decreased at that point in the war.

19. During the last days of the war Hezbollah focused its rocket fire on **Kiryat Shemona**, using launchers in the hills around Nabatiya and in areas south of the Litani River. Similar, although less extensive fire was directed at **Ma'alot**. On August 13, before the cease fire, Hezbollah sent a final massive barrage of rockets at **Haifa, Afula and the towns along the Israeli-Lebanese border, especially Kiryat Shemona.**

F. THE NUMBER AND TYPES OF ROCKETS FIRED AT ISRAEL

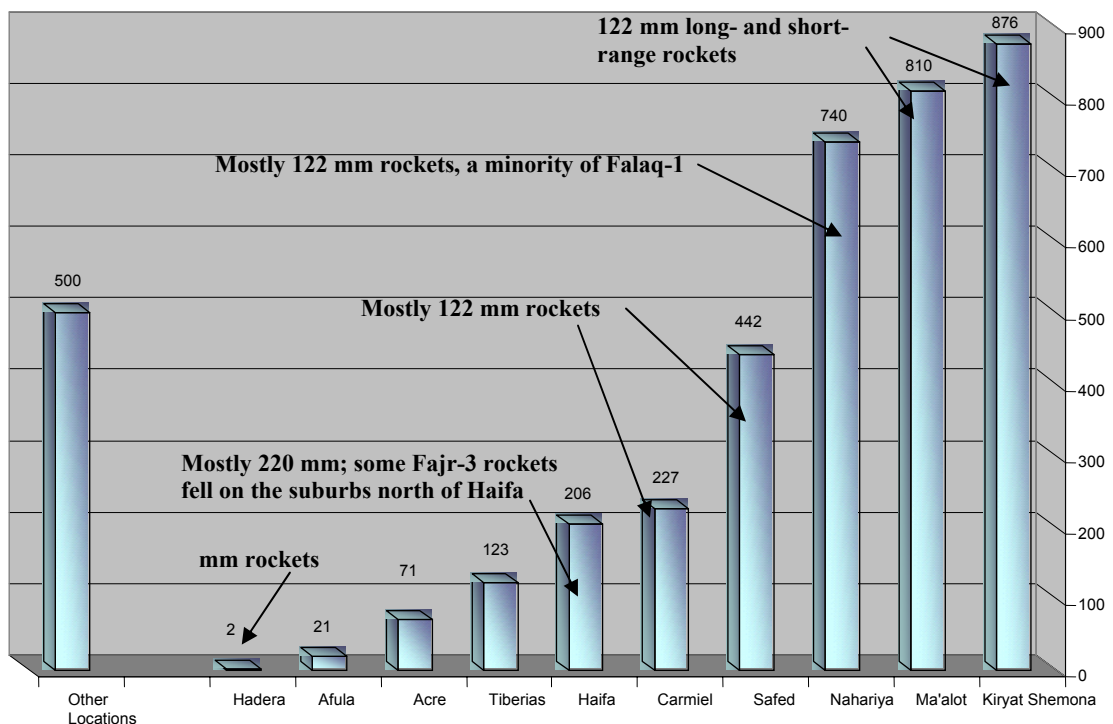
20. During the second Lebanon war Hezbollah fired close to 4,000 rockets of various types into Israeli territory.⁶ The bomb squads of the Israeli Police Department identified 1,381 rocket and mortar hits of the 4,000, distributed as follows:
- a. **859** 122 mm HE-frag rockets.
 - b. **228** 122 mm expanded range rockets.
 - c. **113** 122 mm cluster bomb rockets
 - . .
 - d. **86** 220 mm rockets.
 - e. **30** 302 mm rockets.
 - f. **Six** 240 mm rockets (Fajr-3).
 - g. **Five** 240 mm rockets (Falaq)
 - . .
 - h. **One** 107 mm rocket manufactured by North Korea.
 - i. **33** unidentifiable rockets (which were observed by security forces but fell in inaccessible sites).
 - j. **20** 81 mm, 120 mm and 160 mm high explosive shells.
21. The (estimated) distribution of rocket fire according to urban centers: according to statistics from the IDF General Staff, the following areas

⁶ That statistic is based primarily on radar tracking information. It does not relate to the numbers of hits because a significant number of warheads, especially those which fell in open areas, have not yet been located by the security forces. The distribution of the various types of rockets is based on the remains of rockets which have been found.

received the greatest number of hits: **Kiryat Shemona** (876 hits), **Ma'alot** (810), **Nahariya** (740), **Safed** (442), **Carmiel** (277), **Haifa** (206), **Tiberias** (123), **Acre** (71) and **Afula** (21). Most of the rockets fired at those urban centers were various types of 122 mm rockets (**See Graph**).

22. The degree of lethality was particularly prominent in **Haifa**, where most of the 220 mm rockets manufactured in **Syria** hit, **killing 13 residents**, far more than in other cities. A number of **Iranian Falaq-1** rockets hit **Nahariya** and a number of **Fajr-3** hit the **suburbs** to the north of Haifa. **Afula** and **Hadera** were hit by 302 mm rockets manufactured in Syria.

The (estimated) distribution of rocket hits in urban centers⁷



⁷ Based primarily on radar tracking information of rocket fire.



The launching of long-range Khaybar⁸ rockets (302 mm, manufactured in Syria) at Afula (Al-Manar TV, July 28). The rockets were apparently launched north of the Litani River from the Al- Zrariye-Braiqaa villages.

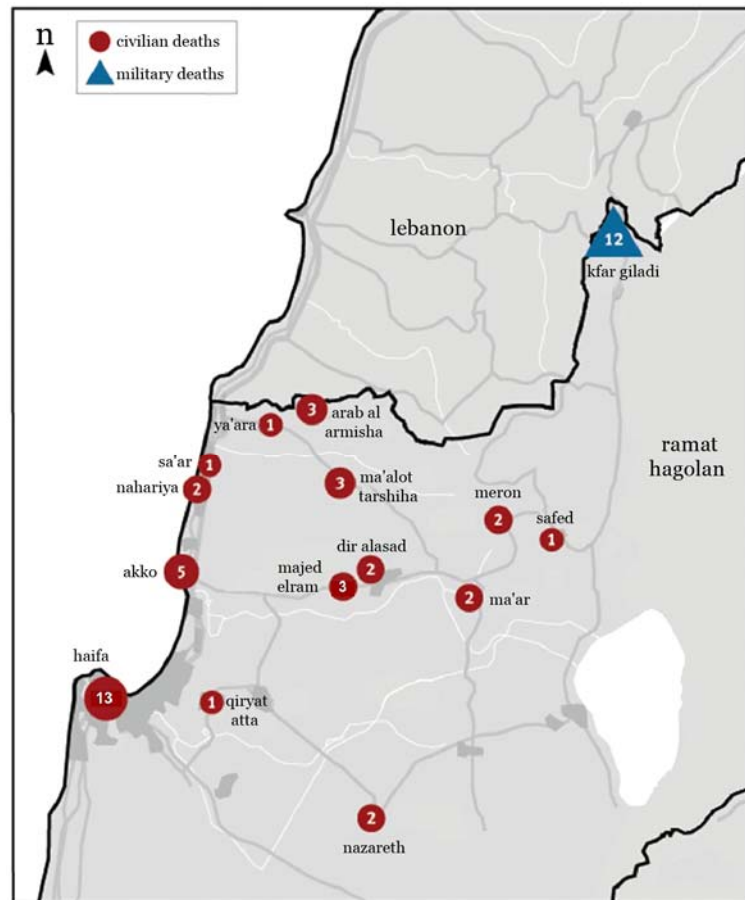
⁸ Khaybar is a fertile oasis in the Hijaz which was settled by Jews which was invaded by Muhammad in 628 AD. The Jews surrendered to his army after their allies betrayed them in the decisive battle and joined Muhammad. The Jews remained in Khaybar as serfs on their land and were expelled during the reign of the second Caliph, Umar. During modern times, the battle of Khaybar has come to symbolize the victory of Islam over the Jews, and Hezbollah and Hamas use it to threaten Israel.

G. LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DAMAGE INFLICTED ON ISRAEL BY HEZBOLLAH'S ROCKET FIRE CASUALTIES

23. During the 34 days of fighting of the second Lebanon war about **one third of the Israeli population** (i.e., about **two million** people) were within range of the 4,000 rockets launched by Hezbollah. Between **350,000 and 500,000** residents left their homes and became internally displaced persons, while another **1,000,000** were forced to live in **bomb shelters**.
24. The massive, continuous rocket fire almost exclusively harmed Israeli civilians who lived in the north of the country. Harm to soldiers by rocket fire was random and mostly the result of a rocket which landed near a group of reserve soldiers near the entrance to Kibbutz Kfar Giladi on August 6.
25. As a result of rocket fire **53** people were killed, one third of all the 159 casualties: **41** civilians and the **12** soldiers on August 6. Most of the casualties were residents of the large northern cities, **13** of them from **Haifa**, **five** from **Acre**, **three** from **Ma'alot-Tarshiha**, **two** from **Nahariya**, **two** from **Nazareth** and **one** from **Safed**. In the smaller towns **three** residents of **Arab al-Aramsheh** were killed, **three** from **Majdal Krum**, and **two** each from the smaller villages of **Meiron**, **Maghar** and **Deir al-Assad**. No one was killed in Kiryat Shemona, where the largest number of rockets fell. (For details about those killed, see **Appendix 10**).⁹

⁹ Statistics for the casualties based on information from the IDF Spokesperson and the National Insurance Institution.

Israeli casualties caused by Hezbollah rocket fire



26. Hezbollah rocket fired **critically injured 29 Israelis**, (27 civilians and two soldiers), **seriously injured 59** (54 civilians and five soldiers) and **slightly injured 537** (514 civilians and 23 soldiers), a total of **625** physically wounded Israelis and **1,210** who suffered from shock. Haifa had the most wounded as well, with eight critically wounded, 13 seriously wounded, 87 slightly wounded and 131 suffering from shock.

Property damage

27. **Hezbollah's indiscriminate rocket fire caused severe property damage.** According to estimates of the Ministry of Construction and Housing and of the Department of Property Tax, 12,000 structures were

damaged, 400 of them public buildings. According to estimates of the Prime Minister's office, about 2,000 residential dwellings were completely destroyed.¹⁰ Six medical facilities were damaged, 23 school buildings, four kindergartens, two community centers and many businesses. Much damage was done to infrastructures, including more than 50 kilometers (31 miles) of roads. A direct hit put the Safed sewage purification facility out of commission.

28. Investigators from Human Rights Watch took the testimonies of medical personnel in the Safed and Nahariya hospitals which were hit by indiscriminate rocket fire. A report issued in New York on August 5 stated:

A. According to the Nahariya Hospital spokesman, rockets began falling close by on July 12. On July 28 the fourth floor, where the ophthalmology department is located, suffered a direct hit which caused a gaping hole in the wall and destroyed eight rooms and much medical equipment. According to the spokesman, there were usually between 20 and 30 patients hospitalized in the ward, but the hospital administration had moved all patients from the upper floors to the basement at the beginning of the war. "Otherwise, it is hard to imagine that anyone would have survived the attack," said the spokesman. He said the damage to the hospital was estimated at \$200,000.

B. At about 11 p.m. on July 17, a rocket landed outside the Rivka Ziv Hospital in Safed. According to the head of hospital security, the concussion from the blast broke more than 50 windows on the hospital's northern façade and destroyed external water and gas pipes. A male patient told Human Rights Watch investigators what happened when the rocket hit:

"Several of us had just gone out to the balcony on our floor. We heard a siren and tried to get back in, but it came too fast. The rocket hit the wall below, and I saw a huge yellow flash and glass flying. I could see, hear and feel the explosion. I was thrown by the

¹⁰ From a report prepared by the Ministry for Environmental Protection entitled "Estimate of the environmental damage resulting from the war in the north, summer 2006," at www.environment.gov.il (Hebrew only).

explosion to the other side of the balcony and both my legs and arms were cut from the glass. There was a boy in a wheelchair who was in the hospital because he was injured in a previous rocket strike. We had taken him outside with us to try and cheer him up, and he was badly hurt in the head by glass. He hasn't spoken since it happened..”



Israeli prime minister Ehud Olmert examines the damages inflicted on the Nahariya Hospital by a Hezbollah rocket on July 28 (Jim Hollander for Reuters, August 24).

Residential dwellings hit by Hezbollah rockets



The partial collapse of an apartment building in the Bat Galim district of Haifa, which suffered a direct hit on July 17. Twelve residents were injured, two were critically wounded, two were seriously wounded and the rest suffered mild injuries.



Damage caused by a 122 mm rocket at Meiron, a village near Safed, on July 14. A grandmother and her grandson were killed in the explosion.

29. According to a report issued by the Ministry for Environmental Protection, Hezbollah rocket fire caused widespread damage to the north of Israel. It resulted in 400 forest fires which consumed more than 12,000 dunams (about 3,000 acres) of planted forest. Some 50 fires destroyed 40,000 dunams (about 10,000 acres) of nature reserves and national parks. In addition to short- and long-term damage to local flora, the fires caused a tremendous amount of damage to a broad spectrum of local fauna.¹¹ (For environmental damage, see **Appendix 7**).

¹¹ From the aforementioned report issued by the Ministry for Environmental Protection.

Damage to factories and subsequent environmental damage¹²



A hole in the roof of a factory located in northern Israel. The industrial zones in the north were a Hezbollah target, as shown by the seized range cards (see Appendix 5ii).



Asbestos-containing debris which fell from the roof of a factory hit by a rocket. Dozens of buildings whose roofs were made of asbestos and asbestos-containing cement were hit by Hezbollah rocket fire. The rocket fire led to the release and dispersal of carcinogenic asbestos fibers into the air.

¹² *Ibid.*

**4. DOCUMENTATION: PROOF THAT HEZBOLLAH
FIRED ROCKETS INTENTIONALLY AND
INDISCRIMINATELY AT CIVILIAN TARGETS AND
POPULATION CENTERS IN ISRAEL**

A. PUBLIC STATEMENTS MADE BY HASSAN NASRALLAH AND ANNOUNCEMENTS ON HEZBOLLAH-CONTROLLED MEDIA TO THE EFFECT THAT POPULATION CENTERS IN ISRAEL WERE THE PRIMARY TARGET OF THE ORGANIZATION’S ROCKET FIRE.

30. During the second Lebanon war, Hezbollah **did not try to hide the fact that civilian population centers in Israel were the main targets of its rocket fire**, but even boasted of it. In several speeches given during the second Lebanon war, Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah **boasted** about the rockets launched by Hezbollah at the cities and towns in the north of Israel and at cities further afield, such as **Haifa, Afula** and **Beit Shean**. Several times he threatened that Hezbollah rockets would also reach the center of Israel, “[far] beyond Haifa,” meaning **Tel Aviv** and the central densely-populated regions of Israel.



The names of cities, towns and kibbutzim targeted by Hezbollah rocket fire as they appeared in an Al-Manar TV video clip which was broadcast several times during the course of the war. One of the clips bore the runner, “At a distance of 20 kilometers [we have targeted] 176 settlements,¹³ 480,000 inhabitants” (Al-Manar TV, July 19).

¹³ Hezbollah, which does not recognize the right of the State of Israel to exist, uses terminology to express their ideology. The northern part of Israel is called “northern occupied Palestinian” and the Israeli cities and towns are called “settlements [mMusta’marat],” which in the original Arabic has the connotation of “illegal colonies.”

31. Nasrallah boasted that his organization's rocket fire forced **two million Israelis** to **leave their homes** or **stay in bomb shelters**. He also boasted of the damage done to Israel's economy, its factories, commerce and tourist industry. As part of Nasrallah's psychological warfare and as a clear indication of Hezbollah's racist ideology he called upon the Arab residents of Haifa to leave the city because, he claimed, their presence caused Hezbollah to hesitate to attack it...(in effect, Arab residents of Haifa were harmed).



Hassan Nasrallah
(Al-Manar TV, July 29)

“...For more than 18 days, two million Israelis have been forced to leave their homes or to live in bomb shelters, and the number will grow with the increase [of our rocket fire] when we start [firing rockets] beyond Haifa...”

32. Nasrallah's speech was accompanied by **Al-Manar TV** footage which again illustrated that the satellite station is one of Hezbollah's main tools for incitement and the war for the hearts and minds, and for the dissemination of propaganda supporting its terrorist-operative activities. The video clips broadcast gave the names of the cities and towns in Israel attacked by Hezbollah rockets and showed the destruction they sowed. The footage was overvoiced with Hezbollah announcements about the attacks.



Al-Manar TV's broadcast of the apartment building in Bat Galim hit by a 220 mm rocket on July 17.



Hezbollah's threat to fire rockets "[far] beyond Haifa," i.e., at the center of Israel (Al-Manar TV, July 17)

33. For further information see:

- a. The table in **Appendix 2 iii** which gives a summary of the statements made by Hassan Nasrallah about rocket fire at Israeli cities and towns, a summary of the footage on rocket fire and examples of Hezbollah announcements of attacks on Israel.
- b. The CD containing a selection of Nasrallah's statements and Al-Manar TV footage dealing with rocket fire at Israeli population centers.

**B. SEIZED DOCUMENTS: RANGE CARDS FOR IMPROVED
GRAD (122 MM) ROCKET POSITIONS WITH LISTS OF
TARGETS IN ISRAEL, MOST OF THEM CIVILIAN SITES (SEE
APPENDIX 1 V).**

34. On August 11, 2006, during the second Lebanon war, three files of range cards were found in the village of **Aita al-Shaab** in the eastern sector of south Lebanon. They related to three 120 mm mortar and improved Grad rocket-firing positions belonging to Hezbollah in the region of **Shihin** (in the western sector of south Lebanon). The cards had been prepared for improved Grad rockets (122 mm with a range of 20 kilometers – 12.5 miles) in **December 2005**. The range cards belonged to the artillery department of the **Nasr Unit** (the unit responsible for the area south of the Litani River), operating under the command of the **Jihad Council**.¹⁴
35. It should be noted that most of the rockets fired at Israel during the war were various types of 122 mm rockets (explosive, cluster, improved and with increased range). The following data are for an improved Grad rocket:

¹⁴ The **Jihad Council** is a body within Hezbollah's headquarters, responsible for building up its military power and preparing for emergencies. It is headed by **Hajj 'Imad Fayeze Mughniyah**, Hassan Nasrallah's military deputy, wanted by the United States for his involvement in terrorist activities carried out against American targets which caused many casualties, and by Argentina, which issued an international warrant for his arrest in connection with the July 1994 bombing of the Jewish Community Center (AMIA) in Buenos Aires.

Improved 122 mm Grad rocket

Diameter: 122 mm.

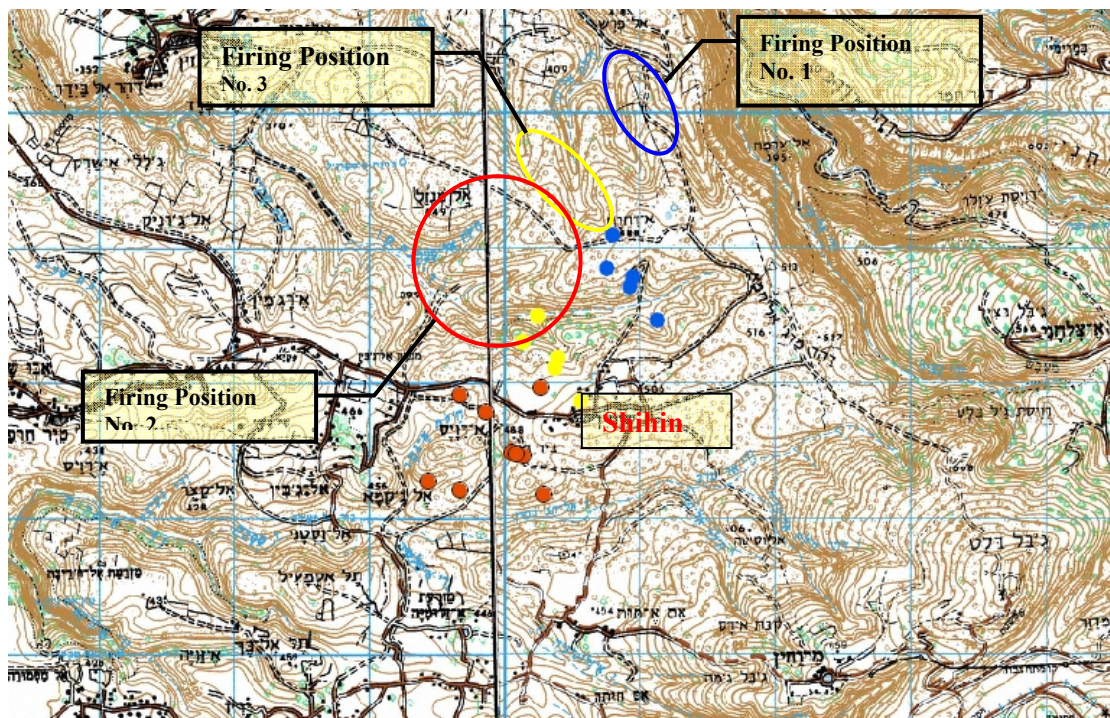
Range: 20 ks (12.5 miles)*

Warhead weight: 66 kg (145 lbs)

Manufacturer: China, Iran, Russia, Bulgaria



*** There are also improved Grad rockets with ranges of 30-40 kilometers (18-25 miles), however, in the case of the seized range cards, the rockets had a range of 20 kilometers.**



Locations of Grad rocket and 120 mm mortar positions near Shihin

36. An analysis of the range cards from Firing Position No. 2 of the upgraded Grad rockets shows that of the 91 Israeli targets appearing on it, **56 are civilian**. Twenty-seven are IDF posts and bases. However, the military

targets are small and **there was no way of hitting them with precision.** Hezbollah was well aware of that, and in effect, during the war, the targets were civilian, as illustrated by the map below. (See the section entitled “**Rockets as inexact weapons meant to hit wide-spread targets**”)

37. According to the range cards, there were three large cities in the north of Israel targeted by Grad rockets to be launched from Shihin.: **Nahariya, Ma'alot and Shelomi.** The other targets were agricultural settlements, and civilian outposts and industrial zones in the Galilee. **Druze villages** appear on the range cards (Hurfeish, Kafr Sami'a and possibly Peki'in), which were also in Hezbollah's crosshairs.¹⁵ Sometimes a number of targets within the same city were noted, for instance the **center of Nahariya, south Nahariya, its Cultural Center, and north, south and central Ma'alot.** Industrial areas also appear, including those at Ma'alot, Tefen (south of Ma'alot) and Liman (near Nahariya). (For details see **Appendix 1v**).

38. The lists of targets on the range cards clearly show that Hezbollah deliberately fired rockets at civilians, clearly a war crime.

39. For a photograph of range cards translated into English and a map of northern Israel with cities, towns and IDF posts noted, see **Appendix 1 v.**

¹⁵ On the range cards, a village called “New Peki'in” appears. It is a Jewish village near the village of Peki'in, most of whose inhabitants are Druze. Ranges of west Peki'in (?) also appear, possibly the Druze Peki'in as well. In any case, about 30 122 mm rockets hit both Peki'ins during the war, proving that no distinction was made between them, if in fact it could have been. In addition 41 122 mm rocket hits were identified in Hurfeish and 16 in Kafr Sami'a, both of which appear on the range cards.

Map of civilian Israeli targets appearing on range cards seized in the Shihin grad positions



**C. SEIZED DOCUMENT: THE DOCUMENT DETAILS
HEZBOLLAH’S DEFENSE PLAN IN THE CHRISTIAN VILLAGE
OF DEIR MIMESS IN THE EASTERN SECTOR OF SOUTH
LEBANON. IT ELABORATES THE EASTERN SECTOR’S
TACTICAL MISSIONS, INCLUDING ROCKET FIRE AT ISRAELI
CITIES AND TOWNS.**

40. The documents seized during the second Lebanon war in the intelligence collection center in the village of Kafr Kila included one which detailed the defense plan of the “**fire sector**” (of the village of Deir Mimes). It was part of the comprehensive defense plan of the fifth subdivision of the the eastern sector of south Lebanon of the Nasr Unit.
41. As defined in the defense plan, the tactical missions of the Deir Mimes sector were to protect its borders and to provide the necessary support for neighboring sectors. One of the sector’s missions was to fire on the IDF’s advance routes “with the possibility of [also] firing [on the Israeli settlements mentioned] located near the area of the fire screen, in the case that neighboring sectors are not able to fire [at Israeli cities and towns].”

2- المهمة :

تقوم بقعة دير ميماس اعتبارا من وحدتي الزمن والتاريخ (وبالاستفادة من القوات المتواجدة في بقعة المسؤولية بمهمة الرماية على مواقع معين باروخ وهضبة العجل ومحاور التقدم تل النحاس والتعزية مع إمكانية الرماية على مستعمرات الواقعة في منطقة السد الناري في حال عدم قدرة البعة المجاورة على الرماية وبمهمة التصدي لتقدم العدو

The definition of the Deir Mimes “mission,” which includes the possibility of firing on Israeli settlements, is mentioned as one of the missions of the sector.

42. For the entire document, see Appendix 1(ii).2