



Monthly Iran Projectile Tracker: July 2024

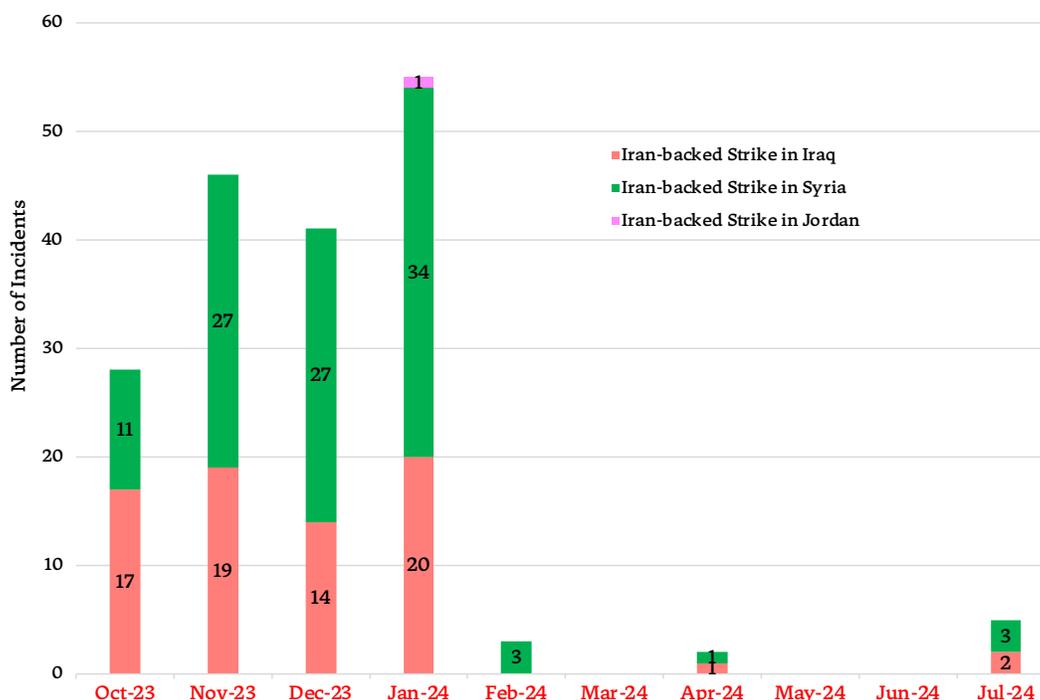
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The Jewish Institute for National Security of America's (JINSA) [Iran Projectile Tracker](#) presents regularly updated charts and graphs on missiles, rockets, drones, and mortars that Iran and its regional proxies have fired at U.S. personnel, partners, and interests in the Middle East, as well as data for other Iran-linked malign activity. Below is an update reflecting the major trends from the last month.

1. Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against U.S. Targets

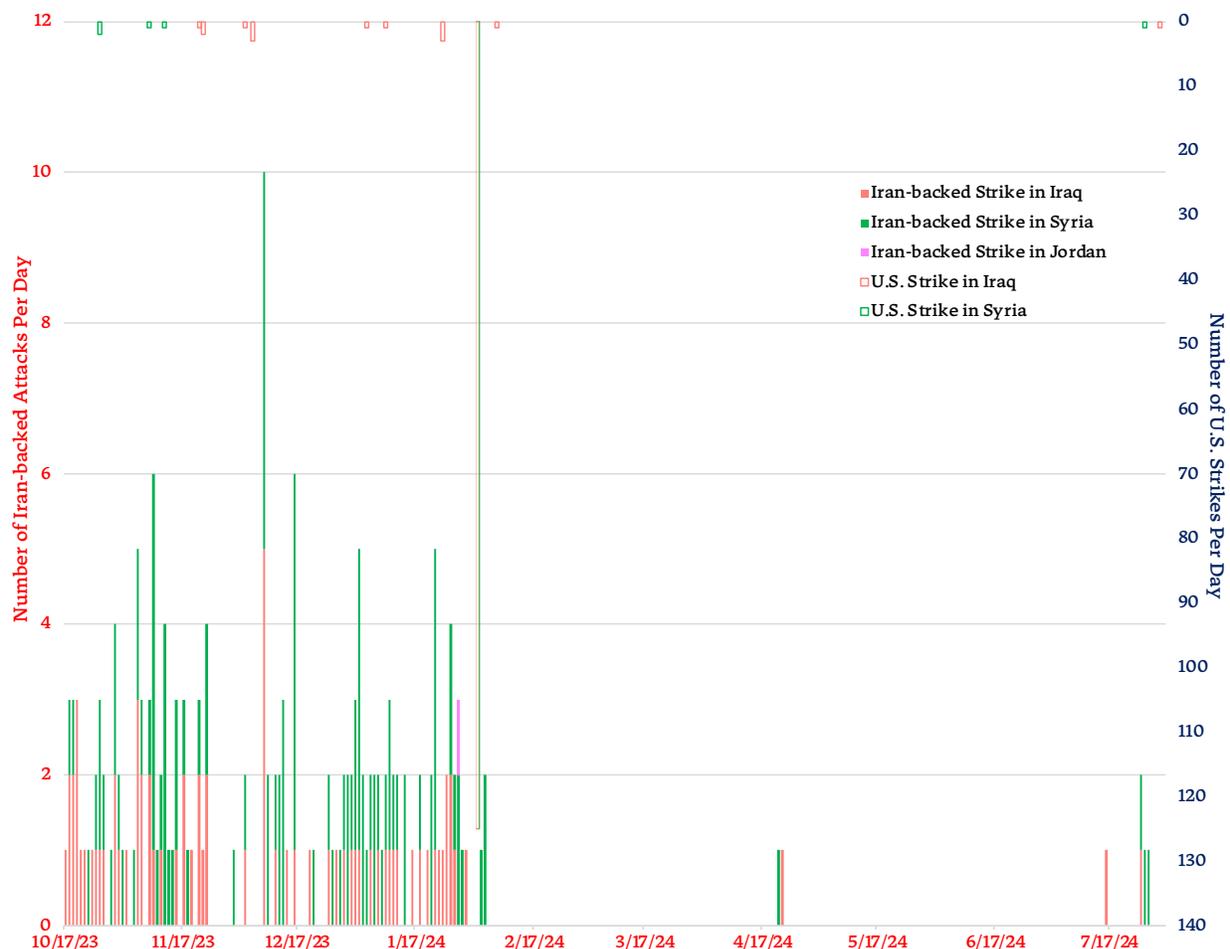
- In July, Iran-backed groups in Iraq and Syria launched five attacks against U.S. troops in those countries, the largest number of attacks since January. The attacks, which occurred during the week before and after Iraqi and U.S. officials met in Washington, may have been an attempt to demonstrate the Iran-backed militia's disapproval of those dialogues and the continued presence of U.S. troops in Iraq. None of the attacks caused casualties.
 - » These attacks indicated that Iran's proxies retained the capacity and capability to conduct operations in Iraq and Syria and were lying low to gauge U.S. intent after heightened U.S. airstrikes on February 2-7 against Iran-aligned targets in Iraq and Syria.

Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against U.S. Personnel Since the Start of the Israel-Hamas War



- » On July 16, Iran-backed groups in Iraq [launched two drones](#) at the Ain al-Assad base in Iraq, which hosts U.S. troops. An Iraqi military official told Reuters that military forces downed one of the drones at the base perimeter.
 - This attack was the second against U.S. forces in Iraq or Syria since February 4 and the first since April 22, ending an 86-day pause that was the longest pause in such attacks since Iranian proxies began striking U.S. targets on October 17 in the wake of Hamas’s October 7 assault on Israel. The two attacks that Iran-backed groups in Iraq [conducted](#) on April 21 and 22 similarly occurred shortly after a meeting in Washington between U.S. and Iraqi officials.
- » Iranian proxies also [launched](#) attacks against the U.S. Mission Support Site Euphrates near the Conoco gas field in Syria on July 25, 26, and 27.
- Iran-backed groups in Iraq and Syria have launched at least 180 attacks involving over 300 rockets, missiles, and drones against U.S. personnel since October 17, 2023.

Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against U.S. Personnel and U.S. Strikes Since the Start of the Israel-Hamas War JINSA

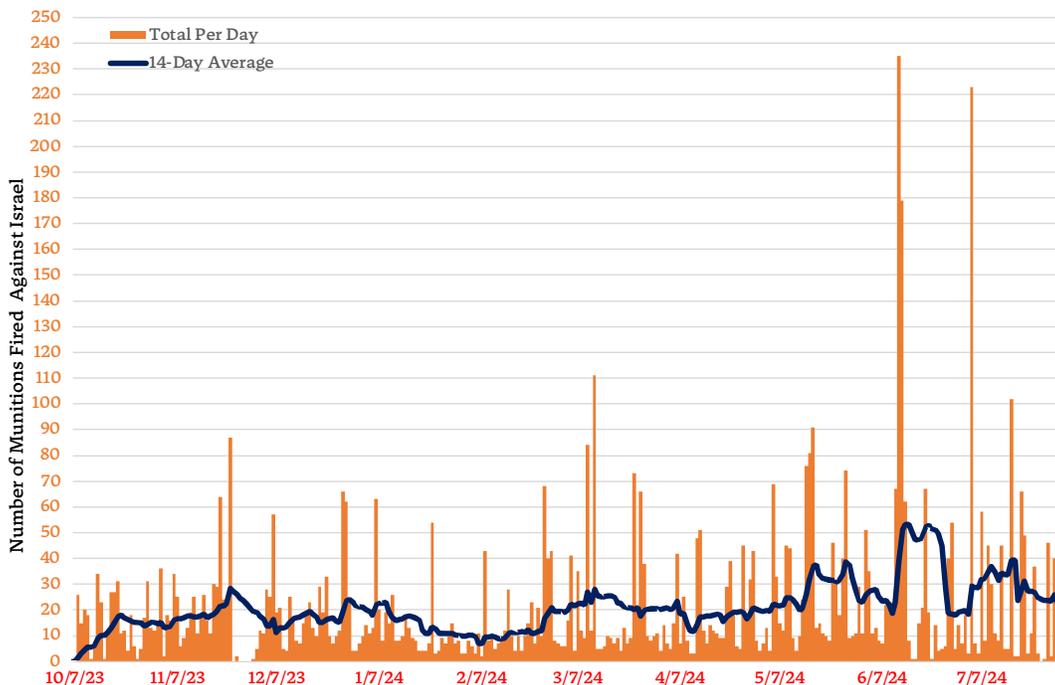


- U.S. forces [returned fire](#) after the attack on July 26 against the launch site of the attack in Syria, but the location was empty by the time the U.S. responded and no militia were injured in the U.S. strike. U.S. forces also [launched](#) a strike that killed four Iranian proxy fighters in Iraq who were preparing to target U.S. forces on July 31.
 - » Since the escalation began on October 17, the United States has launched 14 rounds of strikes against Iran-backed groups in Iraq and Syria involving at least 144 specific attacks.

2. Iran-linked Attacks Against Israel

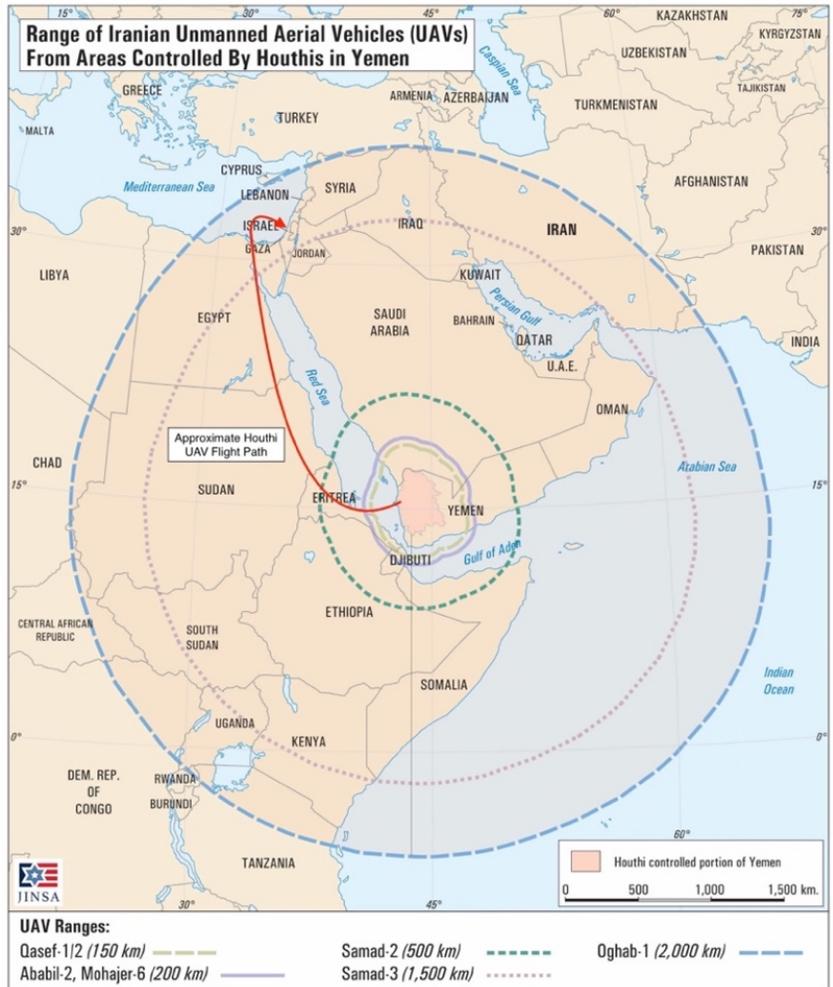
- In July, Hezbollah and other terrorists in Lebanon launched over 880 rockets, missiles, and drones at Israel, according to JINSA's data, a 14 percent decrease from the high of over 1,020 projectiles that Hezbollah fired in June, but still continuing the heightened rate of fire that the Iran-backed group began in mid-May.
 - » In the last three months, Hezbollah has launched over 2,775 projectiles at Israel from Lebanon, compared to 3,590 in the first seven months of the war. That amounts to a 76 percent increase in the average daily fire against Israel.

Hezbollah's Escalation Against Israel Since 10/7



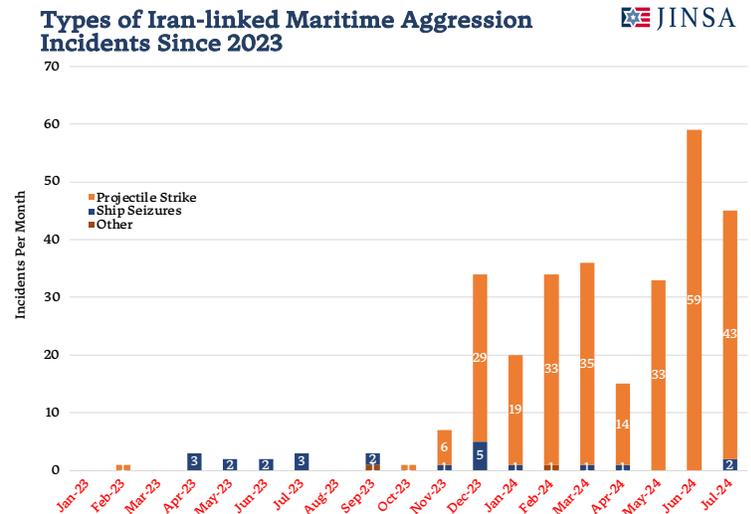
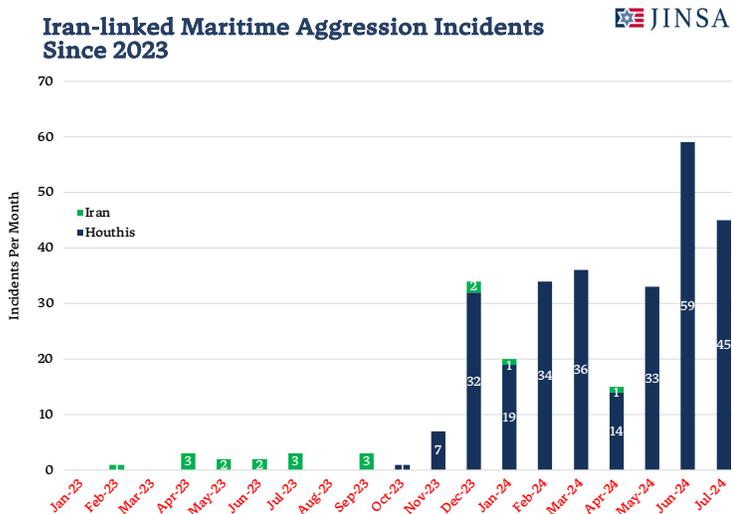
- On July 27, Hezbollah launched over 30 rockets from southern Lebanon into Israel. One of the rockets, an Iran-made Falaq rocket with a 115-pound warhead, [struck](#) a soccer field in the northern Israeli town of Majdal Shams, killing 12 people and injuring over 40 civilians.
 - » The rocket attack [killed eight](#) children aged 13 or younger and four teenagers between the ages of 15 and 16, marking the deadliest attack on Israeli soil since October 7.
 - » The attacks in July continued a substantial escalation that began in May over the previous monthly average of 535 rockets, missiles, and drones that Hezbollah and other terrorists in Lebanon launched between November 2023 and April 2024.
 - » In response to the Majdal Shams attack, Israel launched a strike on July 30 that killed Hezbollah's most senior military commander, Fuad Shukur, in Beirut, Lebanon – its first strike against Hezbollah targets in the capital city since Hezbollah opened a second front against Israel on October 8.
- A Houthi unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) attack against Tel Aviv on July 19 demonstrated substantial capabilities to strike Israel by adapting Iranian UAVs and flying them along indirect routes to confuse or evade Israeli air defenses (see map).
 - » On July 19, the Iran-backed Houthis in Yemen [launched](#) an Iranian Samad-3 UAV that exploded in Tel Aviv, Israel, killing one person and injuring 10 other individuals. The UAV struck yards away from the U.S. consulate building.

- » On July 20, Israeli F-15s, F-35s, and other combat aircraft [launched](#) roughly 10 strikes against the Houthi-controlled port city of Hodeidah, Yemen, marking the first Israeli strikes against the Houthis.
- » On July 21, Israel's Arrow 3 air defense system [intercepted](#) a Houthi ballistic missile outside of Israeli airspace, triggering sirens in Israel's southern port city of Eilat.
- » Israeli officials claimed that the Houthis have launched over [200 attacks](#) against Israel since the war began, most of which U.S. and partner naval forces have intercepted. The Houthis conducted at least 23 attacks that Israeli air defenses intercepted or reached Israeli territory, according to JINSA data.



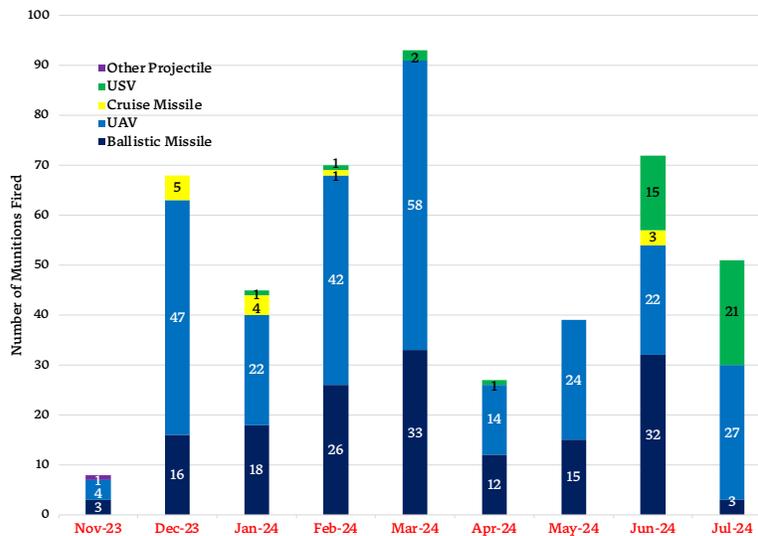
3. Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against Maritime Targets

- The Houthis conducted 45 acts of maritime aggression during July, a 23 percent decline from the high of 59 incidents in June, but still higher than any other month. This demonstrates that U.S.-led efforts to neutralize Houthi attacks and strike Houthi targets in Yemen has failed to deter or prevent the Iran-backed group from further aggression.



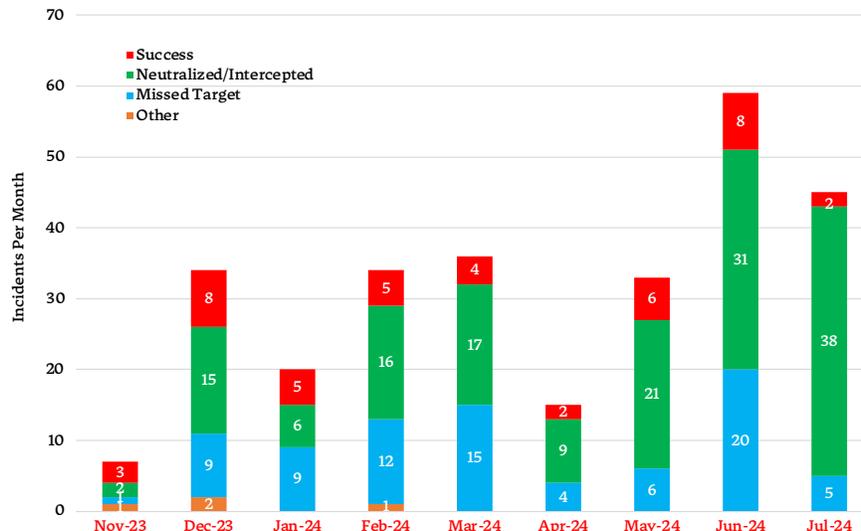
- » During July, all of the Houthi maritime aggression was through drone and missile strikes against ships in nearby waters with the exception of one incident where three Houthi boats attacked the MT *Bentley* on July 15.
 - In those 44 projectile attacks in July, the Houthis launched 51 drones and missiles, a 29 percent decrease from the 72 total they fired during June.

Iran-linked Projectiles in the Maritime Domain



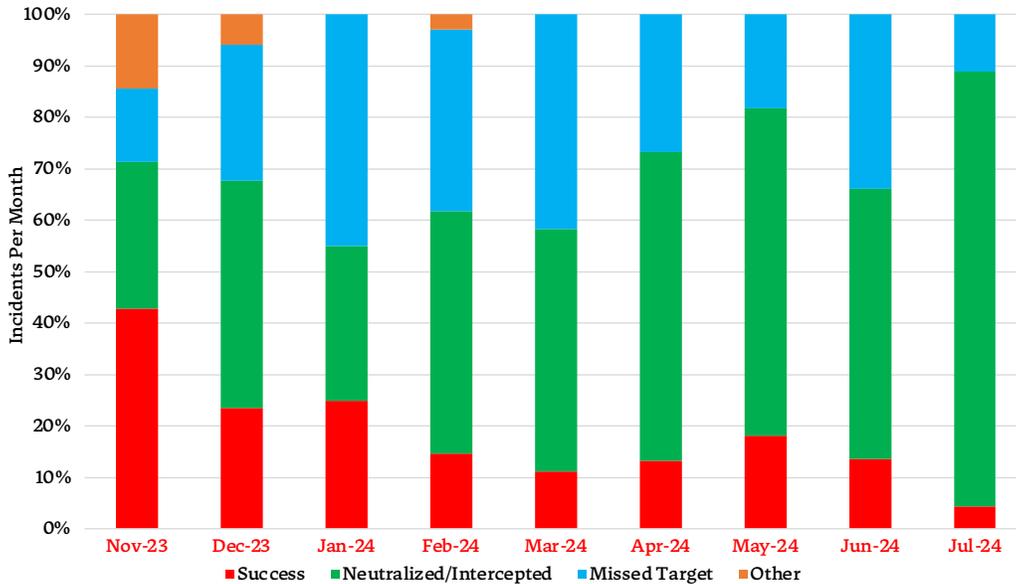
- The Houthis launched 21 unmanned surface vehicles (USV) in July, a 40 percent increase over the previous high of 15 USVs in June. This escalation continued a trend that began in June after having only previously used five USVs since the escalation began in November 2023.
- In contrast, the Houthis launched three ballistic missiles in July, a 90 percent decrease from 32 in June and matching November 2023 for the fewest that the group launched since the escalation began that month.
- » Of the 45 maritime incidents, 38 were entirely intercepted by U.S. or partner forces or neutralized by the crew onboard the commercial vessel. The Houthis conducted two successful attacks that struck ships, with one involving a ballistic missile and another a USV.

Results of Iran-linked Maritime Incidents



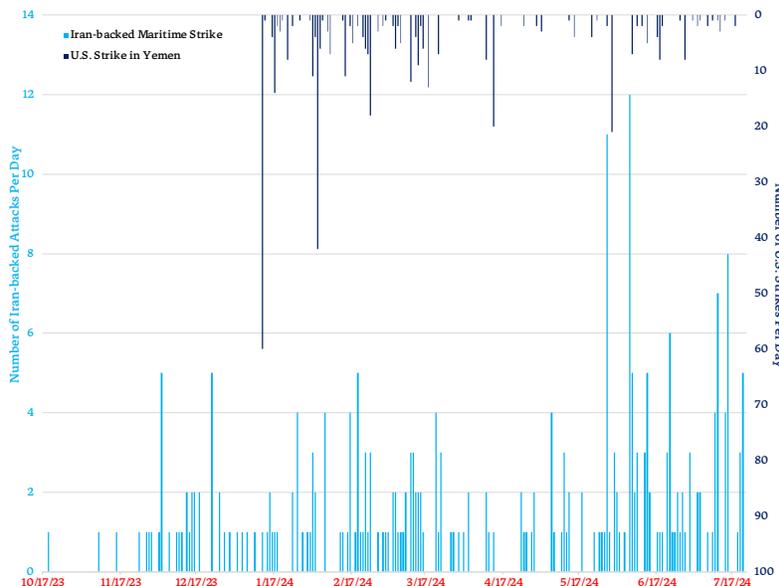
- » The increased shift toward USVs also coincided with a decreased success rate to roughly four percent, the lowest it has been since the escalation began in November.
 - Roughly 84 percent of the total Houthi projectile attacks in July were intercepted or otherwise neutralized, the highest rate since the escalation began, an increase from the roughly 60 percent interception rates in April and May.
 - With only one of the 21 USVs that that Houthis launched successfully hitting a ship, the terror group may have miscalculated that USVs would be more likely to succeed after the success of the USV attack that caused the MV *Tutor* to sink on June 18.

Changes in Iran-linked Maritime Success and Failure Rates



- In July, the United States and its partners launched only 26 airstrikes against Houthi targets in Yemen, the fewest amount since U.S. strikes began in January and 11 fewer than the average of average of 37 per month that the United States had launched from April-June.

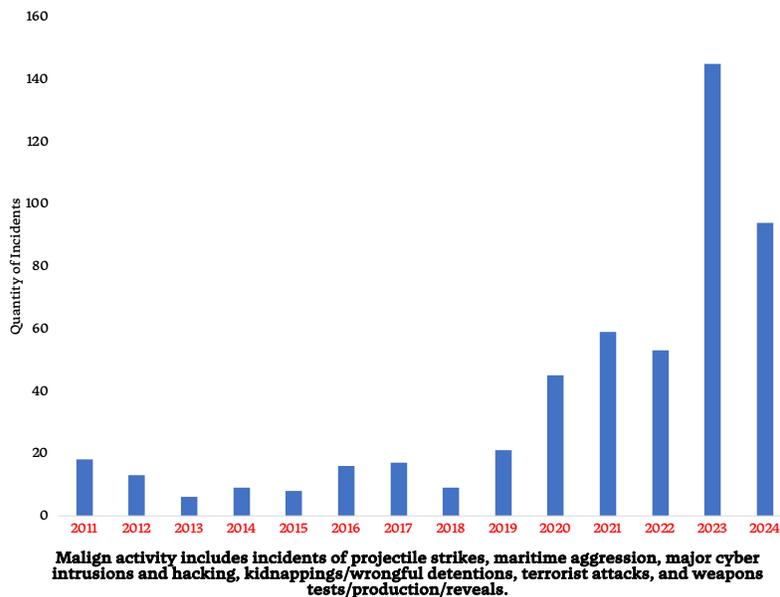
Iran-linked Projectile Attacks in the Maritime Domain and U.S. Strikes in Yemen Since the Start of the Israel-Hamas War



4. Iran-linked Malign Activity Against the United States

- Seven months into 2024, Iran and its proxies have already conducted nearly two-thirds as many incidents of malign activity targeting the United States or U.S. personnel (91) as in the entirety of 2023 (145), most of which has consisted of projectile strikes by Iran-backed groups in Iraq and Syria and Houthi strikes endangering U.S. naval vessels in Middle Eastern waters.

Iran-linked Malign Activity Against the United States  JINSA
Per Year



- » The number of Iran-linked malign activities against the United States has been unprecedently high throughout the Biden administration, and the rate of such activities has skyrocketed by roughly 800 percent since Hamas’s October 7, 2023, attack on Israel.

Iran-linked Malign Activity Against the United States  JINSA

