



# Monthly Iran Projectile Tracker: March 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.

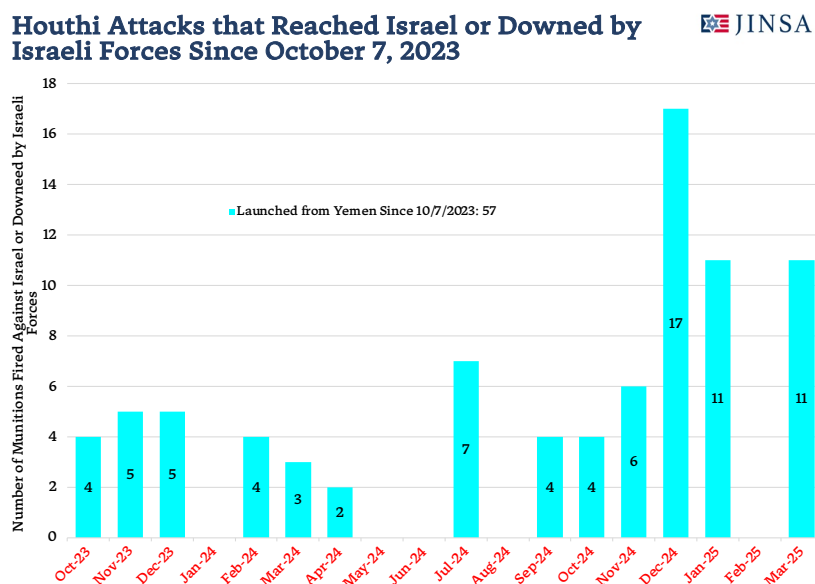
## 1. Major Trends

- Iranian proxies increased their attacks against Israel and maritime targets during March, reversing the downward trend of Iran-linked attacks during the first two months of this year. Despite the roughly 300 U.S. strikes against the Iran-backed Houthis in March, Iran and its proxies resumed their previously paused aggression, including Houthi attacks against maritime targets and Israel and Iranian seizures of oil tankers.
- After the ongoing daily U.S. strikes against the Houthis began on March 15, the terrorist group targeted U.S. Navy ships in the Red Sea on March 16. This represented the group's first attack against maritime targets since December, ending the longest pause in Houthi aggression since the war began and the longest break in any Iran-linked maritime aggression since April 2022.
  - » Houthi attacks against U.S. aircraft continued in March, with the Houthis downing a U.S. MQ-9 unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) both [before](#) and [after](#) the U.S. strikes in Yemen began on March 15, indicating that the terrorist group remains undeterred and capable of successfully targeting U.S. aircraft.
  - » While the Houthis claimed to further escalate by launching additional attacks against U.S. Navy ships throughout March, the terrorist group provided no evidence for these claims to suggest that these attacks occurred.
    - This likely indicates preemptive U.S. strikes destroyed Houthi projectiles before they could launch, the attacks were inaccurate enough not to cause concern or public reporting about them, or that the Houthis chose to instead focus their fire on other targets—such as U.S. aircraft and Israel.
    - Alternatively, the Houthis may have been largely waiting out the ongoing U.S. campaign against them and instead tried to use bellicose rhetoric to give the appearance that their escalatory fire against U.S. Navy ships had continued.
- The Houthis also resumed their fire against Israel by launching near daily ballistic missile attacks starting on March 18, ending a two month pause in attacks that reached Israeli territory or were intercepted by Israeli forces en route to Israel.

- Iran’s [seizure of two oil tankers](#) in the Persian Gulf on March 31 ended a nearly year-long trend of relying exclusively upon the Houthis to conduct maritime aggression and Iran-linked maritime aggression only occurring in and around the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
  - » The incidents also marked the first Iran-linked maritime aggression that was not a projectile attack since armed Houthi fighters on boats attacked oil tankers in August 2024.
  - » Persistent U.S. strikes against the Houthis during the second half of March and increasing [U.S. sanctions](#) against illicit Iranian oil sales likely drove Iran’s decision to expand who, where, how, and against whom it exerts pressure. Left with few options, Iran returned to its pre-October 7, 2023 playbook of directly attacking commercial vessels in the Persian Gulf.
- Hezbollah similarly launched its first and only projectile attack against Israel since January, although the precarious ceasefire in place since late November continued to hold.
- With the ceasefire in Gaza ending and Israel expanding its operations there, Hamas marginally increased its fire against Israel, but the overall trend of substantially reduced attacks from Gaza suggests that Israeli operations have significantly reduced the terrorist group’s operational capacity.

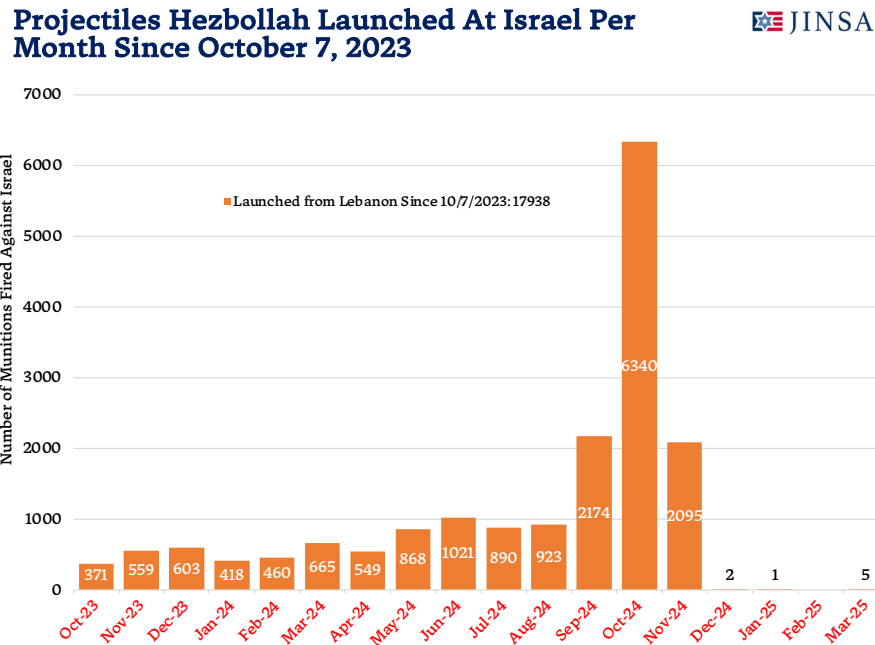
## 2. Iran-linked Attacks Against Israel

- In March, the Houthis launched the same number of projectiles at Israel as the terrorist group had launched during January, the last month that it had fired projectiles that reached Israeli territory or were intercepted by Israeli forces en route to Israel. The total number of projectiles that the Houthis fired at Israel during March tied January’s total for the second highest amount during any month.
  - » Beginning on March 18, the Houthis escalated by firing at least 11 projectiles throughout the month, matching the total during January 2025.
    - The Houthis had not launched a projectile that reached Israeli territory or was intercepted by Israeli forces en route to Israel since January 18, 2025.

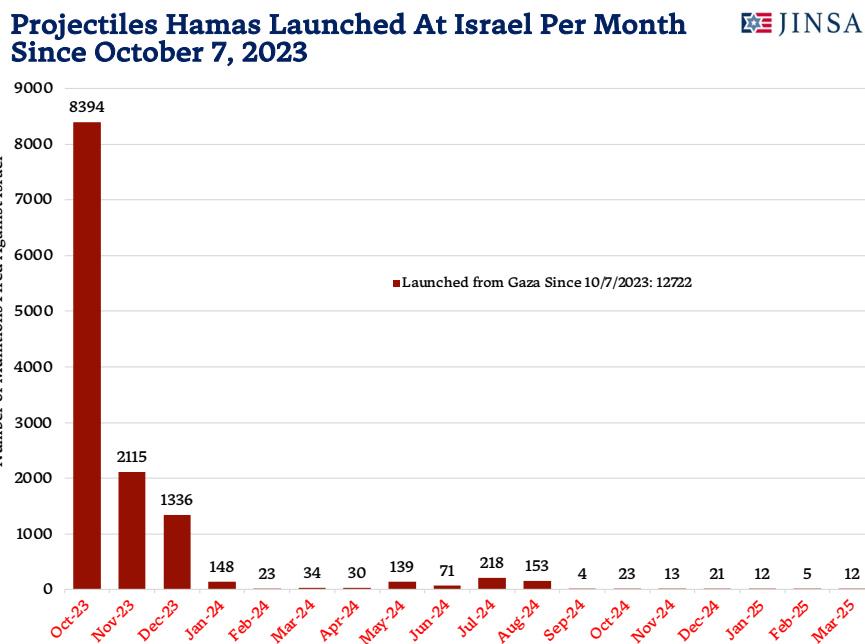


- » Since U.S. and Israeli forces intercept numerous Houthi projectiles over the Red Sea before they near their targets, incidents recorded as maritime attacks may have been targeting Israel, making the total number of attacks against Israel higher.

- In March, Hezbollah conducted its first projectile attack against Israel since January and launched 66 percent more projectiles than it had during the three-month period from December to February.

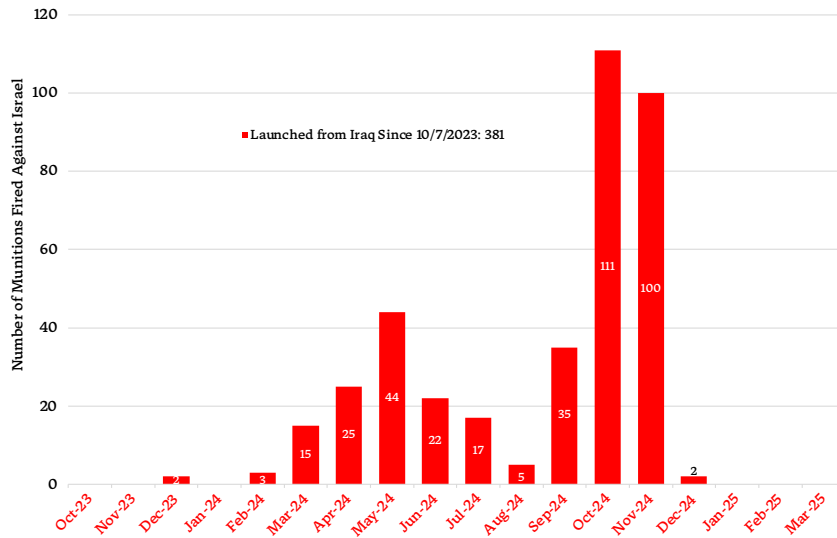


- » Hezbollah launched five projectiles into Israeli airspace during March, up from three between December and February.
- Amid the breakdown in the ceasefire and the resulting expanded Israeli operations in Gaza, Hamas launched 140 percent more projectiles at Israel during March 2025 compared to February.
- » Hamas launched 12 projectiles at Israel during March, up from five during February and matching the total it fired during January.



- Although not a party to the ceasefires, Iran’s proxies in Iraq have not launched an attack against Israel since December 2024.
- » Iran-backed militias in Iraq have launched at least 381 UAVs and missiles at Israel since October 2023.

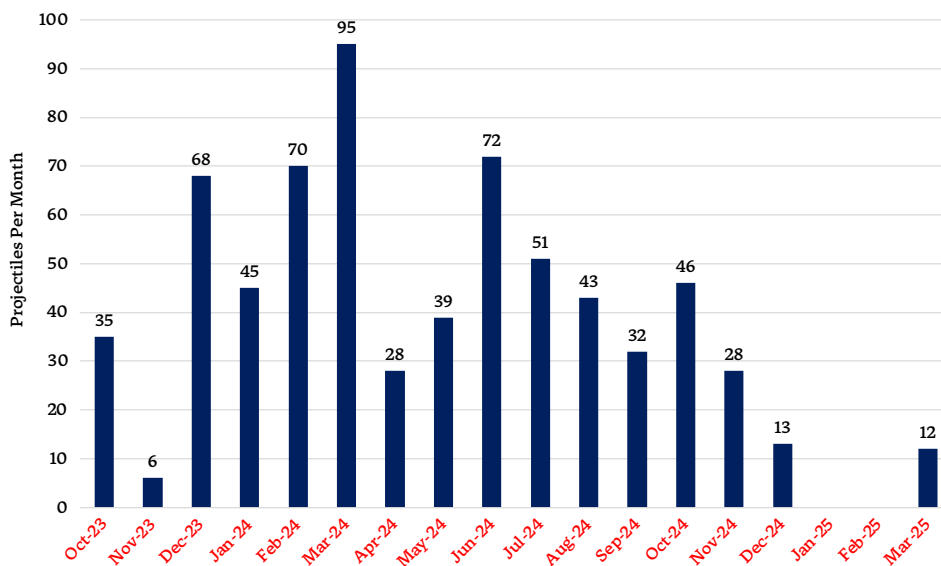
**Projectiles Iran-backed Militia in Iraq Launched At Israel Per Month Since October 7, 2023** 



### 3. Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against Maritime Targets

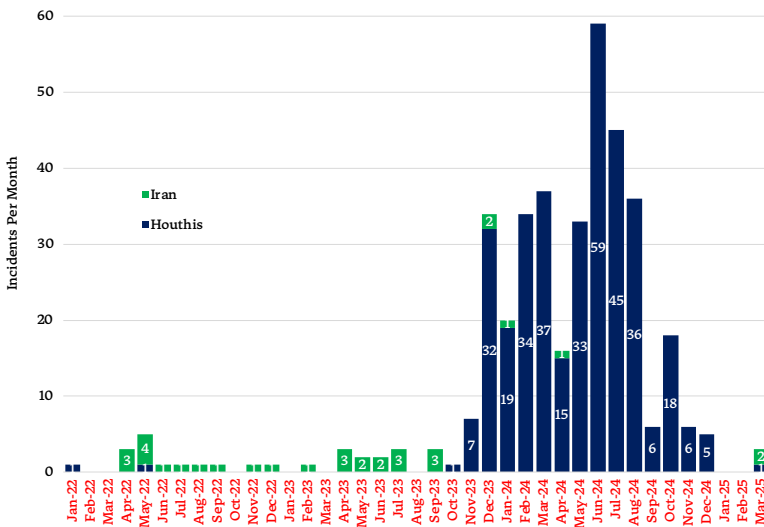
- During the only confirmed attack that the Houthis conducted against maritime targets in March, the terrorist group launched 92 percent as many projectiles as it had during all of December, the last month it had attacked maritime targets.
- » The Houthis launched one ballistic missile and 11 UAVs against the U.S.S. *Harry Truman* on March 16, and [claimed](#) to conduct additional attacks against U.S. ships later in March but provided no evidence to support their claims.

**Houthi Projectiles Launched Against Maritime Targets Since October 7, 2023** 

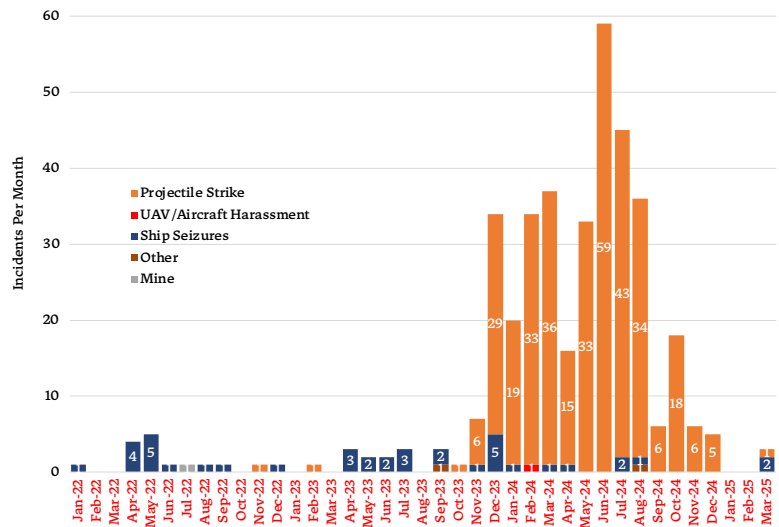


- As the United States continued its strikes against the Houthis and the Yemeni terrorist group failed to demonstrate a capability to further escalate successfully against maritime targets, Iran resumed its seizures of foreign oil tankers at the end of March, the first cases of it directly conducting aggression against maritime targets since April 2024.
  - The two oil tankers that Iran seized in the Persian Gulf during March marked the most Iran-linked ship seizures since July 2024 and the most incidents of maritime aggression directly by Iran since December 2023.

**Iran-linked Maritime Aggression Incidents Since 2022** JINSA



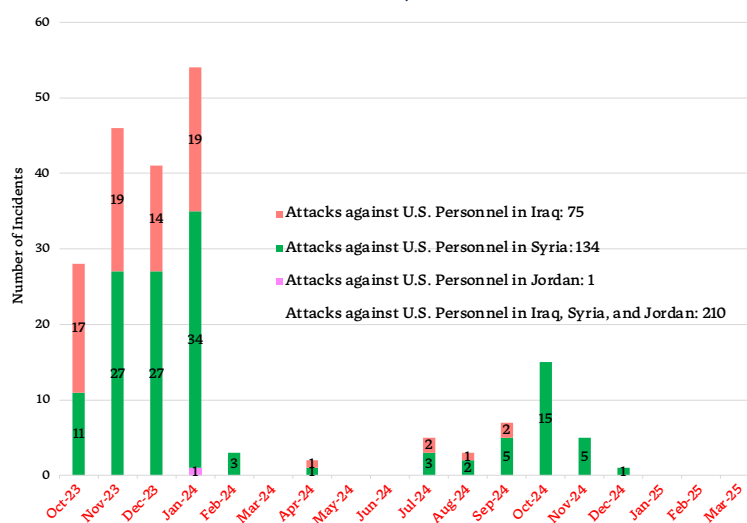
**Types of Iran-linked Maritime Aggression Incidents Since 2022** JINSA



#### 4. Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against U.S. Ground Forces

- In March 2025, Iranian proxies did not launch any attacks against U.S. ground forces in the Middle East, the third consecutive month with no such attacks.
  - Iranian proxies have not targeted U.S. forces since December 3, 2024, the longest period without attacks since the war began.
- Iran-backed groups in Iraq and Syria have launched at least 210 attacks involving over 360 rockets, missiles, and drones against U.S. personnel in Iraq, Syria, and Jordan since October 17, 2023.

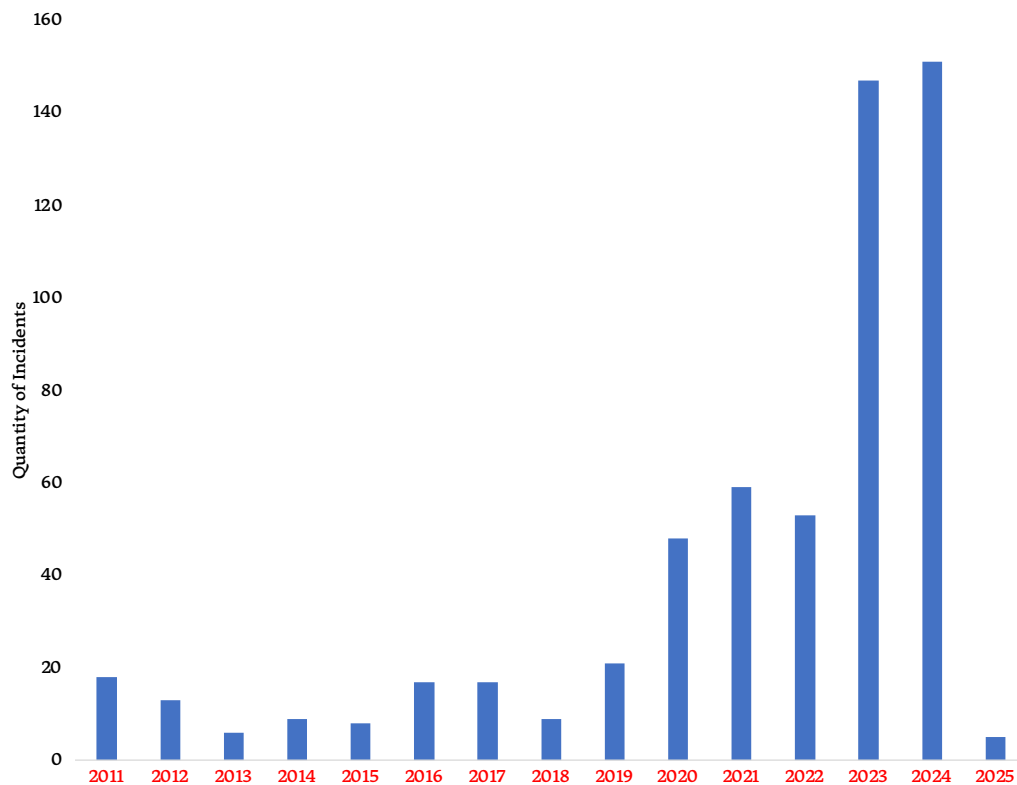
**Iran-linked Projectile Attacks Against U.S. Personnel Since October 7, 2023** JINSA



## 5. Iran-linked Malign Activity Against the United States

- In 2025, Iran and its proxies have conducted seven incidents of malign activity against the United States, which were primarily Houthi attacks against U.S. military ships and aircraft.
  - » In 2024, Iran and its proxies conducted nearly as many incidents of malign activity targeting the United States or U.S. personnel (151) as in 2023 (147), 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.**