

CHAPTER III

HIZBULLAH AND ISRAEL CONFLICT DYNAMICS IN 2006

This third chapter will present the history of South Lebanon, the History of Hizbullah Conflict with Israel, the Chronology of the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel in 2006 and the last is the loss and damage expressed by the conflict.

A. History of Southern Lebanon

Figure 3.1 The South Lebanon Overview Map



South Lebanon in Arabic is Jnoub which means "South". South Lebanon is a Lebanese region in the south which consists of 2 administrative regions namely the South Governorate and El Nabatiye Governorate (unhcr, 2014). South Governorate has a population of around three quarters of a million spread in major cities, namely Saida, Jezzine, and Tire with an area of 929.6 km², with its capital, Saida or Sidon. Most of the residents of South Governat are Muslim Shiites, this area is also known in the agricultural sector, especially in the commodity fruits, namely

oranges and bananas. El Nabatiye Governorate has an outside area of 1,058 km² and has a total population of 316,541 people. There are four major cities in this area, namely El Nabatieh, Habaya, Marjaayoun, and Bent Jbeil with the capital city of El Nabatiye Governate is Nabatieh.

1. Free Lebanon State and South Lebanon Security Belt

South Lebanon has traditionally been treated as one of the clear peripheral areas of the Lebanese state, which has limited interest in the elite in the capital. The regions, which now form the southern part of Lebanon - the coastal areas of Tire and Saida, along with the interior of the Jabal 'Amil mountain range, were added to parts of the country called Greater Lebanon only with the formation of the French mandate in 1920. This area was historically inhabited by diverse confessional community - mostly Shiites, but also Sunni, Druze, and various Christian denominations (Volk, 2010) . The mandate is an elite project concentrated in the heart of Maronite in Beirut and the Mount Lebanon region.

The end of the era of the mandate caused a number of significant changes to the territory of southern Lebanon. First, even though the independent Lebanese state was mainly based on an agreement between Maronites and Christian politicians, the Shiites were given official representation in the system of governmental power distribution. However, despite these formal changes, the Shiites continue to be underrepresented in government institutions and not present as different agents in Lebanese nationalist narratives and political identity (Hamzeh, 2004).

Second, the formation of an independent Israel in 1948 and the closure of its border with Lebanon cut south Lebanon from the rest of the

southern Levant, which created a significant economic crisis in the region. The lack of local government development policies and the "laissez-faire" approach to the economy further worsened the economic situation and contributed to the backwardness and lack of public services. Regional ties to other parts of the country remain low and countries in many places are only repressive forces, while local political forces are in the hands of several local zu'ama families (Shaery-Eisenlohr, 2011). Third, the formation of Israel encouraged a massive exodus of Palestinians, more than 100,000 people settled in the late 1940s in Lebanon. Although initially one of Israel's calmer borders, southern Lebanon has gradually become a 'frontline' area in confrontations between Israel and Palestine.

This process culminated in the Cairo Agreement of 1969, which officially abolished Palestinian camps from Lebanese armed forces or Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and gave exclusive jurisdiction and sovereignty to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The arrival of large groups of Palestinian fighters affiliated with the PLO to southern Lebanon in the early 1970s instigated a large-scale crisis in the country. LAF gradually lost control of southern Lebanon when Palestinian cross-border attacks on Israel and subsequent Israeli counterattacks increased conflict. The Maronite elites, who strongly opposed the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, intensified the formation of their own militias, started a process, which resulted in a civil war in 1975 (Kaufman, 2014).

Reacting to further Palestinian attacks on Israel, the *Israel Defense Forces (IDF)* began a large-scale invasion in Lebanon which began in March 1978 called Litani Operation. This operation officially ended with an internationally brokered ceasefire and

by the *United Nations Security Council Resolution 425 and 426*. This called for the dissemination of international peacekeeping forces to the area between the Lebanon-Israel border and the Litani River to ensure the return of Lebanese state authority to the region.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) peacekeepers, however, continued to meet with violent responses from Palestinian militias and pro-Israel groups and their efforts to facilitate the rapid collapse of LAF were not entirely successful. The pro-Israeli Lebanese militia, later called the South Lebanese Army (SLA), positioned itself in the continuous border region on the Lebanese border side, where it was formed (with significant Israeli assistance). The area is a "security belt" or "safety belt" area intended to protect the border from the PLO. In 1978 when Israel invaded Lebanon, they established a so-called "belt or safety zone" in the southern part of Lebanon, and Israel's involvement in the affairs of southern Lebanon was seen by many Arabs and Lebanese officials as hydro-strategic measures that would eventually lead to seizure South Lebanon and the Litany transfer of rivers to Israel (Hamizrachi, 1988).

The fighting and continuous shooting of Israeli territory by Palestinian militants resulted in the second Israeli invasion in June 1982. After advancing as far as Beirut, the IDF withdrew in 1985 to a 'security belt' - an area located ten kilometers on the Lebanese side of the border, protected by smaller compound chains and observation posts.

2. Ahmadinejad's State Visit

The 2010 visit of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to Lebanon has stimulated global interest, his arrival at the time of the conflict in Lebanon in connection with complicated local issues

and international reactions; and at the time Iran, a major player in the Lebanese political arena, tried to create a strong foothold for its influence in the Mediterranean. Ahmadinejad landed in Lebanon, welcomed by the Hezbollah and their allies group on March 8, 2010. His visit came with a period of tension in a small democratic state, the pro-west majority Libanpn, Lebanon consisted mostly of a 14-party coalition supporting Prime Prime Minister Saad Hariri, and his opponent's side are Iran and Syria's allies for the legitimacy of the Special Court for Lebanon or the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) (Lebanese Information Center, 2008).

Hezbollah and its allies continued to put pressure on the Lebanese Government to reject the Hariri Tribunal (then Lebanese Prime Minister Martyr Rafik Hariri), claiming that this investigation was motivated solely by politics, even though from Lebanon, this showed a motivation for power domination which was nothing new . Syria and Iran's allies have been repeatedly criticized by moderate Arab countries as well as the international community who have provided support for Lebanese sovereignty, including support from the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR).

Before to his departure for Lebanon, Ahmadinejad identified Lebanon as "the center of resistance against expansionist forces. "He further praised the Lebanese state as" a school of resistance to tyrants and a university of heroism and jihad for the purpose of holy humanity, on the other hand, he described Israel as "the embodiment of the capitalist world order and materialistic ideas," he added, "a new adventure anything by the Zionist Entity (Israel) will only be used to shorten its life span. "Furthermore, Ahmadinejad claimed that" The only solution to the Palestinian Problem is for occupiers (Israel) to occupy

land, and give Palestinians and Lebanese rights they and return all refugees to their native land. "He called on the United Nations to carry out the mission and forced Israel to submit to international law and resolution.

At the Lebanese domestic level, the Iranian President summoned the killing of former Prime Minister Martyr Rafik Hariri "a good friend and a loyal to his country", he asserted that "arrogant hegemonic forces use the hand of betrayal sins in Lebanon to reach Hariri. "In a clear attack on STL and in defense of Syria and Hezbollah, Ahmadinejad claimed that" hegemonic powers "proceeded to" make a report "and" accused other friends who were left to sow divisions. "The Iranian leader added that" Enemies "did not want to see regional countries are united, noting that Israel is trying to disrupt relations between Lebanon and Syria in particular. In front of the United States, Ahmadinejad called for "the establishment of an independent and neutral Team to examine the facts and find out the truth of the September 11 tragedy in the US. He added that" the event was executed through planned planning for expansionist purposes ".

In addition to these matters, Ahmadinejad advocated a way out of "the invaders of Afghanistan and Iraq," and advised them to apologize to their people and compensate for the losses incurred, especially as he stated that "a resistance front has been formed by Lebanese people, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iran, Iraq and all regions "and that this union will isolate and condemn anyone who recognizes strength and supports Israel. The Iranian president was also named the mastermind behind the release of four Iranian diplomats kidnapped in Lebanon during 1982 during the Israeli invasion.

While the US Ambassador to Lebanon at the time, Maura Connelly noted that "the Lebanese government as the state ruler can welcome anyone as they wish, Hezbollah and its allies are devoted to making Ahmadinejad's visit something difficult to forget". The Iranian president, for him, had a big and important role in liberating Lebanon from colonialism and the Lebanese owed thanks for it, however, beyond this, it can be said that nothing is purely due to kindness and positive intentions especially in the atmosphere of the heat of invasion and war in Lebanon, so it can be said that Ahmadinejad's visit brought controversy to Iran and none of that visit surpassed the re-confirmation of property Iran is worried about its policies in Lebanon. The most dangerous aspect of this involvement in state democracy is Hezbollah's political, financial and military support. Hezbollah continues to impose its assumption of its role in liberating Lebanon to determine foreign policy that benefits Iran. The general belief that Iran and the Hizbullah party created resistance "to protect Lebanon's sovereignty and dignity would actually encourage conspiracy from the enemy team.

Signs of Ahmadinejad's support for Hezbollah during his visit only exacerbated fears of negative foreign influence in Lebanon. Furthermore, Ahmadinejad assured that "Lebanon - the Coordination of Iran will be unlimited, especially because both of them share the same opinion about important international politics." Therefore, the real danger that occurs does not lie in the hands of the President of Iran and his visit itself, but on destabilizing potential impact after his visit. The main problem after that was STL, and while the US reaffirmed that there was no amount of political manipulation that could undermine the investigation,

Iran's allies in Lebanon had the ability to imitate Iran in taking a threatening stance against the STL and Lebanese people.

B. History of Hizbullah and Israeli Conflict in Lebanon

The forerunner of Hezbollah (the Party of God) actually existed before the Iranian Islamic revolution in 1979, which was evidenced by contacts between Lebanese Shiite and Iranian scholars. Hezbollah was founded in 1982 based on the concerns of a number of scholars regarding the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon in 1982. When the PLO came to South Lebanon and Israel and the IDF tried to expel the PLO from Lebanon, known as "Operation Galilee". There were 3 scholars behind the establishment of Hezbollah, namely Ayatollah Al-Sayyed Muhammad Hussein Fadhullah Ayatollah Muhammad Mahdi Syamsuddin, and Imam Musa Al-Sadr, the three of them were scholars who had criticized Education in the theological school in Najaf City in Iraq, Najaf was one of the holy cities Shiites. Among the three clerics Ayatollah Al-Sayyed Muhammad Hussein Fadhullah returned to Lebanon in 1966 and made a change to Husayniyah, a Shia Educational Institution located in Beirut (the capital of Lebanon) which made it a center of Islamic movements in Lebanon. At that time the Shia movement in Lebanon was ruled by Sayyid Musa al_sadr, and Fadhullah became one of his moderate followers (Afadlal, et al., 2005). Sayyid Muhammad Husain Fadhullah who later became the mentor and leader or spiritual advisor and ideologist of Hezbollah, this is one product example of Najaf's scholasticism and radicalism. The father of Fadhullah was a scholar from South Lebanon who also came to Najaf to study.

The Hizbullah and Israeli conflict began in 1982 after the establishment of Hezbollah which was at the time of the Civil War in Lebanon. Hizbullah is an organization that was born and is in Lebanon concerned about the conditions being experienced by the Lebanese people. So at that time Hezbollah along with other Shiites and Syria fought against Israeli forces in Lebanon. In 1983 Israel retreated to the Awali river in Lebanon because of the many pressures from the international community through protests throughout the world, this year also in November a suicide bombing was carried out by Shiite fighters near the Israeli army headquarters in the city of Tira Israel. This event has claimed 60 lives including Israeli forces. After this incident, in 1985 the Israeli government which was then headed by the Prime Minister Shimon Peres decided to withdraw Israeli forces in the area of South Lebanon (BBC News, 2016) . Several years later another attack was carried out by Israeli forces in 1988 at Maydun which was the basis of Hezbollah. This attack took place over 3 days which also sparked an increasing Hezbollah attack on Israel. After this incident, then there was a mediation effort carried out by Saudi Arabia to reconcile the two rival parties during the civil war which lasted for 15 years. Sure enough the tension when the civil war stopped but did not stop the war between Israel and Hezbollah.

The next incident was that Israeli forces launched an attack on the territory of South Lebanon which was the place of Hezbollah, with the aim of destroying Hezbollah's strength and attracting sympathy for the Lebanese people because according to Israel, the presence of Hezbollah in Lebanon would threaten the Lebanese people. But in reality the Israeli attack caused a resentment of the Lebanese people towards Israel. Hezbollah resistance is increasing by

replying to attacks from Israel into northern Israel. In July 1993 Israel again launched an attack of accountability with the aim that the South Lebanese population fled and moved north of the City of Beirut (Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2008). Until in 1996 Israeli forces carried out attacks on Lebanese territory. In 1999 ahead of Israel's 2000 withdrawal from Lebanon, intense Hezbollah fighters held a resistance operation to attack Israeli forces. In 2000, when Ehud Barak served as Israeli Prime Minister he decided to withdraw Israeli troops in Lebanon as a realization of his promise to the Israeli people at the time of the election. The withdrawal of Israeli forces is considered to be the biggest victory for Hezbollah (Kompas, 2017).

Table 3.1 History of Hizbullah and Israeli Conflict in Lebanon

History of Hizbullah and Israeli Conflict in Lebanon	
1979	Contact between Lebanese Shiite and Iranian scholars.
1982	Hizbullah was founded based on the concerns of a number of scholars regarding the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon.
1983	Israel retreated to the Awali river in Lebanon because of the pressure from the international community.
1985	The Israeli government decided to withdraw Israeli forces in the territory of South Lebanon.
1988	Attacks carried out by Israeli troops on Maydun which were Hezbollah bases.
1993 – 1996	Israel again launched an attack of accountability with the aim that the South

	Lebanese population fled and moved north of the city of Beirut.
1999	Intense Hezbollah fighters held a resistance operation to attack Israeli forces.
2000	Ehud Barak (Israeli Prime Minister) decided to withdraw Israeli troops in Lebanon as a realization of his promise to the people of Israel at the time of the election.

C. The Chronology of Hizbullah and Israel Conflict in Southern Lebanon 2006

The conflict between Israel and Hezbollah in 2006 against the background of the incident of the arrest of four Lebanese figures Samir Qantar (a Lebanese captured during an attack in 1979 was arrested on the grounds that he killed civilians and a police officer) (BBC, 2009), Nasim Nisir (an Israeli-Lebanese citizen arrested by Israel for being considered a spy), Yahya Skaf (a Lebanese who according to Hezbollah was captured by Israel, but Israel said that he had been killed during the war), and Ali Faratan (a Lebanese citizen believed by Hezbollah to have been placed at sea by Israeli forces) carried out by Israeli forces in 2004 (Yulianto, 2013). Then at around 09.00 local time on 12 July 2006, Hezbollah launched a Katyusa rocket attack towards the city of Shlomi and on the border of the village of Zar'it Israel (Gaban, Kusuma, & Hamzah, 2015). The action carried out by Hezbollah was a response to the arrest of 4 Lebanese citizens. This attack was dubbed "Operation True Promise" (The History, 2009). The ambush left three dead, two Israelis kidnapped and taken by Hezbollah to Lebanon, five more killed in Lebanon in a failed rescue attempt. At that time Israel

also counterattacked Hezbollah by deploying F16i fighters. Thursday, July 13, 2006 Israel blockaded land and sea routes in Lebanon and even Beirut International Airport, which is an international airport in Lebanon, was bombed, forcing all international flights to be transferred to Cyprus. In addition, Israel also hit the fuel storage plant in southern Beirut, the attack on Rayak air base in the eastern part of the Bekaa Valley near the Syrian border and Qulayaat military airport in North Lebanon was the first attack on Lebanese troops in this conflict (Kats, 2006).

The Israeli attack on Lebanon continued on July 14, 2006 by launching a bomb at the Hezbollah office, with this incident Hezbollah declared "open war". Hezbollah quickly launched around 100 Katyusha rockets in Israeli cities namely Nahariya, Safed, Hatzor Haglilit, Rosh Pina, Kiryat Shmona, and Karmiel, besides in Israeli cities Hezbollah also launched its rockets in agricultural settlements such as Mattat, Sasa, Peki ' in, Beit Jan, Biria, Biranit, Kabri, Gesher Haziv, Sa'ar and Ben Ami. After that Israeli Defense Minister Amir Peretz has declared martial law throughout northern Israel. On July 16, several Hezbollah Katyusha rockets struck the northern cities of Haifa, Acre, and Nahariya and even the explosion was heard up to Rosh HaNikra. Hezbollah stated that the attack was aimed at a large Israeli fuel storage center, the rockets also hit the villages of Shtula and Zar'it, that day also whether Hezbollah militants tried to infiltrate the epics of Israeli defence forces at the Lebanese Border.

July 17, 2006 Hezbollah leader Hasan Nasrallah said in his speech that since the beginning of the conflict Hezbollah has acted calmly and focused on Israeli military bases and has not attacked civilian settlements, while Israel has targeted attacks and killed civilians and also damaged Lebanese

infrastructure. At night Israel said that Hezbollah rockets had attacked 15 cities in a late night attack and wounded 5 people. July 19 Israeli-owned aircraft dropped 23 tons of explosives into a bunker believed to be home to a senior Hezbollah leader in Beirut's Bourj al-Barajneh neighborhood. The incident took place at 8 pm to 9 pm. In this incident there were no casualties but destroyed a mosque that is being built (Fox News, 2015). Two days after Hizbullah shot down an Israeli helicopter and destroyed two tanks and also an Israeli military bulldozer which was successfully destroyed by Hezbollah with anti-tank missiles. Israel retaliated against Hezbollah by carrying out 80 airstrikes in Lebanon (BBC News, 2006). On July 21, the Lebanese defence minister stated that in the event of an Israeli land invasion, Lebanon militia would fight alongside Hezbollah to fight Israel. Hezbollah continued to launch its rockets into the Israeli city of Haifa while Israeli jets hit the Shiite district in the southern suburbs of Beirut, East Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon. Later on July 22, the IDF (Israeli Defense Forces) forces took hostage a village in Lebanon, Maroun al-Ras, besides that Israel also targeted a religious center in Sidon. Israeli jets bombed television towers and cellular telephones in the northern regions of Beirut, known as Christian territory, while Israeli air strikes targeted a historic site around the southern Lebanese village of Khiyam and detonated road traffic around the coastal city of Tire. . The reason Israel attacked or paralyzed access in Beirut was because Beirut's road was a road that connected Lebanon with Syria. On July 24, 2006 Israeli forces entered the South Lebanese region deeper and they faced severe resistance, namely with Hezbollah located in a large Lebanese city near the border namely Bint Jbail, in this resistance two Israeli tanks were damaged and an Apache helicopter also

fell in northern Israel. This event IDF forces controlled the hilltop in Bint Jbail while Hezbollah continued to control the rest of the city. July 25 Continuing fighting between IDF forces and Lebanese guerrillas near Bint Jbeil with IDF troops who have surrounded the city, IDF also continued its operations in Lebanon on 26 by carrying out 60 attacks aimed at the Lebanese military. Next Hezbollah retaliated by firing 151 rockets into Northern Israel, then Lebanese officials arrested 50 people on the grounds that they were spying for Israel.

The IDF conducted more than 120 airstrikes in South Lebanon in the Bekaa valley and in Beirut and was responded to by Hezbollah guerrillas by firing more than 100 Katyusha rockets into northern Israel that landed across Galilee and the Hula Valley. Israeli officials indicated that they planned not to expand ground operations from their current scope despite pressure from the military. The decision was made, however, to intensify air strikes. In addition, three divisions of the reserve forces (15,000 troops) were mobilized. Friday, July 28, 2006 Hezbollah fired a new type of rocket called Khaibar-1 which struck near the Israeli city of Afula. The rocket has a 100 kg warhead, which is significantly stronger than the Katyusha rocket, and may be the same as the Fajr-5 rocket. On Saturday 29 July, IDF troops left the Bint Jbeil area, on this date Israel stated that it had succeeded in the mission and killed more than 70 militants in Bin Jbeil, but it was reported the following day that this was the "withdrawal" of the IDF and that Hezbollah still has Bint Jbeil (Black , Gilmore, & Prothero, 2006). Then the IDF headed towards the villages of Taiba and Adisa on 30 July, the IDF said the village was used as a launch site for rocket attacks. IDF jets also bombed in the Khiyam area and bombed in Qana village in southern Lebanon at 1am. Israel

argued that this attack was to protect basic forces operating in the border area and not aimed at specific targets. Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora voiced that to fellow Lebanese and other Arab brothers and the rest of the world to stand united in the face of Israeli war criminals. At that time the UN Secretary General at the time Kofi Annan called for an immediate halt to violence in Lebanon (Heinze, 2009). While the reaction of the Western world shows division. Many people are demanding a ceasefire as soon as possible, while the United States and Britain are still delaying supporting the ceasefire call. Israel then agreed to stop air strikes in southern Lebanon for 48 hours to investigate the attack, said a spokesman for the US State Department. Israel finally admitted that the midnight attack came from its air force (Firman, 2017).

Tuesday, August 1, 2006, a battle between Hezbollah and IDF took place around Aytā-Shaab and then five rockets and a number of mortars were fired by Hezbollah in Galilee between Rosh HaNikra and Ma'alot on Tuesday injuring five IDFs. Between the night of August 1 and the beginning of August 2, the IDF Command was reportedly involved in a battle around Dar al-Hikma Hospital in Baalbek, an area described as "Hezbollah headquarters" (Fox News, 2015). The targets of the attack were reported to be Sheikh Mohammed Yazbek, a member of the Hizbullah Shoura Council, and a Lebanese representative from the Iranian spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, but at the time of the attack Yazbek was not at the hospital. Then Hezbollah said that it had attacked the Israeli Army military unit inside Lebanon, destroying two tanks. Thursday August 3 An IDF missile hits a house on Taibeh in the morning, killing three families. Taibeh is a place of battle between IDF & Hezbollah. Hezbollah said it

had destroyed an IDF tank and two IDF bulldozers (Kalb & Saivetz, 2017). And at 1 pm 132 rockets hit the city of Israel. And on August 4 Hezbollah rockets hit Hadera City in northern Israel, the city of Hadera was about 40 km north of Tel Aviv, carried out by Hezbollah on the grounds in response to Hezbollah which had attacked the city of Beirut. Sunday, August 6, 2006 twelve IDF reserves were killed by the Katyusha rocket explosion in Kfar Giladi (Sharp, 2006). 10 August Nine IDF brigades operate in South Lebanon about 12 kilometers to Lebanon, IDF forces kill Hezbollah fighters in Ayta ash-Sha'ab, and four others in other villages. (berg, 2006).

**Table 3.2 Hizbullah and Israel
Conflict Chronology in Southern Lebanon
2006**

Hizbullah and Israel Conflict Chronology in Southern Lebanon 2006	
July 12, 2006	Hezbollah launched a Katyusa rocket attack towards the city of Shlomi and on the border of the Israeli village of Zar'it " <i>Operation Promise</i> ".
July 13, 2006	Israel blocks road and sea routes in Lebanon.
July 14, 2006	Israel launched a bomb at the Hezbollah office, and Hezbollah declared " <i>open war</i> ".
July 16, 2006	Hezbollah's Katyusha rockets hit cities in the north namely Haifa, Acre, and Nahariya.
July 17, 2006	Hezbollah leader Hasan Nasrallah said Hezbollah focused on Israeli military bases and did not attack civilian settlements, while Israeli attacks killed civilians and also damaged Lebanon's

	infrastructure.
July 19, 2006	Israeli military aircraft dropped 23 tons of explosives in Beirut's Bourj al-Barajneh neighbourhood.
July 21, 2006	The Lebanese army would fight alongside Hezbollah to fight Israel.
July 22, 2006	IDF (Israeli Defense Forces) hostage a village in Lebanon, Maroun al-Ras, besides that Israel also targets a religious center in Sidon.
July 24, 2006	Israeli forces entered the area of South Lebanon deeper.
July 25 – 26, 2006	Fighting continues between IDF forces and Lebanese guerrillas near Bint Jbeil and IDF forces that have surrounded the city.
July 28, 2006	Hezbollah fired a new type of rocket called Khaibar-1 which struck near the Israeli city of Afula.
July 29, 2006	IDF troops left Bint Jbeil area.
July 30, 2006	IDF headed towards Taiba and Adisa Villages, IDF jets also bombed in the Khiyam area and bombed in Qana village in South Lebanon.
August 01, 2006	A battle between Hezbollah and the IDF that took place around Ayta-Shaab.
August 04, 2006	Hezbollah rockets hit Hadera City in northern Israel.
August 06, 2006	Twelve IDF reserve forces were killed by the Katyusha rocket explosion in Kfar Giladi.

August 10, 2006	Nine IDF brigades operate in South Lebanon about 12 kilometers to Lebanon
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D. The Impact of 2006 Hezbollah and Israel Conflict

The impact of the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel is actually not only felt by the two opposing parties but also felt by Lebanese civilians in the destruction of this conflict in the form of infrastructure weakness, environmental pollution and also causing casualties both injured and dead, refugees and also financial loss.

1. Loss of Lebanon and Hizbullah

The death toll of more than 1,100 people died, 4,000 were injured, 65 Hezbollah forces died, and more than one million Lebanese were displaced during the war (Shevtsov, 2007). During the war, there were also mass killings caused by bombs dropped by Israeli warplanes which killed 1,123 Lebanese civilians and military personnel in Qana. The number consisted of 37 Lebanese and Police people, 1,086 Lebanese civilians and 4,409 injured. Losses received by Lebanon in the infrastructure made the country paralyzed. Assistance from neighboring countries, especially Arab countries, cannot enter and is not spread properly. The damage included 80 bridges, 900 factories, airports, schools, hospitals, general advice, public houses, television stations, ports and more than 1,500 destroyed houses spread across various regions and villages.

The environmental damage caused by the conflict in 2006 was in the form of a large oil spill from the former Israeli bombing of a fuel tank near the power plant, precisely in Jiyeh. This spill was estimated at 10,000 - 35,000 metric tons of oil had spilled into the sea. This resulted in beaches in Lebanon and beaches in some countries polluted. The Israeli bombing resulted in hydrocarbon pollution, and

contamination of ground water, air pollution due to this oil spill resulted in a large fire that occurred for 27 days which resulted in respiratory problems for the Lebanese population.

2. Loss of Israel

In calculating the number of victims in each war Israel is very careful. This is because Israel wants to defend its title as a country that has an invincible ability. The fatalities recorded were 43 civilians and 117 IDF soldiers died, 1000 people were injured, 300,000 displaced Israelis and more than one million were displaced, while Israeli or IDF casualties reached 115,402 injured and 2 people held captive. Israel's damage was also felt by more than 300 damaged buildings, including houses, highways, schools, factories, public facilities, hospitals and apartments, this resulted in the State of Israel being paralyzed, unable to operate due to attacks carried out by Hezbollah militant forces . The financial losses felt by Israel include 1.5 billion, namely for infrastructure reconstruction.

E. Involvement of The Lebanese Government in The 2006 Israel-Hizbullah Conflict

The Lebanese government has accepted Hizbullah as a legal resistance organization. Lebanese Prime Minister Fuad Siniora believes that Hezbollah's presence greatly helped avoid Lebanon from losing territory. The relationship between the Libanon government and Hezbollah is also very good, this can be seen from the initial elections which Hizbullah followed in 1992. Hezbollah obtained 12 seats out of 128 seats. In 1996, Hezbollah obtained 14 seats. Hezbollah placed 3 representatives namely serving as Ministers, one of which was Mohammed Fneish as Minister of energy and water.

The Israeli-Hezbollah conflict began in 2006 when Hezbollah forces attacked Israeli forces that infiltrated the Aita al Chaab area of South Lebanon on July 12, 2006 (Makovsky & White, 2006). In the attack, Hezbollah succeeded in capturing two Israeli soldiers (Exum, 2006). For Hizbullah the resistance was actually intended as a means of diplomacy to conduct prisoner exchanges to free Lebanese citizens held by Israeli conflicts beforehand, but Israel instead responded militarily. On July 13-14, 2006, Israeli warplanes and Israeli artillery forces jointly attacked South Lebanon. The attack destroyed infrastructure and also killed 50 Lebanese civilians (Gaban, Kusuma, & Hamzah, Apa dan Siapa Hizbullah & Nasrallah: Sudut Pandang Fakta dari Pembelaan Islam yang Sebenarnya , 2015). The event was not responded militarily by Lebanon itself. Lebanon only asked for assistance from the United Nations (UN) and gave a statement of condemnation of the attacks carried out by Israel. The Lebanese government did not immediately deploy its troops to help secure the country, this was due to the limitations of the Lebanese military which was not balanced with the number of Israeli military forces. Due to the large number of casualties that fell in the Israeli and Hezbollah wars in 2006, Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora called for international attention through UN international organizations to immediately stop this war. As a member of the United Nations and a country that has experienced an attack of aggression, the Lebanese Government has asked the General Assembly and the Security Council to end the conflict in accordance with Article 35 of the United Nations Charter. On July 14, 2006, Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora called for a statement of "immediate ceasefire" supported by the United Nations and called on US President George W. Bush

to seek that Israel stop attacking Lebanon and achieve a comprehensive ceasefire (CNN International, 2006). However, on July 15, 2006, the UN Security Council rejected the request of the Lebanese Prime Minister, because there were members of the Security Council namely the United States who carried out unilateral opposition actions.