



# Northern Ceasefire Projectile Tracker: 12/3 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. With the implementation of a ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah on November 27 at 4:00 am local time, JINSA will periodically release updates detailing continued exchanges of fire by Israel, Hezbollah, Iran, or its proxies in Iraq and Syria. The update below includes the latest information as of December 3.

## 1. Strategic and Operational Insights

- After nine weeks of sustained fire, Hezbollah and Israel implemented a ceasefire on November 27 at 4:00 am local time. The precarious deal has held together for nearly one week, despite Hezbollah and Israel exchanging limited fire, with both sides alleging the other has violated the agreement.
  - » As IDF BG Effie Defrin and JINSA Policy Analyst Yoni Tobin argued in a [JINSA report](#) before the ceasefire, ensuring enforcement of the agreement's terms to not allow Hezbollah to reenter southern Lebanon and that Israel maintains freedom of action to prevent it from reconstituting itself will be critical to the deal's long-term viability.
  - » Since the deal went into effect, the IDF has launched an average of five [strikes](#) per day in response to Hezbollah violations, targeting Hezbollah depots and launch sites that endangered Israeli security and firing warning shots at individuals who approached the border area in violation of the deal's terms for Hezbollah to vacate the area.
  - » Hezbollah also [launched mortars](#) at Israel on December 2, its first projectile attacks since the ceasefire began, which prompted further Israeli strikes in Lebanon.
- After three consecutive weeks of declining fire against Israel, Hezbollah escalated its daily average fire by roughly 80 percent in the week leading up to the ceasefire deal as a last-minute bid to exert pressure on Israel to agree to a deal and maximize the amount of attacks it could conduct before its implementation.
  - » Despite this final surge of attacks, Hezbollah's choice not to send military support to Bashar al-Assad in Syria after Islamist opposition forces launched an offensive that captured Aleppo and other key territories on November 30 is further evidence of their loss of capacity and willingness to fight.
- Similarly, having decreased the overall number of strikes it launched in Lebanon in the week leading up to the ceasefire, in the hours immediately before it went into effect, Israel launched a wave of 200 strikes, marking the largest single day strike total since October 30. This was likely a final attempt to hit any major remaining Hezbollah targets.
  - » The overall decrease in Israel's strikes throughout November—from 258 per day on average in the last week of October to just 47 in the week before the ceasefire—reflects the IDF's exhaustion of its major target banks, having already hit and substantially

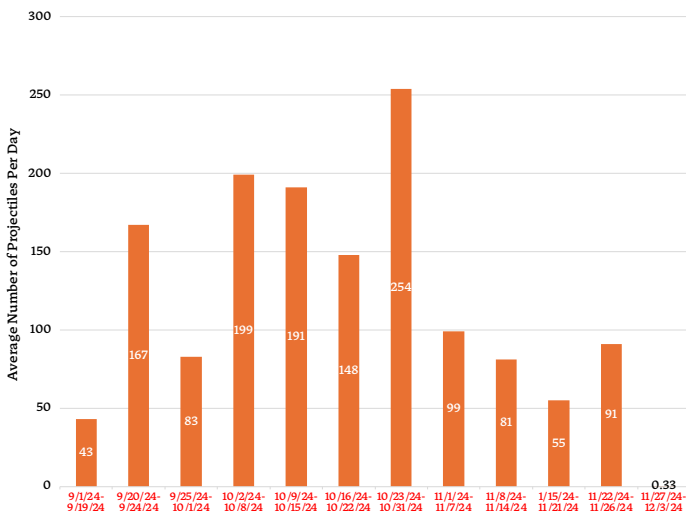
degraded most of Hezbollah’s arsenal and infrastructure, whether from the air or on the ground.

- » It can also be attributed to the reluctance of Israel to expend vital munitions that are being slowly, if at all, resupplied by the United States, as JINSA President and CEO Michael Makovsky and JINSA Vice President Blaise Misztal explained in an op-ed for [The Wall Street Journal](#) on November 18.
  - A JINSA infographic detailing the weapons that the United States has transferred, slowed, and delayed sending to Israel since the war began is available [here](#).
- With Israel having dismantled Hamas in Gaza and substantially degraded Hezbollah in Lebanon, Iran had turned to its proxies in Iraq to attack Israel. Although these groups are not a party to the Israel-Hezbollah ceasefire, they have also decreased their fire against Israel by 92 percent since the deal went into effect on November 27.
  - » On December 2, Iran’s proxies in Iraq deployed into Syria to support Assad, which would likely limit their ability to target Israel should Iran want them to re-escalate their fire.

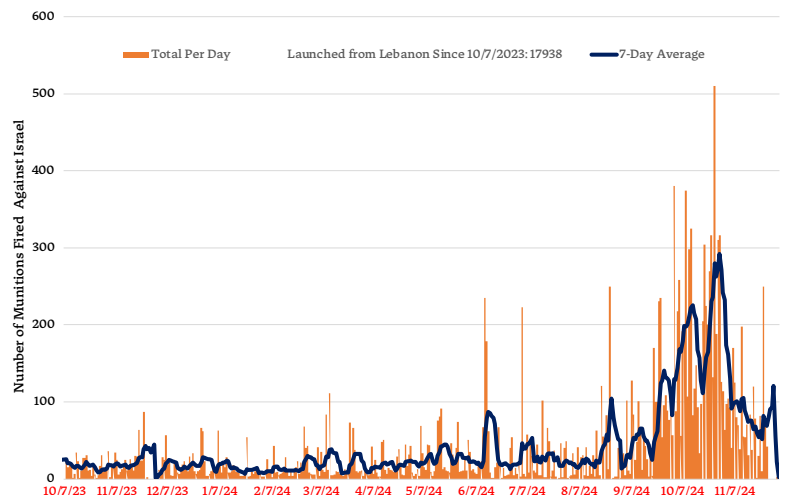
## 2. Charts and Trends

- From September 20 until a ceasefire went into effect on November 27, Israel and Hezbollah escalated their fire against one another at higher levels and for a longer timeframe than any other point during the war. The following bullets compare the level of fire for the period leading up to the ceasefire from November 22-26 to the period after the ceasefire from November 27 to December 3.
- Following three consecutive weeks of Hezbollah decreasing the number of rockets, missiles, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) it launched against Israel, the Iran-backed terrorist organization increased its average daily fire against Israel by roughly 80 percent in the leadup to the ceasefire from November 15-21 compared to the preceding week. While this increase reversed the trend of declining attacks, Hezbollah did not increase its fire to levels it reached earlier in the escalation.
  - » Since the ceasefire, Hezbollah has launched two mortars at Israel, both on December 2.
  - » Hezbollah launched an average of 91 projectiles per day from November 22-26 compared to an average of 55 projectiles from November 15-21.

**Hezbollah Attacks Since September**



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



- » Hezbollah's average daily fire from November 15-21 was down 78 percent compared to the peak period during the escalation from October 23-31.
- » The average number of projectiles that Hezbollah has launched per day from September 20 to November 26 was smaller than its previous escalations. However, whereas previous escalations were single-day events, the recent one extended for nine weeks.

**Large Hezbollah Attacks and the Recent Escalation** 

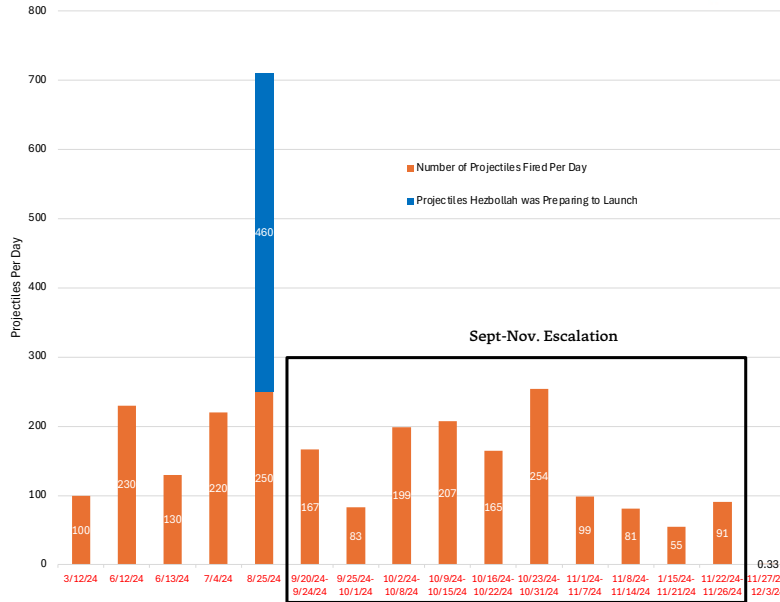
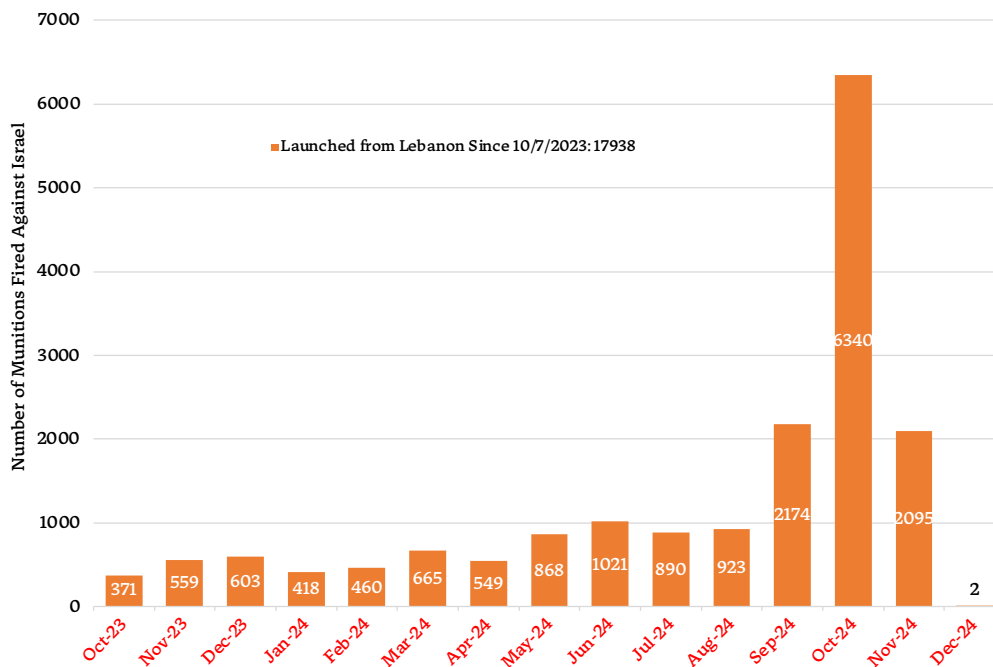


Chart shows attacks from Lebanon involving >100 projectiles and the recent escalation.

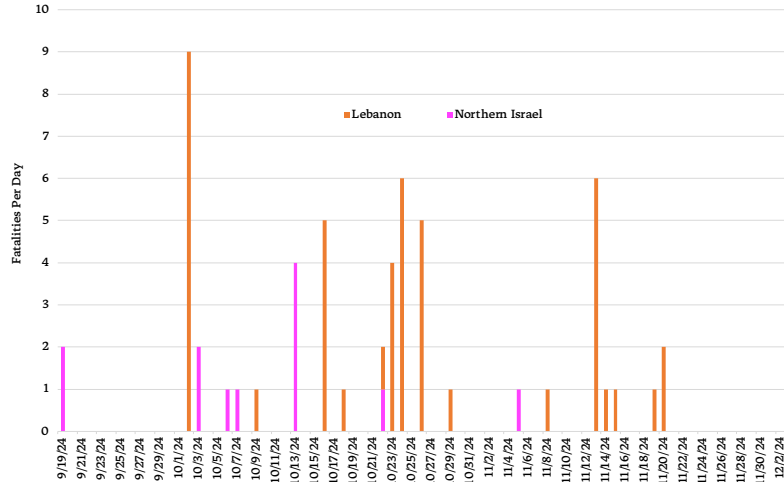
- » Throughout the escalation, Hezbollah launched roughly 9,800 projectiles.

**Hezbollah's Escalated Fire During the 2023-24 War** 



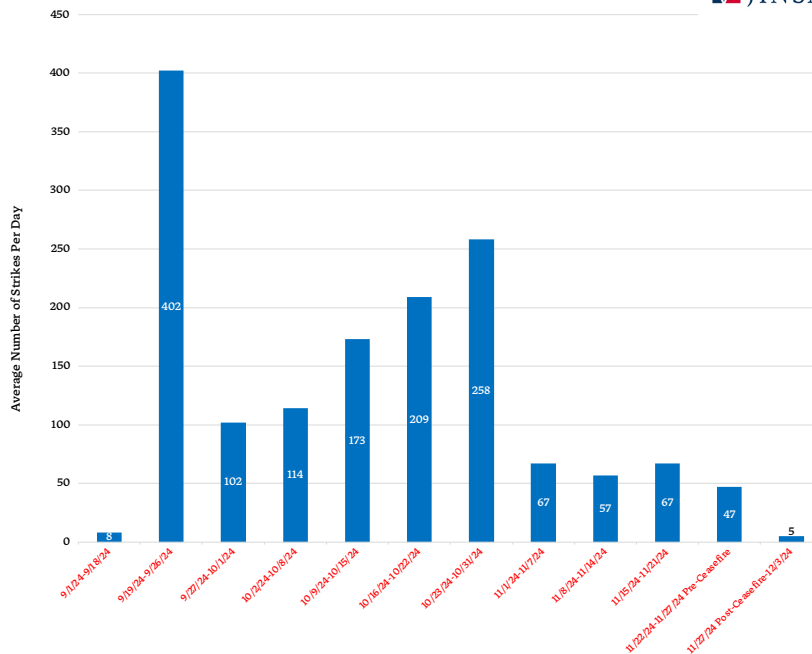
- » Despite Hezbollah escalating its fire in the leadup to the ceasefire, this did not result in a similar increase in IDF fatalities.
  - No IDF troops have died in Lebanon or northern Israel since November 20.

### IDF Fatalities from Hezbollah Attacks Since Northern Escalation Began



- Unlike Hezbollah, from November 22 until the ceasefire, Israel decreased the number of strikes in Lebanon by 30 percent compared to the week beforehand, followed by 82 percent decrease since the deal went into effect.
  - » Israel launched at least 47 strikes per day between November 22-27 at 4:00 am local time, including at least 200 strikes on November 26, the largest single day total since October 30, and 8 strikes on November 27 in the hours before the ceasefire went into effect.
  - » Since the ceasefire’s implementation on November 27, Israel has launched roughly 5 strikes per day in response to Hezbollah violations of the deal and threats to Israeli security, including at least 27 strikes on November 2 that primarily targeted Hezbollah rocket launchers.

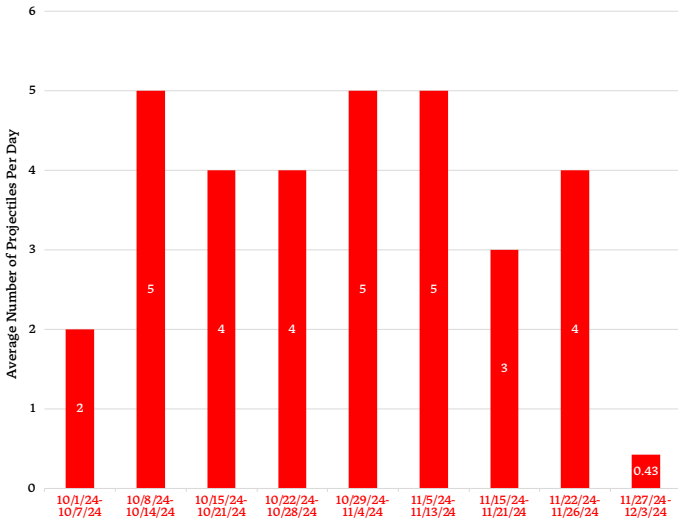
### Phases of Israeli Strikes In Lebanon Since September



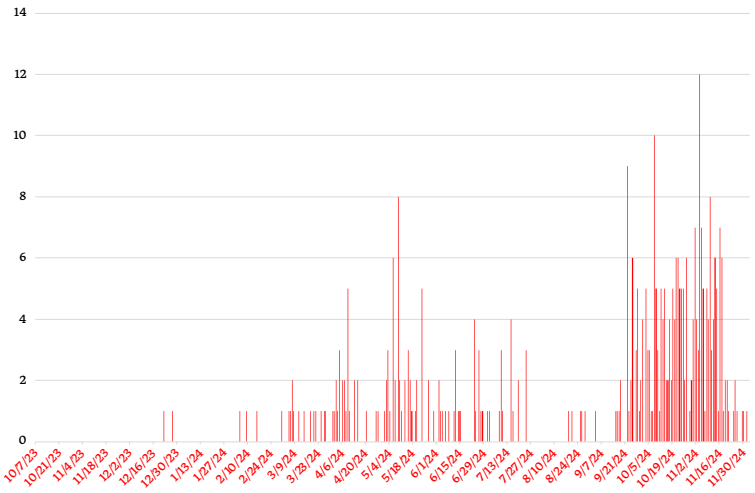
- » Israel conducted at least 11,027 strikes in Lebanon from September 19 to the ceasefire’s implementation on November 27, including against Hezbollah strongholds in Beirut and the Bekaa Valley.

- Although not a party to the ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah, Iran’s proxies in Iraq also decreased their fire against from November 27 to December 3 by 92 percent after having increased their attacks against Israel in the leadup to the ceasefire from November 22-26 by 33 percent compared to the week beforehand.

### Iraqi Militia Attacks Since October



### Iran-backed Iraqi Militia Escalation During the 2023-24 War



- » From November 22-26, Iran’s proxies in Iraq launched an average of 4 projectiles per day, up from an average of 3 from November 15-21, and then decreased to 0.29 projectiles per day from November 27 to December 3.
  - Since the Israel-Hezbollah ceasefire went into effect, the Iraqi militias have launched three projectiles against Israel.
- » In the week before the ceasefire, they were on pace to launch 133 projectiles throughout November, which would have been a 33 percent increase over the 111 these groups fired during October.
  - In total, the Iraqi militias fired 238 projectiles during the September 20-November 26 escalation, compared to just 140 in the preceding 11 months.

### Iran-backed Iraqi Militia Escalating Fire During the 2023-24 War

