



Monthly Iran Projectile Tracker: January 2025

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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.

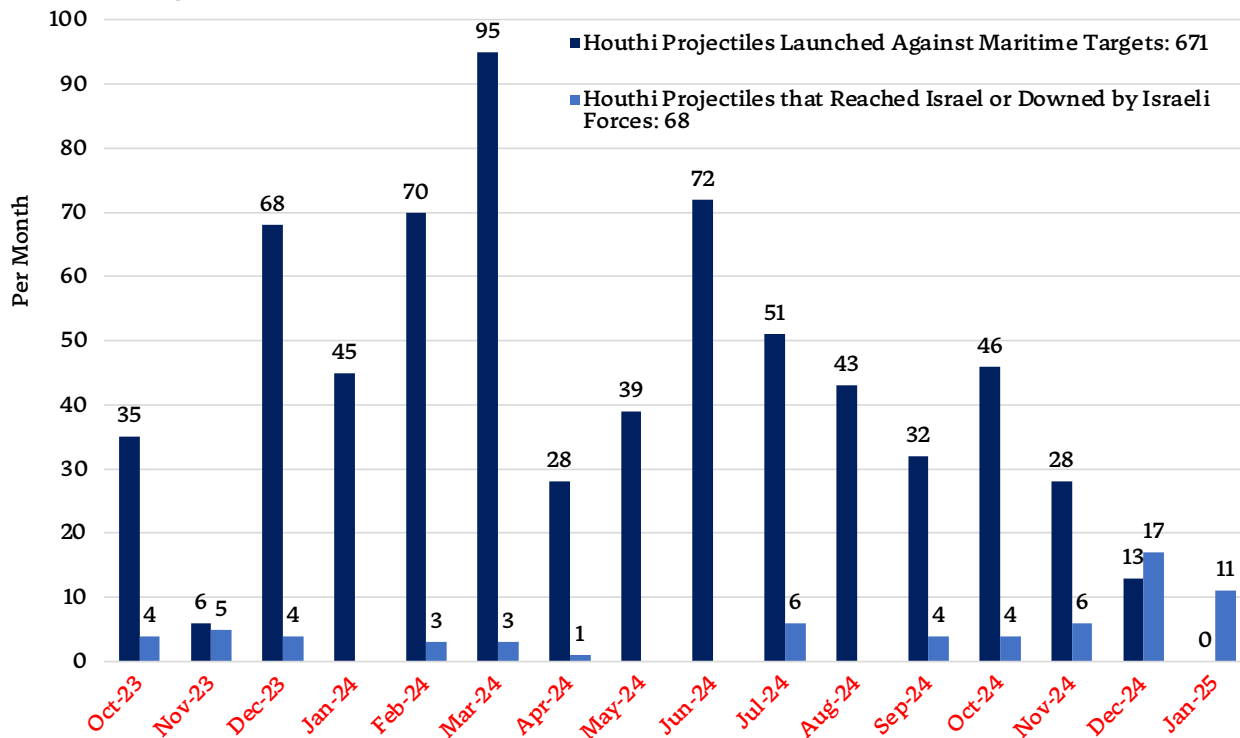
1. Major Trends

- January 2025 marked the quietest month of attacks by Iranian proxies since Hamas initiated the multifront war with its October 7, 2023 terrorist attack. With the ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah in place and Hamas agreeing to a ceasefire with Israel that went into effect on January 19, all of Iran's proxies continued to decrease their attacks in January 2025. After months of sustained fire, there were no attacks from Iranian proxies in Iraq and Syria against U.S. forces or Israel, and the Houthis ended their assault against maritime targets.
- In early January 2025, the Iran-backed Houthis in Yemen, the last and strongest remaining Iranian proxy after Israel degraded Hamas and Hezbollah, continued to focus its fire against Israel instead of maritime traffic, a trend that began in December 2023.
 - » The Houthis did not launch any attacks against maritime targets in January 2025 and, although they are not a party to the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, Tehran's proxy in Yemen has not targeted Israel since January 18, 2025.
- During January, Hezbollah launched only one projectile into Israeli airspace on the last day of the month, violating the ceasefire agreement that went into effect on November 27 and ending a 61-day period without any Hezbollah projectile attacks. This period marked the longest pause in fires since the war began.
 - » As JINSA Visiting Fellow 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 Hezbollah from reconstituting itself, will be critical to the deal's long-term viability.
- Although not a party to the Israel-Hezbollah ceasefire agreement, in January 2025, Iran's proxy militias in Iraq launched no attacks against Israel for the first time in a year.
- Iran's proxies in Iraq and Syria also ceased attacking U.S. forces in January 2025, the first month without such an attack since June 2024.

2. Iran-linked Attacks Against Israel

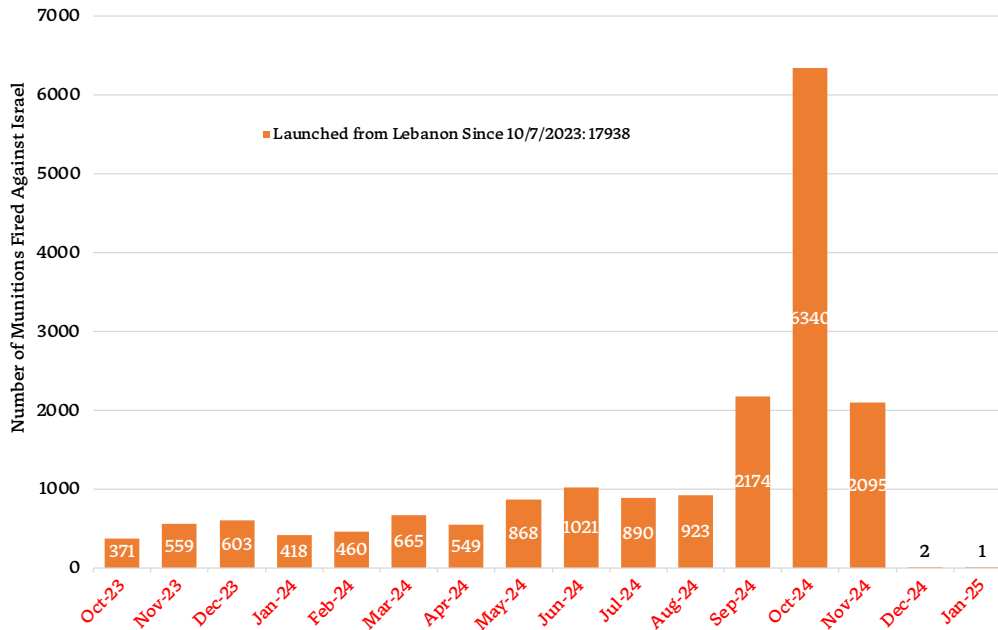
- The Houthis launched 35 percent fewer projectiles that reached Israeli territory or were intercepted by Israeli forces en route to Israel in January 2025 than in December 2024.

Houthi Attacks that Reached Israel or Downed by Israeli Forces and Maritime Targets Since the 10/7 Attack



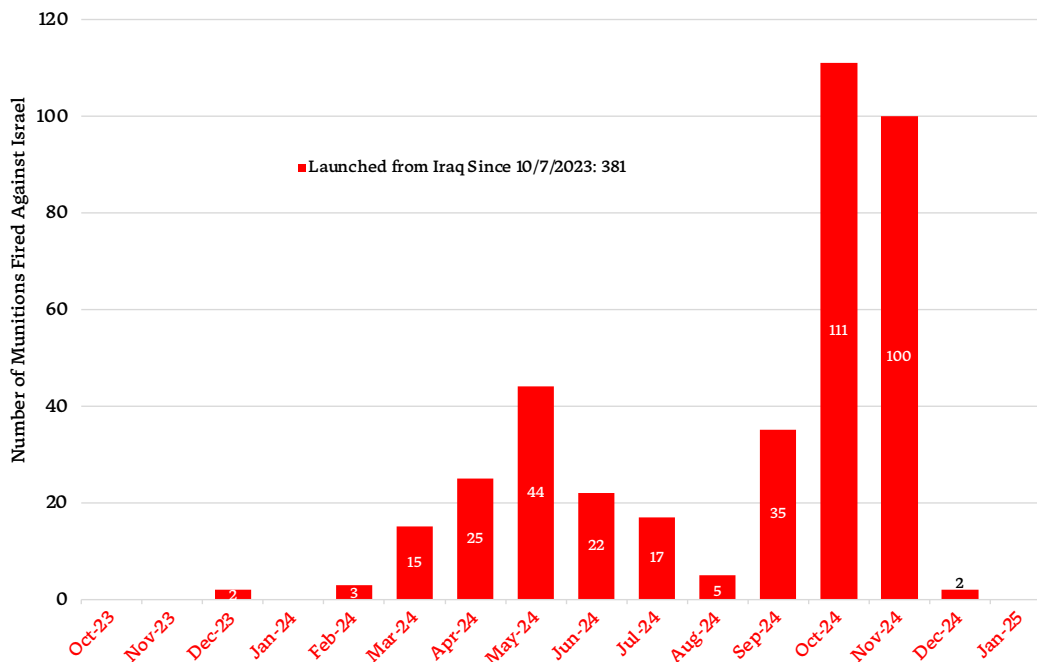
- » In January 2025, the Houthis launched at least 11 projectiles that reached Israeli territory or Israeli forces intercepted en route to Israel, the second largest number of such projectiles next to the 17 projectiles it fired during December 2024.
 - The Houthis last such attack was on January 18.
- » Since U.S. and Israeli forces intercept numerous Houthi projectiles over the Red Sea before they near their targets, the total number of attacks against Israel may be higher.
- Hezbollah decreased its projectile incursions into Israel during January 2025 by 50 percent compared to December 2024.
 - » Hezbollah launched only one projectile into Israeli territory in January 2025, compared to two during December 2024. The reconnaissance unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that Hezbollah flew into Israeli territory on January 31 was the first UAV that the terrorist group had sent into Israel since the ceasefire went into effect.
 - » Before the attack on January 31, Hezbollah had not launched projectiles into Israel for 61 days, marking the longest timeframe that the terrorist group had not launched an attack since the war began.

Projectiles Hezbollah Launched At Israel Per Month Since October 7, 2023



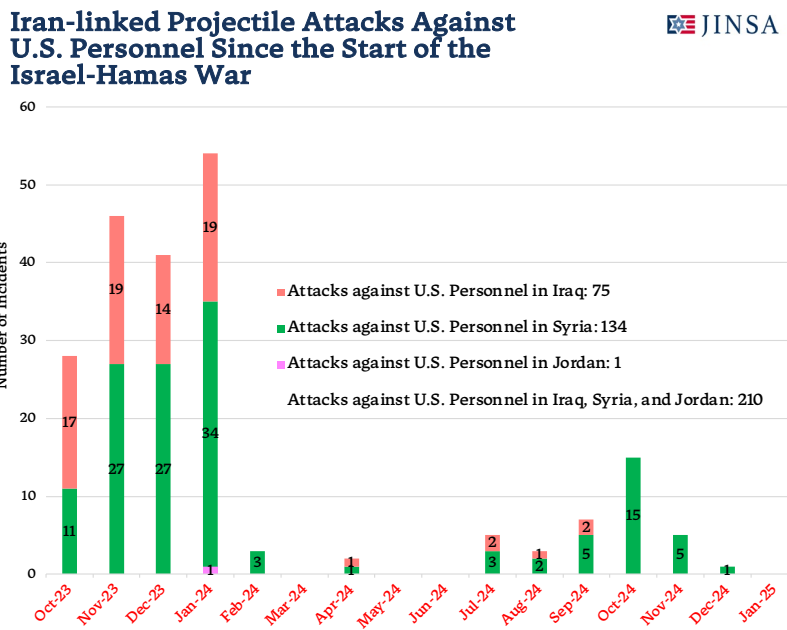
- Hezbollah has launched roughly 17,940 projectiles at Israel since the war began in October 2023.
- Although not a party to the Israel-Hezbollah ceasefire, Iran’s proxies in Iraq did not launch any projectile attacks at Israel during January 2025.
 - » Iran’s Iraqi proxies have not launched an attack against Israel in at least 55 days, marking the longest period without an attack since they started targeting Israel in December 2023.

Projectiles Iran-backed Militia in Iraq Launched At Israel Per Month Since October 7, 2023



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

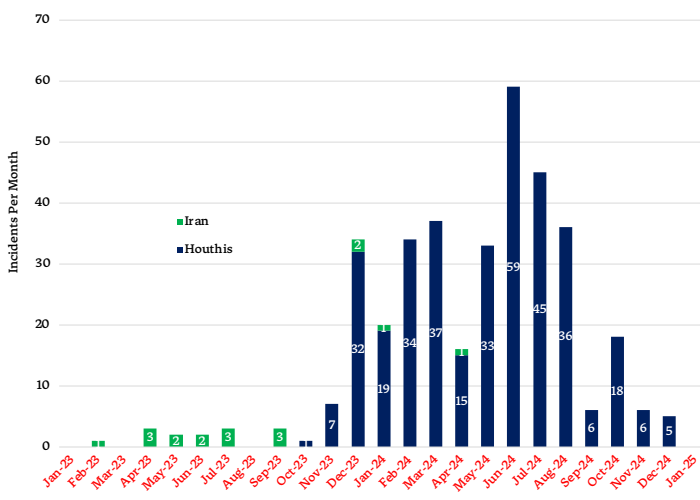
- In January 2025, Iranian proxies did not launch any attacks against U.S. forces in the Middle East, the first month with no such attacks since June 2024.
 - » Iranian proxies have not targeted U.S. forces for at least 61 days, the longest period without attacks since a pause from April 22, 2024 to July 16, 2024.
- Iran-backed groups in Iraq and Syria have launched at least 210 attacks involving over 360 rockets, missiles, and drones against U.S. personnel since October 17, 2023.



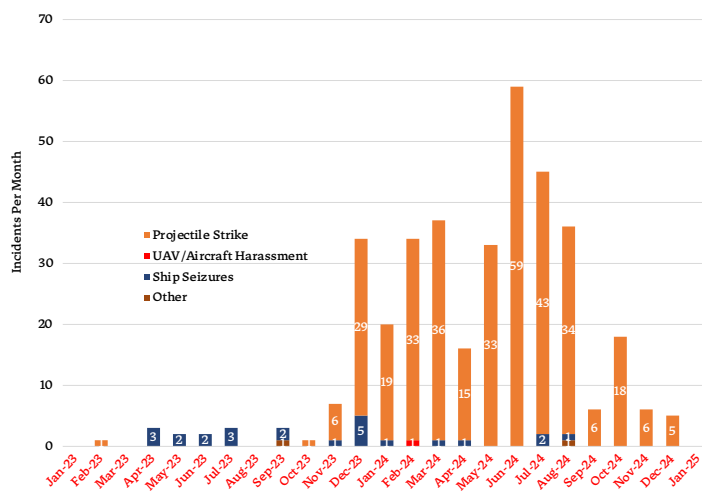
4. Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against Maritime Targets

- The Houthis did not launch any projectile attacks against maritime targets during January 2025, the first month without such an attack since the war began.

Iran-linked Maritime Aggression Incidents Since 2023 JINSA



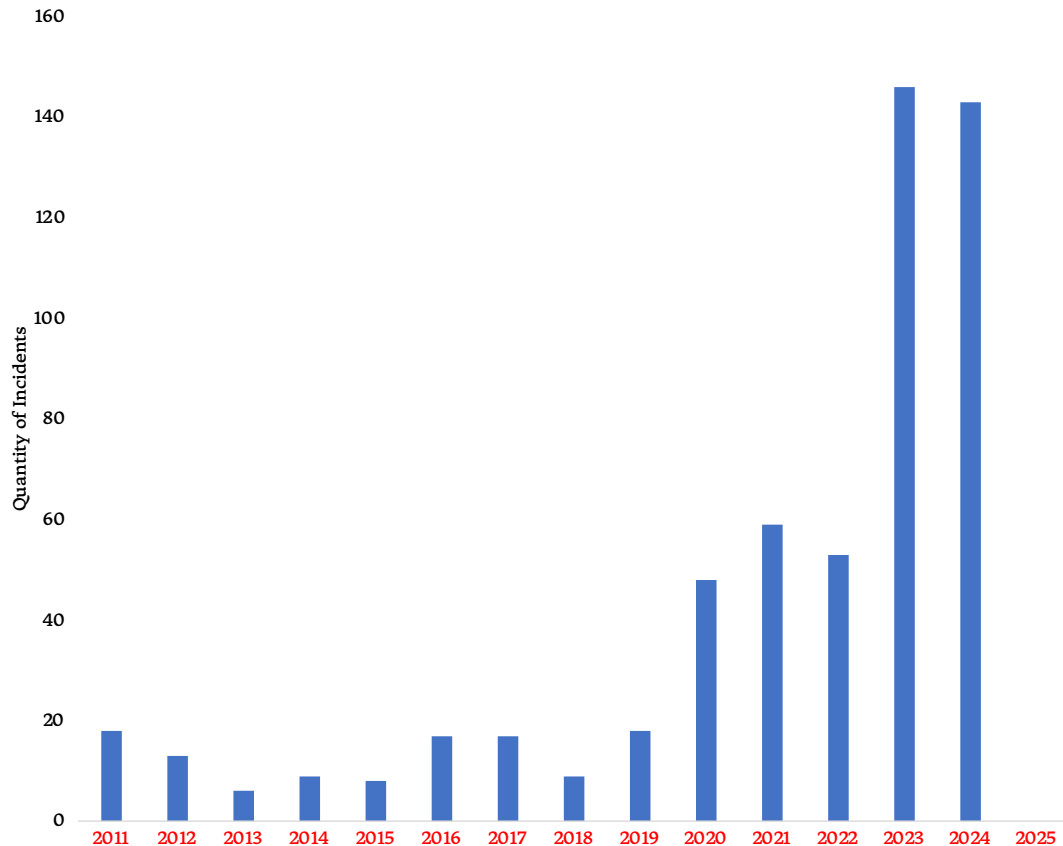
Types of Iran-linked Maritime Aggression Incidents Since 2023 JINSA



5. Iran-linked Malign Activity Against the United States

- In 2024, Iran and its proxies conducted nearly as many incidents of malign activity targeting the United States or U.S. personnel (143) as in 2023 (146), most of which 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  **Per Year**



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