



Northern Escalation Projectile Tracker: 10/9 Update

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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. In light of Israel's Operation Northern Arrows to increase its attacks neutralizing Hezbollah leaders, fighters, and capabilities and Hezbollah's escalation against Israel, JINSA is releasing a weekly update with the latest information as of October 9 at 1:20 p.m. ET.

1. Strategic Insights

- Iran's [ballistic missile attack](#) against Israel on October 1 marked a substantial escalation that sought to deter further Israeli operations to degrade Tehran's most important proxy, Hezbollah, which exists primarily as a second-strike capability deterring Israeli military action directly against Iran.
 - » The attack was Iran's first military action against Israel since it directly targeted the Jewish state on April 13-14.
 - Despite Iranian officials promising to retaliate after the [assassination of Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh](#) in Tehran in July, Iran never did so directly.
 - » By broadening the Israel-Hezbollah conflict and attempting to impose serious costs on Israel, Iran intends to compel an end to Israel's successful military and covert campaigns that have undermined Tehran's regional proxy strategy and killed key Iranian personnel charged with implementing this strategy.
- The aim of the limited ground invasion that the IDF began on October 1 is to clear territory south of the Litani River of Hezbollah fighters and infrastructure to enable roughly 63,500 evacuated residents of northern Israel to return to their homes, which the Israeli cabinet added as a war objective on September 17.
 - » Pushing Hezbollah away from the border area would prevent it from launching an October 7-like invasion that it had been planning to conduct.
- The combination of Israeli air, ground, and covert operations have severely degraded Hezbollah and its ability to launch a massive attack against Israel. But it still retains significant firepower.
 - » While Hezbollah maintains a large arsenal of rockets, missiles, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), Israeli operations have killed almost all of Hezbollah's senior leadership, neutralized many of their replacements, eliminated over 500 of its fighters, destroyed substantial portions of its weapons arsenal, and targeted Iranian efforts to resupply the terrorist group.

- » An Israeli strike that [killed](#) Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah’s potential successor on October 8 and Hezbollah’s announcement the same day that it [desires a ceasefire](#) provide further evidence that the IDF has devastated the terrorist organization.
- » Although Hezbollah has increased its fire substantially in recent days, the Iran-backed terrorist group would likely struggle to launch the 6,000 projectiles per day that Israel had feared it would face in a major conflict because of its diminished arsenal, capability to launch projectiles, leadership disorder, and communications breakdowns.
 - Despite Hezbollah increasing its attacks against Israel, the current escalation favors Israel, with Hezbollah attacks combined with Israeli strikes rapidly depleting the terrorist group’s arsenal and, therefore, its ability to serve as a second-strike deterrent against Israeli action targeting Iran.

Timeline of Israel’s Latest Attacks Against Hezbollah

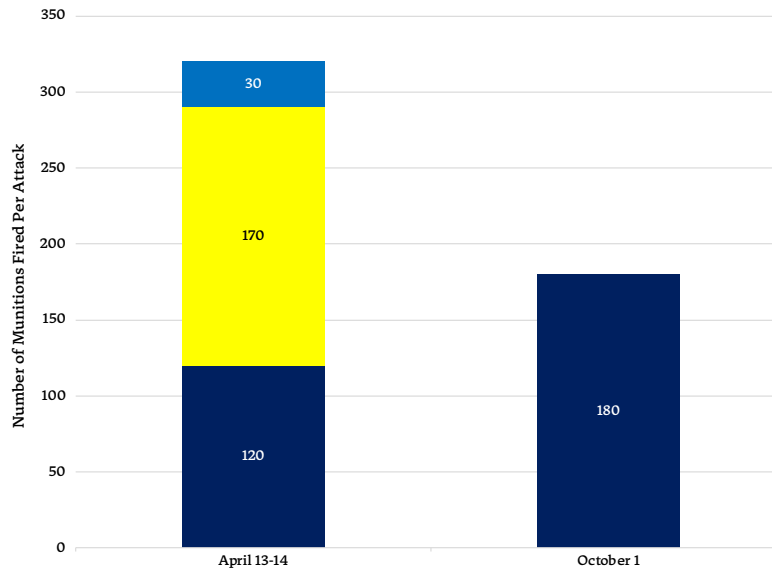


2. Charts and Trends

- Although Iran launched fewer total projectiles on October 1 than on April 13-14, the latest barrage included 50 percent more ballistic missiles, which are more destructive than the cruise missiles and UAVs it also fired in the earlier attack.

Direct Iranian Attacks Against Israel

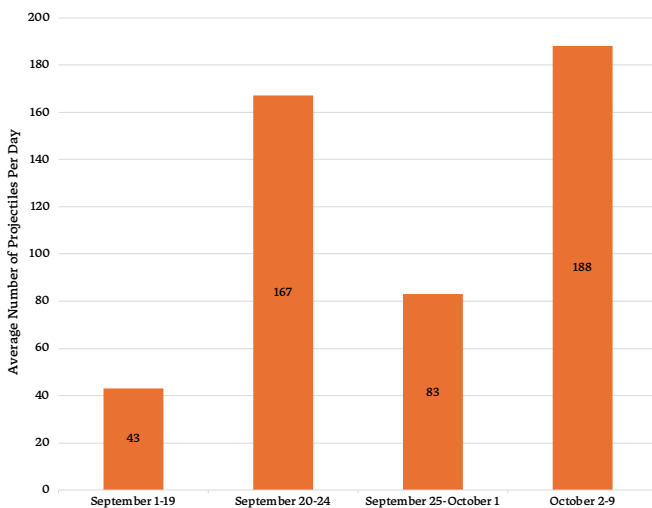
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- Since September 20, Israel and Hezbollah have escalated their fire against one another. The following bullets compare the level of fire for the period of October 1-9 to trends both before and after the current escalation began.
- After a brief decrease in attacks from September 25 until Iran’s ballistic missile attack on October 1, Hezbollah increased the number of rockets, missiles, and drones it launched at Israel by 127 percent from October 2-9.
 - » Hezbollah’s projectile fire against Israel since September 20 remains 240 percent higher than it was earlier in September and 526 percent higher than the previous ten months.
 - » The terrorist group launched an average of 146 rockets and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) per day from October 2-9, up from an average of 83 per day from September 25-October 1, and 167 from September 20-September 24.

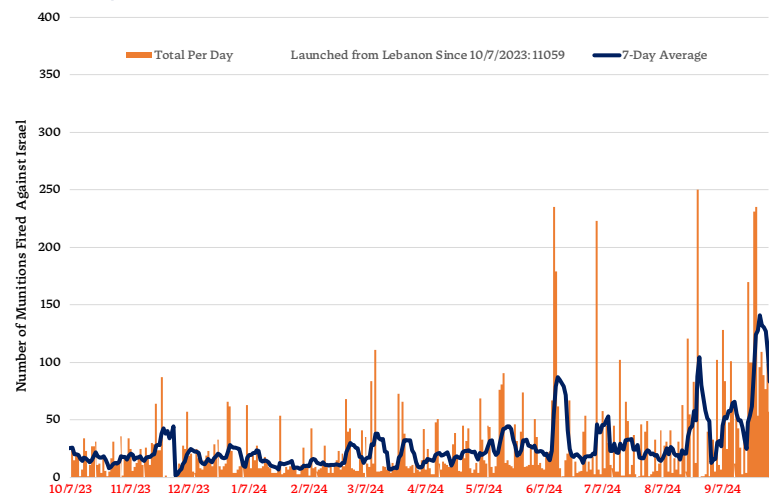
Phases of Hezbollah Attacks Since September

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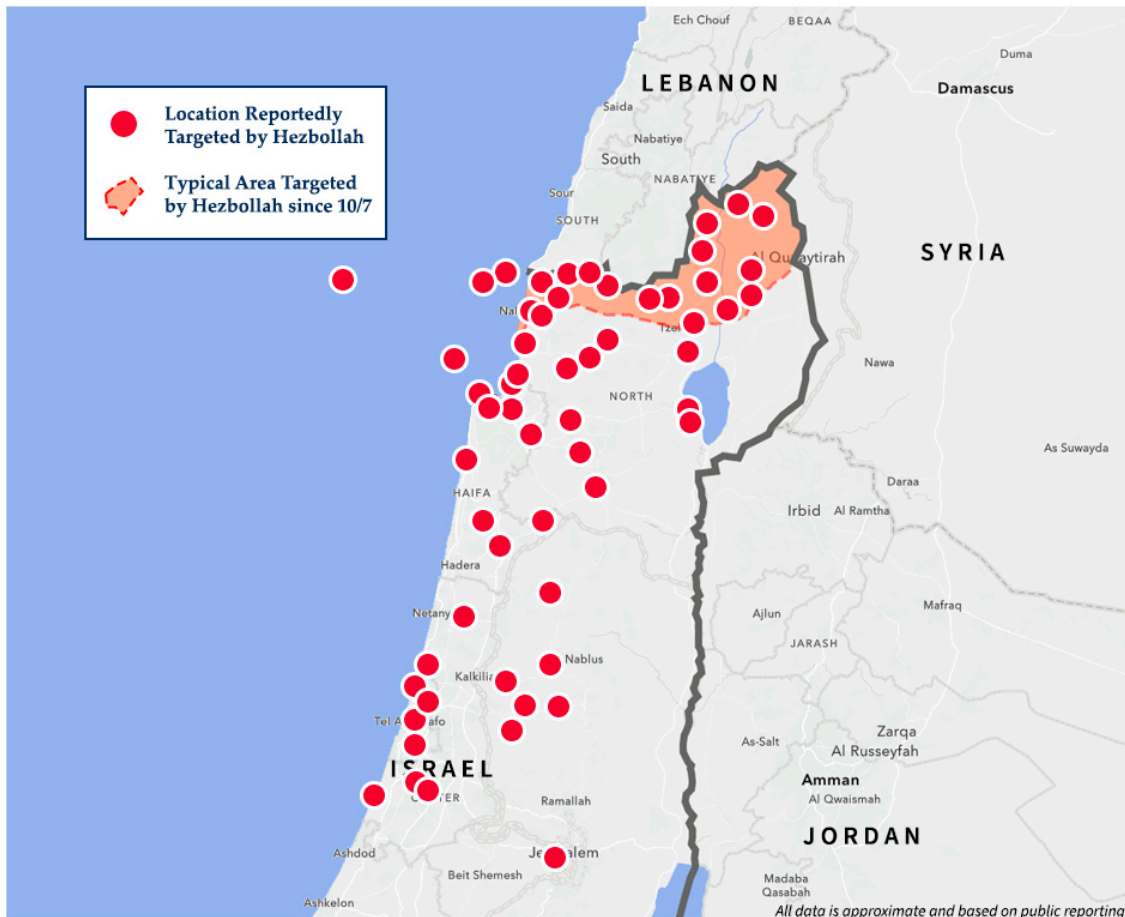
Hezbollah's Escalation Against Israel During the 2023-24 War

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- From October 2-9, Hezbollah attacks targeted much further than it has typically throughout the war, including sites in the Galilee, Tiberias, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Tiberias, among numerous other locations.

Attacks Against Israel From Lebanon Since September 20



- » The average number of projectiles that Hezbollah has launched per day since September 20 has been smaller than its previous escalations. Whereas previous escalations were single-day events, the current one is now in its third week.
 - After an Israeli [airstrike](#) in Beirut, Lebanon on September 20 killed Ibrahim Aqil, the head of Hezbollah’s military operations and the acting commander of its Radwan Force, along with at least [15 other Hezbollah commanders](#), Hezbollah escalated its fire by launching 836 rockets but over the course of five days for only an average of 167 rockets per day.
 - Hezbollah launched a barrage of roughly 250 rockets and UAVs on August 25 in response to the killing of Fuad Shukr, who was Hezbollah’s most senior military commander. Israel preemptively [destroyed](#) two-thirds of 700 projectiles that Hezbollah planned to launch.

Large Hezbollah Attacks and Retaliations After Israeli Assassinations Since 10/7

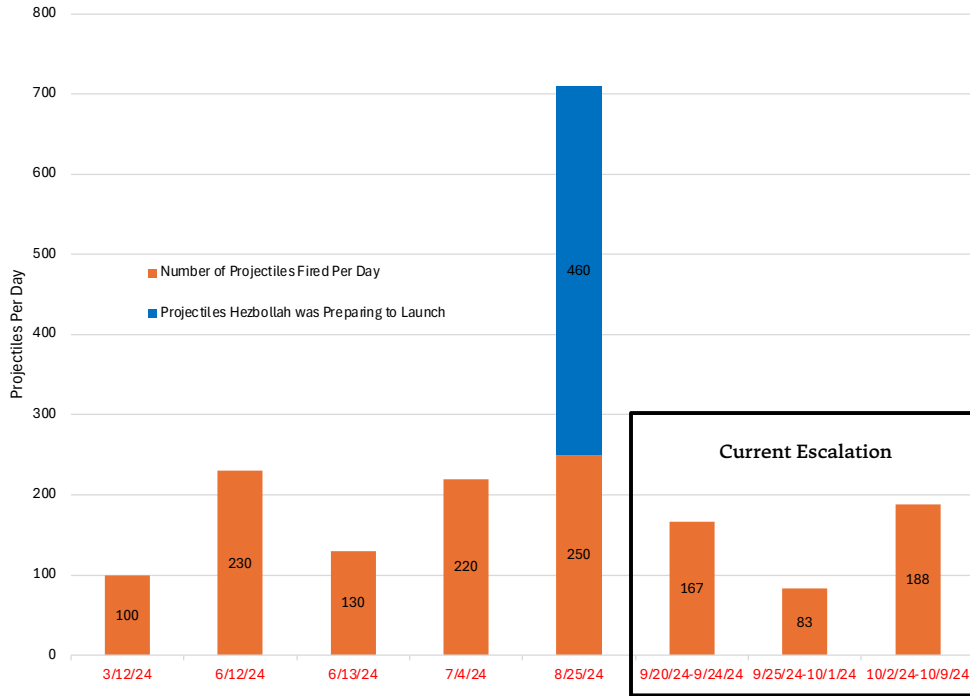
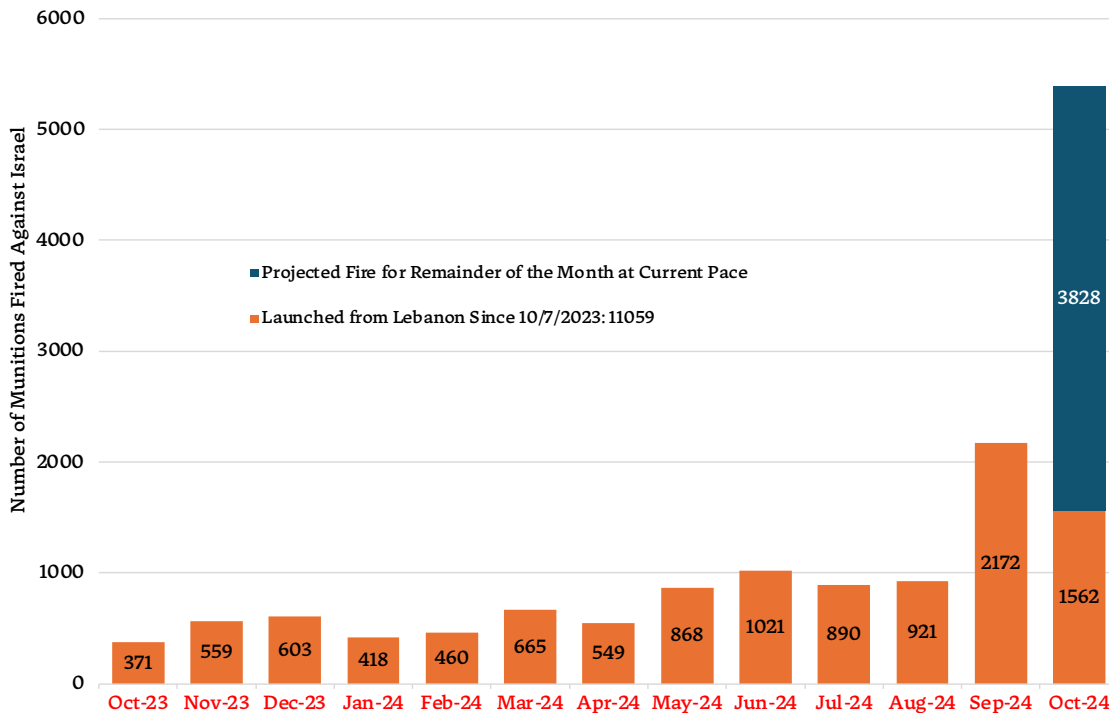


Chart shows attacks from Lebanon involving >100 projectiles and recent retaliations after Israeli assassinations.

- » In just the first nine days of October, Hezbollah has already launched 70 percent of the total rockets, missiles, and UAVs that it fired in September.
 - If the current pace of Hezbollah launching an average of 174 projectiles per day continues for the rest of the month, Hezbollah will exceed September’s highest monthly total by roughly 2,170 projectiles.

Hezbollah's Escalated Fire During the 2023-24 War



- However, the current rate of fire may not continue because Israel has increased its strikes to degrade Hezbollah’s capabilities and infrastructure in Lebanon since September 19 by more than 2,695 percent compared to earlier in September.
 - » From September 19-October 2, Israel conducted an average of 225 strikes per day, an increase from 8 per day earlier in September. Israel has conducted at least 4,720 strikes in Lebanon since September 19, including against Hezbollah strongholds in Beirut and the Bekka Valley, compared to 149 strikes that it conducted earlier in the month.
 - » After conducting the strike that killed Nasrallah on September 27, Israel has decreased its strikes against Hezbollah by 71 percent compared to the initial escalation on September 19-26.
 - From September 27-October 9, Israel conducted an average of 115 strikes per day targeting Hezbollah in Lebanon, which followed an average of 403 strikes per day from September 19-26. Israel has launched 1,472 strikes since September 27 after it conducted 3,218 strikes from September 19-26, including 1,600 strikes on September 23.
 - » Hezbollah has hidden rocket launch sites and weapons storage facilities in civilian locations, including residential buildings and schools. Israeli strikes against these locations have caused [secondary explosions](#) when the munitions illegally stored at these facilities exploded.

Phases of Israeli Strikes In Lebanon Since September

