Exposé:

28 Missile Launching Sites in Beirut

Hezbollah’s Use of Civilians as HUMAN SHIELD

"Every hill, every village and every house served as a front line..."

The Alma Center’s Research Department initiated a project to find the locations of missile launching sites in South Lebanon adjacent to the civilian population, as part of Hezbollah Human Shield tactic. Unfortunately, despite the fact that a large proportion of Hezbollah’s missiles are located in south Lebanon, the information in public sources on the subject is scarce. We were astonished to find that information on the subject in public sources was available in terms of locations in Beirut.

The primary source of this project is the site Wikimapia.org. We estimated due to the findings there that the locations and details are relatively accurate. First, all the locations are in the southern part of Beirut (controlled by Hezbollah), while none exist in the northern part of the city where Hezbollah is not dominant. Also, the first locations we found were all close to civilian infrastructure, which drove us to further the research on the subject and thus find 28 missile launching locations and the sites connected with these locations. The missiles in this area according to the sources are medium-range missiles. The same as those subject to the Hezbollah missile precision guided missile project (PGM’s). Some of the locations have been deleted (for the sake of hiding evidence), but most are still available in the sources we present in this research project.
Executive Summary...........................................................................................................4

“The Human Shield” - General Background....................................................................5

Hezbollah’s medium range missiles.................................................................................7

How to read the Missile launch sites diagrams...............................................................7

Information Source: An Alma Center Investigation.......................................................10

List of all suspicious sites categorized by types............................................................12

Suspected Missile Launch Sites & Launcher location......................................................14

Command and Control infrastructure and assembly sites..............................................37

Sites revealed at the UN by the Israeli PM....................................................................42
As part of its modus operandi, Hezbollah stores its weapons in civilian structures and in the proximity of densely populated areas throughout Lebanon, with highest concentration in the capital city of Beirut, the Beqaa Valley and southern Lebanon. Hezbollah plans to launch these weapons toward civilian targets and population concentrations in Israel from within or adjacent to residential buildings. Hezbollah believes that this tactic will grant it immunity against IDF’s attacks. This tactic is known as the "human shield".

Sometime in 2018 unknown sources uploaded a number of locations onto the Wikimapia online editable map. The locations were marked as Fateh 110 missile launch sites and associated infrastructure. The degree of detail and geographical context of the locations presented a plausible case for the information’s reliability.

Based on the information revealed on Wikimapia, the Alma Center developed a database of 28 sites related to the launch, storage and production of Hezbollah's medium range Fateh 110 / M 600 missiles, which we present to you in this report. The Fateh 110’s destructive range is up to 300 km or 186 miles, while improved models called “D' Al-Ficar” have an even further range of up to 700 km or 435 miles. **It must be emphasized that these particular missiles are subject to Hezbollah’s missile precision project.**

Almost all of the sites are in southern Beirut, an area controlled by Hezbollah, and are located in civilian neighborhoods, inside private houses, medical centers, churches, industrial sites, public offices, fast food chains, as well as in open spaces nearby, hence activating the "human shield" tactic.

Further attesting to our perception of the source’s credibility, the Israeli Prime Minister listed three of the above locations in his September 2018 address to the UN State Assembly. Based on our insight into Hezbollah’s action patterns these sites are available for immediate operational use.

Currently most of the uploaded locations are in the process of being deleted from Wikimapia, following a user request accepted by the website’s administrators.
"The Human Shield" – General Background

As part of its modus operandi, Hezbollah stores its weapons in civilian structures and in the proximity of densely populated areas throughout Lebanon, with highest concentration in the capital city of Beirut, the Beqaa Valley and southern Lebanon. Hezbollah plans to launch these weapons toward civilian targets and population concentrations in Israel from within or adjacent to residential buildings. Hezbollah believes that this tactic will grant it immunity against IDF’s attacks. This tactic is known as the "human shield".

The "human shield" tactic has two main implications:

- Incapacitating players, who discriminate between combatants and non-combatants in armed conflicts, such as Israel, and preventing them from adequate retaliation/attacks, minimized in order to not harm innocent civilians as required by international law.
- Forcefully limiting the civilians’ freedom of movement by preventing them from leaving combat zones and directly endangering their lives. This is enforced through checkpoints in various locations in Lebanon, particularly in the South and near the Shiite concentration in Beirut, which prohibit civilians from freely leaving the area.

Hezbollah's exploitation of Lebanese civilians as "human shields" utilized to gain military advantage is illustrated in several examples below:

a. In the 2006 Lebanon War, Hezbollah forcefully prevented civilians from leaving targeted areas, despite repeated warnings from Israel. The targets, according to preliminary intelligence, contained Hezbollah’s weapons stashed in the heart of civilian populations. Israel tried to warn residents by various means such as, scattering leaflets, announcement messages to village leaders and the use of a dedicated radio station ("Al-Sharq Radio") in order to encourage residents to leave Hezbollah’s areas of activity. These warnings significantly reduced the number of civilian casualties in IDF attacks, but Hezbollah made it difficult for civilians to evacuate the targeted areas, in contradiction of international law.

b. In the years following the 2006 Lebanon War, IDF’s intelligence reports showed indications of Hezbollah’s continuous use of human shields in southern Lebanon, such as explosions in basements of private houses (due to incorrect weapon storage conditions) in Shahabia, Tir Plassi and Khirbet Selm, or Hezbollah’s military activity in villages near the Israeli border (Shkra, Al-Qa’iam).

c. In 2017, the "Intelligence Online" website revealed that Hezbollah, sponsored by Iran, set up two medium-range munitions and Fateh 110 missile factories in the midst of civilian areas. One in the Beqaa Valley in the Al Hermel area, and the second in the southern region between Tyre and Sidon, in the Al-Zahrani neighborhood. Both were set up underground in the heart of residential areas, making any preventive action difficult.
In September 2018, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu addressed the UN, revealing three Hezbollah military sites in Beirut. The sites contained infrastructure, production and storage facilities for precision missiles, and were located in the heart of residential Al Uzayye neighborhood, adjacent to Beirut International Airport and within the Al Ahed team’s soccer field.

In April 2019, US Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, in a meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Al Hariri, conveyed information from Israeli intelligence sources on new missile factories in the country, set up through the cooperation of Iran and Hezbollah – based on sites of factories, exposed by Israeli PM in his speech in UN Sep 2018.

In late August 2019, according to foreign publications, suicide drones carried out an attack against Hezbollah’s precision rocket components stored in the heart of the Dahiya neighborhood of Beirut. Hezbollah attributed the attack to Israel.

In September 2019, the IDF exposed yet another Hezbollah missile factory, located in the Beqaa area in the village of Kufr Nabi Chit, also in close proximity to civilian population.

US efforts to fight human shield tactic - On 21 December 2018, the President of the United States signed a law stipulating that sanctions will be imposed on individuals and entities that employ the "human shield" tactic. The law sends a clear and explicit message to those implementing the "human shield" method, that they will be held responsible for risking the lives of innocent civilians and their war crimes will not be ignored: “This bill signals to the rest of the world that America will hold accountable anyone who uses civilians as shields to achieve military ends, as well as their enablers”.

Hezbollah's Medium Range Missiles
The Fateh 110’s destructive range is up to 300 km or 186 miles, while improved models called “D'Elfcar” have an even further range of up to 700 km or 435 miles. The missile is powered by a solid fuel engine and carries a conventional half-ton combat warhead. It is equipped with an Inertial Navigation System based on a "blind navigation" system. This navigation system uses a computer, motion sensors (accelerometers) and rotation sensors (gyroscopes) to continuously calculate the position, orientation and velocity (direction and speed of movement) of a moving object without the need for an external reference.

How to read the missile launch sites diagrams
This document contains a detailed description of 28 sites related to Hezbollah's medium range Fateh 110 / M 600 missiles. Most of the sites are missiles array launch sites intended to be used to launch an attack on Israel by Hezbollah. A few of the sites are used for storage, development and production of the missiles. According to our familiarity with Hezbollah’s methods of operations, missile launchers and missiles themselves are concealed very close to the launch sites presented below and are, therefore, available for immediate operational use. Almost all of the sites are in south Beirut, known to be a Hezbollah controlled area and are located in residential neighborhoods – some inside private houses and public office buildings, others in open spaces adjacent to civilian activity, hence applying the "human shield" tactic. Most of the marked sites on Wikimapia indicate an area with a number of buildings or a defined territory. After examining and analyzing the defined area, Alma Center analysts
identified the polygon area and located the launching positions within it:

A red arrow on the “Zoom in” illustrations marks the approximate launch positions:
The detailed site description also identifies civilian institutions located within or adjacent to the marked polygon area, highlighting its “human shield” aspect. These civilian institutions are marked with a green circle, their names provided:

At locations, where civilian structures were identified, a street-view photograph of them is also provided:
Information Source: An Alma Center Investigation

In 2018, unknown sources uploaded a number of locations onto the Wikimapia online editable map. The locations were marked as Fateh 110 missile launch sites and associated infrastructure. The degree of detail and geographical context of the locations presented a plausible case for the information’s reliability.

The Israeli Prime Minister listed three of the above locations in his September 2018 address to the UN State Assembly, further attesting to our perception of the source’s credibility.

Currently some of the uploaded locations are at risk of being deleted from Wikimapia, following a user request accepted by the website’s administrators. Alma Center analysts conducted an investigation into the sources responsible for uploading the location sites and those asking for its erasure. Findings presented the following:

a. The internet user uploading the information was not a registered user, therefore IP address traces only revealed the country of the user’s location and showed the following data:

1) Guest with IP address 209.141.55.10 - American belongs to a local company that sells VPS.
2) Guest with IP address 185.193.125.190 - Swedish, belongs to a Cypriot company that probably provides network security services.
3) Guest with IP address 81.17.27.140 - Swiss, belongs to a local company that sells secure servers.
4) Guest with IP address 185.220.102.4 - German, belongs to a local company that provides TOR style solutions.
5) Guest with IP address 185.220.101.29 – same as number 4 above.
6) Guest with IP address 176.126.252.11 - Romanian, belongs to a local company that probably provides network security services.
7) Guest with IP address 46.101.240.221 - German, belongs to an American company that provides various network solutions.
8) Guest with IP address 51.75.19.170 - French, belongs to a local company that provides VPS solutions.
9) Guest with IP address 142.44.232.103 - Canadian, belongs to a French company that provides VPS solutions.
10) Guest with IP address 178.17.166.148 - Moldavian, belongs to a local company that provides network security services.
11) Guest with IP Address 46.101.241.71 - same as number 7.
12) Guest with the IP address 185.10.87.207 - Czech, belongs to a local company that provides various network solutions.
13) Guest with IP address 192.34.80.176 - American, belongs to a local company
that provides various networking solutions.

14) Guest with IP address 171.25.193.77 - Swedish, belongs to a local organization that provides free TOR servers.

15) Guest with IP address 130.149.80.199 - German, belongs to the Technical University of Berlin.

Note that each IP address was used to upload several site locations simultaneously, not just a single location.

After examining the above servers, a majority of which are not "legitimate servers" of major ISPs, it is obvious that the user is an individual or an entity that uses TOR or VPN infrastructure to disguise his/her browsing.

A multiple amount of these individuals/entities cannot be ruled out, however, the similarities in user characteristics (illegitimate servers, etc.) lead us to a conclusion that all are the same user, operating from various servers to further disguise their browsing history. In addition, uploaded location sites were described in identical phrasing (i.e. a constant spelling error in the word ‘launchers’), which reinforces our assumption of a single individual/entity.

Our speculation is that the information provided was uploaded by a "State" or "Intelligence" entity, wishing to disseminate information obtained through intelligence reports, although a possibility of the user being a private individual with independent information and interest in Hezbollah's incrimination cannot be ruled out.

b. **Delete Requests:** According to the Wikimapia website, the party responsible for the delete requests is a registered user with profile name Dalany_ Mokus, who has been registered on Wikimapia since February 2017. He seems to be fluent in Russian and English, (we learn this from public messages he wrote to users) and is very interested in locations in the Middle East. Among other things, he criticizes users from the Syrian regime opponent’s camp. Facebook and Twitter accounts and a YouTube channel exist with the same name.

Therefore, we may assume that the user is of Russian origin and a supporter of the Syrian regime and its allies in general and Hezbollah in particular.
List of all suspicious sites categorized by types and coordinates described in this report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspected launch sites</th>
<th>Alma No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33°50'6''N 35°30'41''E</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'8''N 35°30'34''E</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'1''N 35°30'45''E</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'3''N 35°30'16''E</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'40''N 35°30'11''E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'40''N 35°31'5''E</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'43''N 35°29'45''E</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°51'13''N 35°30'7''E</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°51'18''N 35°29'13''E</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°51'21''N 35°29'41''E</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°49'26''N 35°29'3''E</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°49'52''N 35°31'8''E</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'39''N 35°33'7''E</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'53''N 35°30'42''E</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°51'7''N 35°29'52''E</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°48'29''N 35°29'39''E</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°49'34''N 35°31'30''E</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°49'38''N 35°31'3''E</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°49'59''N 35°31'10''E</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'14''N 35°30'34''E</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'14''N 35°31'12''E</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'16''N 35°31'29''E</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'38''N 35°30'53''E</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other sites
(Warehouses / assembly lines / command and control posts etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alma No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33°49'7''N 35°30'20''E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'49''N 35°29'25''E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'55''N 35°29'49''E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'25''N 35°29'13''E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°50'49''N 35°30'13''E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note: In order to locate the coordinates on Google maps please remove the "north & "east characters:
  (example) 33°51’13”N → 33°51’13 / 35°29’43”E → 35°29’43
** The above coordinates appear as they originally exist on Wikimapia site.
Locations on the map

Here is a general map of all the locations discovered through Wikimapia (three of them confirmed by Israeli PM), which are described in detail in this report:
Suspected Missile Launch Sites & Launchers Locations

A. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images A1 and A2.
- Coordinates: 33°50′6″N 35°30′41″E
- Situated about 50 meters from the school of Burj el Barajneh and Soccer field
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
- Screen shot as seen on the "Wikimapia" site; the polygon highlighted in red with the coordinates plus the comment on the left regarding; creating the object on the map / requesting its removal etc.
B. **Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images: B1,B2,B3**
   - Coordinates: 33°50’8”N 35°30’38”E
   - Situated between the Burj el Barajneh soccer field and Hussein Maktabi High School.
   - Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.

---

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (B1)**

Situated between the Burj el Barajneh soccer field and Hussein Maktabi High School.

*Note: Faces deletion from Wikimapia*

---

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (B2) zoom in...**

---

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (B3)**

*Burj el Barajneh Soccer field*

*Hussein Maktabi High School*
C. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images C1,C2, C3
- Coordinates: 33°50’1N 35°30’45E
- Located within the courtyard of St. Elias Church and 30 meters from a clinic in the Lilachi neighborhood.
- Note: No request of deletion from Wikimapia.
D. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images D1, D2, D3.

- Coordinates: 33°50'3N 35°30'16E
- The site is in the middle of a clear area in midst of populated area & Burj El Barajneh College
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
E. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images E1,E2,E3.

- Coordinates: 33°50’40"N 35°30’1"E
- Situated near the Golden Plaza Hotel, 170 meters from the Al Rassoul Azam Hospital and 115 meters from Al Mahdi High School.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
F. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images F1, F2.

- Coordinates: 33°50’40N 35°31’5E
- Situated between two schools in the heart of the Harat Kharik neighborhood 200 meters from Al Bian School & adjacent to a nursery School.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (F1)**

Situated in the heart of the Harat Kharik neighborhood, 200 meters from Al Bian School & adjacent to a nursery School.

*Note: Faces deletion from Wikimapia*

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (F2)**

*zoom in...*
G. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images G1, G2, G3.

- Coordinates: 33°50′43″N 35°29′45″E
- Situated next to the "Hadi Garden" public park also called the "Iranian Garden" and adjacent to a Institute for the deaf & blind and Hassan Kassir school
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
H. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images H1, H2, H3.

- Coordinates: 33°51′13N 35°30′7E
- Situated near a community center called "Imam Sadak" and about 20 meters from the KFC branch and across from "Rawdah" High school.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
I. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images I1, I2, I3.

- Coordinates: 33°51’18”N 35°29’13”E
- Located adjacent to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a heavily populated area near civilian buildings & north of the Beirut Golf Course
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (I1)**

Located adjacent to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a heavily populated area near civilian buildings & north of the Beirut Golf Course.* Note: Faces deletion from Wikimapia.

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (I2)**

Embassy of Islamic Republic of Iran
Beirut Golf Club

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (I3)**

Embassy of Islamic Republic of Iran, Beirut
J. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images J1 and J2.

- Coordinates: 33°51’21”N 35°29’41”E
- Located near the main square in the Bir Hassan neighborhood, in a very densely populated area.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
K. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images K3, K1, K2.

- Coordinates: 33°49'26”N 35°29’3”E
- Located near the runway at Rafik Al Hariri Airport.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
L. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images L3, L1, L2.
- Coordinates: 33°49′52″N 35°31′8″E
- Located near the Lebanese University car park.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
M. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images M1 and M2.

- Coordinates: 33°50’39’’N 35°33’7’’E
- Located in close proximity to St. Charles Hospital and near the Lebanese Ministry of Defense.
- Note: No request of deletion from Wikimapia.
- Please note that the site is located in Beyda (a suburb of Beirut, outside of Hezbollah natural zone).
N. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images N1 and N2.

- Coordinates: 33°50’53’’N 35°30’42’’E
- Located near Harat Kharikh neighborhood, 120 meters from a health center and in the midst of a dense commercial area.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
O. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images O3, O1, O2.

- Coordinates: 33°51’7”N 35°29’52”E
- Located in the heart of the Haresh Al Kathel neighborhood & in very close proximity to Rawdah High School.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (O3)**

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (O1)**

Located in the heart of the Haresh Al Kathel neighborhood & in very close proximity to Rawdah High School.

*Note: Faces deletion from Wikimapia*

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (O2) zoom in...**
P. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images P1 and P2.
- Coordinates: 33°48’29”N 35°29’39”E
- Located in an industrial area with various factories, launch sites in the vicinity of the Coca-Cola plant
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
Q. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images Q1, Q2, Q3.
- Coordinates: 33°49′34″N 35°31′30″E
- Located in an open area about 50 meters from the Lebanese University, Hadat Campus.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
R. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis)
- Coordinates: 33°49′38″N 35°31′3″E
- Launch locations are within a 100-meter radius of the Lebanese University Country Club.
- Note: No request for deletion from Wikimapia.
S. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images S1 and S2.

- Coordinates: 33°49’59”N 35°31’10”E
- Located adjacent to the Lebanese University, Hadat Campus & next to the "Izbach" supermarket in the Lilachi neighborhood
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (S1)**

Located adjacent to the Lebanese University, Hadat Campus & next to the "Izbach" supermarket in the Lilachi neighborhood

*Note: Faces deletion fromWikimapia

**Suspected Launch Sites Locations (S2)**

zoom in...
T. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images T1, T2 and T3.
- Coordinates: 33°50’14”N 35°30’34”E
- Located near a pharmacy, cafes and various other businesses & in proximity to Hussein Maktabi High School in Alarimal neighborhood
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
U. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images U1, U2, U3.
- Coordinates: 33°50'14''N 35°31'12''E
- Located within a 100-meter radius from the Imam Khomeini High School.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
V. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images V1, V2, V3.

- Coordinates: 33°50’16”N 35°31’29”E
- Located adjacent to a St. Georges Hospital
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
W. Fateh 110 missile launch site (unknown whether launchers / missiles are already deployed or will be deployed in a crisis), images W1 and W2.

- Coordinates: 33°50’38”N 35°30’53”E
- Located in the heart of the Burj Al Barajneh neighborhood within a 100-meter radius from the Imam Hassan High School & gas station.
- Note: No request for deletion from Wikimapia.
Exposé: Suspected locations of Hezbollah’s medium range missile arrays in southern Beirut that exploit civilian populations as HUMAN SHIELDS

Command and Control Infrastructure / Assembly / Rocket Fuel – Storage Sites

AA. Property used to store missile fuel
- Coordinates: 33°49’7”N 35°30’20”E
- Situated near the international airport, about 200 meters from the airport’s fuel depot & various industries.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.

Missile fuel storage site (AA1)

Missile fuel storage site (AA2) Zoom in

Property used to store missile fuel
- Coordinates: 33°49’7”N 35°30’20”E
- Situated near the international airport, about 200 meters from the airport’s fuel depot & various industries.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
Exposé: Suspected locations of Hezbollah’s medium range missile arrays in southern Beirut that exploit civilian populations as HUMAN SHIELDS

BB. Missile storage bunker
- Coordinates: 33°50′49″N 35°29′25″E
- Situated in the National Golf Course, 500 meters from 2 schools in a densely populated area.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.

*Note: Faces deletion from Wikimapia*
CC. Property used to assemble missile parts coming from Iran
- Coordinates: 33°50'55N 35°29'49E
- Situated 200 meters from the "Barbara" soccer field, 2 schools, 30 meters from a post office & 20 meters from a supermarket.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia
DD. Property used for the missile project
- Coordinates: 33°50'25"N 35°29'13"E
- Located near the Alaouza'i neighborhood, the international airport and about 250 meters from a football stadium.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
EE. Property used for rocket assembly
- Coordinates: 33°50'49”N 35°30'13”E
- Located near a particularly crowded residential area and various shops.
- Note: Facing deletion from Wikimapia.
Sites revealed at the UN by the Israeli PM (September 2018)

FF. Property storage of 600M missiles
- Coordinates: 33°50'34"N 35°28'59"E
- Located near the "Alauza'i" neighborhood near public beach & marina.
- Note: revealed by Prime Minister Netanyahu at the UN in September 2018.
GG. Property related to the missile precision project
- Coordinates: 33°50’22”N  35°29’30”E
- Located near the Alaouzai neighborhood, about 50 meters from the airport’s water reservoirs and about 150 meters from the Al Ahed soccer stadium.
- Note: revealed by Prime Minister Netanyahu at the UN in September 2018.
**HH. Facility related to the missile precision project**

- Coordinates: 33°50'26"N  35°29'22"E
- Located in the Al Ahmed football field.
- Note: Al Ahed Soccer team is affiliated with Hezbollah. FIFA funded the establishment of the stadium in cooperation with the Italian company Mondo Construction Co. based in Jordan, which specializes in establishing sports facilities throughout the Middle East.
  - Note: revealed by Prime Minister Netanyahu at the UN in September 2018.
Exposé: Suspected locations of Hezbollah's medium range missile arrays in southern Beirut that exploit civilian populations as HUMAN SHIELDS