

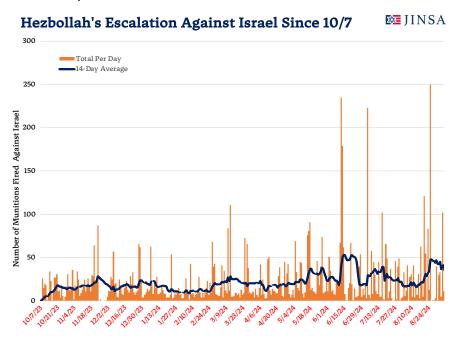
Monthly Iran Projectile Tracker: August 2024

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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.

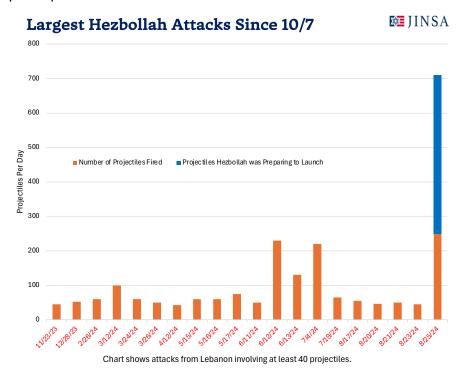
1. Iran-linked Attacks Against Israel

- In August, Hezbollah and other terrorists in Lebanon launched four percent more rockets, missiles, and drones at Israel, according to JINSA's data, continuing the heightened rate of fire that the Iran-backed group began in mid-May. Israel faced over 924 projectiles from Lebanon during August, up from 890 in July.
 - In the last four months, Hezbollah increased their average daily fire against Israel by 63 percent compared to the first seven months of the war. Since May, Hezbollah has launched over 3,700 projectiles at Israel from Lebanon, compared to 3,625 between October 2023 and April 2024.



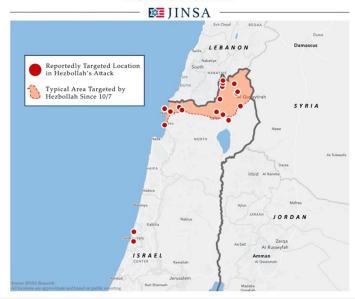
On August 25, Hezbollah launched over 230 rockets and at least 20 UAVs at locations in northern and central Israel, its single largest attack against Israel since the war began. The attack that Hezbollah planned to launch on August 25, if not for preemptive Israeli action, would have been 200 percent larger than any it had previously conducted since the war began.

Israeli strikes shortly before the attack destroyed two-thirds of the projectiles that Hezbollah planned to launch. Hezbollah would have fired roughly 690 projectiles without Israel's preemptive action.



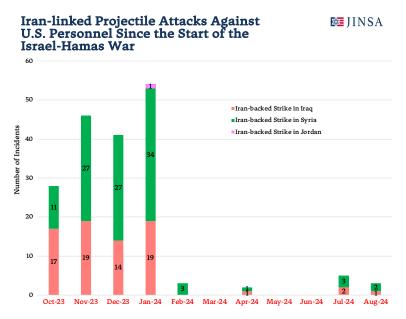
- Israel intercepted all UAVs targeting central Israel, most rockets that impacted hit open areas, and air defenses intercepted many rockets headed to populated areas.
- Hezbollah launched the large number of rockets to distract Israeli air defenses while the UAVs attacked elsewhere, including by flying over the Mediterranean Sea to attack Tel Aviv.
 - This procedure was similar to the Houthis' successful UAV attack against Tel Aviv on July 19 that avoided the most direct flight route to evade Israeli air defenses by flying over Sudan and Egypt.

HEZBOLLAH'S AUGUST 25 ATTACK AGAINST ISRAEL

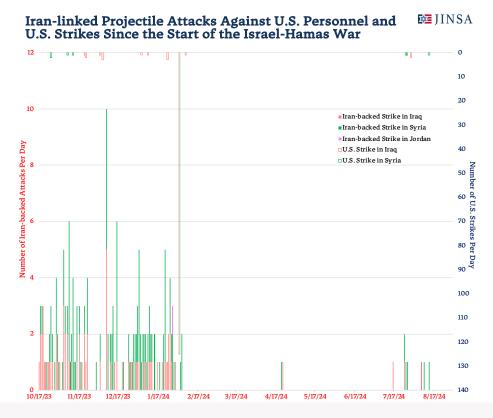


2. Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against U.S. Targets

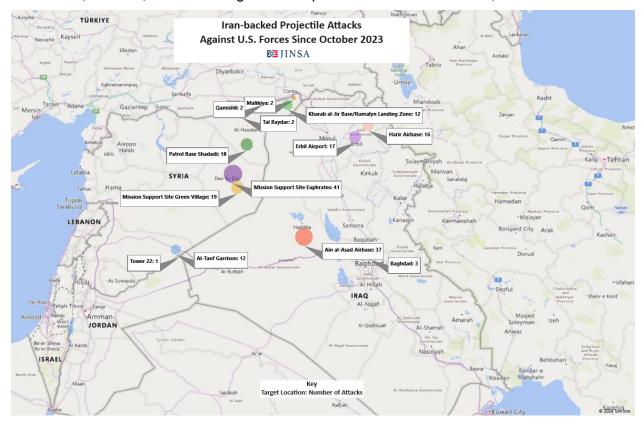
- In August, Iran-backed groups in Iraq and Syria launched three attacks against U.S. troops in those countries, continuing the resumption of such attacks following almost five months of complete calm. The attacks in August may have been a decision by Iran to resume proxy attacks on U.S. forces in retaliation for Israeli military action.
 - Iranian proxies conducted two attacks in Iraq and one in Syria against U.S. forces during August.



After Hezbollah's Majdal Shams attack, an Iraqi militia official told the BBC's Nafiseh Kohnavard that Iran had given its "full blessing" to Iraqi proxies to continue their "full scale" attacks on U.S. forces if Israel conducted a massive retaliatory assault in Lebanon against Hezbollah.

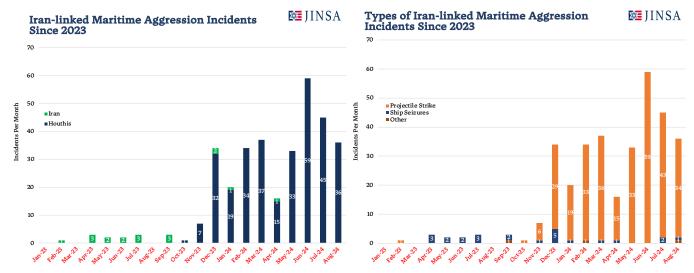


Iran-backed groups in Iraq and Syria have launched at least 182 attacks involving over 330 rockets, missiles, and drones against U.S. personnel since October 17, 2023.



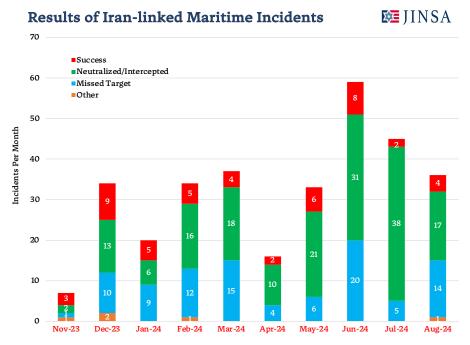
3. Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against Maritime Targets

Incidents of Houthis maritime aggression decreased by 20 percent during August to 36 cases from 45 incidents in July. Despite this decrease, the Houthis showed greater tenacity to launch multiple rounds of attacks against individual ships that enabled the Iran-backed group to eventually strike those vessels successfully.

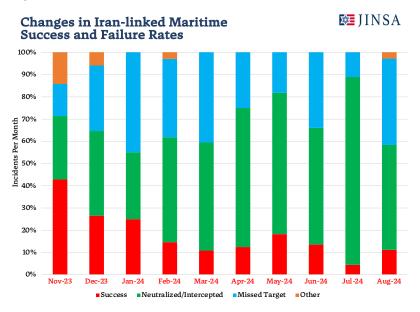


The Houthis launched multiple attacks against at least six ships, resulting in four successful strikes against separate ships.

Of the 36 maritime incidents, 47 percent (17 incidents) were entirely intercepted by U.S. or partner forces or neutralized by the crew onboard the commercial vessel. The Houthis conducted four successful attacks that struck ships.

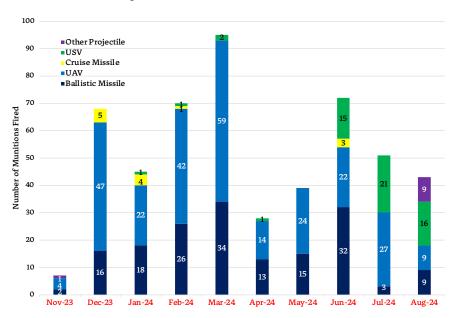


- By launching multiple attacks against a specific ship, the Houthis were able to increase their success rate back up to 11 percent in August, after it reached a low of four percent in July.
 - While the rate of attacks that missed hitting the target ships increased from 11 percent in July to 38 percent in August, the Houthis ability to eventually hit ships by launching multiple attacks indicated that it learned from its misses.

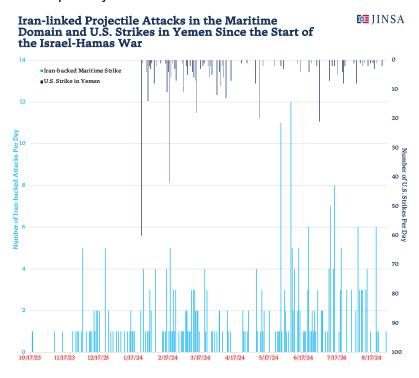


- During August, all Houthi maritime aggression was through drone and missile strikes against ships in nearby waters, with the exception of one incident of small arms fire at a ship and another involving a suspicious approach of a vessel.
 - The Houthis launched 15 percent fewer drones and missiles during August by firing 43 projectiles compared to 54 in July.

Iran-linked Projectiles in the Maritime Domain IINSA

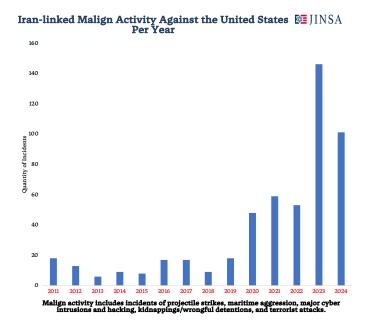


- The Houthis launched 23 percent fewer unmanned surface vehicles (USV) during August compared to July. The 16 USVs that the Houthis launched during August were higher than any other month besides the 21 that the group launched during August. This large use of USVs continued a trend that began in June after having only previously used five USVs since the escalation began in November 2023.
 - In contrast, the Houthis tripled the number of ballistic missiles it fired during August compared to July.
- In August, the United States and its partners launched the fewest number of airstrikes against Houthi targets in Yemen since U.S. strikes began in January. The 21 U.S.-led airstrikes in August were 13 fewer than the average of 34 per month that the United States had launched from April-July.

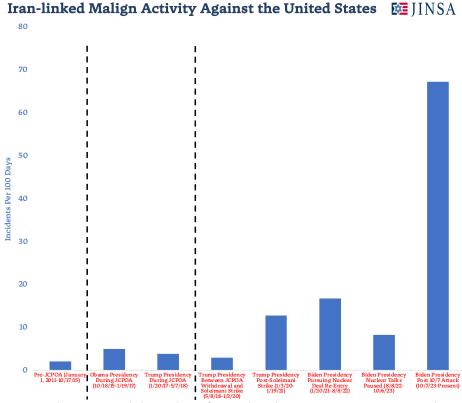


4. Iran-linked Malign Activity Against the United States

Iran and its proxies have already conducted nearly two-thirds as many incidents of malign activity targeting the United States or U.S. personnel (75) as in the entirety of 2023 (127), 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.



The number of Iran-linked malign activities against the United States during the Biden administration is unprecedented, and the rate of such activities has skyrocketed by roughly 740 percent since Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack on Israel.



Malign activity includes incidents of projectile strikes, maritime aggression, major cyber intrusions and hacking, kidnappings/wrongful detentions, and terrorist attacks.