



Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion: 3/5/26 Update

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With the United States and Israel launching a joint campaign—Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion, respectively—against Iranian regime targets and Iran launching retaliatory missile and drone attacks against U.S. forces in the region, Israel, and Arab nations, dubbed Operation True Promise IV, JINSA will regularly release updates detailing the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of March 5 at 11:00 am ET.

1. Overview

- Iran is launching fewer missiles than during the opening days of the war, but it has continued to demonstrate its ability to fire, particularly against Gulf targets.
 - » On March 4, Iran's rate of fire dropped to just 20 missiles, a 96 percent decline from the 504 missiles fired on February 28. However, Iran has already fired 35 missiles on March 5, a 75 percent increase from yesterday.
 - » Iran has launched over 1,700 drones and 841 ballistic missiles since the war began, with roughly 49 percent of total projectiles targeting the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.).
 - » A greater emphasis in recent days on attacks targeting Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and Azerbaijan suggest the regime seeks to deter reported U.S. plans to arm Kurdish groups by inflicting costs on regional partners.
- The overall decline in Iranian fire largely stems from U.S. and Israeli forces destroying about 75 percent of Iran's launch capacity, limiting its ability to sustain large attacks.
 - » As JINSA's [estimate](#) of Iran's current missile capacity and expected future fire details, Iran can still conduct limited missile strikes, but each exposes Iranian missile facilities and launchers to strikes, further reducing follow-up attacks.
- The United States is actively working to avoid any deficit in its munitions stockpile caused by the war.
 - » U.S. defense executives are [slated to meet](#) with the Trump administration on March 6 to discuss the matter.
 - » The Trump administration is considering [invoking](#) the Defense Production Act, which would obligate U.S. defense firms to speed up munitions production.
 - » President Donald Trump told *POLITICO* on March 4 that the U.S. defense industrial base is "on a rapid tear" and that defense companies are operating "under emergency orders."
- Amid criticisms that the campaign does not serve the U.S. national interest, U.S. military leaders have pushed back on this narrative.

- » *Fox News* [published](#) JINSA's letter, signed by 75 U.S. generals and admirals, endorsing Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion.
 - In the letter, the retired generals and admirals strongly back the campaign, citing an urgent strategic need to “degrade and weaken the Iranian regime’s ability to threaten the United States, our allies and partners, and the Iranian people.”
- As uncertainty looms over the future of Iran’s political leadership, President Trump said on March 5 that he will “[have to be involved](#)” in selecting Iran’s next head of state.

2. U.S. and Israeli Operations

- U.S. Secretary of War Pete Hegseth [assured](#) that the United States has “taken control of Iran’s airspace and waterways without boots on the ground,” while he [commended](#) Israel’s conduct in the ongoing operations, hailing Jerusalem as a “steadfast partner.”
 - » Secretary Hegseth [claimed](#) that within a week’s time, the U.S. and Israeli militaries “will have complete control over Iranian skies,” vowing to rain down “death and destruction” on Iran’s regime.
 - » Secretary Hegseth also [confirmed](#) that America is “working very closely and collaborating” with its Gulf Arab allies, who are “going on offense” and providing the U.S. military with increased “basing and overflight” access.
- Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reportedly [contacted](#) the White House in recent days after Israeli intelligence suggested U.S. officials were discussing a potential ceasefire with Iranian counterparts.

Day 6 of Operations: March 5

Iran

- U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) [asked](#) the Pentagon to send additional military intelligence officers to its Florida headquarters to support operations against Iran for at least 100 days, but potentially through September.
 - » U.S. and Israeli officials privately [cast doubt](#) on President Trump’s projections that the war will end in April. A senior Israeli official told the *Los Angeles Times* the war “definitely could be longer” than the four-to-five-week window that President Trump described to reporters.
- CENTCOM [stated](#) that Iran’s missile and drone launches have dropped by 86 percent and 73 percent, respectively, in four days as U.S. and Israeli forces hunt remaining launchers and destroy hundreds of missiles, drones, and launch systems, with Tehran reportedly dispersing some assets before the war and largely abandoning underground launch sites due to the difficulty of reusing silos.
- During its latest round of strikes on March 5, the Israeli Air Force, utilizing approximately 90 fighter aircraft, [struck](#) 40 targets across Iran with roughly 200 munitions.
- The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) [announced](#) it has destroyed 300 Iranian ballistic missile launchers, [dropped](#) over 5,500 munitions, and [eliminated](#) over 3,000 of the regime’s operatives and armed forces since the start of combat operations on February 28.
 - » Among these targets were dozens of regime command centers, [several](#) ballistic missile launchers and missile storage sites, and Iranian soldiers deploying air defenses in Tehran.
- Strikes reportedly continued to target regime sites throughout Iran, including:
 - » [An ammunition depot](#) in Bushehr;
 - » [Law Enforcement Command headquarters](#) in Khorramabad;

- » [Shahrek Kowsar police station](#) in Isfahan;
- » [Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps \(IRGC\) Gushki base](#) in Kamyaran;
- » [Police headquarters](#) in Nurabad;
- » [Paveh police station](#);
- » [IRGC First Naval Zone base](#) in Bandar Abbas;
- » [IRGC's Ashura Headquarters](#) in Tabriz;
- » [A military base](#) in Sonqor;
- » [A special IRGC unit's headquarters](#) in Karaj;
- » [A Basij base](#) in Keyashahr;
- » [IRGC bases](#) in Golestan, Tehran;
- » [Shariar Urban Police Command headquarters](#);
- » [General Police Command Headquarters](#);
- » [Khorramabad 07 barracks](#);
- » [Imam Ali IRGC barracks](#) in Sanandaj;
- » [The governor's office](#) in Bukan;
- » And several other police stations and Iranian military sites.
- Since the war began, the Israeli Air Force has [conducted](#) 550 aerial refuelings comprising a total of over 5 million pounds of fuel.

Lebanon

- Israeli forces have [struck](#) more than 320 Hezbollah targets throughout Lebanon this week, including 80 targets within the past 24 hours.
- Overnight, Israeli forces [struck](#) several Hezbollah command centers in Lebanon, including one used to coordinate drone attacks against Israel.
 - » An Israeli strike [eliminated](#) a cell of Hezbollah operatives in southern Lebanon.
 - » The IDF [issued](#) an evacuation order for neighborhoods in Dahieh, a Beirut suburb that is Hezbollah's primary stronghold.
- Lebanese state media [announced](#) that an Israeli strike on the Beddawi Palestinian camp in Lebanon killed a senior Hamas official, Wassim Atallah al-Ali.

Iraq

- Iraqi officials [said](#) U.S. special forces landed in remote desert areas across Anbar, Najaf, and Karbala provinces, triggering clashes with Iraqi units near the Karbala–Najaf desert that left one Iraqi soldier dead and two wounded.
 - » Baghdad [called](#) the incident “unjustified,” and will investigate the circumstances around the event.

Day 5 of Operations: March 4

Iran

- The Pentagon announced that over the course of Operation Epic Fury, U.S. forces have “struck or sunk” [at least 20](#) Iranian warships.

- Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen Dan Caine [assured](#) that the United States has “sufficient precision munitions” for the ongoing operation amid media reports that the U.S. military may have to start rationing its interceptors.
 - » On March 6, defense executives are [slated](#) to meet with Trump administration officials to discuss plans to replenish munitions and other weaponry expended in Iran, as well as a supplemental funding request that could exceed \$50 billion.
- CENTCOM [deployed](#) Precision Strike Missiles (PrSM) for the first time in combat, “providing an unrivaled deep strike capability,” according to a press release.
 - » PrSMs are launched from High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) and are capable, thanks to advanced geopositioning capabilities, of precisely striking targets at a distance of up to 250 miles.
 - » PrSM is considered to be the successor to the U.S. Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS), and is equipped with a far longer range than ATACMS, the latter of which the U.S. military has used since the 1991 Gulf war.
- The U.S. and Israeli militaries [released](#) footage of their fighter jets striking several missile launchers and air defense systems in western and central Iran, including an Israeli F-35I [de-stroying](#) a loaded Iranian missile launcher in Kermanshah.
- The Israeli military [announced](#) on March 4 that its fighter jets had dropped over 5,000 bombs on regime targets throughout Iran since the start of Operation Roaring Lion, with strikes particularly focusing on sites in Tehran. Since the start of the war, Israeli strikes have [killed](#) thousands of Iranian forces.
- On March 4, Israel struck a compound [housing](#) the military headquarters of the IRGC and Quds force; the intelligence directorate; the Basij; internal security’s special forces unit, cyber unit, and the protest suppression unit.
 - » That day, U.S.-Israeli strikes targeted [naval assets](#) near the Strait of Hormuz.
 - » Explosions were also [reported](#) in the cities of Tehran, Tabriz, Sardasht, Baneh, Sanandaj, Bandar-e-Jask, Bandar Abbas, and Urmia on March 4.
- The United States and Israel are targeting [members of regime forces](#) that cracked down on anti-government protesters, including the Basij.

Lebanon

- On March 4, Israel’s military [carried out](#) strikes on several Hezbollah targets throughout southern Lebanon, including rocket and missile launching sites south of the Litani River and a drone manufacturing lab.
- Israel’s military [struck](#) two Hezbollah operatives within an hour of each other and [targeted](#) an unnamed Iranian official near Beirut.
- The Israeli Navy [intercepted](#) a Hezbollah drone heading towards northern Israel.

U.S. and Israeli Rationale and Policy Objectives

- Indicating that the United States will continue to [target](#) senior Iranian regime personnel, President Trump stated on March 4 that Iran’s leadership “is just rapidly going” and that those seeking a prominent role in the government “end up dead.”
- President Trump [indicated](#) that the United States needed to preempt an Iranian attack on Israel and possibly the United States.
- White House Press Secretary Karoline Leavitt [claimed](#) that Iranian negotiators refused to dismantle the regime’s uranium enrichment capabilities after the United States offered to form a civilian nuclear program with Iran during the February talks.

- Press Secretary Leavitt also [confirmed](#) that a February 23 phone call between President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu, in which the two discussed Israeli intelligence about Khamenei’s whereabouts on February 28, contributed to the operation’s updated timeline.
- Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz [stated](#) that the ongoing offensive operation in Iran was originally planned to take place in the middle of 2026, but certain “developments and circumstances” prompted the operation’s early start date.
- President Trump reportedly [urged](#) Kurdish leaders in Iran and Iraq to support efforts against the Iranian regime, offering “extensive U.S. aircover” and other backing to Iranian Kurdish factions.
 - » According to initial [reporting](#), the effort involves coordination with Israeli and U.S. intelligence services, with sources indicating the United States joined an Israeli-led initiative to support Iranian Kurdish factions preparing for a possible ground offensive from Iraq into Iran.
 - » Addressing these reports, Press Secretary Leavitt [denied](#) that the Trump administration has approved any plan to send armed Kurdish forces into Iran.
 - » In addition, on March 5, Iran’s intelligence ministry claimed the regime [targeted](#) “separatist groups” intending to enter Iran through its western borders. No further details were available.

3. Iranian Operations

- Iranian attacks continue to target the Israeli homeland, yet its rate of fire is steadily decreasing. Overnight between March 4 and 5, Iran [launched](#) just three ballistic missiles that reached Israeli airspace—carrying one-ton warheads [according](#) to Tehran—each of which were intercepted. No [injuries](#) were reported.
 - » Since the war began, just 13 sites across Israel have had [missile impacts](#).
 - » Over the course of the war, Israel has [intercepted](#) over 100 Iranian drones, and there have been no known drone impacts inside Israeli territory.
 - » The Palestinian Authority’s civil defense agency [said](#) that it has responded to 12 incidents of Iranian missile shrapnel impacts, and that, since February 28, there have been 70 reported cases of fallen shrapnel.
- However, Iran has focused its attacks on targets that are not as well-defended and closer in proximity to it, including surrounding nations’ civilian infrastructure and commercial vessels in regional waters. These include Iranian strikes targeting:
 - » Azerbaijan;
 - Azerbaijan [accused](#) Iran of launching a drone attack on the enclave of Nakhchivan that struck the airport terminal and injured two civilians, while a second drone crashed near a local school.
 - » Iraq;
 - The U.S. Embassy in Baghdad [warned](#) American citizens to leave Iraq immediately due to the high risk of conflict and drone attacks in Iraq.
 - Iran [targeted](#) a Kurdistan National Army (SMK) base—the armed wing of the Kurdistan Freedom Party (PAK)—in northern Iraq with three missiles, killing one and injuring three.
 - » Qatar;
 - An Iranian missile [struck](#) the U.S. military’s Al Udeid Air Base without causing casualties.

- The Qatari Defense Ministry [said](#) Iran launched 14 ballistic missiles and four drones at the country, with air defenses intercepting 13 missiles and all four drones, while the remaining missile fell into Qatari waters.
- Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi [told](#) Qatari Foreign Minister Abdulrahman al-Thani that Iranian missile attacks only targeted U.S. assets inside Qatar, a claim the Qatari foreign ministry “categorically rejected.”
- » Saudi Arabia;
 - The Saudi Defense Ministry said it had [intercepted](#) and destroyed three cruise missiles and four drones over central and northern parts of the country.
- » United Arab Emirates;
 - The Emirati Defense Ministry reported that on March 5, Iran fired seven ballistic missiles, of which one impacted inside the U.A.E., and 131 drones, of which six impacted while the rest were intercepted.
 - In total, Iran has fired 196 ballistic missiles at the U.A.E., of which 181 were intercepted, 13 fell into the sea, and two impacted inside the country.
 - The U.A.E. has intercepted 1,001 of the 1,072 drones that Iran fired at it.
 - Three people in the U.A.E. have died in the attacks while 94 have been injured.
 - Falling debris from an intercepted Iranian drone [injured](#) six foreigners in Abu Dhabi.
- » Commercial vessels operating in nearby waters.
 - Over the past 24 hours, two ships—one anchored at an Iraqi port, and another anchored off the coast of Kuwait—were [struck](#) by explosive devices, causing moderate damage in each case. The attack on the ship anchored in Iraq was conducted with an Iranian remote-controlled explosive drone boat, while the ship anchored near Kuwait was struck by an unknown explosive-laden project.
 - In total, nine commercial ships have been [targeted](#) by Iran in the war.
 - The UN’s International Maritime Organization [said](#) around 20,000 seafarers and 15,000 cruise ship passengers are stranded in the Gulf.
- According to [CNN](#), two SU-24 aircraft from Iran’s IRGC targeted al-Udeid Air Base on Monday, March 2, before being intercepted and shot down by Qatari F-15 fighter jets.
- The IRGC reportedly [delegated](#) authority to lower-ranking commanders ahead of the opening U.S.-Israeli strikes to ensure operational continuity if senior leaders were killed.
- Iranian terror proxies carried out missile and drone attacks targeting Israel, Iraq, Cyprus, and Iranian Kurdish opposition factions.
 - » On March 5, Hezbollah [launched](#) 10 rockets from Lebanon toward northern Israel. Hezbollah has also [deployed](#) fighters from its elite Radwan forces to confront the IDF in southern Lebanon, sending them back into border areas they had vacated after the 2024 war.
 - Hezbollah leader Naim Qassem vowed on March 4 that Hezbollah would target [Israeli sites](#) indefinitely until Israel’s military withdraws from Lebanon and ceases all attacks against the Iran-backed terror group.
 - » On March 5, Iraqi Kurdish fighters [intercepted](#) a missile launched toward Erbil.

- » On March 4, a Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan camp [housing](#) armed fighters in Dukan, Iraq, was struck by an unspecified projectile, with no reported casualties.
- » The UK government [confirmed](#) that a “Shahed-like” drone that struck RAF Akrotiri, causing damage to a hangar on March 2, was not launched from Iran.
- According to eyewitness reports, Iranian armed forces are [operating](#) out of civilian buildings, including sports centers, to evade U.S. and Israeli detection and attacks.

4. Casualties of Iranian Operations

- An Iranian drone attack [killed](#) six U.S. servicemembers at Port Shuaiba in Kuwait on March 1, including:
 - » Maj. Jeffrey O’Brien, 45;
 - » Chief Warrant Officer 3 Robert Marzan, 54;
 - » Capt. Cody Khork, 35;
 - » Sgt. 1st Class Nicole Amor, 39;
 - » Sgt. 1st Class Noah Tietjens, 42;
 - » Sgt. Declan Coady (posthumously promoted from specialist), 20.
- Since the [war’s outbreak](#), numerous other casualties have also been reported.
 - » As of current estimates, 13 Israelis have been [killed](#) and over 1,473 hospitalized;
 - » At least 18 people [were killed](#) in the U.A.E., and 94 have been [wounded](#);
 - » Two [Kuwaiti navy sailors](#) and a [Kuwaiti civilian](#) have been killed, and over 32 Kuwaitis have [been injured](#);
 - » Four people have been [killed](#) in Syria;
 - » In Qatar, 16 people have been [wounded](#);
 - » One person has been [killed](#) in Oman;
 - » Four people have been [injured](#) in Azerbaijan;
 - » At least 77 individuals have been [killed](#) and 527 have been wounded in Lebanon;
 - » Hundreds, and potentially thousands, of people have been [killed](#) inside Iran, though it is believed that many were Iranian regime officials.
 - There are 940 [confirmed deaths](#) in Iran, and at least 971 people have [been injured](#).
 - However, thousands of IRGC and internal security officials have reportedly been [killed](#) in the war, with a senior Israeli Air Force commander [claiming](#) on March 4 that “In the past two days, we have killed thousands of Iranian forces.”

5. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- Iran’s military [threatened](#) to target Israel’s Dimona nuclear site if the United States and Israel attempted to overthrow the Iranian regime.
- Secretary of Iran’s Supreme National Security Council, Ali Larijani, [threatened](#) to kill and capture “thousands” of American soldiers if the United States chooses to send in ground troops to Iran. His comments followed a similarly bellicose statement by Iran’s ambassador to South Korea, Saeed Koozechi, [that](#) “many coffins would return to the United States” if the U.S. military were to deploy ground forces in Iran.
- Abolfazi Shekarchi, spokesperson for the General Staff of Iran’s armed forces, [vowed](#) that Iran will target Israeli embassies worldwide if Israel attacks Iran’s embassy in Beirut.

- Tehran's foreign ministry [warned](#) that European Union (EU) countries that remain silent on the U.S.-Israeli offensive will "pay the price, sooner or later."
- Iran's deputy foreign minister [acknowledged](#) that Washington and Tehran have not exchanged messages since the start of the U.S.-Israel offensive.
- Citing an unnamed commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards navy, state media [reported](#) that Iran will target U.S. and British vessels—and any ship carrying cargo for Israel—in the Persian Gulf.
- Senior Iranian cleric Grand Ayatollah Javadi Amoli [said](#) that shedding the blood of President Trump and Israelis is obligatory for devout Shi'ite Muslims.
- An IRGC-linked Telegram channel [warned](#) that any Kurdish fighters entering Iran from the Kurdistan Region would be treated as a declaration of war, with the Kurdistan Regional Government bearing full responsibility for the resulting consequences.

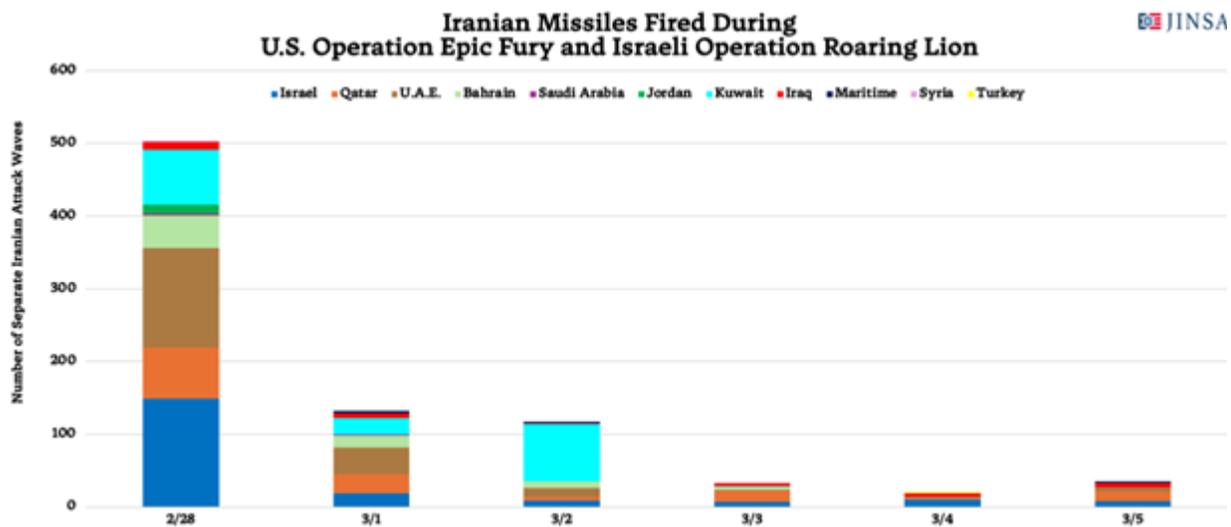
6. International Response

- In a nearly party-line vote of 53-47, with one Republican (Rand Paul, R-KY) and one Democrat (John Fetterman, D-PA) crossing party lines, the U.S. Senate [rejected](#) a bid to constrain President Trump's war powers in Iran.
- Several Iranian Kurdish opposition groups—including the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan, Kurdistan Freedom Party, and the Komala of the Toilers of Kurdistan—[rejected](#) reports by some international media outlets claiming their forces had crossed into western Iran.
 - » Reports claiming that "Iraqi Kurds" had entered Iranian territory prompted a [denial](#) from the Kurdistan Regional Government's Prime Minister's Office.
 - » An official from the Kurdistan Freedom Party did [confirm](#) that some of its forces had moved to positions near the Iranian border.
- The Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan [joined](#) as the sixth member of the "Coalition of Political Forces of Iranian Kurdistan," uniting Iranian Kurdish opposition parties, with its secretary general, Abdullah Mohtadi, calling for "a broad Iranian democratic coalition" as the next step.
- Saudi officials [warned](#) that Riyadh will retaliate militarily if Yemen's Houthis attack the kingdom in support of Iran.
- Turkey [summoned](#) Iran's ambassador to Ankara to protest a ballistic missile fired from Iran that was intercepted by NATO air defense prior to entering Turkish airspace.
- Qatar's prime minister [urged](#) an immediate halt to Iranian attacks during a phone call with Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi, condemning Tehran's strikes on Gulf states and warning they risk dragging the region into a wider war.
 - » Qatar [shut down](#) gas liquefaction operations on March 4 indefinitely, and reportedly may be unable to return to normal liquefied natural gas (LNG) production and export levels for at least a month.
- British Prime Minister Keir Starmer [said](#) that the United Kingdom would deploy four additional Typhoon fighter jets to Qatar.
- German Defense Minister Boris Pistorius [said](#) it is "illusory" to believe Middle East conflicts can be resolved "by military force and unilateral action alone."
- EU foreign policy chief Kaja Kallas [said](#) Iran is "making the case for its own demise" through indiscriminate attacks on its neighbors.
- Arab League chief Ahmed Aboul Gheit [condemned](#) Iran's "unprecedented state of hostility," by attacking its Arab neighbors while urging Tehran to "come to its senses."

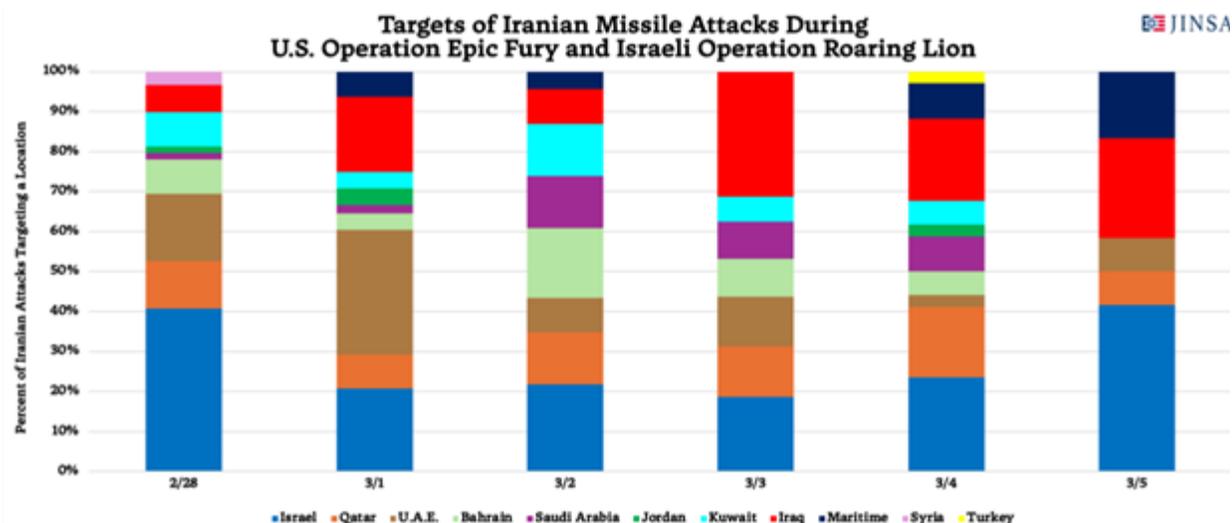
- Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi [announced](#) during a call with Saudi Prince Faisal bin Farhan that China would deploy a special envoy to the Middle East to mediate in the current regional conflict.
- Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni [said](#) that Italy plans to send air defense systems to Gulf countries, as the United Kingdom, France, and Germany have already done.
- Russia’s Foreign Ministry [claimed](#) that the United States and Israel are attempting to drag Arab countries into a wider Middle East conflict, stating that the two countries “deliberately provoked Iran into retaliatory strikes against targets in some Arab countries.”
- Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev [instructed](#) the country’s military to “prepare and implement appropriate retaliatory measures” following Iran’s strikes on the country.
- Italy, Spain, France, and the Netherlands [plan](#) to send naval assets in the coming days to protect Cyprus, according to Italian Defense Minister Guido Crosetto.
- France has [authorized](#) a temporary presence of U.S. aircraft on local bases, according to an unnamed French army general staff official.
- Lebanon’s president has [ordered](#) a halt to all military activity in the country by Iran’s Revolutionary Guards and to reinstate the visa requirement for Iranian citizens.

7. Charts and Trends

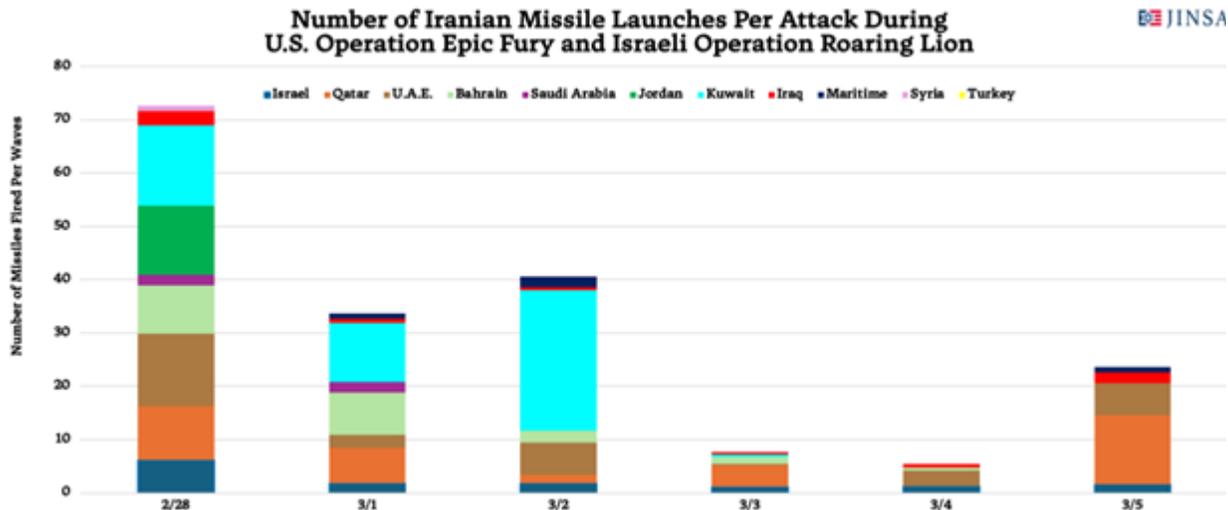
- Overall, Iranian missile fire has continued a sharp decline in attacks of roughly one to three missiles and only sporadic bursts of larger fire. However, so far on March 5, Iran has conducted roughly half as many attacks on March 5 as it did on March 4 due to a large attack against Qatar with 13 missiles.



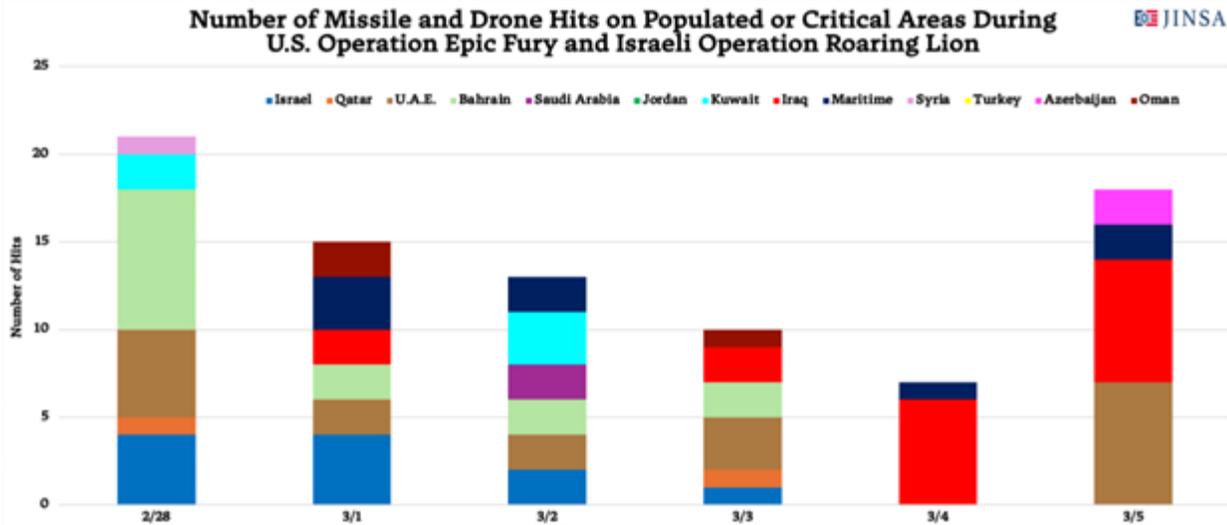
- Since the afternoon of March 4, Iran continued shifting its targeting patterns, with an increased focus on Israel while de-emphasizing the U.A.E. Iran’s continued targeting of Iraq on March 4 and March 5, with 7 and 3 attacks respectively, along with attacks on Iraq, Turkey and Azerbaijan, suggest an effort to strike at U.S. forces and Kurdish groups amid reports that the United States may be preparing to arm them.
 - » Iranian attacks targeting Israel rose from roughly 24 percent on March 4 to 36 percent on March 5.
 - » The percentage of attacks targeting the U.A.E. continued its decline from a peak of 30 percent on February 28 to just 3 percent on March 4 and 7 percent on March 5, as Iran increasingly dispersed fire toward Iraq, maritime targets, and other Gulf states.



- Largely due to a large individual attack against Qatar in the afternoon of March 5, Iran increased the number of missiles it fired per attack by 317 percent to an average of roughly 2.5 missiles per attack, up from less than one on March 4. This reflects a clear effort for Iran to intersperse larger salvos with its remaining missile launchers amid much smaller attacks, but given the recency of the attack, does not yet indicate a clear trend toward larger attacks.
 - » On March 5, Iran averaged roughly 1.6 missiles per attack against Israel, a 74 percent decline from the approximately 6.2 per attack on February 28. Against the U.A.E., Iran averaged six missiles per attack on March 5, a 56 percent decline from roughly 13.7 it fired per attack on February 28.



- Since the afternoon of March 4, the number of Iranian projectiles successfully hitting targets increased 186 percent from seven hits on March 4 to 20 hits on March 5, reflecting a shift toward greater focus on targeting Kurdish regions of Iraq to prevent militants there from mounting an offensive and drones that targeted Azerbaijan.
 - » Most successful strikes continue to appear to have been from drone attacks, with Gulf nations intercepting the majority of ballistic missiles Iran has fired.



8. JINSA Resources

- Ari Cicurel, [Iran's Missile Fire Has Almost Run Out](#), March 5, 2026
- Blaise Misztal, [Iran is Not Iraq](#), March 4, 2026
- Giran Ozcan and Jonah Brody, [The Kurdish Moment in Iran](#), March 4, 2026
- Gen. Frank McKenzie, USMC (ret.), IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, IDF MG (ret.) Oded Bassiuk, and John Hannah, "[Webinar: Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion](#)," March 1, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Ari Cicurel, [U.S.-Israel Joint Operations Against Iran's Regime](#), February 28, 2026
- Blaise Misztal, Giran Ozcan, and Jonah Brody, [The Rise of Iran's Kurdish Coalition](#), February 27, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Ari Cicurel, [Israel: America's Third Aircraft Carrier in the Middle East](#), February 25, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Ari Cicurel, [Iran's Evolving Missile and Drone Threat](#), February 20, 2026
- Lt Gen Thomas Bergeson, USAF (ret.), LTG Karen Gibson, USA (ret.), and Lt Gen Sam Mundy, USMC (ret.), "[Any Action Against Iran Needs to Account for the Proxies](#)," *Breaking Defense*, February 19, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Yoni Tobin, "[Iran Has Teeth. Can America Extract Them?](#)", *JNS*, February 12, 2026
- IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, VADM Robert Harward, USN (ret.), Lt Gen Charles Moore, USAF (ret.), and Blaise Misztal, "[Webinar: How Should the United States Respond to Iranian Protests?](#)", January 15, 2026
- Gen Charles Wald, USAF (ret.), VADM Mark Fox, USN (ret.), and LTG Robert Ashley, USA (ret.), [Operation Rising Lion: Insights from Israel's 12-Day War Against Iran](#), November 20, 2025
- Ari Cicurel, [Shielded by Fire: Middle East Air Defense During the June 2025 Israel-Iran War](#), August 21, 2025