

# 1 Month Update of the Iran War

March 26, 2026 Update



# About the Council for a Secure America

The cornerstones of American national security are: a strong military, a vibrant economy, enduring alliances, and American ingenuity. The Council for Secure America was founded on the premise that American energy independence, in all of its forms, is the underpinning for U.S. security.

For decades, American foreign policy was forced to make concessions to foreign nations who fueled its economy. In 2019, thanks to the innovation of American energy producers, the United States achieved energy independence. This accomplishment made America the leading energy producer in the world, fortifying its national security and buttressing geo-political stability in the Middle East.

Amongst America's many allies, the US-Israel partnership is a strategic, long-lasting and ongoing bilateral alliance. Energy independence has only strengthened it.

CSA educates key audiences on the importance of domestic energy production and technologies to American and Israeli mutual national security interests.

Moreover, American energy statecraft has reshuffled the geopolitical landscape and sowed the seeds of peace in the Middle East, enabling old adversaries to become allies. In 2020, the United States brokered the Abraham Accords—promoting unprecedented normalization and multilateral ties between its closest ally, Israel, and Arab States including the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Sudan, and the Kingdom of Morocco.

CSA champions the ideals of the Abraham Accords and their critical impact on geopolitical security and global trade. CSA is advancing these partnerships and is committed to bringing multi-faceted awareness to complex and evolving challenges.



[www.CouncilForSecureAmerica.org](http://www.CouncilForSecureAmerica.org)

# Report Prepared from a Variety of Media, Government, and Expert Sources and Are Hyperlinked Throughout

- ABC
- Al Jazeera
- AP
- Arabian Gulf Business Insight
- The Atlantic
- Axios
- BBC
- Bloomberg
- CBS
- Channel 12 Israel News
- CNN
- Financial Times
- FOX News
- The Guardian
- Institute for National Security Studies
- Institute for the Study of War
- Israel Defense Forces
- Jerusalem Post
- JINSA
- The New York Post
- The New York Times
- PBS
- Politico
- Reuters
- Stars and Stripes
- Times of Israel
- UAE Ministry of Defense
- US Central Command
- US Department of War
- US DIA
- US Energy Information Administration
- The Wall Street Journal
- The Washington Institute for Near East Policy



# Prelude to War & The First 100 Hours



# Prelude to the War

- The IRGC killed more than 1,000 Americans over the last 47 years and is the world's largest state sponsor of terror.
- December 28, 2025: **What would become the largest protests since the 1979 Islamic Revolution began amidst an economic crisis. The Iranian regime responded with a violent crackdown against protesters, killing dozens of thousands of Iranian civilians.**
- Since the June 2025 12 Day Israel-Iran War:
  - **Iran ramped up long-range missile production to dozens per month, including underground production.**
  - **Iran continued to fund Hezbollah and the Houthis with hundreds of millions of dollars, all in support of terror against Israel.**
  - **Iran and the US attempted negotiations to curb its nuclear and ballistic missile weapons program to no avail.**
- President Trump and PM Netanyahu spoke 15 times in the two months prior to the attacks. On Feb. 23, PM Netanyahu recommended starting the attack on Saturday based on intelligence of the security meeting to take place above ground. The CIA later confirmed this meeting and after talks with Iran failed on Feb. 26, the US President moved forward with the plan.



# Prelude to the War



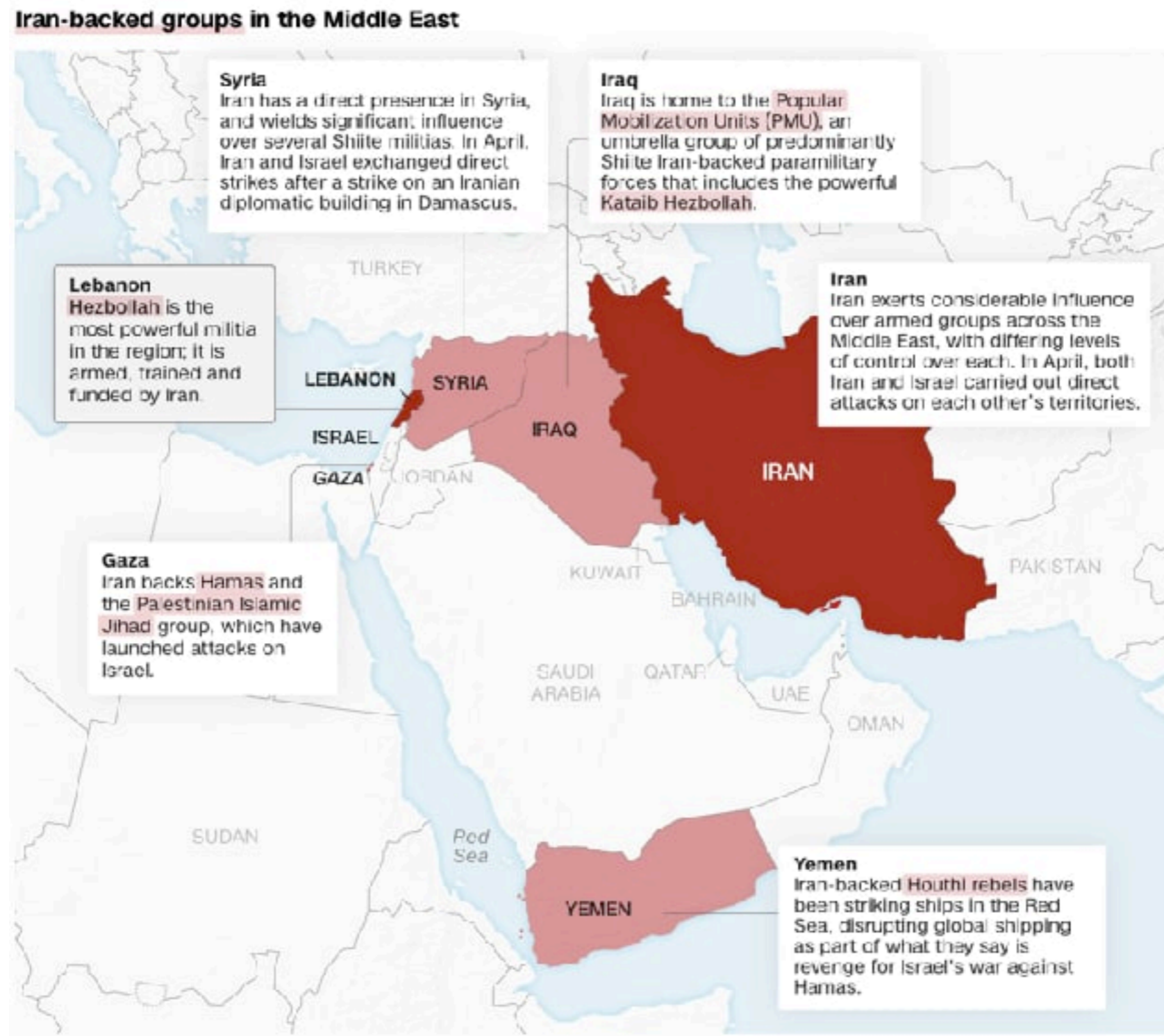
US Dept. Treasury Nov. 14 2023

“Iranian support, primarily through its Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), has enabled Hamas’s and PIJ’s terrorist activities, to include the transfer of hundreds of millions of dollars in financial assistance and the furnishing of both weapons and operational training.”



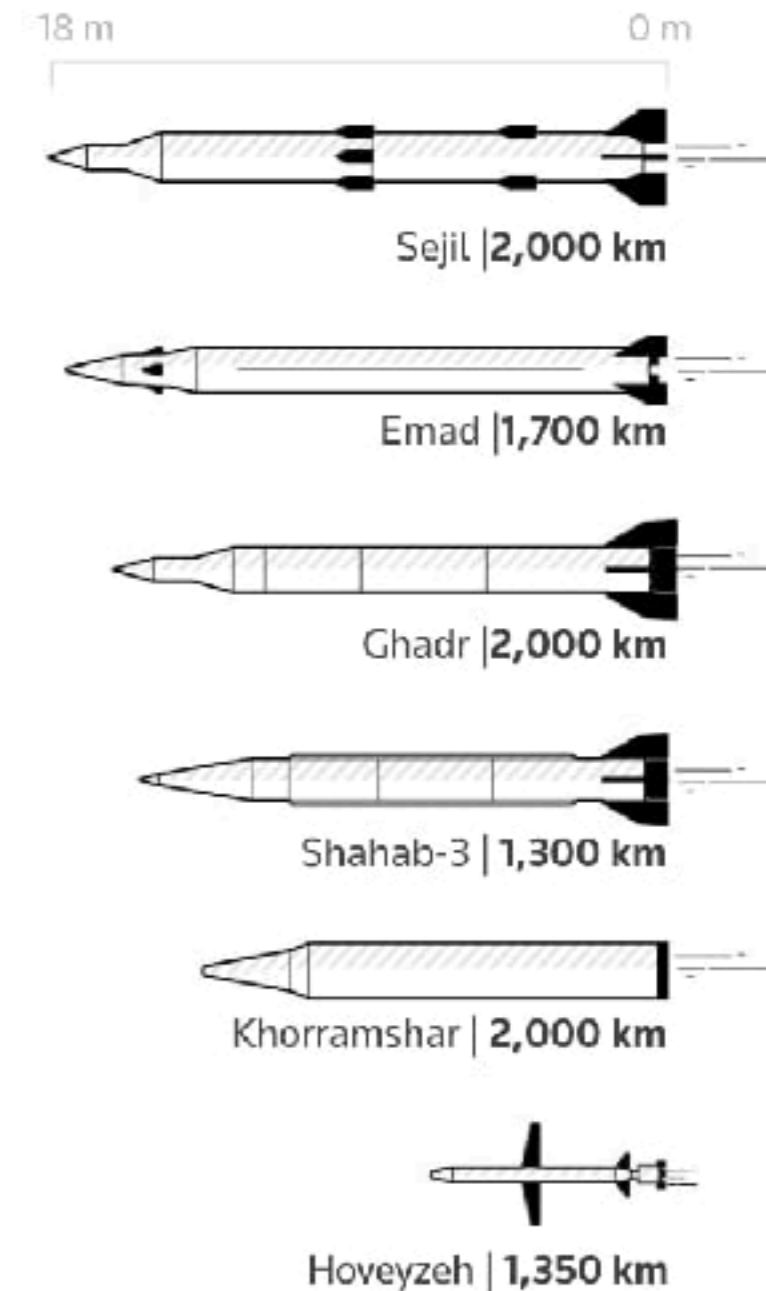
# Prelude to the War

## Areas with Iran-Backed Terrorist Groups in the Middle East



# Prelude to the War

- Iran has the largest and most diverse ballistic missile arsenal in the Middle East. By January 2026, Iran had rebuilt its ballistic missile program back from the damage of the June 2025 12 Day War.



**Iran's arsenal is the largest stockpile** of ballistic missiles in the Middle East and includes multiple long-range missiles that can reach Israel.



# Saturday Feb. 28 - The Opening Strike

- 7:30am Tehran Time: **After months of coordination and extensive cooperation with the US military, close to 200 Israeli aircraft began a mission code-named Genesis. It was the largest air strike in Israel's history, with over 500 targets. It marked the beginning of Operations Roaring Lion (Israeli) and Epic Fury (American).**
- 9:40am Tehran Time: Within 60 seconds, Iran's top military and defense leadership was eliminated by munitions fired from Israeli F-15 fighter jets. Blue Sparrow missiles which exit the Earth's atmosphere were used. 40 leaders were killed at several locations in Tehran.
- 9:40am Tehran Time: Iran's 86-year old Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, was killed in his compound in Tehran after 30 bombs were dropped on his compound. The CIA had been following him closely and Israeli intelligence had hacked nearly all of Tehran's traffic cameras years earlier.
- **To maintain the element of surprise, Khamenei was attacked before Iran's aerial defenses were destroyed.** Israel assumed he would go into hiding once the war began so his elimination was conducted at the start the operation.
- The Chief of Staff of Iran's Armed Forces, Abdolrahim Mousavi, was also killed. Mousavi served as Chief of Staff since his predecessor was eliminated in June of 2025.



# Saturday Feb. 28 - The Opening Strike

- Following the strike on the Ayatollah's compound, Israel and the US moved to eliminate Iran's ability to respond by targeting military infrastructure, air defenses and the Iranian Navy.
- The US Navy launched Tomahawk cruise missiles and Himar rockets in Southern Iran and against Iranian ships - hitting over 1,000 targets in 24 hours.
- 200 Israeli fighter jets struck 500 targets including radar systems, air defense systems, command and control centers, surface-to-surface missile systems and other members of Iran's leadership.



Satellite imagery of the destroyed buildings at the compound of Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei from March 1, 2026.

# Saturday Feb. 28 - The Opening Strike

- Simultaneously, the US launched Operation Epic Fury involving the largest regional concentration of American military firepower in a generation with 50,000 US troops.
- After the initial wave, US CENTCOM defended against hundreds of Iranian missiles and drone attacks. **The US deployed low-cost one-way attack drones for the first time in combat. US B-2 stealth bombers struck Iran's underground ballistic missile facilities.**
- **U.S. cyber operations were used to "disrupt, disorient and confuse" Iranian forces at the start of the operation.**
- Other aspects of the opening strike, which included 900 US strikes in the first 12 hours:
  - A. Elimination of most of the aerial defense systems in Western and Central Iran, the beginning of elimination of defense systems in Tehran.
  - B. Targeting of ballistic missiles - in transport, launchers, storage sites.
  - C. Strikes against regime targets began.
  - D. Interception of Iranian attack drones and missiles.



# Saturday Feb. 28 - The Opening Strike

- The IDF operated against Iranian ballistic missile launchers and military assets in Western and Central Iran while the US operated against Iran's missile launchers in Southern Iran. The IDF focused on targets including regime sites while the US focused on the Iranian Navy. The US has around ten times the IDF's refueling fleet and has focused on refueling Israeli aircraft.
- **In all, the US carried out nearly 900 strikes in Iran during the first 12 hours** including:
  - Command and control centers
  - IRGC HQ
  - IRGC Aerospace Forces HQ
  - Air Defense Systems
  - Ballistic Missile sites
  - Iranian Navy Ships and Submarines
  - Anti-ship Missile Sites
  - Military Communications Capabilities



# Saturday Feb. 28 - The Opening Strike

## Iranian Terror Regime Leaders Eliminated in the Opening Salvo



**Minister of Defense**  
Aziz Nasirzadeh



**Chief of Military Bureau  
of Supreme Leader Ali  
Khamenei**  
Mohammad Shirazi



**Supreme Leader's Advisor for  
Security Affairs and Secretary  
of the Defense Council**  
Ali Samkhani



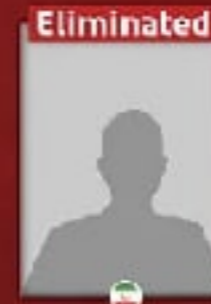
**Chief of the IRGC**  
Mohammad Pakpour



**Chairman of the SPND**  
Hossein Jahsi Amelian



**Former Chairman  
of the SPND**  
Reza Mozafari Nia



**Head of Intelligence of  
Khatem Alanbiyh  
Command**  
Saleh Asadi



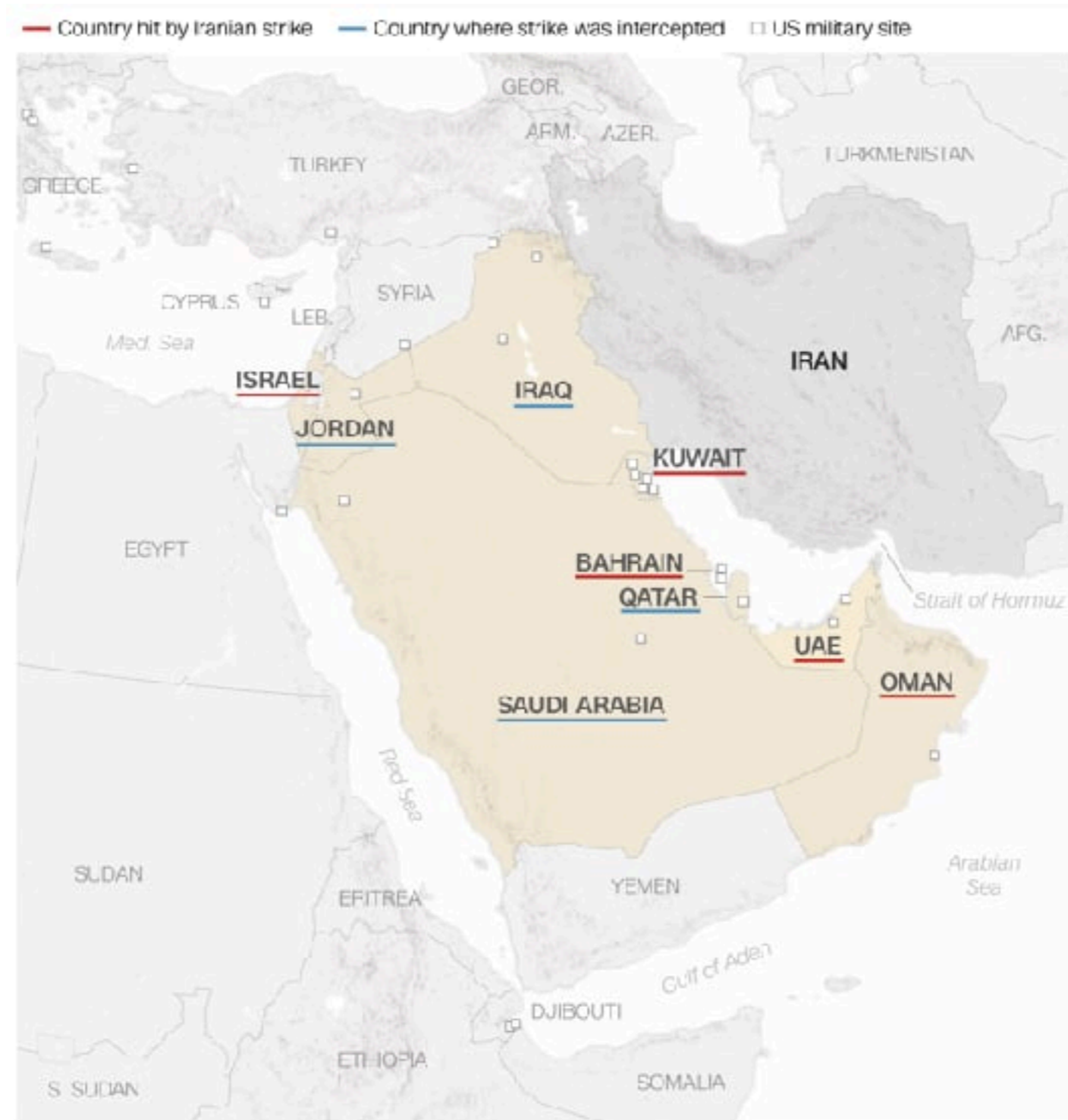
# Saturday Feb. 28 - Iran Retaliates

- Iran's response was swift. In June 2025, it took Iran approximately 18 hours to respond and on Feb. 28, 2026 it took only 2 hours for Iran to respond with over two dozen ballistic missiles **launched at Israel**
- Iran attacked the United Arab Emirates (UAE), State of Kuwait, State of Qatar and the Kingdom of Bahrain, including:
  - An Iranian drone struck the Fairmont Hotel in Dubai on the Palm Jumeirah man-made island.
  - Iran attacked the international airport in the UAE capital Abu Dhabi, killing one person and injuring others.
  - **Iran attacked the US Fifth Fleet HQ in Bahrain with missiles and drones.**

A residential tower in Bahrain was on fire Feb. 28 after an Iranian attack. The building was one of 3 apartment complexes damaged.



# Saturday Feb. 28 - Iran Retaliates



# Sunday March 1 - Attacks Against Iran Continue

- US and Israeli airstrikes continued. The US and Israel struck the HQ of an Iranian-backed militia in Eastern Iraq, killing four members.
- The US sunk 9 Iranian Navy ships.
- The IDF said that its fighter jets dropped over 2,000 bombs in strikes against Iran in the first 30 hours of operation Roaring Lion, about half of what was used in the entire 12 Day War with Iran in June 2025. By March 1, the IDF had flown over 700 sorties over Iran and had achieved air superiority over Tehran.

Satellite imagery of damage at an above ground missile facility near Kermanshah in Western Iran.



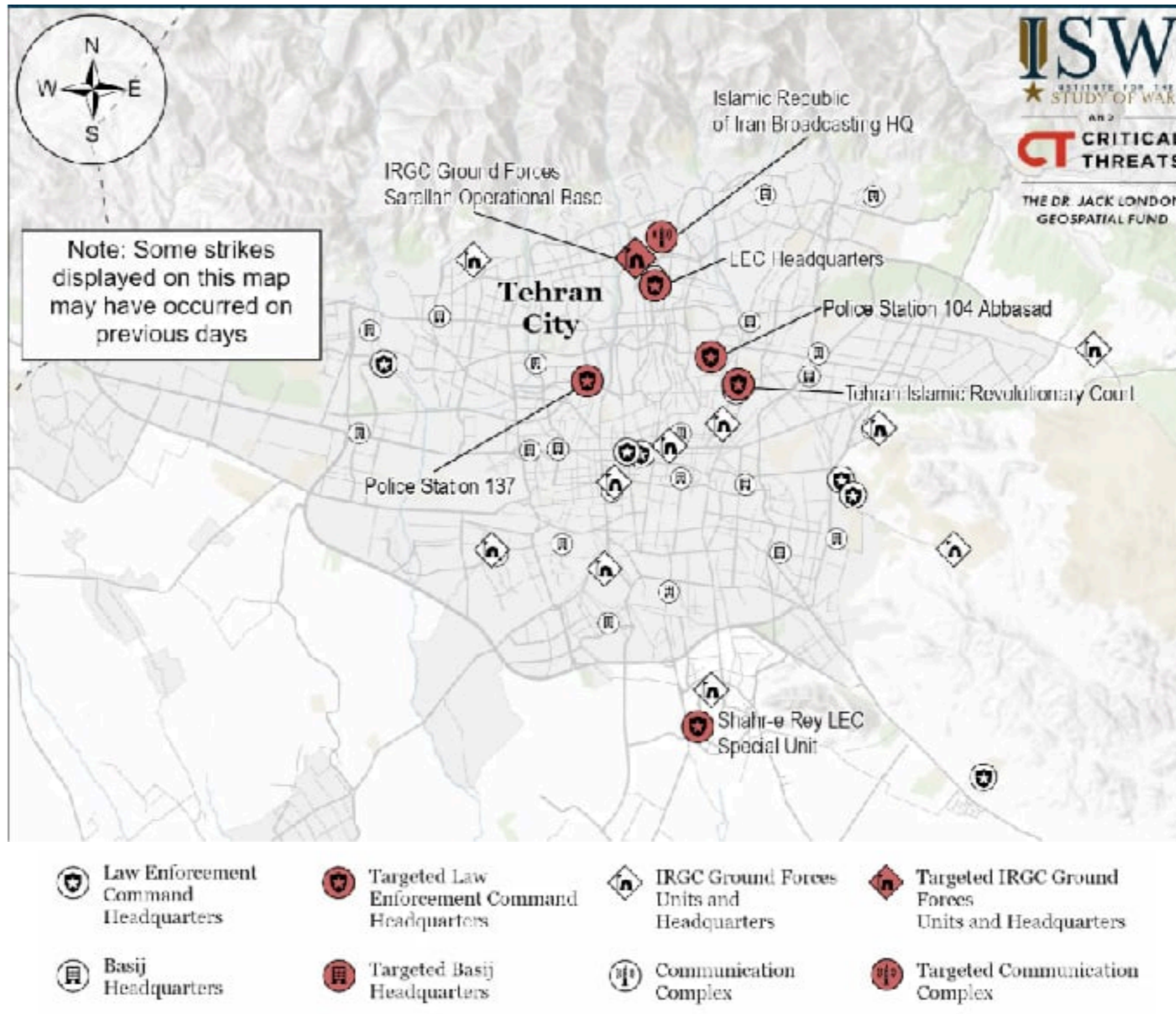
# Sunday March 1 - Attacks Against Iran Continue

- March 1: The US or Israel attacked the Natanz Nuclear Facility. It had previously been struck by Israel in June 2025.
- Natanz is home to Iran's fuel enrichment plant which was one of Iran's three uranium-enrichment plants as of June 2025.
- An Israeli or US airstrike also hit Iran's state broadcaster, IRIB, in Tehran.

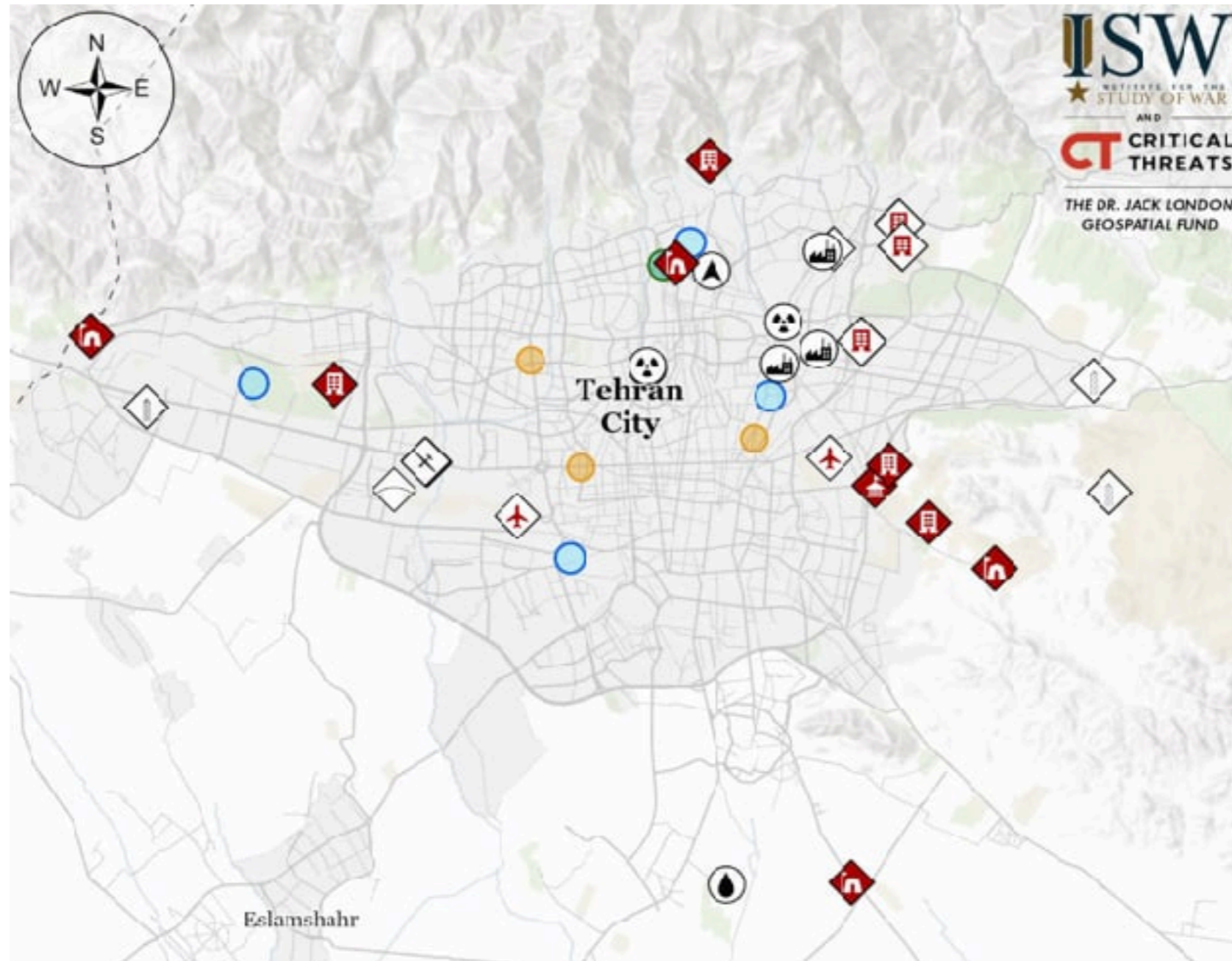


Satellite imagery of damage at Natanz Nuclear Facility.

# Sunday March 1 - Attacks Against Iran Continue



# Sunday March 1 - Attacks Against Iran Continue



- |                                     |                  |                           |                             |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Confirmed Airstrike                 | Artesh Air Base  | IRGC Military Base        | Nuclear Facility            |
| Reported Airstrike                  | Air Defense Site | IRGC Service Headquarters | Defense Industrial Facility |
| Report of Explosion With Footage    | Missile Facility | Overall IRGC Headquarters | Artesh Service Headquarters |
| Report of Explosion Without Footage |                  |                           |                             |



# Sunday March 1 - Iran Expands Retaliation

- Iran attacked Port Shuaiba, Kuwait with a drone, killing four US reserve soldiers: Capt. Cody A. Khork, 35, of Winter Haven, Fla.; Sgt. 1st Class Noah L. Tietjens, 42, of Bellevue, Neb.; Sgt. 1st Class Nicole M. Amor, 39, of White Bear Lake, Minn.; and Sgt. Declan J. Coady, 20, of West Des Moines, Iowa. All four were assigned to the 103rd Sustainment Command in Des Moines, Iowa.
- Iran launched over 60 ballistic missiles towards Israel and Iranian backed Hezbollah sent an attack drone to a British military base in Cyprus. Nine civilians were killed and 40 were injured in an Iranian ballistic missile attack on Beit Shemesh, Israel near Jerusalem. The deceased were sheltering beneath a synagogue.
- A British Royal Air Force fighter jet in a joint UK-Qatari squadron shot down an Iranian drone with an air-to-air missile heading towards Qatar.
- Australia confirmed that its military HQ in the Middle East, located in the UAE, was hit by Iranian drones.
- Iran attacked the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Manama, Bahrain.
- The UAE spent an estimated \$1 billion a day intercepting Iranian drones and missiles in the first 48 hours.

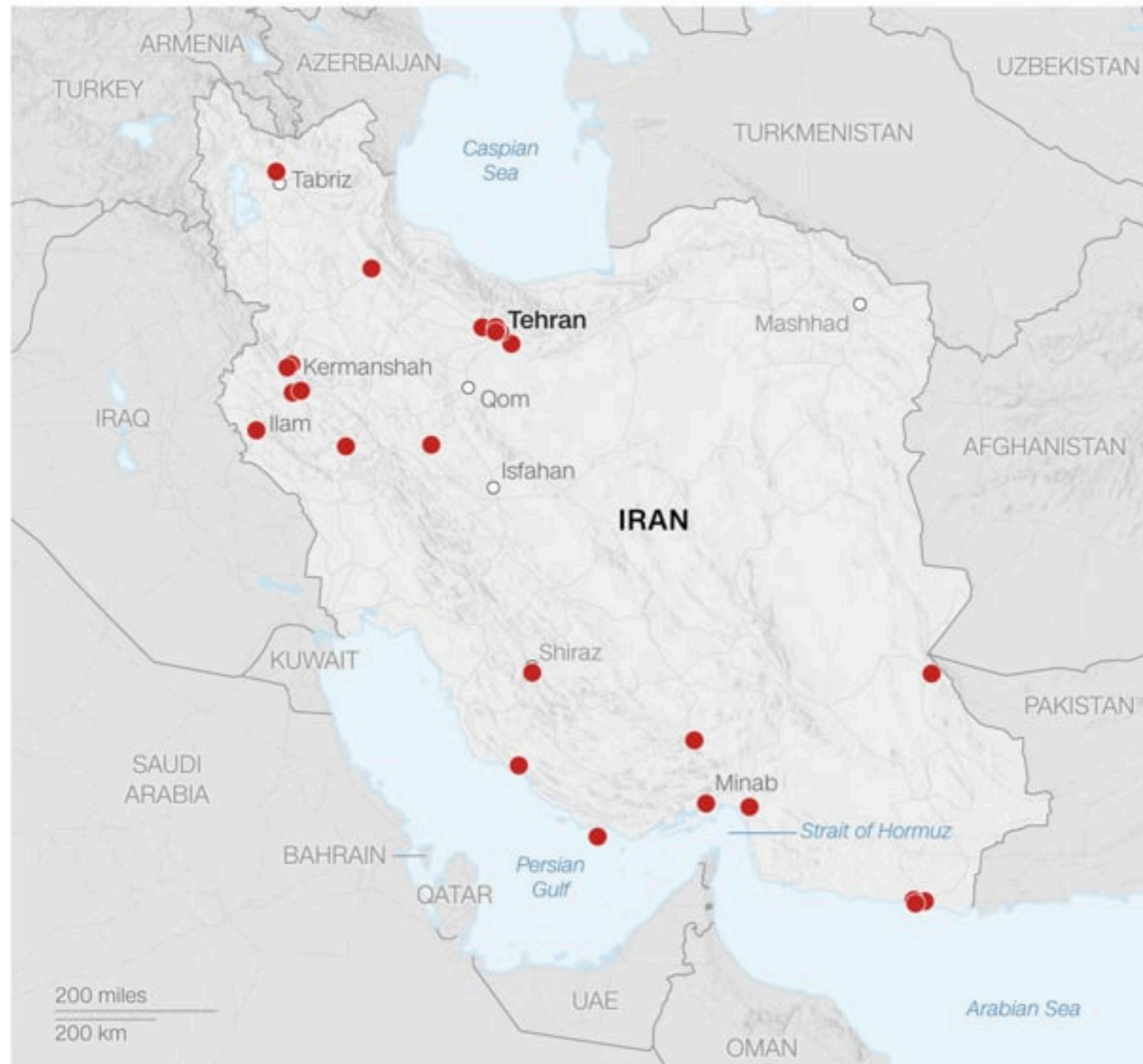


# Sunday March 1 - New Leadership Emerges

- Iran formed a 3-person Interim National Leadership Council to run the country following the Ayatollah's death.
- The council includes:
  - Ayatollah Alireza Araf, 67, pictured left. He is considered a hardline cleric with strong anti-American views. He has led Friday prayers in Qom and the Al-Mustafa University which was sanctioned by the US.
  - Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i, the Head of the Judiciary, pictured center. He is an established cleric with a track record in government institutions who was also a confidant of Khamenei.
  - Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian, pictured right.



# Locations in Iran Struck As of Sunday March 1



# Monday March 2 - Attacks Against Iran Continue

- As strikes continued, the Israeli Air Force confirmed it had conducted over 1,000 combat sorties in Iranian airspace since the start of Operation Roaring Lion and the US confirmed that it had struck over 1,250 targets in Iran since the start of Operation Epic Fury.
- The IDF eliminated senior members of Iran's Ministry of Intelligence, including the Deputy Minister of Intelligence for 'Israel Affairs' who led terror operations against Jews and regime opponents abroad. The IDF also eliminated Jalal Pour Hossein, the Head of the Espionage Division of the Ministry of Intelligence.



An Iranian police station is in ruins after an aerial attack.

# Monday March 2 - Iran Retaliates

- **Iran retaliated against Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Israel by targeting civilian and military infrastructure. Iran launched 2 dozen ballistic missiles towards Israel.**
- Iran launched attack drones at Kuwait and the Kuwaiti Air Defense Forces shot down most of the drones. Three US service members were killed by an Iranian drone strike in Kuwait. Kuwaiti air defense systems shot down 3 US fighter jets in a friendly fire incident. All six crew members survived.
- Qatari air force shot down two Iranian bomber jets and intercepted 2 ballistic missiles.
- Iran hit the CIA station at US Embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia with two attack drones.
- British jets shot down drones over Jordan and a British counter-drone unit hit drones in Iraqi airspace. A British jet operating with Qatari forces also shot down an Iranian attack drone headed towards Qatar.
- Since the start of the war, Iran launched 186 ballistic missiles at the UAE – 172 were intercepted, 13 fell into the sea and one landed on UAE territory. 812 drones were detected as they approached the UAE, of which 755 were intercepted and 57 made impact within the country.



# Tuesday March 3 - Attacks Against Iran Continue

- 100 Israeli fighter jets dropped over 250 bombs on Iran's leadership complex in the heart of Tehran. The complex included Iran's presidential offices, the Supreme National Security Council headquarters, a compound used by senior regime officials for meetings and a facility used to train Iranian army officers. The IDF described it as the "most important and central headquarters for the Iranian terror regime."
- IDF and Mossad special forces were active on the ground in Iran according to a Saudi news outlet.
- The US and Israel struck Iranian police stations, detention centers and intelligence offices in order to weaken the regime's security agencies. The IDF confirmed that it was targeting the Basij, the undercover regime militia of the IRGC. It is estimated that there are one million Basij personnel, which led the response to the protests in January 2026.
  - Similar targets so far included the IRGC's Tharallah HQ, which coordinated intelligence, police and the Basij, as well as the headquarters of the Faraja, a special unit in the Iranian police command responsible for riot suppression. Faraja's intelligence chief, Golamreza Rezian, was killed in the attack.
- The IDF killed Daoud Ali Zadeh, an IRGC Quds Force commander responsible for Iranian operations in Lebanon, in Tehran.
- Israel struck a meeting place where Tehran's senior clerics would select a replacement for Ayatollah Khomeini. Only the vote counters were present for the strike.



# Tuesday March 3 - Example of Missile Facility in Iran

- This location is a missile facility near Isfahan that was struck by Israel in June 2025, was rebuilt, and then struck again this week.



# Tuesday March 3 - Strikes So Far on Ballistic Missile Sites

- Most Iranian missile production occurs in underground facilities in Iran.
- **CENTCOM Commander Adm. Brad Cooper said that Iran's ability to "to hit us and our partners is declining...[we] severely degraded Iran's air defenses and destroyed hundreds of Iran's ballistic missiles, launchers and drones."**
- By Wednesday March 3, the US had struck approximately 2,000 targets with 2,000 munitions.

■ Strikes on missile sites confirmed on satellite imagery



# Tuesday March 3 - Iran Retaliates

- **CENTCOM Commander Adm. Brad Cooper confirmed that Iran had launched over 500 ballistic missiles and over 2,000 drones in attacks against American targets, Israel and US-allied Arab states in the region.**
- Iran launched 2 ballistic missiles towards Israel.
- The UAE announced that it had intercepted 172 of 186 ballistic missiles launched by Iran at the UAE since February. 28. 13 ballistic missiles fell into the sea and one landed on UAE territory. The UAE said that hundreds of drones had been launched at its territory by Iran.
- Explosions were also heard in Manama, Bahrain as a result of Iranian attacks.
- **An Iranian missile struck the Al Udeid U.S. air base in Qatar.**
- Several Iranian drones targeted the port of Duqm on Oman's easter coast. Oman also shot down two Iranian drones while a third crashed at the Salalah port.
- **Iran attacked a US Consulate complex in Dubai with a drone that landed in an adjacent parking lot.**
- **Due to the ongoing war, Iran banned exports of all food and agricultural products.**



# Wednesday March 4 - Early Morning

- **For the first time in 40 years, the Israeli Air Force engaged in air-to-air combat.** A F-35i fighter jet shot down an Iranian Yak-130 over Tehran. The last time was in 1985 when the Israeli Air Force downed two Syrian MiG-23 jets.
- **The IDF eliminated Rahman Macadam, the IRGC Special Operations Commander. Macadam was believed to be the mastermind of the assassination attempt on US President Trump in 2024.**
- Qatar announced the arrest of 10 persons operating for the IRGC in Qatar. They were gathering intelligence on military infrastructure and conducting sabotage activities.
- A covert extraction operation was conducted by Israel to remove Israeli diplomats from the UAE after two assassination attempts by Iran to target Israeli embassy staff were foiled since Feb. 28.
- The US sunk an Iranian warship in the Indian Ocean with a submarine-launched torpedo. This was the first time a US submarine fired a torpedo in combat since World War 2.
- The IDF struck sites in Isfahan and Shiraz for the first time since Feb. 28.



# Wednesday March 4 - Early Morning

- **NATO shot down an Iranian ballistic missile launched at Turkey.**
- A young Kuwaiti girl in a residential area died from debris of an intercepted Iranian drone or missile.
- Saudi Arabia intercepted 9 Iranian attack drones and 2 cruise missiles in its airspace.
- The UAE air defense systems intercepted 3 ballistic missiles and detected 129 Iranian attack drones. 121 were intercepted and 8 fell within UAE territory.
- Iran launched another wave of missiles at Israel.
- **Iranian ballistic missile strikes were down 86% and attack drones strikes down 73% since Feb. 28.**



# Wednesday March 4 - Early Morning

A NYT analysis of Iranian strikes since Feb. 28 show Iran targeted structures near communication and radar systems at at least seven U.S. military sites in the Middle East. Satellite imagery and social media videos revealed “damage near radar systems used to track ballistic missiles, as well as satellite dishes and radomes that protect long-distance communication equipment. Similar attacks occurred last June, including a strike on a Qatari base hit again this weekend. Additional strikes potentially affecting these systems were reported at military facilities in Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.”

Satellite imagery shows an Iranian attack on Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar struck a tent surrounded by satellite dishes.



# Energy and the Iran War



# Energy in Iran

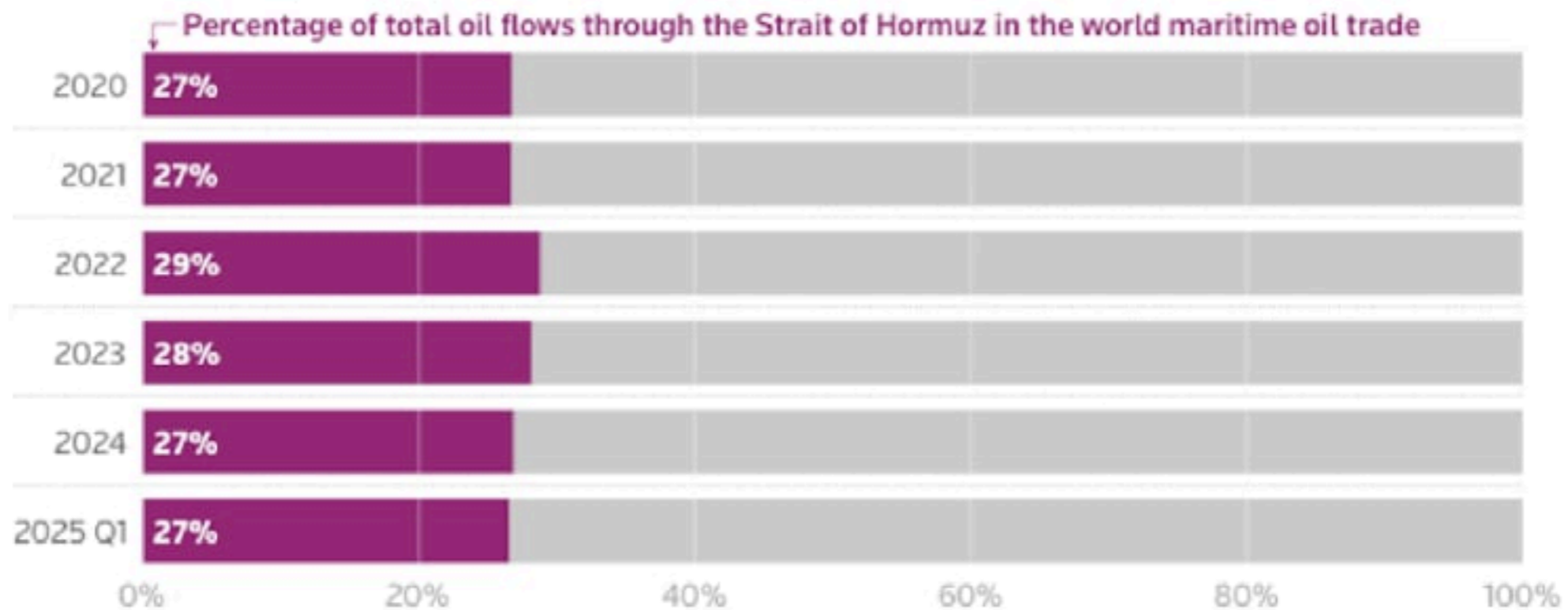
- **In anticipation of military action, Iran had accelerated oil loadings in February 2026.**
- The WSJ reported that: "Between Feb. 23 and 28, Iran exported 3.66 million barrels a day on average... more than double the country's typical recent export pace of 1.5 million barrels a day."

## Iran's oil infrastructure



# Strait of Hormuz

- The Strait of Hormuz between Oman and Iran connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea. It's shipping lanes are 2 miles wide in either direction.
- After attacks on Iran began, container ships began to back up around the Strait of Hormuz. Around 10% of the global container ship fleet is caught up in the situation.



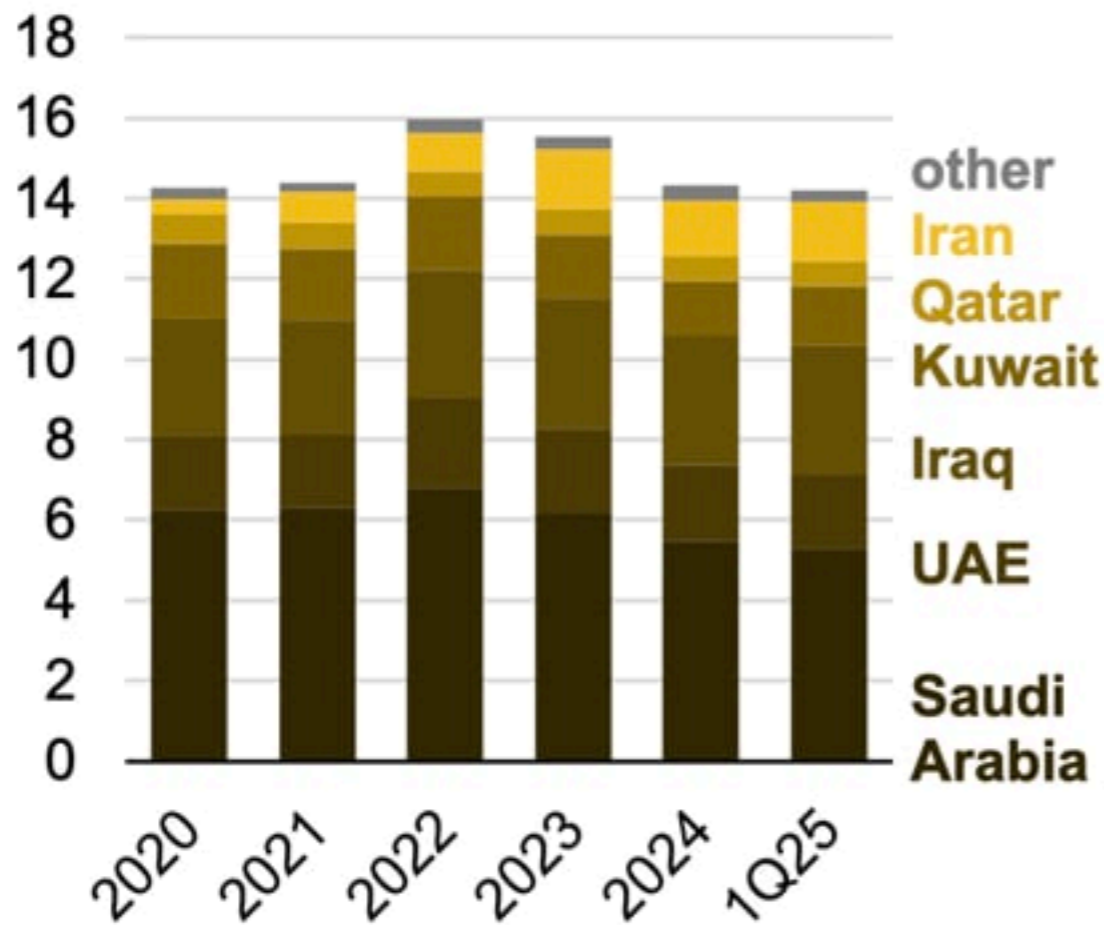
# Strait of Hormuz - Oil Flows & Strategic Dependence

- **84% of crude oil and condensate moving through the Strait of Hormuz went to Asian markets in 2024. China, India, Japan, and South Korea accounted for 69% of all Hormuz crude and condensate flows.**
- China receives about 4.78 million barrels per day, roughly 24% of total Hormuz oil flows.
- China's total petroleum consumption is about 16 million barrels per day, meaning roughly 30% of China's oil consumption depends on shipments that transit the Strait of Hormuz.
- The US imported only about 0.5 million barrels per day through the Strait of Hormuz.
- U.S. petroleum consumption is about 20.5 million barrels per day, meaning **only about 2% of US oil consumption is tied to the Strait of Hormuz.**
- US crude imports from Persian Gulf countries are at their lowest level in nearly 40 years.

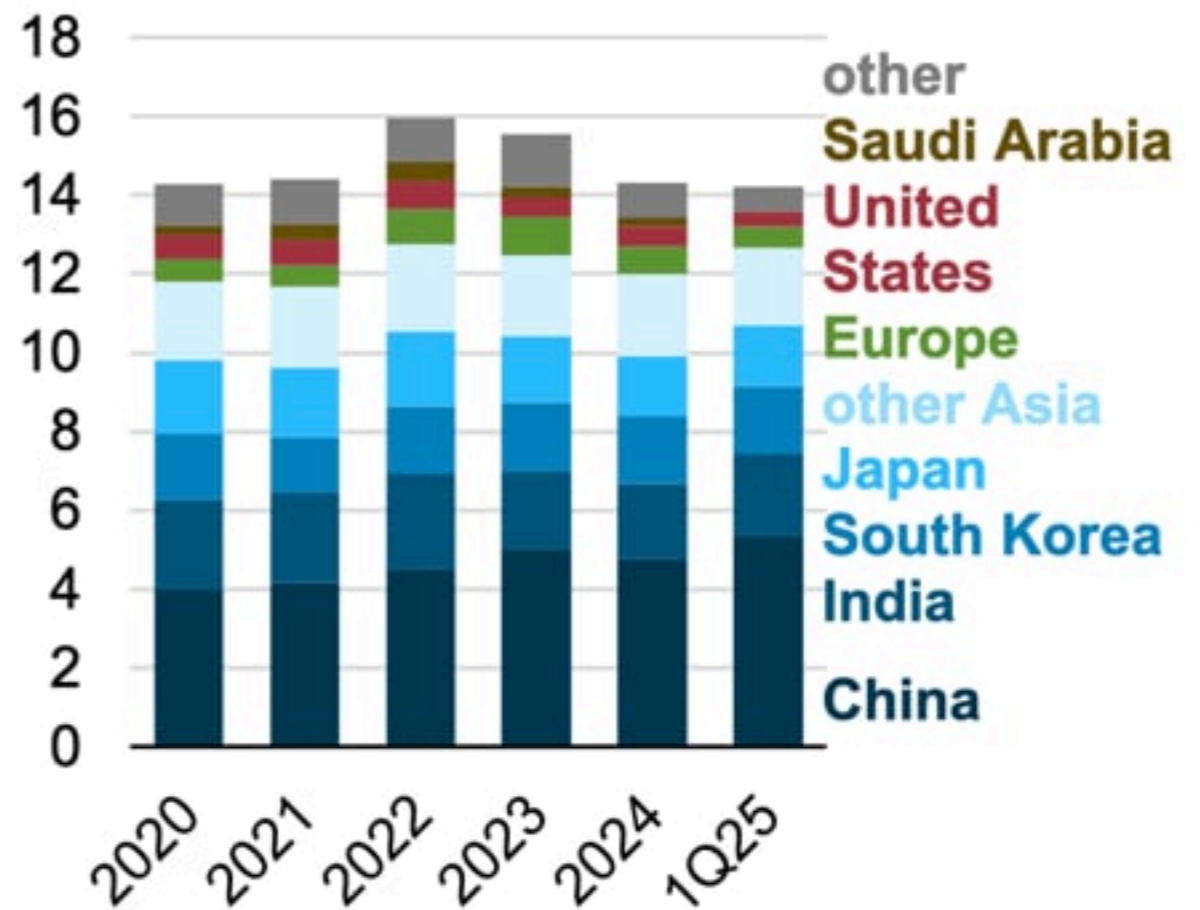


# Strait of Hormuz - Oil Flows & Strategic Dependence

**Volume of crude oil and condensate transported through the Strait of Hormuz**  
**by origin**  
 million barrels per day



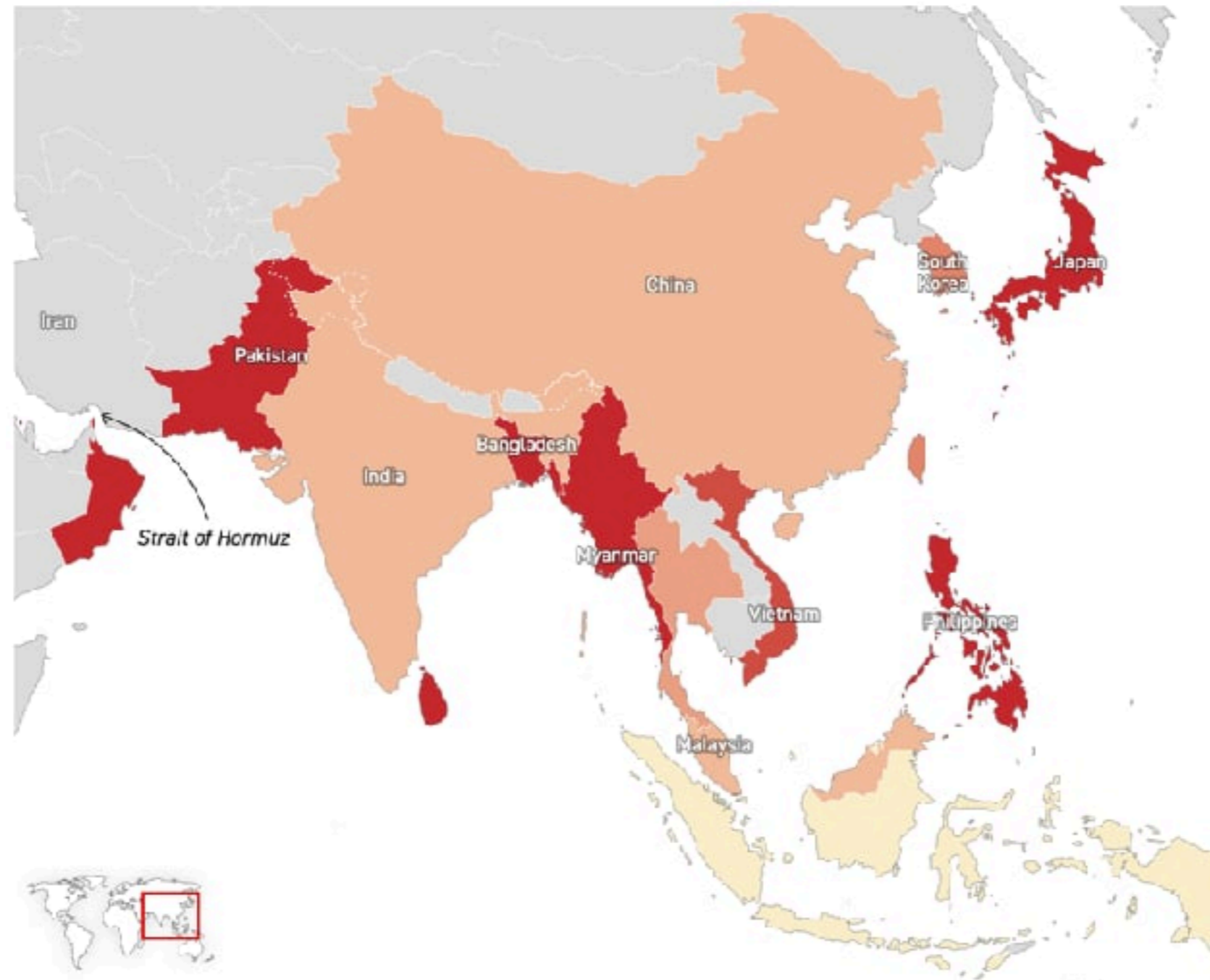
**by destination**  
 million barrels per day



# Strait of Hormuz - Oil Flows & Strategic Dependence

**Asia is particularly reliant on oil traveling through the Strait of Hormuz**

2025 percentage of crude oil shipping imports that originated from Gulf states using the strait



# Strait of Hormuz

- March 1: An oil tanker and crude tanker were attacked off the coast of Oman while another oil-bunkering tanker was damaged off the coast of the UAE.
- March 1: OPEC+ countries agreed to increase oil production by over 200,000 barrels per day.

**Approximately 20% of the world's oil and gas pass through the Strait of Hormuz. Most oil flows in the Persian Gulf can only exit the region via the Strait of Hormuz.**

## The Strait of Hormuz: A vital shipping lane

The Strait of Hormuz is one of the world's important shipping chokepoints connecting the oil-rich Persian Gulf to the rest of the world. Around 20% of global production flows through the waterway. Iran controls its northern side.



# Strait of Hormuz

- **March 2:** Iran claimed the Strait of Hormuz is closed and Iran would set on fire any ship trying to pass.



# Energy and the Iran War

- March 2: Iran launched a drone attack on Saudi Arabia's Aramco, shutting it down. The plant produces around 550,000 barrels of oil per day.
- March 2: Iran launched a drone attack on the Kuwaiti Ahmad oil refinery, injuring 2 workers.
- March 2: Qatar, the world's largest LNG producer, halted LNG production after Iran attacked QatarEnergy's facilities with drones.
- March 2: Iran attacked the Musaffah fuel tank terminal in the UAE with a drone.
- March 2: A fuel tanker was hit by two drones in the Strait of Hormuz.
- March 3: Pieces of a downed Iranian drone caused a fire at an oil facility in Fujairah, UAE.
- March 4: QatarEnergy announced that it could not fulfill its obligations to buyer of LNG because of Iranian attacks on its facilities.
- March 4: A major Saudi oil refinery was attacked with drones.
- March 4: Iran struck a container ship while attempting to transit the Strait of Hormuz. It was the seventh merchant vessel and first ship that was not a tanker to be struck by Iran since Feb. 28.



# Brent Crude Oil Prices - Daily Price per Barrel Feb 1. - March 3

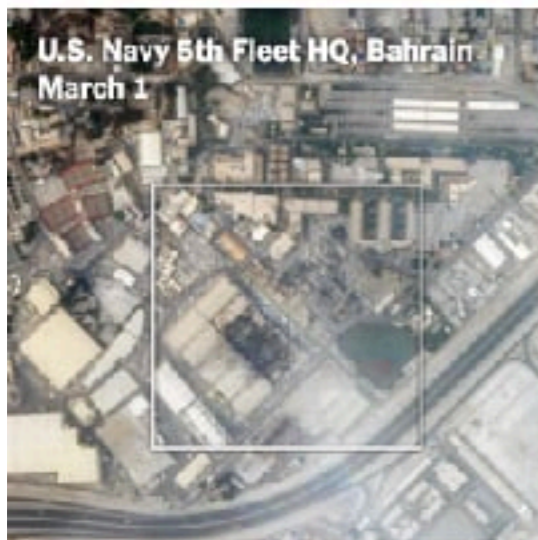
- The average inflation-adjusted price of a barrel of oil since January 2001 is \$95.



**Through Week 2**  
*March 5 - March 13*

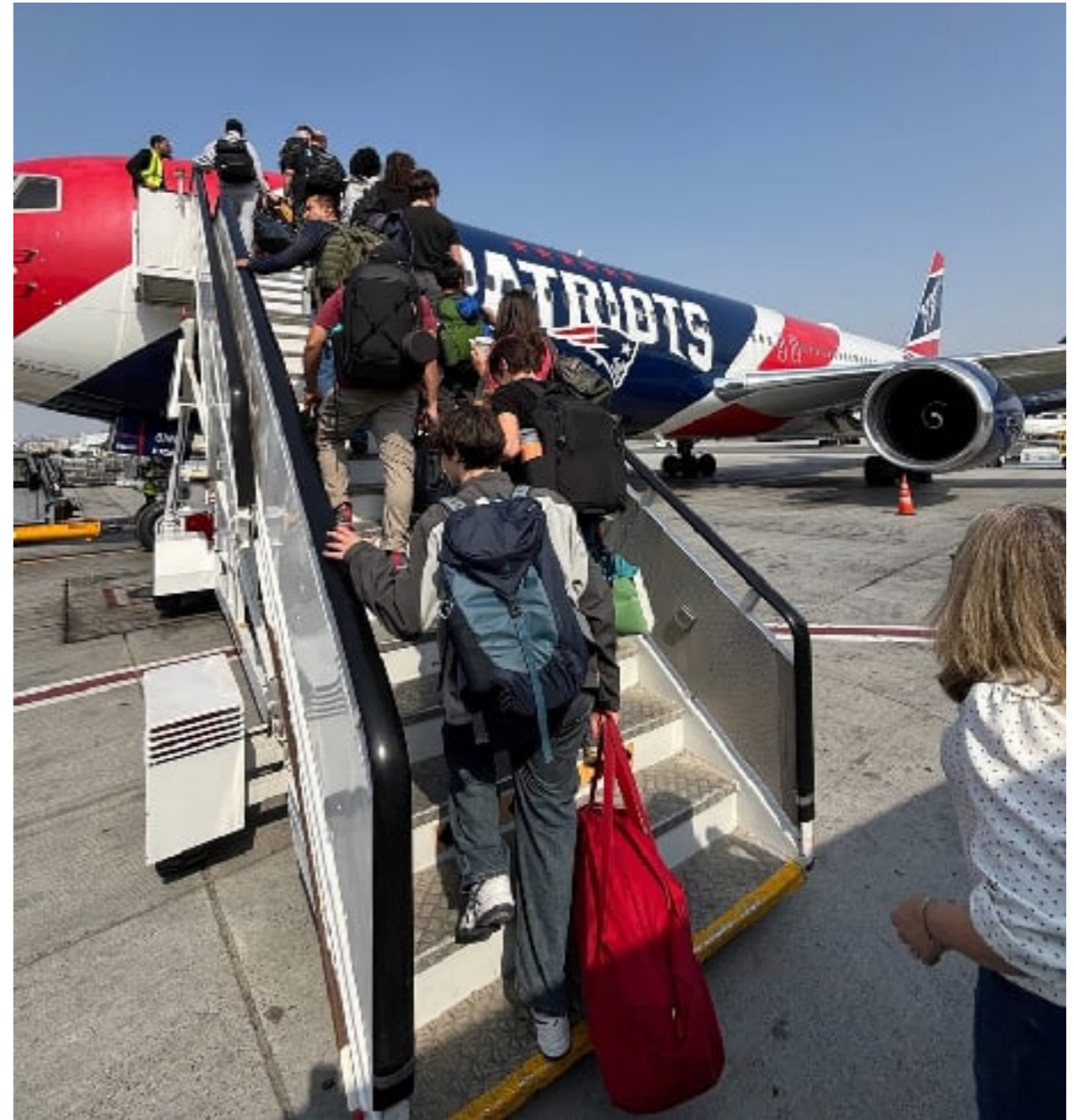


# Review of US Sites Struck by Iran Across the Middle East



# March 4-6 Highlights

- March 4: The US government chartered private planes to begin evacuating Americans stranded in the Middle East (pictured right).
- **March 5: Iranian drones struck an airport in Azerbaijan, expanding the countries attacked by Iran.**
- **March 6: The first 6 days of the war with Iran cost the US military \$11.3 billion. Approximately \$4 billion of that was spent on interceptors used to shoot down Iranian missiles.**
- March 6: The US conducted an emergency sale to Israel of 20,000 bombs at a value of nearly \$660 million.



# March 7 Highlights

- March 7: One week after the war began, Israel and the US struck around 4,000 targets inside Iran, curtailing but not eliminating Iran's ability to launch missiles and drones at Israel and in the region. **The number of ballistic missiles fired by Iran was down 90% and the number of drone launches were down 83% from the beginning of the war.**
- March 7: Mahdi Mohammadi, the senior advisor to Iran's speaker of the parliament, posted **an analysis of Iran's strategy**, stating: "We know America is extremely worried about a regional war, its economy will be impacted, its allies will be hurt. **Our plan is to expand the war's reach and expand the time.** It's the biggest blow we can deliver to Trump and we have no other choice." The first phase was attacking Israel, the second phase was attacking US military assets in the Middle East, and the third phase was attacking civilian sites in Arab countries.



Impact of a March 7 strike on Iran's Fordis oil storage facility.

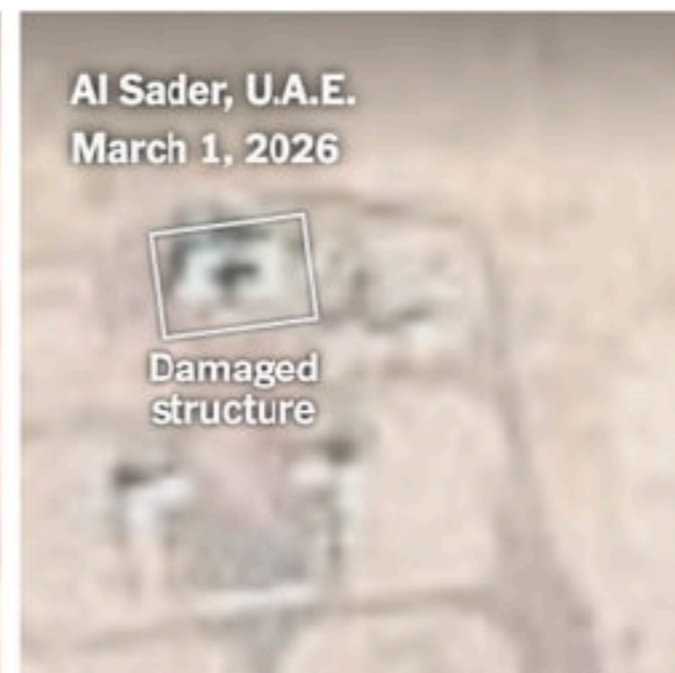
# Air Defense/Communications Infrastructure Struck by Iran Across the Middle East

**Before**



**Before**

**After**



**After**

# March 8 Highlights

- **March 8: Mojtaba Khamenei, 56, was announced as the new Supreme Leader of Iran.** His rise was enabled by his time running his father's office (the previous Supreme Leader) and his close relationship with the IRGC. In the Iran-Iraq War when he was the son of the President of Iran, he served in the IRGC's 27th Division as a member of the Habib Battalion. His father, mother, wife and son were killed by an Israeli strike on Feb. 28.
- **March 8: Israel struck Iranian oil storage depots and fuel sites in Iran for the first time since the war began, claiming the sites were used by Iran's military.**
- **March 8: The US Embassy in Baghdad was attacked by rockets.**

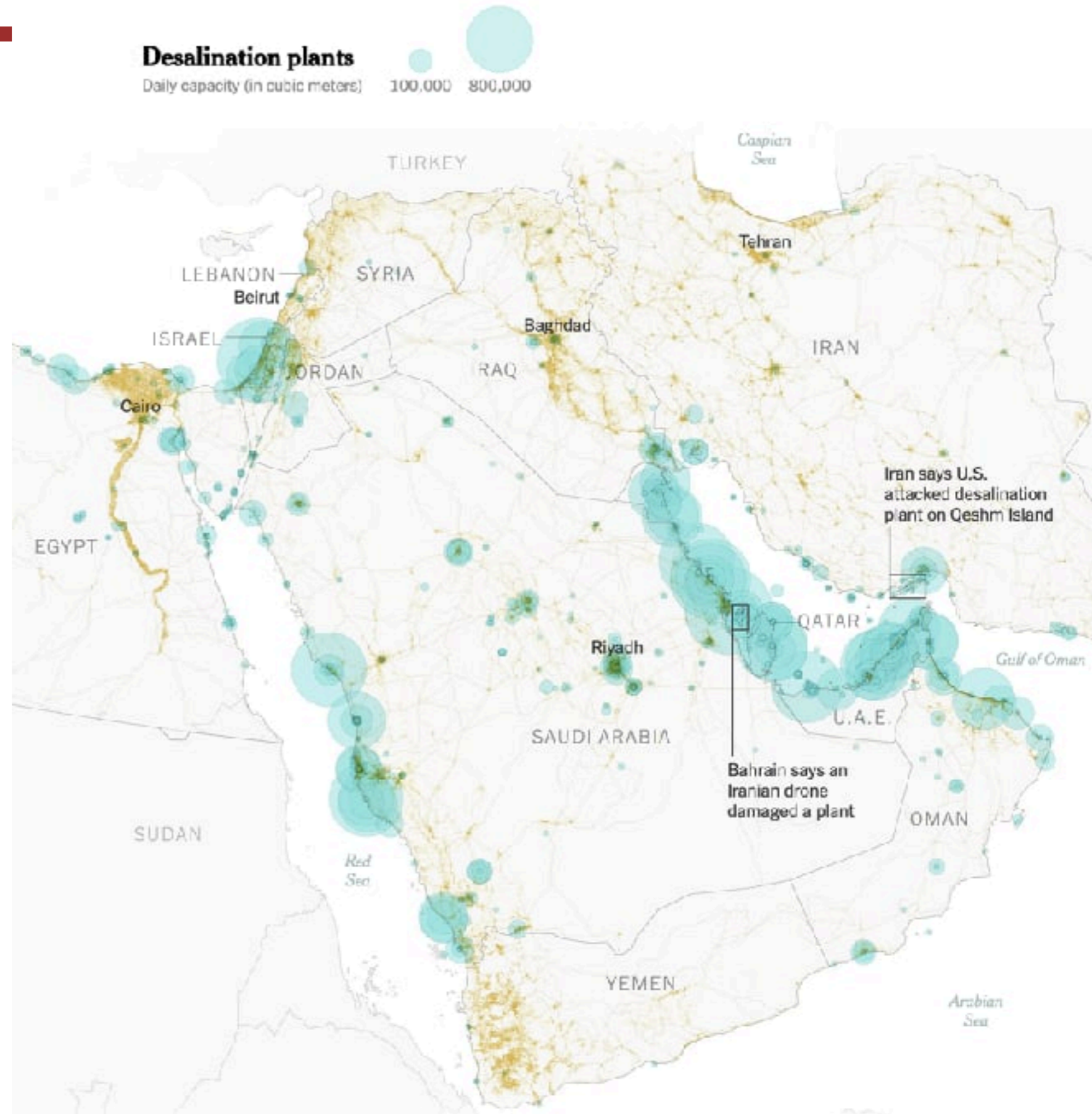


Mojtaba Khamenei



# March 4-6 Highlights: Desalination Plants Targeted

- March 8: The US struck Iran's desalination plant on Qeshm Island while an Iranian drone damaged a Bahraini desalination plant.



# March 10-12 Highlights

- March 10: The US attacked 16 Iranian mine-laying vessels near the Strait of Hormuz. During the 1980's, Iranian naval mines struck commercial and US navy ships in the Persian Gulf. Iran attacked Israel, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE with ballistic missiles and attack drones.
- **March 11: In response to disruption in global energy supplies, the US Department of Energy announced the release of 172 million barrels of oil from strategic reserves over four months. This was part of a 400 million barrel release of countries coordinated by the International Energy Agency.**
- March 11: Reports from Iranian officials suggested the new Supreme Leader was in hiding at a highly secure location and recovering from injuries including to his legs. The state-run news agency and a national religious charity referred to Khamenei as the "wounded war veteran."
- **March 12: The US temporarily lifted sanctions on the purchase of Russian oil currently at sea.**
- **March 12: Iranian militias in Iraq (Kataib Hezbollah and Asaib Ahl al-Haq) attacked energy infrastructure in northern Iraq and targeted US bases in Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Iraqi Kurdistan. They had not attacked Israel. The US has responded with military force.**



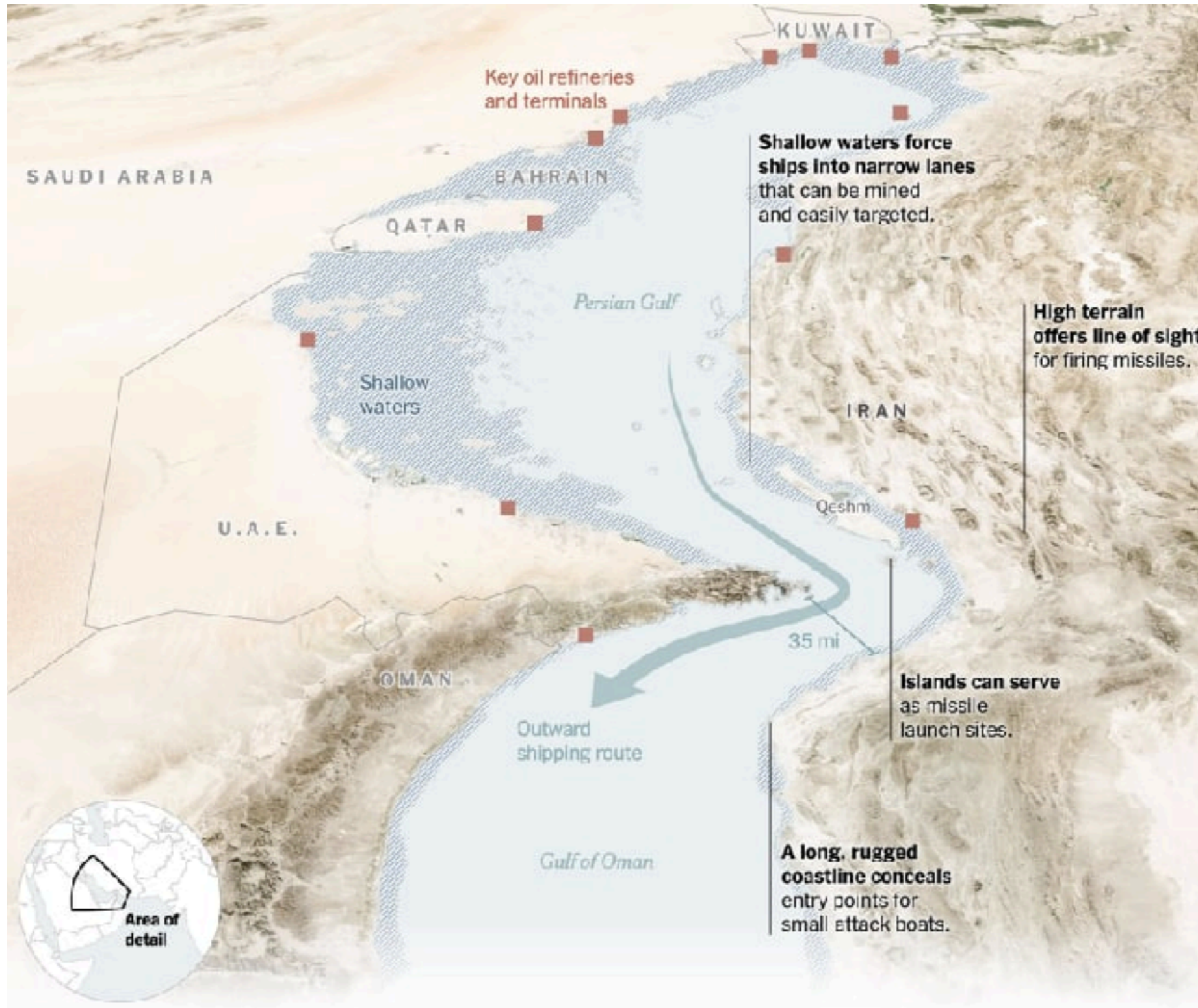
# March 12-14 Highlights

- March 12: Six US crew members died when a US refueling aircraft crashed in Iraq.
- March 12: Iran struck two Iraqi oil tankers in the Persian Gulf.
- March 13: Sixteen oil tankers, cargo ships, and commercial vessels were attacked in the Persian Gulf by Iran since Feb. 28 (pictured right).
- **March 14: Iranian civilians reported that security forces in Tehran cover the city at night to ensure there are no protests.**

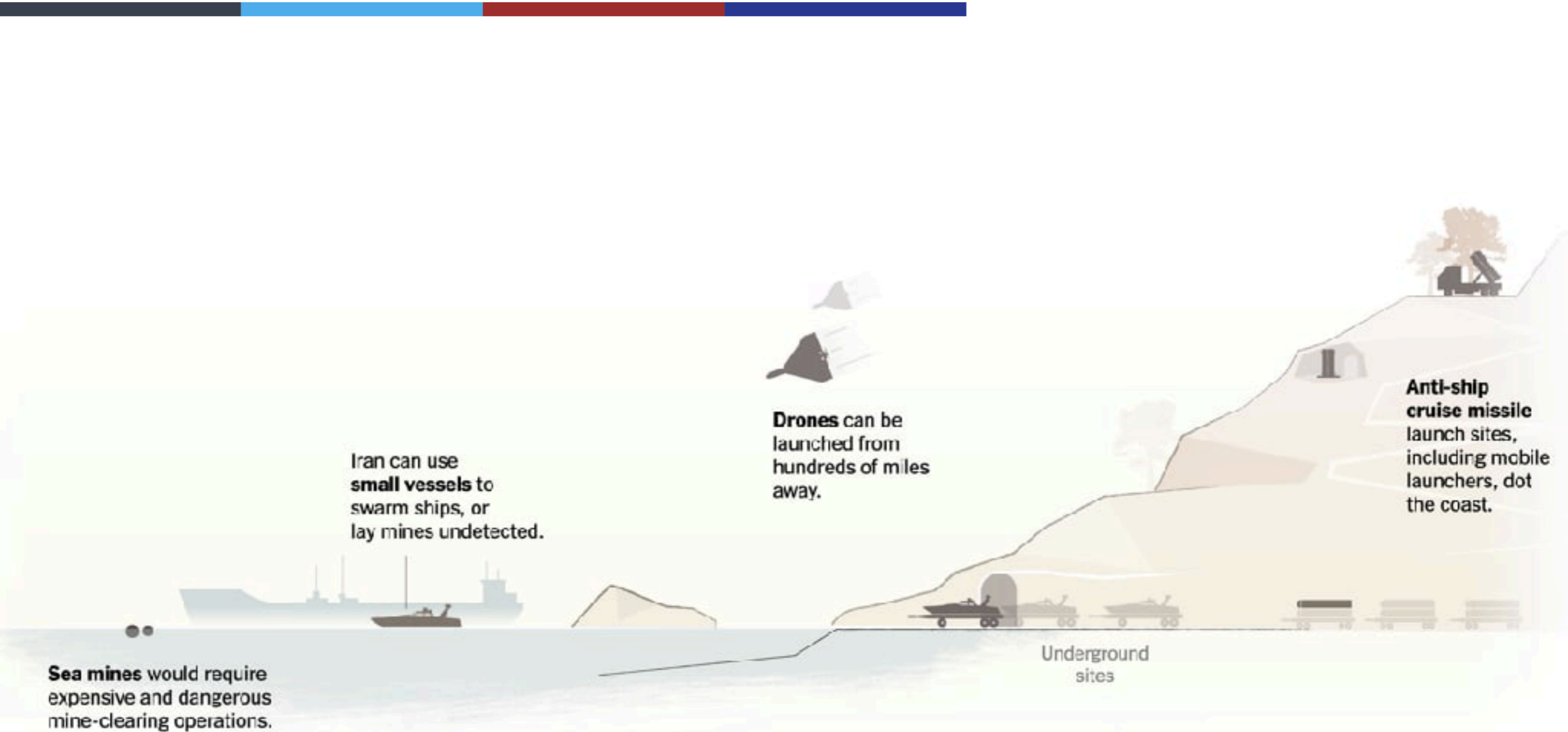


Commercial vessels hit by Iran since Feb. 28.

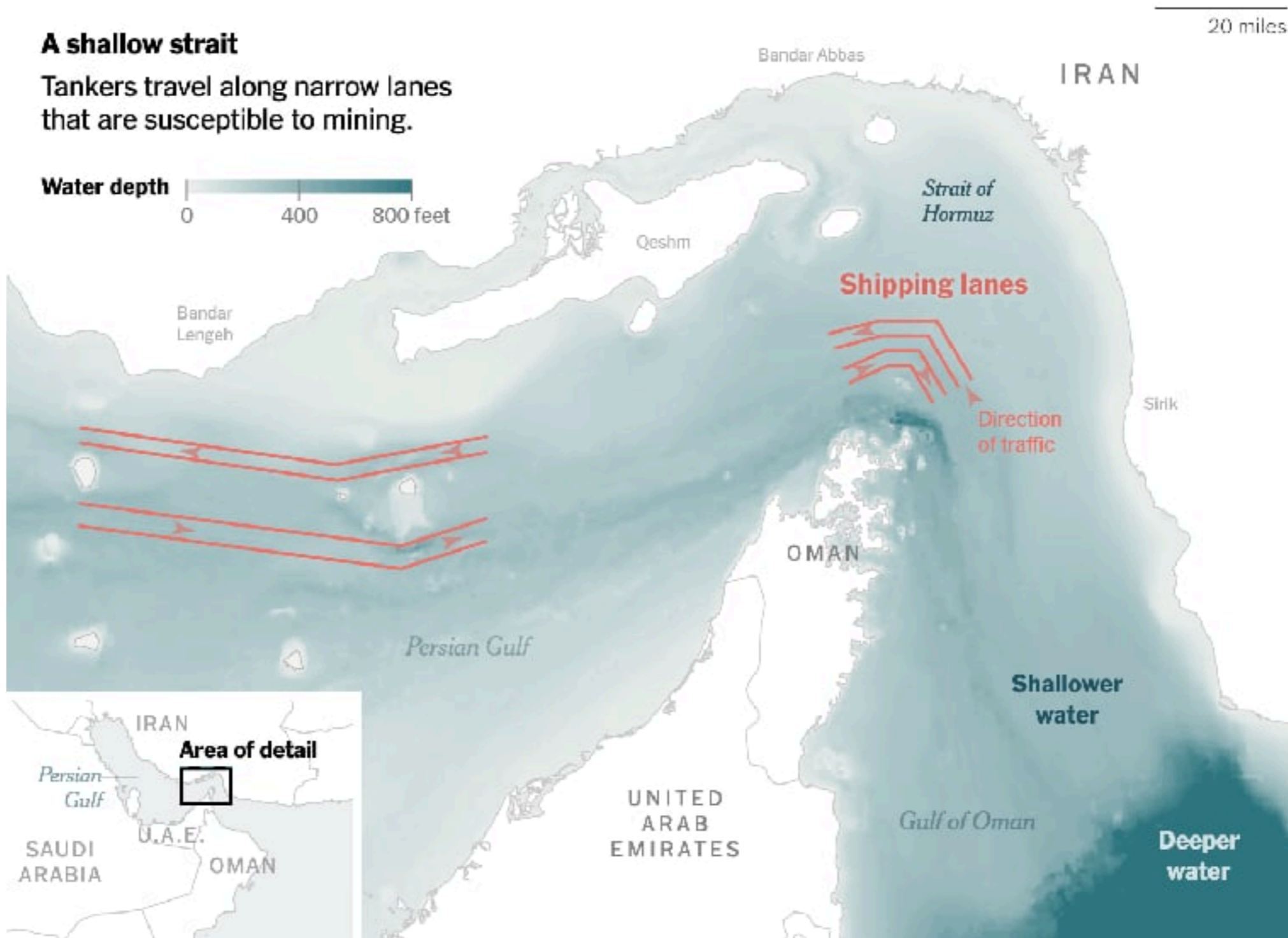
# Navigating the Strait of Hormuz



# Iranian Military Capabilities Around the Strait of Hormuz

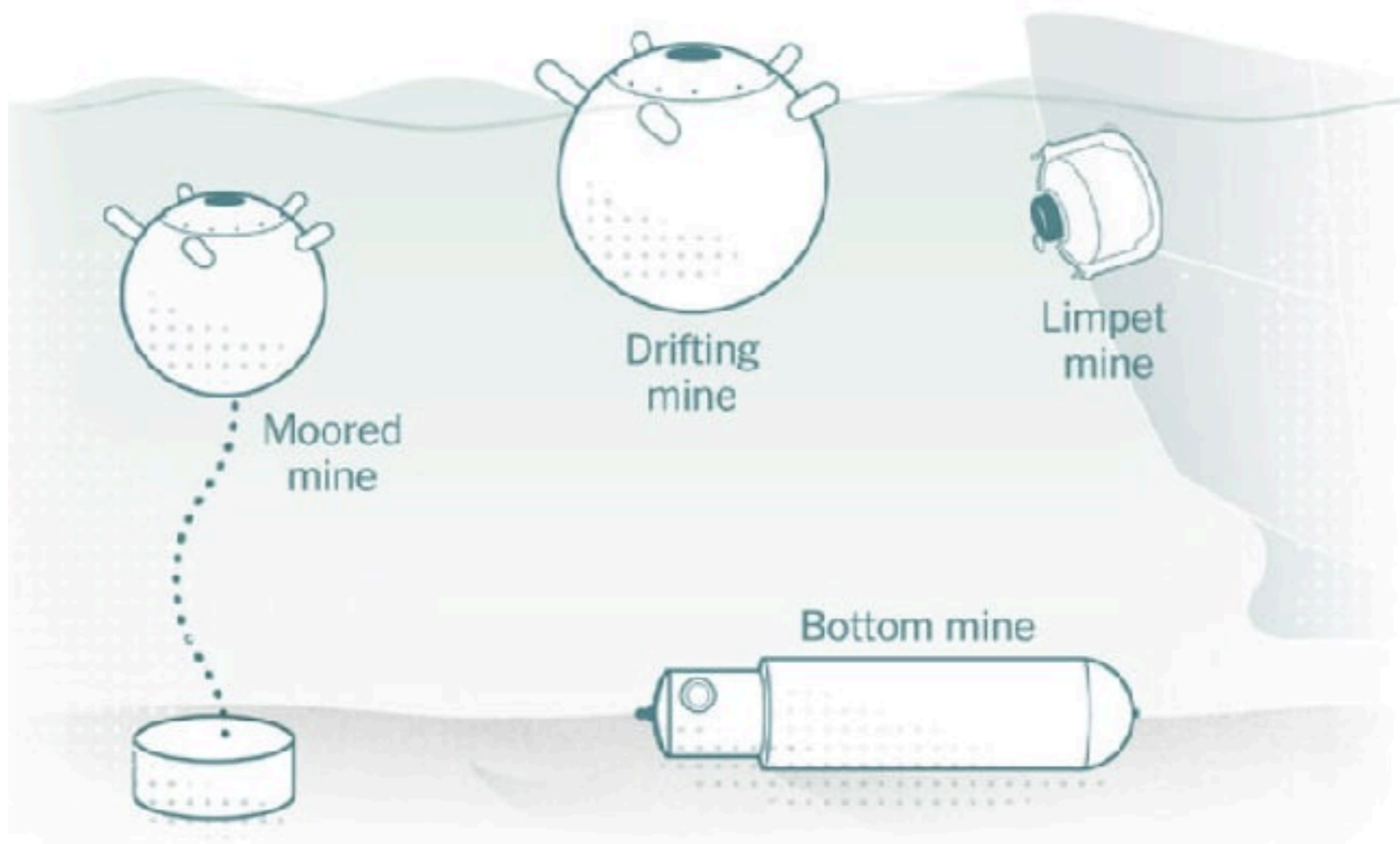


# Threat of Iranian Sea Mines



# Threat of Iranian Sea Mines

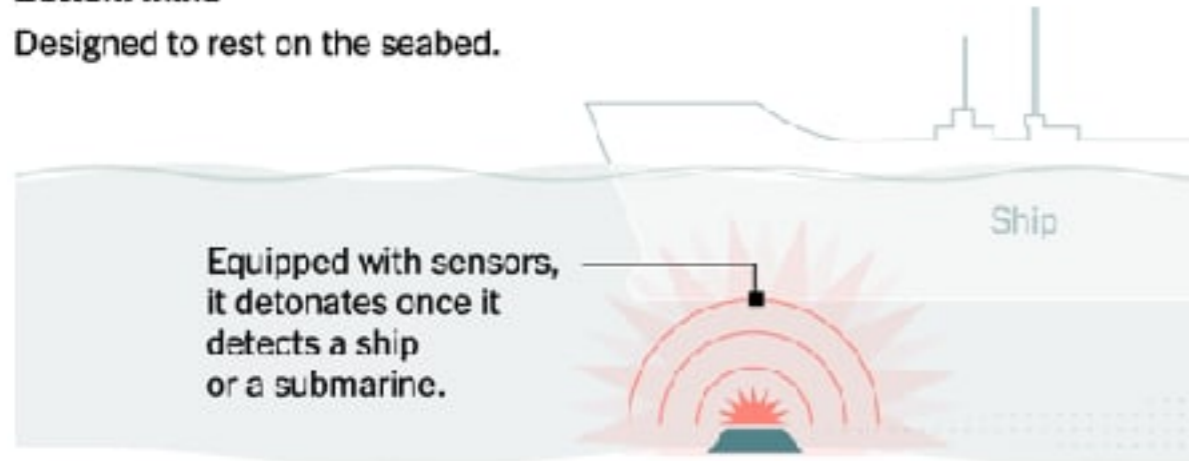
- **March 12:** Iran began laying sea mines in the Strait of Hormuz. At its narrowest point, the Strait of Hormuz is only 200 feet deep making passing ships susceptible to mines.



# Threat of Iranian Sea Mines

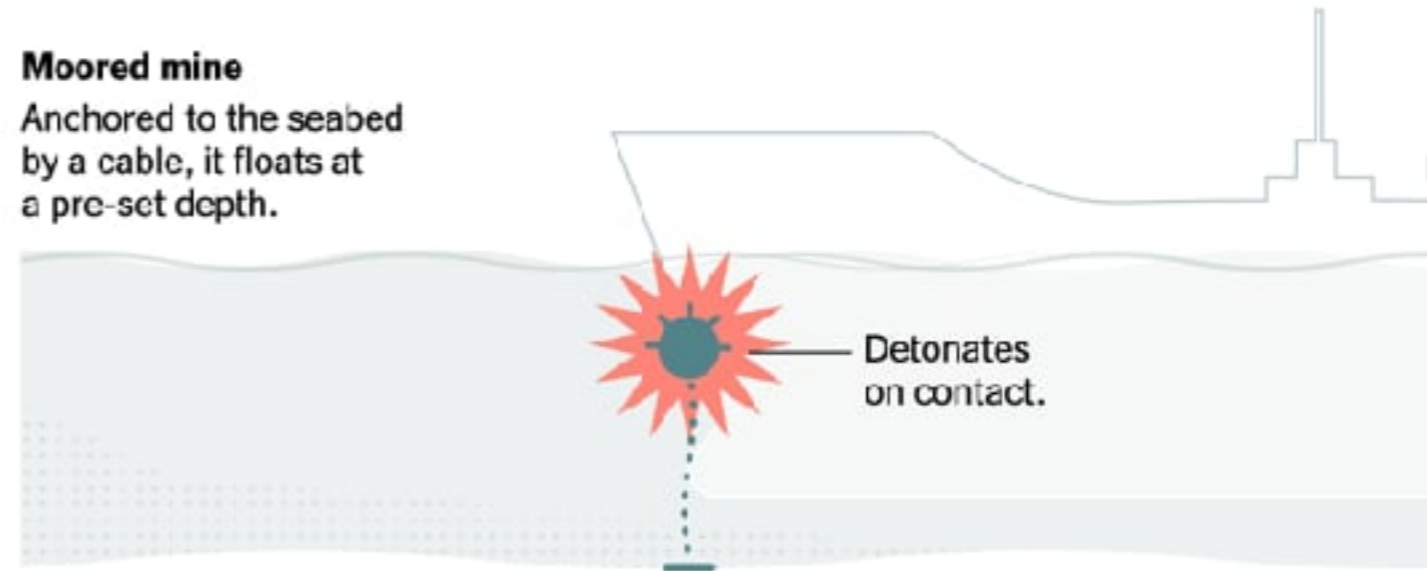
## Bottom mine

Designed to rest on the seabed.



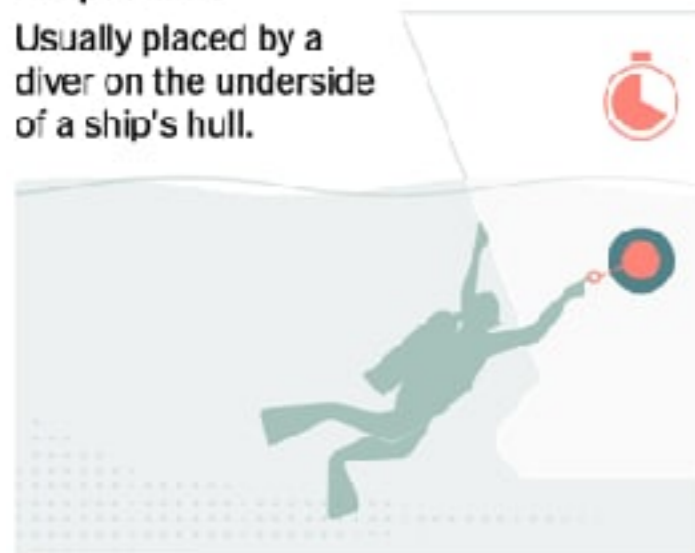
## Moored mine

Anchored to the seabed by a cable, it floats at a pre-set depth.

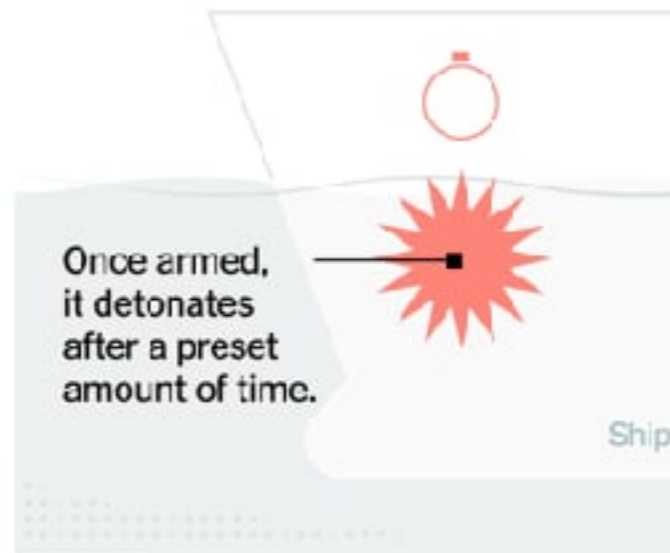


## Limpet mine

Usually placed by a diver on the underside of a ship's hull.

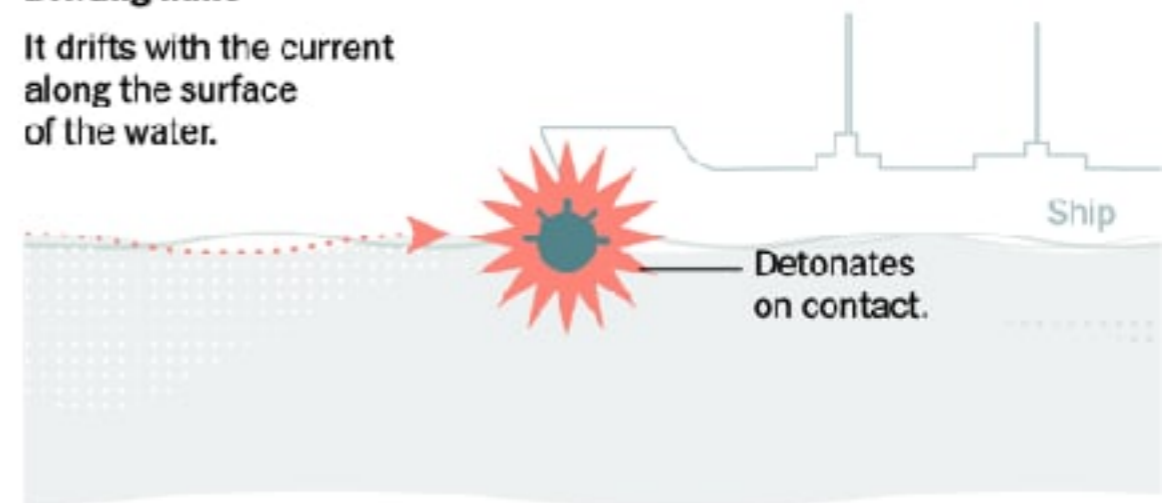


Once armed, it detonates after a preset amount of time.



## Drifting mine

It drifts with the current along the surface of the water.

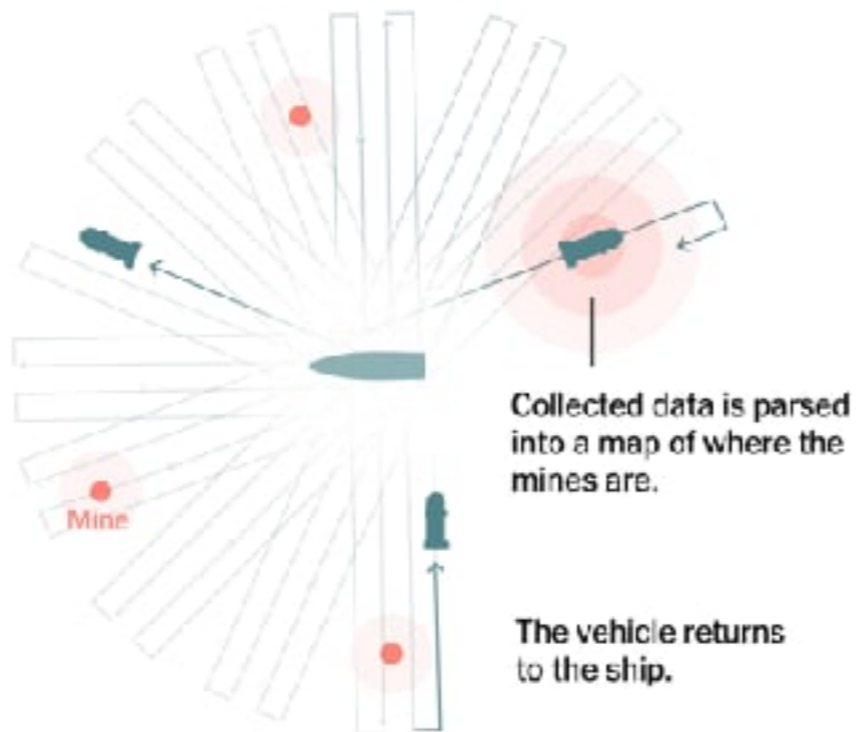


# Threat of Iranian Sea Mines

- Clearing mines can be tedious and includes mine hunting and minesweeping.

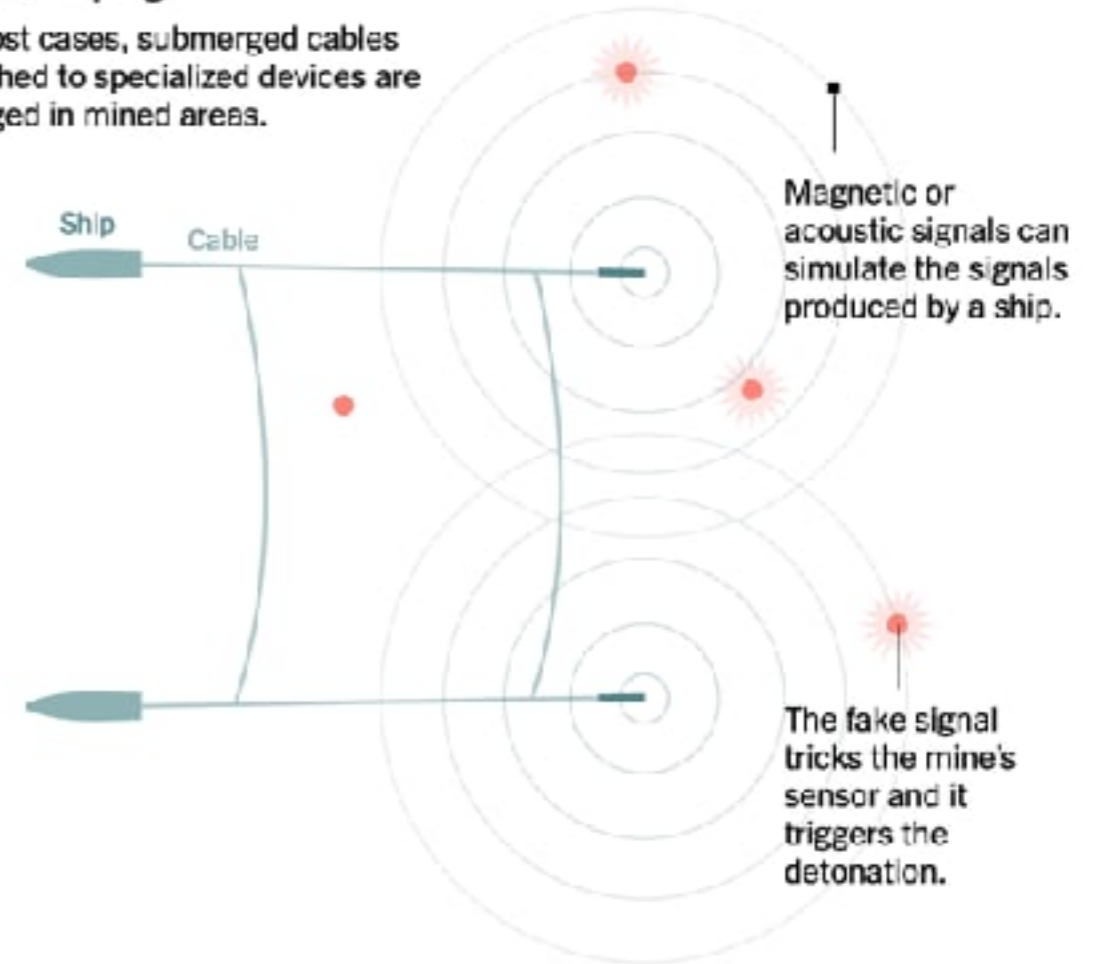
## Mine hunting

A remote vehicle is put in the water and scans the area autonomously following a pattern.



## Minesweeping

In most cases, submerged cables attached to specialized devices are dragged in mined areas.



# March 13: Kharg Island

- Kharg Island is 15 miles offshore Iran and 90% of Iran's crude oil exports are processed on it. It is populated and because of its deep surrounding waters, oil tankers can dock there.
- There are three major energy infrastructure sites on the island, including Falat Iran Oil Company - the largest oil producing entity in Iran. The Kharg Islan terminal can load 7 million barrels of oil daily.
- **March 13: US military conducted 90 strikes on Kharg Island, purposefully avoiding the oil infrastructure** on the island and hitting missile storage sites and sea mine depots. On the same day, Iran struck Israel and the UAE with ballistic missiles.



# Week 3

*March 14 - March 20*



# March 14-16 Highlights

- March 14: Iran struck an oil site in the UAE (pictured below).
- March 15: An Iranian-backed militia launched 5 missiles at the Baghdad airport towards a US base on the premises. The UAE intercepted 4 ballistic missiles and 6 attack drones while several waves of ballistic missiles were fired by Iran at Israel.
- March 16: US and Israeli airstrikes in Iran targeted an electricity distribution center. An Iranian drone attack on the UAE started a fire at an oil and gas field in Abu Dhabi.

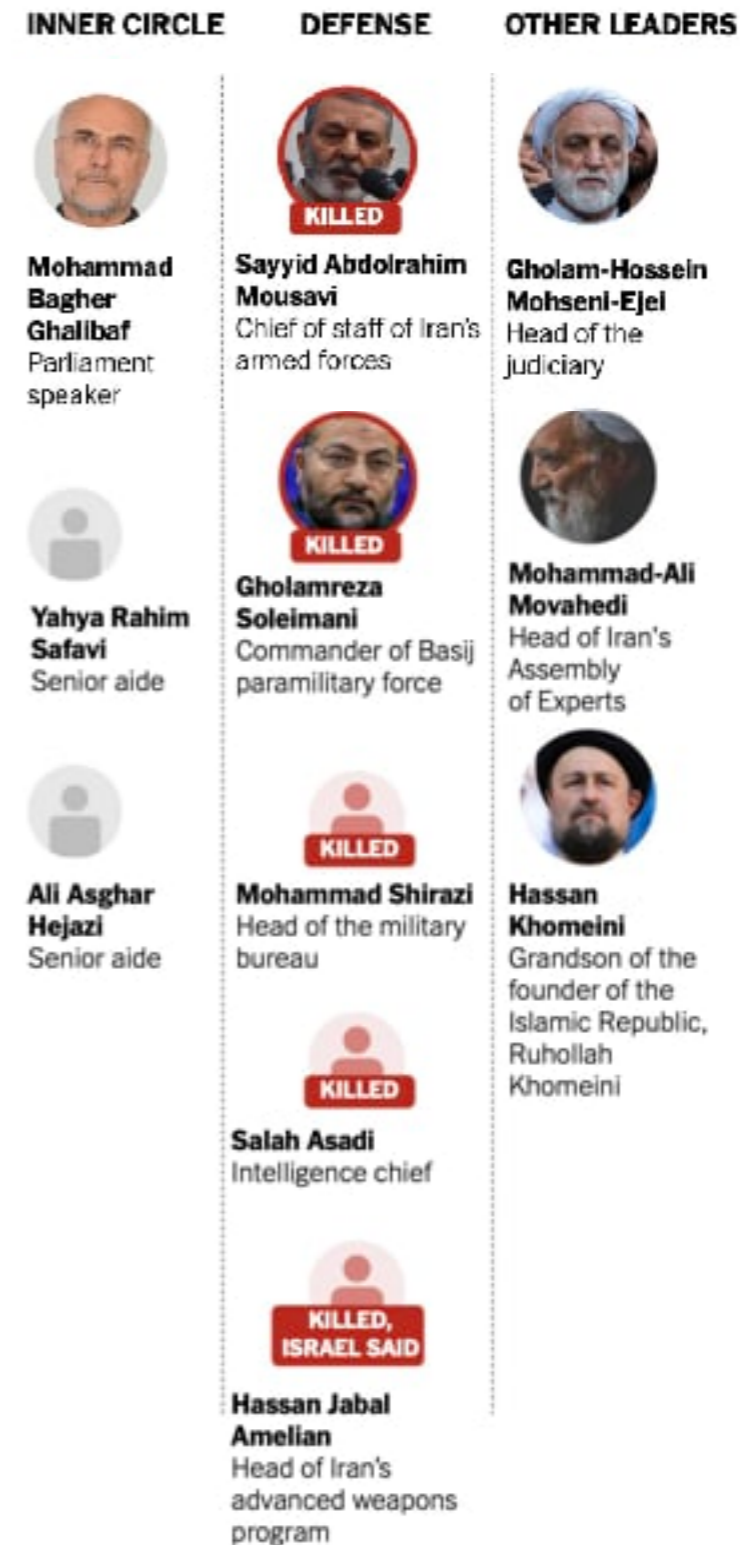
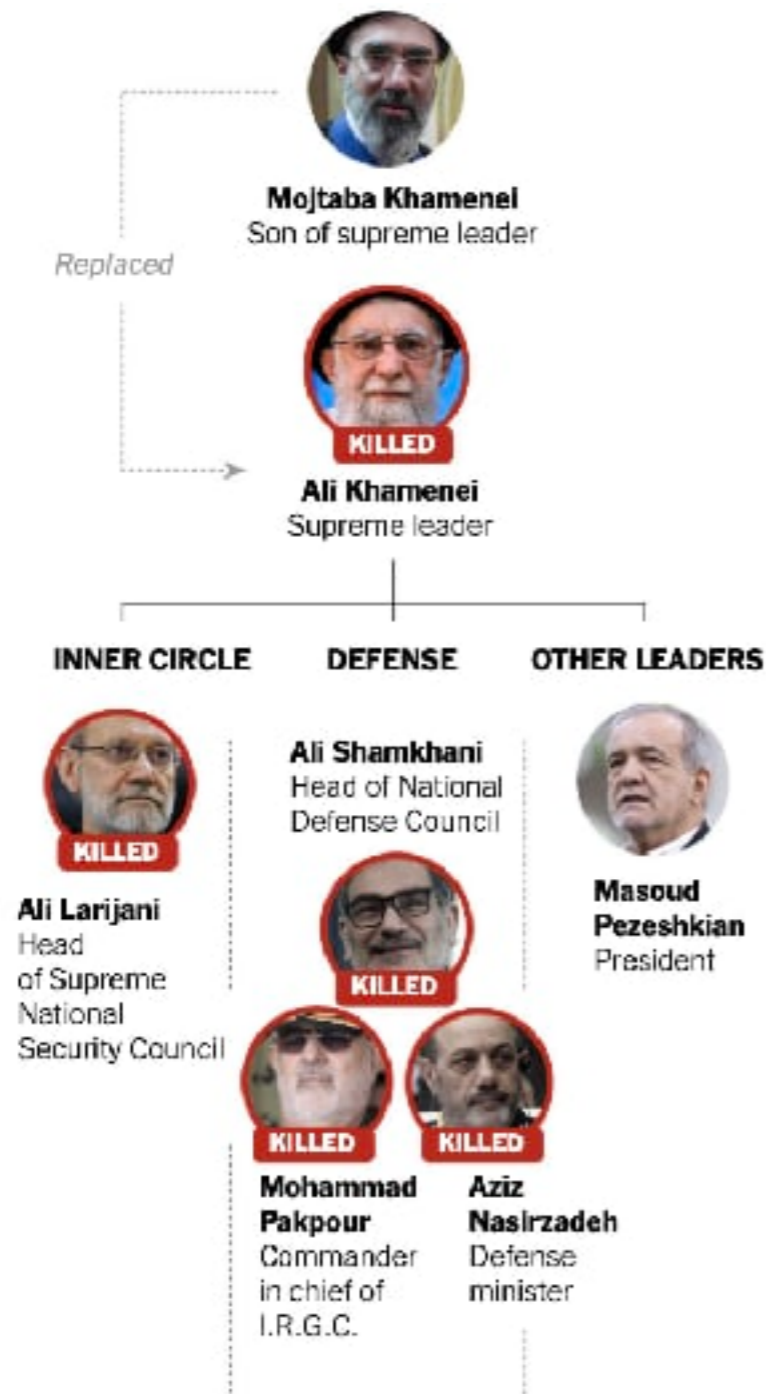


# March 16-17 Highlights

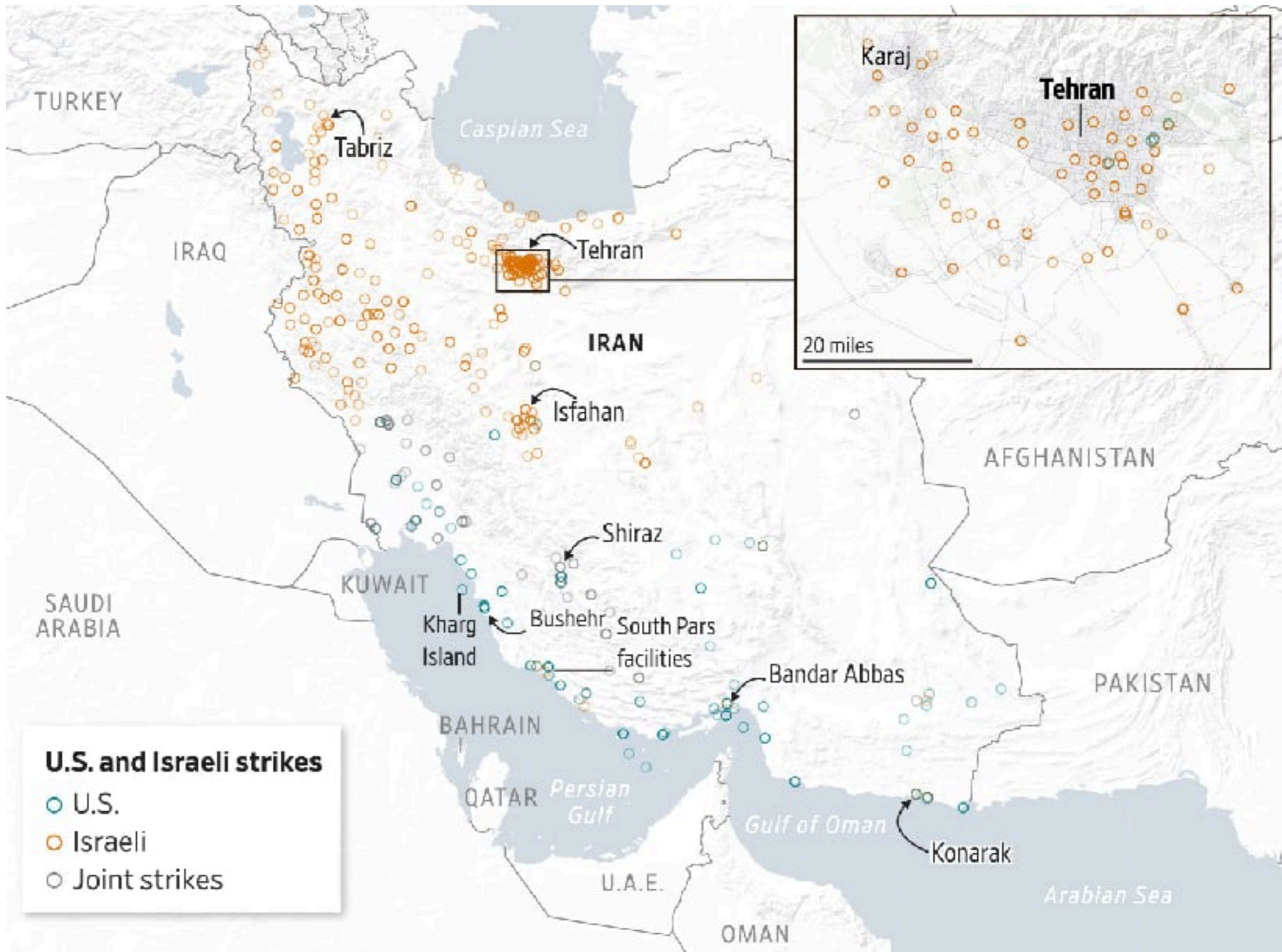
- **March 16: Multiple locations in the Old City of Jerusalem were damaged by Iranian ballistic missile fragments. Pieces of the missiles fell in the Jewish Quarter, near the Aqsa Mosque compound and near the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.**
- **March 17: Israel assassinated Iranian security chief Ali Larijani, the alleged de-facto leader of Iran** who had overseen the recent crackdown on protests earlier in 2026. Israel also assassinated Iran's Minister of Intelligence Esmail Khatib.
- March 17: For the first time in 5 days, Iran struck a commercial tanker in the Persian Gulf off the coast of the UAE as the UAE came under missile and drone attack from Iran. **The drone attack, at the port of Fujairah, was located at one end of an oil pipeline that goes to Abu Dhabi, effectively circumventing the Strait of Hormuz. Iran has targeted both ends of the pipeline multiple times.**



# Iranian Leadership As of March 17



# US and Israeli Strikes as of March 17



# March 18 Highlights

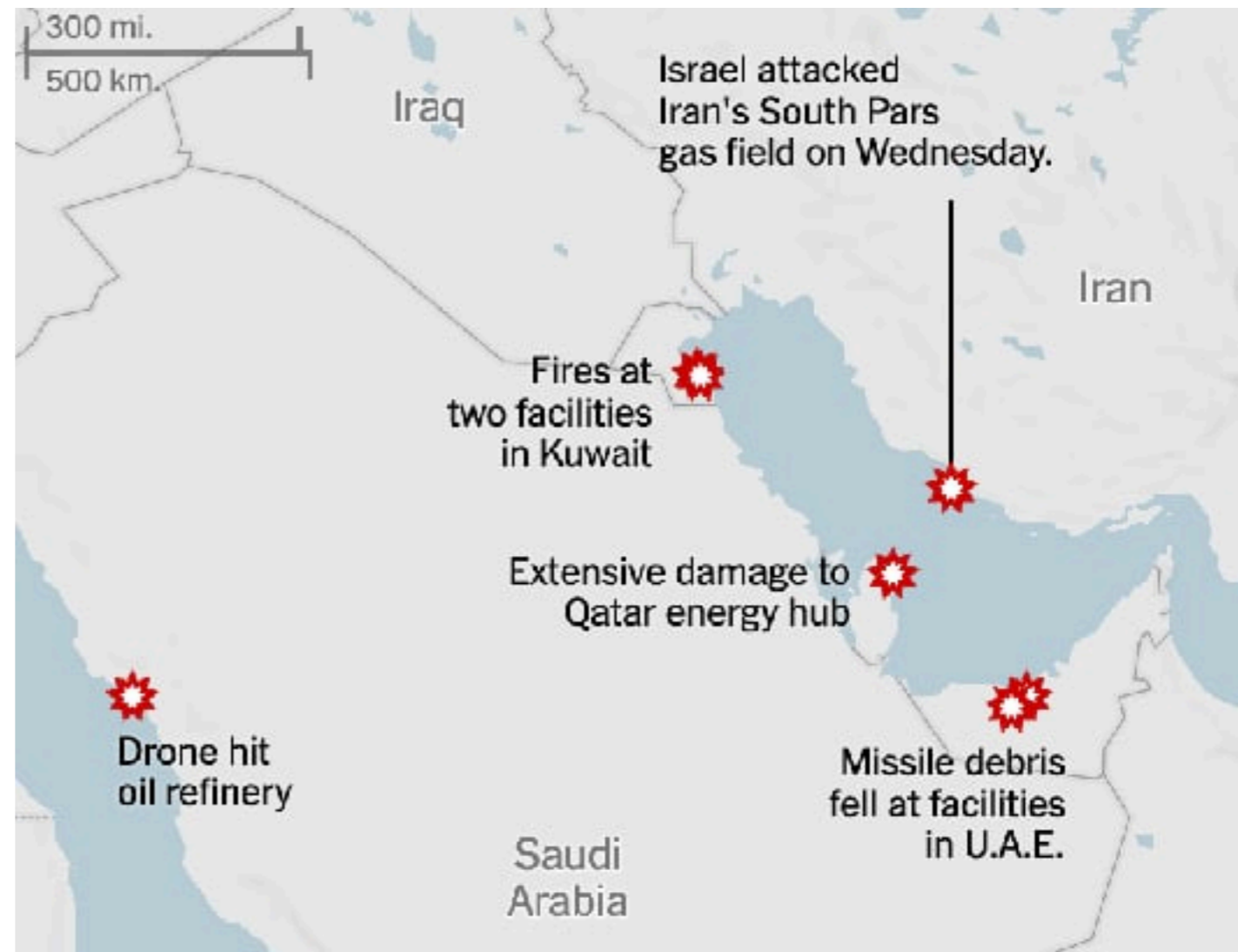
- **March 18: Three Palestinians were killed by an Iranian missile that damaged a Palestinian beauty parlor in Beit Awwa, near Hebron. The parlor was full of women getting their hair done for the Eid al-Fitr holiday.**
- March 18: Iranian missiles carrying cluster bombs struck Tel Aviv, Bnei Brak and Ramat Gan, killing an elderly couple.
- March 18: Israel, with the help of locals in Tehran, began targeting Basij checkpoints from overhead drones (pictured right). **Security officers from the regime are now hiding in residential buildings to avoid Israeli drone strikes.**



# March 18 Highlights

- **March 18: Israel struck the South Pars natural gas field in Southwest Iran, the first time Israel or the US had struck a natural gas facility in Iran. The airstrike was coordinated with the US.**

- In response, Iran fired missiles at Qatar's Ras Laffan Industrial city (the world's largest LNG export) and hit natural gas facilities, causing extensive damage to energy facilities. Qatar expelled Iranian military and security attaches from Qatar. Iran also struck energy facilities in Saudi Arabia and the UAE.



48 hours of attacks on energy sites in the Middle East.



# March 18-19 Highlights

- March 18: Israel struck Iran's naval headquarters at a port on the Caspian Sea that was used to connect Russia and Iran and the transfer of weapons between the two countries. Dozens of targets were hit including warships, command center, and a shipyard.
- **March 19: The US CIA Director and Defense Intelligence Agency director suggested in a classified briefing to the House Intelligence Committee that the Iranian regime "was experiencing a deep command and control crisis, but there was no sign of imminent collapse."**
- March 19: Japan, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the UK, Canada, and France condemned Iran for closing the Strait of Hormuz and expressed willingness to contribute to military efforts to open the Strait.



# March 19 Highlights

- **March 19:** The US fast-tracked \$23 billion in arms sales, including for US forces and sales to the UAE, Kuwait and Jordan. The UAE was set to receive \$1.2 billion in missiles that are used to shoot down drones, \$5.6 billion in air defense missiles, \$4.5 billion in THAAD radar equipment, and \$2 billion in anti drone systems. Kuwait was to receive \$8 billion aerial defense systems.

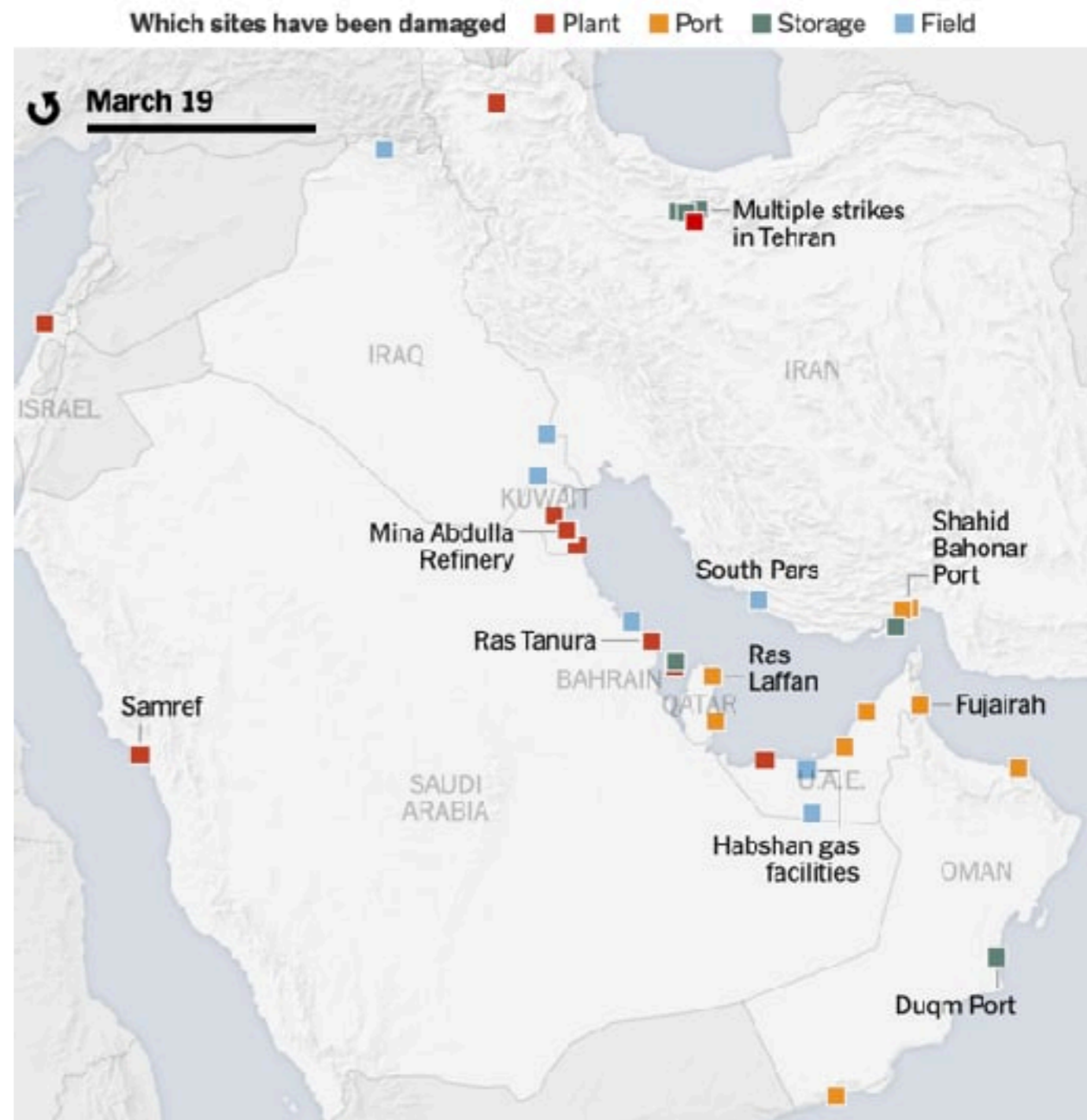
- **March 19: Pieces of an Iranian ballistic missile struck the Old City of Jerusalem (pictured right).**

The image shows shrapnel that landed on a Greek Orthodox Church building nearby the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Another smaller piece landed inside the Al Aqsa Mosque compound.



# March 19 Highlights

- **March 19:** Qatar's Minister for Energy Affairs and CEO of QatarEnergy announced that Iranian attacks had knocked out 17% of Qatar's LNG export capacity. The estimated lost annual revenue was \$20 billion. Two LNG trains and two gas-to-liquid facilities were damaged.
- **March 19:** A map (right) of energy facilities struck between Feb. 28 and March 19 shows **over 37 oil refineries, natural gas fields, and other energy sites were damaged in attacks on nine countries.**
- **March 19:** Iran and Hezbollah continued to fire missiles and rockets at Israel.



# March 20 Highlights

- March 20: US and Israeli strikes killed the IRGC Spokesperson Ali Mohammad Naini.
- March 20: As Iranians celebrated Norwuz, the new Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei did not give a new year's address to the nation, rather releasing a written statement. Iran attacked Israel, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, and the UAE with ballistic missiles and drones.
- **March 20: US aircraft concentrated efforts and attacks on Iranian drones and naval vessels with the goal of reopening the Strait of Hormuz.**
- **March 20: Traffic in the Strait of Hormuz slowed to an average of three commercial vessels per day compared to a typical 130 vessels. Iran began to allow ships from China, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, and Iraq to traverse the Strait of Hormuz.**
- March 20: A NYT analysis of management of Iran showed that **the IRGC led the war efforts with IRGC Commander in Chief Gen. Ahmad Vahidi managing the tactics of the war. The former IRGC commander, current speaker of the Parliament and a member of Supreme Leader Khamenei's inner circle, Gen. Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf, is in charge of strategic decision making. Iranian President Pezeshkian and his vice president, Mohammad Reza Aref, are in charge of the day-to-day running of the state.**



# Week 4

*March 21 - March 27*



# March 21 Highlights

- March 21: One day after the UK announced it would let the US use its bases to attack Iran, the Iranian regime launched long-range missiles for the first time since February 28. **The two missiles had a range of 4,000 km (2,485 mi) and were launched at the US-UK military base Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Such missiles could be launched by Iran at Europe.**



# March 21-22 Highlights

- **March 21:** Almost 200 Israelis were injured by Iranian missiles that struck cities in Southern Israel. Iran claimed it was targeting Israel's nuclear research center although the missiles struck civilian areas. Iran also launched attack drones at the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait.
- **March 21:** Israel struck Malek Ashtar University, a nuclear weapons research and development center. The university, a subsidiary of the Iranian Ministry of Defense was already under sanctions for its development of Iran's ballistic missile program.
- **March 21:** **The US struck Iran's Natanz nuclear facility, where Iran enriched uranium. The US had struck over 8,000 targets including 130 Iranian vessels since February 28.**
- **March 22:** Iranian missiles with cluster munitions injured over 170 people in Israel, including one strike that landed 8 miles from Israel's nuclear research facility.
- **March 22:** **Iran's Foreign Ministry announced that ships without connections to the US, Israel, or current hostilities would be permitted to pass safely through the Strait of Hormuz. Around 800 tankers are holding on either side of the Strait of Hormuz.**



# March 23-24 Highlights

- March 23: US and/or Israeli airstrikes cut off power to large parts of Tehran.
- March 23: Iranian ballistic missiles struck inside Lebanon.
- March 23: **Israel had sufficient oil and petroleum reserves but expected gasoline costs to rise.** A round-trip flight by a fighter jet from Israel to Iran consumed 12,000 to 24,000 liters (3,170 to 6,340 gallons) of jet fuel. Israeli power plants transitioned to diesel and coal with the halt of some natural gas platforms.
- **Israel's missile interception rate is 92% against more than 400 Iranian missiles fired Feb. 28 - March 23. Iran's rate of fire dropped from over 430 ballistic missiles in the first day of the war to 21 fired on March 23. Iranian drone fire similarly fell from 345 on Feb. 28 to 75 on March 23.**
- March 24: Iran started charging \$2 million per voyage for commercial vessels to pass through the Strait of Hormuz. **Iran is believed to have placed at least a dozen underwater mines through the Strait. The US already destroyed over 40 Iranian mine-laying vessels. Iran has more than 5,000 naval mines.**



# March 24 Highlights

- **March 24: Israel announced the destruction of 330 of Iran's 470 ballistic missile launchers since Feb. 28.**
- March 24: The US sent Iran a plan to end the war via Pakistan's army chief Field Marshal Syed Asim Munir, who has close relations with the IRGC. The Prime Minister of Pakistan offered to host talks between Iran and the US.
- March 24: Israel dropped over 100 bombs on IRGC command centers and missile production facilities.
- March 24: An Iranian missile with over 200 pounds of explosives hit several sites in Tel Aviv, cluster munitions from an Iranian ballistic missile hit sites near Northern Israel, and fragments from an intercepted ballistic missile struck a Bedouin community in Southern Israel. Eight missiles carrying conventional warheads with hundreds of pounds of explosives struck populated areas in Israel. Over 30 incidents of missiles carrying cluster bomb warheads hit populated areas in Israel, with over 150 impact sites.
- March 24: The Israeli Air Force was systematically targeting the commanding officers of Iran's missile units.



# March 24 Highlights

- March 24: Israeli and US strikes targeted two gas facilities and a pipeline in central Iran.
- **March 24: The US ordered 2,000 soldiers from the 82nd Airborne Division to the Middle East. This is in addition to the 4,500 Marines already en route to the region.**
- March 24: Mohammad Bagher Zolghadr, a former deputy commander of the IRGC and former deputy interior minister, was announced as the new Iranian national security advisor replacing the recently assassinated Ali Larijani. Since 2021, he has served as the leader of Iran's Expediency Discernment Council which advises the Supreme Leader.
- March 24: Iran launched strikes against Israel (with a direct hit in Tel Aviv), the Kurdish region of Iraq, Bahrain, Jordan and Kuwait. **In Kuwait, Iranian drones struck a fuel tank at Kuwait International Airport.**
- March 24: US Forces struck over 9,000 Iranian targets and had flown over 9,000 combat flights since Feb. 28.



# March 24-25 Highlights

- **March 24: The commander of the IRGC Navy, Alireza Tangsiri, declared that the passage of any vessel through the Strait of Hormuz “requires full coordination with Iran’s maritime authority.”**
- **March 24: Iran attacked Bahrain with a missile, killing a contractor for the Emirati military and injuring five Emirati service members.**
- March 24: The IDF struck Iran’s sole submarine and underwater systems development center as part of a wave of strikes against Iranian weapons manufacturing sites. Israel stated it had dropped over 15,000 bombs across Iran since the start of the war. The Israeli government approved the IDF’s enlistment of up to 400,000 reservists for the war.
- March 24: Israel or the US struck Iran’s Bushehr nuclear power plant.
- March 25: Iran launched a ballistic missile towards Israel’s largest power plant, missing it and hitting an open field nearby. It was the fourth Iranian missile attack in the same night.



# March 25-26 Highlights

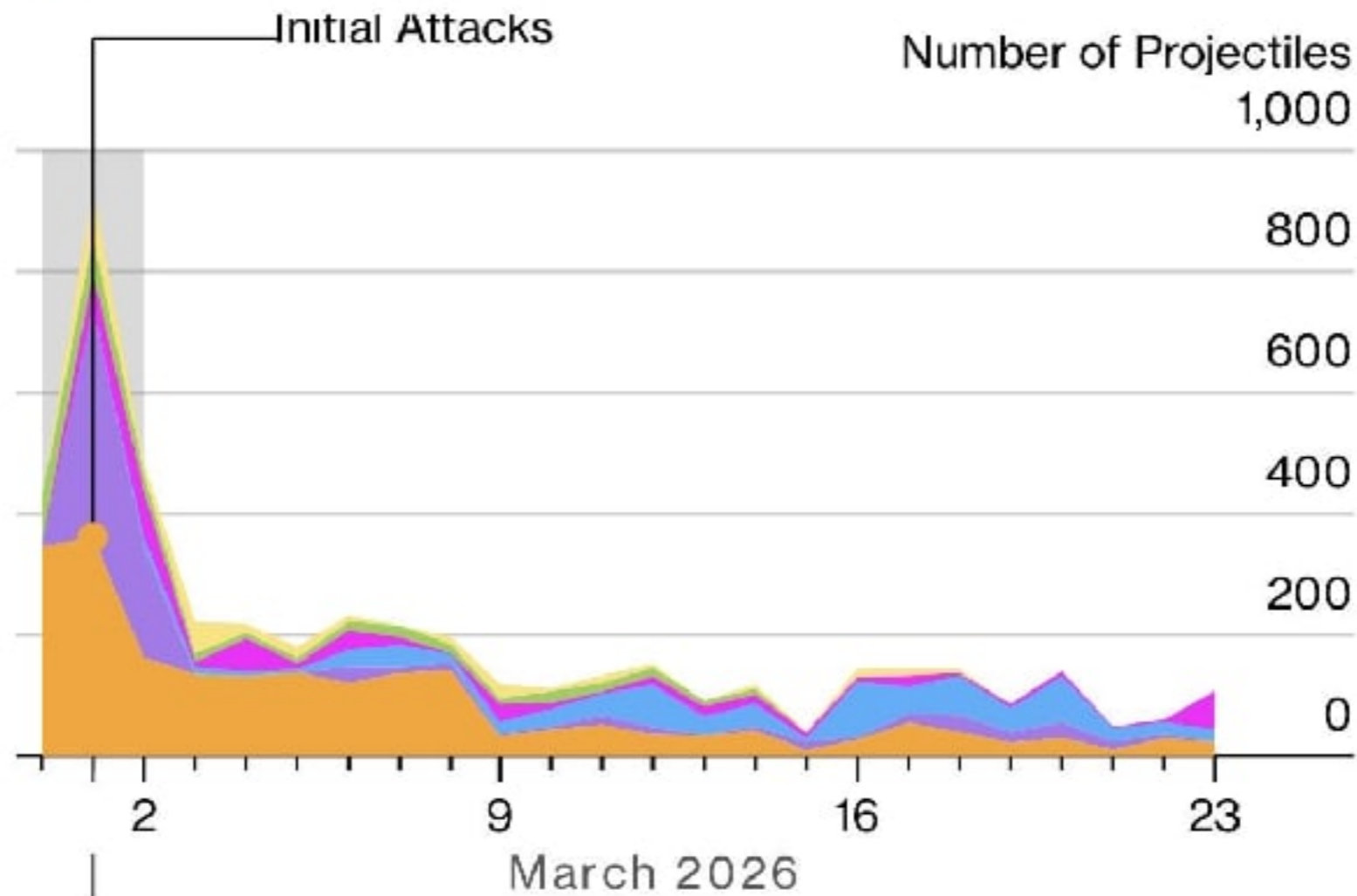
- March 25: Iran launched a ballistic missile towards Israel's largest power plant, missing it and hitting an open field nearby. It was the fourth Iranian missile attack in the same night.
- March 25: US intelligence suggested that Iran began planting anti-personnel and anti-armor mines around Kharg Island and moving Iranian forces to the island in preparation for a US operation to take control of the island.
- March 26: Israel assassinated **Alireza Tangsiri**, the commander of IRGC's Navy (pictured right) who played a critical role in closing the Strait of Hormuz as well as the IRGC's Naval Head of Intelligence.
- March 26: Iran fired 8 waves of ballistic missiles with cluster munitions at Israel. Between 1:30AM and 6:30AM, 6 waves were fired, the most waves launched in a five hour period since the start of the war.



# March 25-26 Highlights

## Iranian Attacks Are Down - But Still Continue

UAE Kuwait Qatar Bahrain  
Saudi Arabia Israel



Note: Represents official reporting, data not available for all dates



# Hezbollah Joined the War



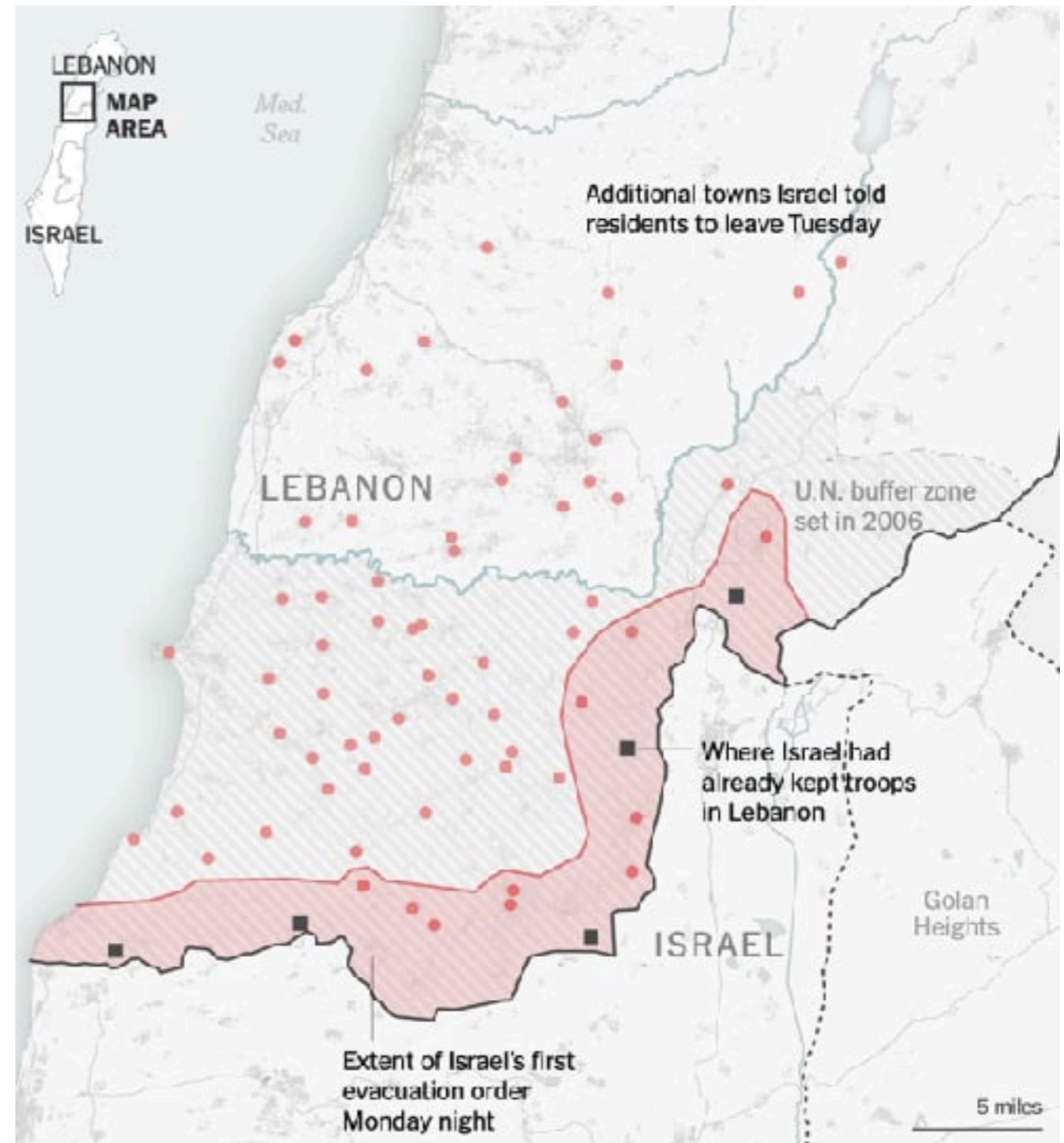
# March 2-3 Highlights

- **March 2:** The Iranian-backed terrorist organization Hezbollah fired rockets and drones into Northern Israel as “revenge” for the killing of Ayatollah Khamenei. It was the first barrage launched against Israel since the November 2024 Israel-Hezbollah ceasefire was signed.
- The IDF responded with air strikes across Lebanon, including in Beirut where the IDF killed Hezbollah’s intelligence official Hussein Mokalleh. The IDF told Lebanese residents in 52 villages to evacuate ahead of dozens of air strikes.
- The IDF struck branches of the al-Qard al-Hasan banking system across Lebanon that was used to fund Hezbollah’s military wing as well as a vehicle carrying 2 operatives from the Radwan Forces in Southern Lebanon.
- March 2: The top commander in Lebanon of the Quds Brigades, the armed wing of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad group, was killed at dawn Monday by an Israeli airstrike on a southern suburb of Beirut.
- March 3: The IDF struck a Hezbollah rocket launcher in Lebanon used in a barrage on the Golan Heights hours earlier. It later struck 60 Hezbollah sites across Lebanon.
- March 3: IDF ground forces entered areas of Southern Lebanon.



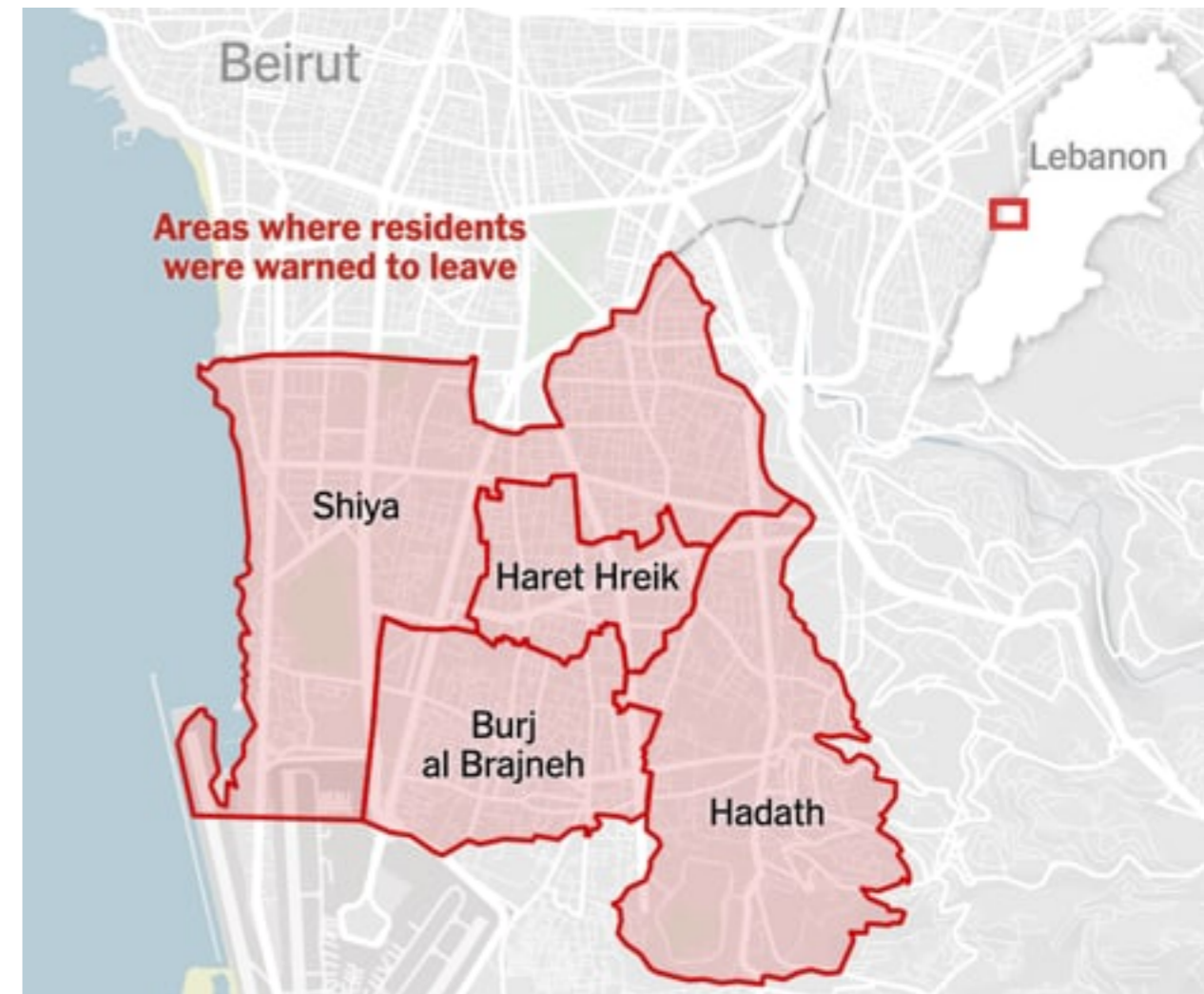
# March 2-3 Highlights

- Map of locations instructed to evacuate by the IDF ahead of attacks in Lebanon since Hezbollah attacked Israel Monday March 2.



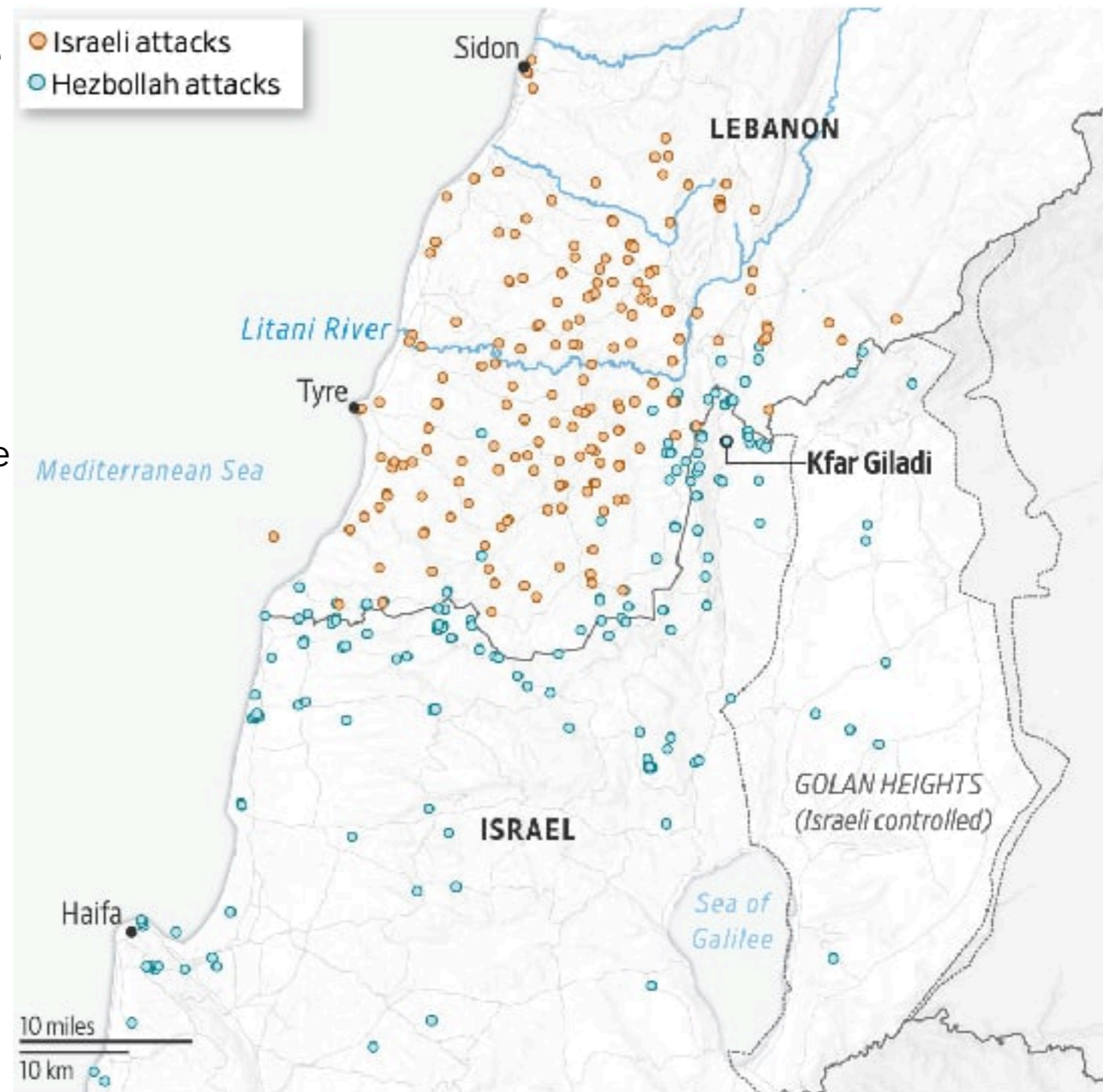
# March 5-11 Highlights

- March 5: The IDF announced evacuation orders for Dahiya, a suburb of Beirut and Hezbollah stronghold, ahead of airstrikes (pictured right) that were the most intense since the Hezbollah-Israel ceasefire of November 2024.
- **March 9: Lebanese President Joseph Aoun blamed Hezbollah for igniting a war with Israel as the IDF advanced into new territory in Southern Lebanon.** Israel began to create a wider buffer zone between its citizens and Hezbollah. The IDF launched its heaviest strikes since Feb. 28 of the suburbs of Beirut.
- March 11: The Israeli Air Force struck Hezbollah and Iranian targets in Beirut and nearby neighborhoods, including Dahiya. In response, Hezbollah fired a wave of rockets at Northern Israel.



# March 12-22 Highlights

- March 12: Iranian officers in Lebanon are commanding Hezbollah's military operations and making decisions for Hezbollah.
- March 18: The IDF struck Hezbollah targets in Beirut, destroying an entire Hezbollah building for the first time since the Feb. 28 war began. The IDF had issued an evacuation warning for the building prior to the strike.
- Attacks by the IDF and Hezbollah through March 22 (pictured right) show the IDF's attempt to create a buffer zone in Southern Lebanon. The IDF searched homes in Southern Lebanon and took forward operating positions on strategic hilltops.



# March 22-23 Highlights

- March 22: The IDF blew up a bridge over the Litani River in Lebanon, preventing Hezbollah from using it to move terrorist and weapons south towards the border area with Israel. It was the fifth bridge targeted by Israel since March 2 when Hezbollah launched its attack on Israel. Israel also struck 15 Hezbollah command centers. Israel announced it had killed over 570 Hezbollah operatives, including 220 members of the elite Radwan Force, since March 2. Israel also announced it had struck over 2,000 Hezbollah targets in Lebanon including 120 command centers, 100 weapons depots, and 130 missile launchers. Hezbollah had fired an average of 150 rockets per day, with one third into Israel and two thirds at IDF troops in Southern Lebanon.
- March 23: The IDF blew up the Dallafa bridge in Southern Lebanon, targeted an IRGC member near Beirut, and destroyed Hezbollah infrastructure in Beirut.
- March 23: The IDF captured two members of Hezbollah's Radwan Forces in southern Lebanon (pictured right).



# March 23-24 Highlights

- March 23: The IDF destroyed another bridge over the Litani River, running 90 miles long and cutting across southern Lebanon, used by Hezbollah to move weapons and personnel south.
- **March 24: Lebanon expelled the Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon.**
- March 24: The IDF struck Hezbollah sites including: headqaurts for Radwan Forces in Beirut, Intelligence Headquarters in Beirut, 7 sites in Dahiya neighborhood, headquarters for Hezbollah in southern Lebanon in their radio station office, and several Hezbollah-owned Al Amana gas stations. A 27 year old Israeli woman was killed after Hezbollah fired rockets and drones from Lebanon.
- March 24: Hezbollah launched 30 rockets at the Haifa Bay Area, with Israel's air defenses intercepting most of the rockets.
- March 24: Six Iranian ballistic missiles targeted a Kurdish base in Iraqi Kurdistan, killing six fighters and wounding 30. Separately, six rockets targeted Kurdish bases and one drone targeted the Erbil International Airport.
- **March 24: Kuwait was targeted by 17 Iranian missiles and 13 Iranian drones. The UAE intercepted five ballistic missiles and 17 drones from Iran.**



# March 25-26 Highlights

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- March 25: Israeli ground troops and air force had largely removed the threat of a ground invasion, sniper fire, or anti-tank missile fire from Hezbollah onto Northern Israel. Drones and rockets were still used by Hezbollah to attack Northern Israel.
- March 26: Hezbollah fired 6 rockets at central Israel, all were intercepted. The total rockets, missiles and drones launched by Hezbollah at Israel since March 2 reached over 3,500.



# In Conclusion



# Tracking Gas Prices in America

## How 2026 gas prices compare with the past three years

The national average gas price is **\$3.98** per gallon, unchanged from yesterday and up **\$0.83** from this time a year ago. Here's how it compares to the last three years.



# Middle East Terrorists Eliminated

Senior Officials of the Iranian Terror Regime that were Eliminated by the IDF



Eliminated



Supreme Leader of Iran  
Ali Khamenei

Eliminated



Iranian Chief of Staff  
Abdol-Rahim Mosavi

Eliminated



Past Iranian Chief of Staff  
Mohammad Hossein Bagheri

Eliminated



Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps  
Hossein Salami

Eliminated



Commander of the Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters (Emergency Command)  
Gholam Ali Rastid

Eliminated



Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Air Force  
Amir Ali Hajizadeh

Eliminated



Commander of the Syria-Lebanon Corps of the Quds Force  
Hossein Mahdavi

Eliminated



Commander of Hamas' Military Wing  
Mohammed Sinwar

Eliminated



Leader of the Hamas Terrorist Organization  
Yahya Sinwar

Eliminated



Commander of the Southern Front of the Hezbollah terrorist organization  
Ali Karkhi

Eliminated



Head of Hezbollah's Operations Array and Commander of the Radwan Force  
Ibrahim Aqil

Eliminated



Hezbollah's Most Senior Military Commander  
Fuad Shukur

Eliminated



Leader of the Hezbollah Terrorist Organization  
Hassan Nasrallah

Eliminated



Head of the Military Wing of the Hamas Terrorist Organization  
Mohammed Deif

Eliminated



Chief of Staff of the Houthi Terrorist Regime's Armed Forces  
Mohammed Al-Ghamari



# What To Watch

- **What happens in the Strait of Hormuz?**
- Do Israeli or US special forces seize Iran's nuclear material?
- What happens to Kharg Island?
- Does Mojtaba Khamenei show himself in public?
- How does the war re-shape global alliances?
  - March 25: An advisor to UAE President Mohamed bin Zayed posted publicly: "Where are the joint Arab and Islamic institutions, chief among them the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, while our countries and peoples are subjected to this treacherous Iranian aggression? And where are the 'major' Arab and regional countries? ... The Arab Gulf states were a support and partner to all in times of prosperity... So where are you today in times of hardship?"



# Kurds - A Group to Watch

- **There are an estimated 25-30 million Kurds living in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria and Armenia. Most Kurds are Sunni Muslims and the US has cooperated with Kurds in Iraq for decades.**
- **Feb. 22: Five Kurdish groups announced a new anti-regime coalition and a vision for administering Kurdish areas of Iran if the regime falls.**
- March 1: President Trump spoke via phone with Kurdish leaders in Iraq. **There are thousands of armed Kurdish soldiers along the Iran-Iraq border with close ties to Kurds in Iran.**
- March 2: Attacks by the US or Israel targeted police stations and detention centers controlled by the intelligence service and the IRGC in the Kurdish city of Sanandaj.
- March 3: The CIA was working to arm Kurdish forces to support a popular uprising in Iran. The US administration has also discussed with other Iranian opposition groups military support.
- March 4: Iran launched missile attacks on Kurdish bases in Iraq.



# By the Numbers

## Attacks:

- As of March 24, Iran launched over 3,670 drones, 1,550 ballistic missiles, and 28 cruise missiles since Feb. 28 in the region. It launched ~410 missiles towards Israel and ~550 attack drones towards Israel.
- March 25: The US had struck 10,000 targets in Iran, destroying 92% of large Iranian navy vessels and reducing drone and missile launch rates by 90%. The US had flown 10,000 combat flights and damaged or destroyed much of Iran's missile, drone and navy production facilities.

## Inventory & Cost:

- Iran's ballistic missile inventory prior to the war:
  - 2,000 medium-range ballistic missiles capable of hitting Israel and hundreds of launchers.
  - 6,000 short-range ballistic missiles capable of hitting countries in the Gulf.
- The estimated cost of the war to Israel's economy was \$3 billion per week.



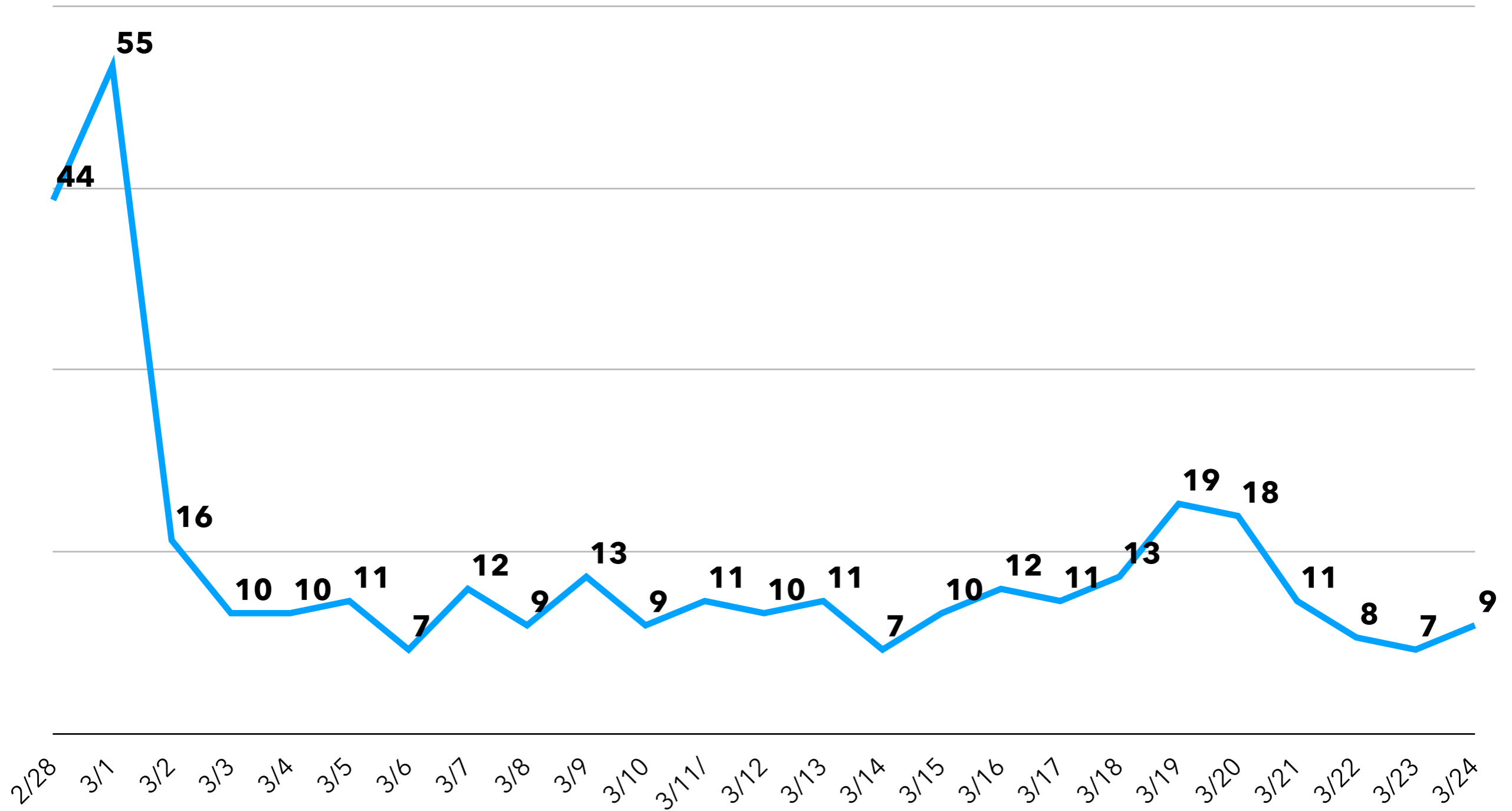
# By the Numbers

## Loss of life:

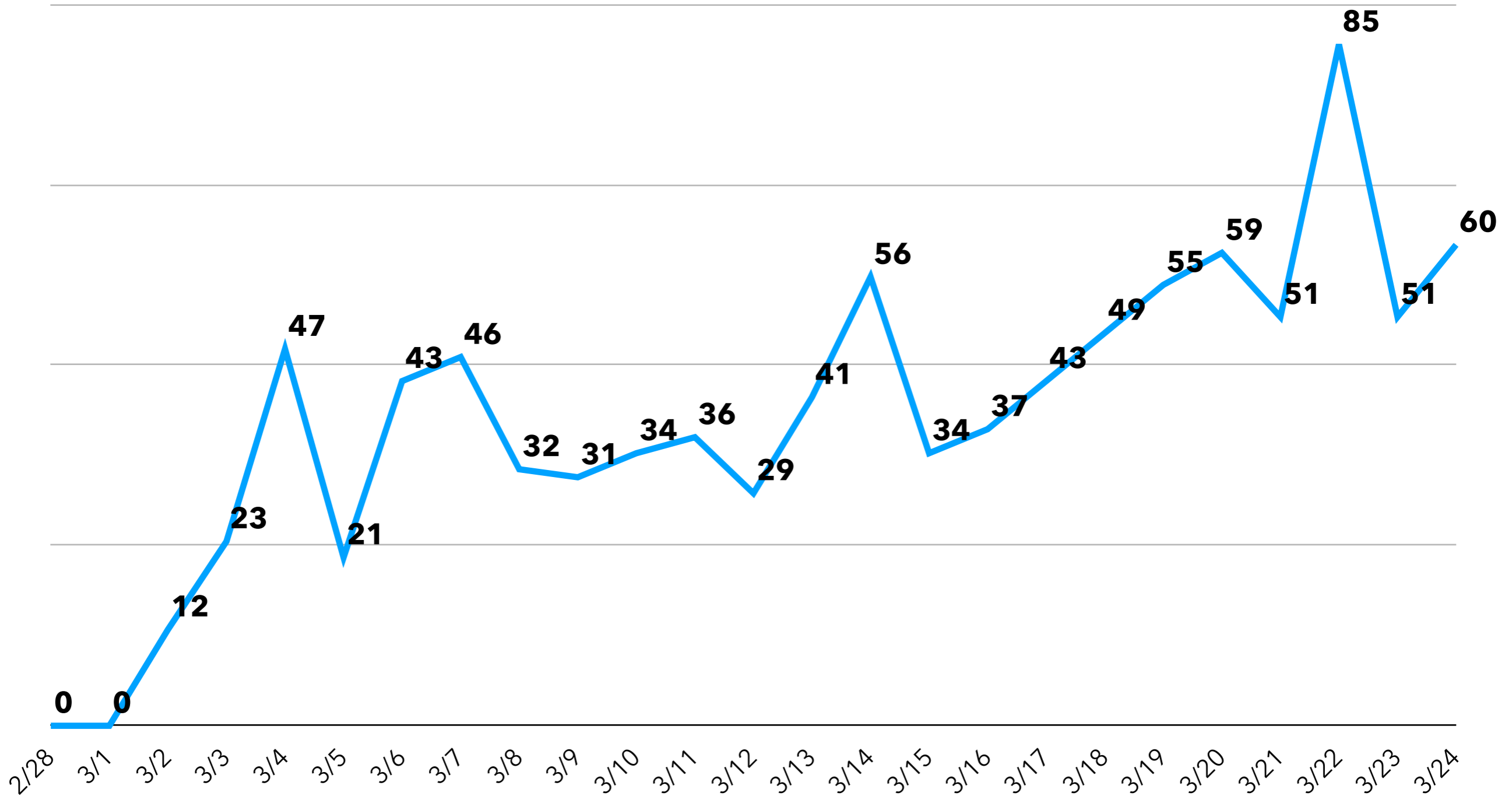
- 27 people have been killed in Israel, while over 4,000 people have been hospitalized.
- Three Israeli soldiers were killed in southern Lebanon.
- 64 people have been killed by Iran across the Middle East, including in Syria, Oman, the UAE, Kuwait and Bahrain.
- Iran claimed 1,937 Iranian civilians had been killed in the war. Nearly 1,100 people in Lebanon had been killed.
- An Iranian drone killed six US service members at in Kuwait on March 1: 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; and Sgt. Declan Coady (posthumously promoted from specialist), 20. US Sgt. Benjamin Pennington, 26, was killed in a March 8 Iranian attack on an air base in Saudi Arabia. Six US service members died when a KC-135 aerial refueling aircraft crashed over Iraq on March 12: Major John A. Klinner, 33; Captain Ariana G. Savino, 31; Technical Sergeant Ashley B. Pruitt, 34; Captain Seth R. Koval, 38; Captain Curtis J. Angst, 30; and Technical Sergeant Tyler H. Simmons, 28.



# Waves of Iranian Ballistic Missile Attacks on Israel



# Waves of Hezbollah Rocket Attacks on Israel



# 1 Month Update of the Iran War

March 26, 2026 Update

