



Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion: 4/8/26 – 4/10/26 Update

Ari Cicurel
Associate Director of Foreign Policy

Yoni Tobin
Senior Policy Analyst

Jonah Brody
Policy Analyst

Sarah Havdala
Policy Analyst

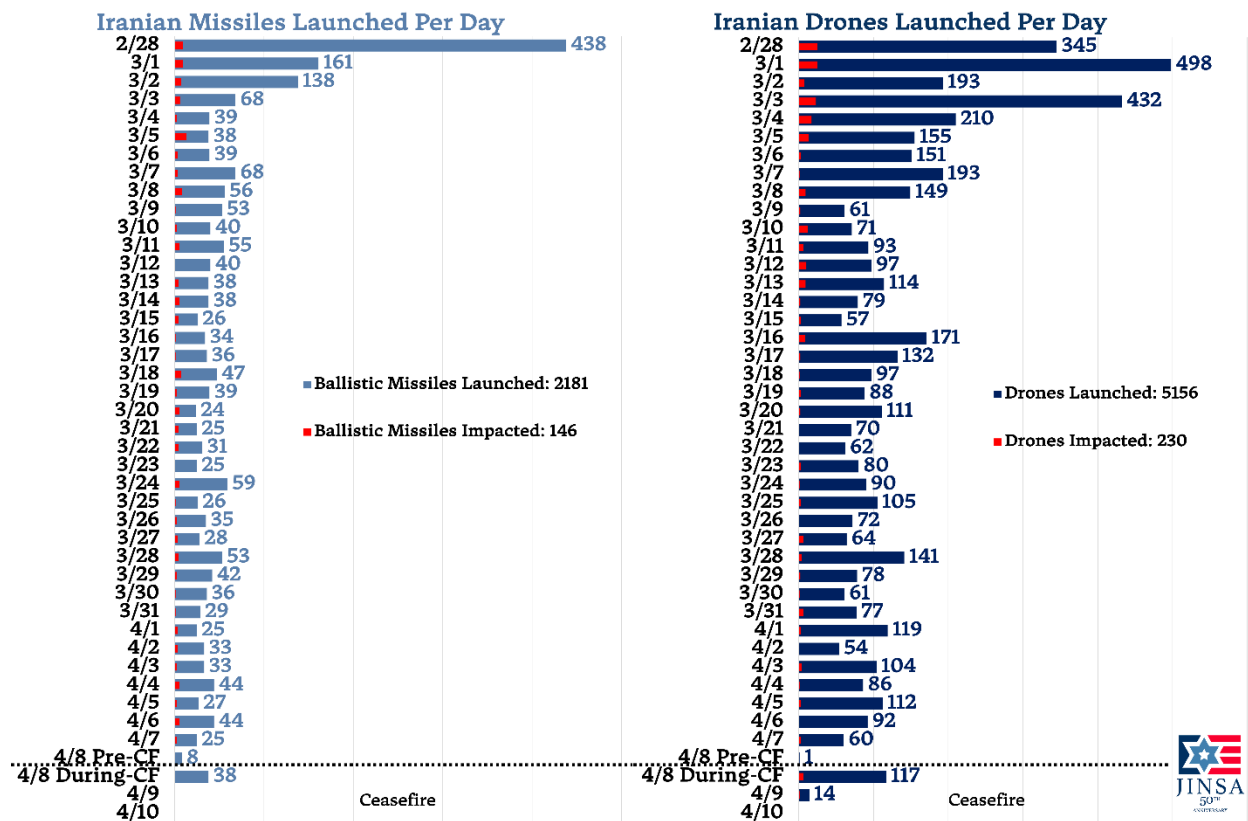
Rena Gabber
Research Associate

The United States, Israel, and Iran reached a ceasefire agreement on April 7 to pause fighting for two weeks. In observance of Passover, JINSA did not release an update on April 8–9. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of April 10 at 11:00 am ET.

1. Overview

- Despite a ceasefire that went into effect on April 8 at 8:00 PM EDT, in which Iran reportedly agreed to open the Strait of Hormuz, the key waterway has remained [largely closed](#), with only a few ships—of which the majority are [Iran-linked vessels](#)—sailing through the waterway each day since the pause in fighting began.
 - » President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social on April 9, “There are reports that Iran is charging fees to tankers going through the Hormuz Strait—They better not be and, if they are, they better stop now.” He then [posted](#) less than two hours later, “Iran is doing a very poor job, dishonorable some would say, of allowing Oil to go through the Strait of Hormuz. That is not the agreement we have!”
 - » NBC News [reported](#) on April 9, at 2:00 PM EDT, that just nine total vessels had transited the Strait of Hormuz since the start of April 8. Prior to the conflict, an average of approximately 140 ships [passed through](#) the strait every 24 hours.
 - Of these [ships](#), at least two were Iran-flagged tankers and at least six were non-Iranian bulk carriers, according to France’s *Le Monde* outlet.
 - » The Russian state-run TASS news agency [claimed](#) that Iran will only allow up to 15 ships to sail through the Strait of Hormuz per day.
 - » After Israel continued strikes in Lebanon, Iranian state news announced on April 8 that “the passage of oil tankers through the Strait of Hormuz has been halted” and [issued](#) a map to guide ships through Iran’s new toll route.
- Over the course of the first day of the ceasefire, significant contradictions [emerged](#) over what was actually agreed upon.
 - » Key disputes include the status of the Strait of Hormuz—where Iran’s foreign minister said ships must coordinate with its military and may face tolls, while Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth insisted “what we agreed is that the strait is opened”—and whether the ceasefire applies to Lebanon, which Pakistan’s mediators said it did, but Israel denied.

- On April 8, Israel's military [announced](#) the start of Operation Eternal Darkness, an expanded military operation against Hezbollah in Lebanon, but Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu [stated](#) on April 9 that he is seeking to open direct talks with Lebanon as soon as possible.
 - » On April 10, Reuters [reported](#) that the first in-person meeting between Israeli and Lebanese negotiators will take place Tuesday, April 14, in Washington, D.C., with the Israeli and Lebanese ambassadors to Washington leading their respective delegations.
- During a Pentagon press conference on April 8, Defense Secretary Hegseth [stated](#), “to our Israeli allies, thank you for being a brave, capable and willing ally on this battlefield. The rest of the world and the rest of our so-called allies saw what real capabilities look like. They should take some notes.”
- At the April 8 Pentagon press conference, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Dan Caine [indicated](#) that President Trump directed Operation Epic Fury “to accomplish three distinct military objectives: destroy Iran’s ballistic missile and drone capabilities, destroy the Iranian navy, and destroy their defense industrial base to ensure Iran cannot reconstitute the ability to project power outside their borders.” Caine claimed that U.S. forces “achieved the military objectives as defined by the president.”
- On April 7, President Trump [announced](#) that he agreed to a two-week ceasefire with Iran because “we have already exceeded all Military objectives, and are very far along with a definitive Agreement concerning Longterm PEACE with Iran, and PEACE in the Middle East.”
 - » Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister Abbas Araghchi [claimed](#) that Iran was “considering the request by the U.S. for negotiations based on [the U.S.] 15-point proposal as well as announcement by POTUS about acceptance of the general framework of Iran's 10-point proposal as a basis for negotiations.”
 - » President Trump also [warned](#) on April 8 that “A Country supplying Military Weapons to Iran will be immediately tarified, on any and all goods sold to the United States of America, 50%, effective immediately. There will be no exclusions or exemptions!”
- After the ceasefire went into effect, Iran fired 155 missiles and drones at Israel and Gulf nations on April 8 local time, and Israel [conducted](#) additional strikes against Iran before pausing its operations shortly thereafter. Iran also launched 14 drones at Bahrain and Kuwait on April 9.
 - » Iranian civilians told *Iran International* on April 8 and 9 that they heard [several explosions](#) after the ceasefire was set to take effect, including in the cities of Ahvaz, Bushehr, Karaj, and Shiraz.
 - » Iran’s fire after the ceasefire went into effect likely reflected a combination of degraded command-and-control and deliberate coercive signaling. Tehran may not have been able to stop launches immediately, and it still had an incentive to let some fire continue to influence the talks.
 - » Iran has launched roughly 5,156 drones, 2,181 ballistic missiles, and 59 cruise missiles since the war began, according to JINSA data.



2. Diplomatic Engagement

- Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian [said](#) in an April 9 statement that Iran’s top leaders unanimously agreed to a ceasefire, including Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khomeini.
- The White House has announced that Vice President JD Vance will [lead](#) the U.S. team of negotiators, alongside Special Envoy Steve Witkoff and White House advisor Jared Kushner, when they meet to negotiate with Iranian counterparts in Islamabad on April 11. The Iranian negotiating delegation will be [led](#) by Iranian Foreign Minister Araghchi and Iranian Parliamentary Speaker Mohamed-Bagher Ghalibaf, according to *The Wall Street Journal*.
 - » Before departing for Pakistan, Vice President Vance [told](#) reporters on April 10, “if the Iranians are willing to negotiate in good faith, we’re certainly willing to extend the open hand. If they’re going to try to play us, then they’re going to find that the negotiating team is not that receptive.”
 - » Controversy [erupted](#) over Pakistan’s role as a mediator after Pakistani Defense Minister Khawaja Asif posted on X on April 9, “I hope and pray people who created this cancerous state on Palestinian land to get rid of European jews [sic] burn in hell.”
 - Prime Minister Netanyahu’s office [said](#) in a press release that Asif’s post was “outrageous” and “not a statement that can be tolerated from any government, especially not from one that claims to be a neutral arbiter for peace.” Asif later [deleted](#) the post.
- The ceasefire reportedly allows Iran and Oman to [charge](#) transit fees through the Strait of Hormuz, but President Trump also [said](#) on April 8 that “we’re thinking of doing it as a joint venture [with Iran]. It’s a way of securing it—also securing it from lots of other people.”
 - » On April 8, White House Press Secretary Karoline Leavitt sought to [clarify](#) President Trump’s statement, suggesting “it’s something that the president has floated, but the immediate priority of the president is the reopening of the strait without any limitations, whether in the form of tolls or otherwise.”

- Whether the ceasefire included Lebanon has remained a point of contention, with [U.S.](#) and Israeli officials claiming that it was not, while Iranian officials stated that it was a core requirement.
 - » On April 9, Iran’s President Pezeshkian [claimed](#) that Israel’s continued operations in Lebanon amounted to “non-compliance” of the ceasefire, “rendering negotiations meaningless.” He added, “our hands remain on the trigger. Iran will never forsake its Lebanese brothers and sisters.”
 - » On April 8, Vance [claimed](#) that “this comes from a legitimate misunderstanding. I think the Iranians thought that the ceasefire included Lebanon, [but] we never made that promise. We never indicated that was going to be the case.”
 - Vance added, “if Iran wants to let this negotiation fall apart ... over Lebanon, which has nothing to do with them ... that’s ultimately their choice.”
 - » On April 8, Prime Minister Netanyahu [announced](#) that the current ceasefire does not include Israeli operations against Hezbollah and other Iran-backed forces in Lebanon. The Trump administration [agrees](#), per *Axios*.
 - » Prime Minister Netanyahu said in an April 9 [statement](#), “In light of Lebanon’s repeated requests to open direct negotiations with Israel, I instructed yesterday to begin direct negotiations with Lebanon as soon as possible,” adding the negotiations “will focus on disarming Hezbollah and establishing peaceful relations between Israel and Lebanon,” and concluding that Israel appreciates the Lebanese prime minister’s call that day for Beirut to be demilitarized.
- On April 8, Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf [posted](#) a statement on X accusing the United States of violating three clauses of what he claimed was the agreed-upon 10-point negotiating framework before talks had begun in Islamabad. He declared that a “bilateral ceasefire or negotiations is unreasonable.” The alleged violations included:
 - » Israel’s continued military operations in Lebanon, in breach of the ceasefire clause;
 - » A drone incursion into Iranian airspace over Fars Province, in violation of the clause prohibiting airspace violations; and
 - » The American denial of Iran's right to uranium enrichment, which Ghalibaf said was explicitly included in the framework’s sixth clause.
- On April 7, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social, “Based on conversations with Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif and Field Marshal Asim Munir, of Pakistan, and wherein they requested that I hold off the destructive force being sent tonight to Iran, and subject to the Islamic Republic of Iran agreeing to the COMPLETE, IMMEDIATE, and SAFE OPENING of the Strait of Hormuz, I agree to suspend the bombing and attack of Iran for a period of two weeks.”
 - » President Trump added that “We received a 10 point proposal from Iran, and believe it is a workable basis on which to negotiate. Almost all of the various points of past contention have been agreed to between the United States and Iran, but a two week period will allow the Agreement to be finalized and consummated.”
 - » Iran’s National Security Council released a [statement](#) indicating that its framework for ceasefire negotiations included:
 - “Non-aggression;”
 - “Controlled passage through the Strait of Hormuz in coordination with Iran’s armed forces (which grants Iran a unique economic and geopolitical position);”
 - “The necessity of ending the war against all components of the Axis of Resistance;”

- “The withdrawal of U.S. combat forces from all bases and deployment points in the region;”
 - “The establishment of a secure transit protocol in the Strait of Hormuz such that it guarantees Iranian dominance according to the agreed protocol;”
 - “The full payment of Iran’s damages;”
 - “The removal of all primary and secondary sanctions [on Iran] and resolutions of the UN Board of Governors and the Security Council;”
 - “The release of all blocked Iranian properties and assets abroad;”
 - “The approval of all these items in a binding Security Council resolution;” and
 - “The acceptance of [Iranian] enrichment.”
- » Trump administration officials [claimed](#) that the 10-point plan that Iran’s national security council released was [not the same](#) document that Tehran sent to Washington. Ultimately, both sides agreed to a Pakistani [bridging proposal](#), not the Iranian 10-point plan, two officials told *The Times of Israel*.
- Following his ceasefire announcement, President Trump [posted](#) to his Truth Social account on April 8, stating that “the United States will work closely with Iran, which we have determined has gone through what will be a very productive Regime Change! There will be no enrichment of Uranium, and the United States will, working with Iran, dig up and remove all of the deeply buried (B-2 Bombers) Nuclear ‘Dust.’ It is now, and has been, under very exacting Satellite Surveillance (Space Force!).”
 - » Referring to Operation Midnight Hammer in June 2025, when the United States struck three Iranian nuclear sites, he added that “nothing has been touched from the date of attack.”
 - » Continuing, President Trump [wrote](#), “we are, and will be, talking Tariff and Sanctions relief with Iran.”
 - » Finally, he [added](#) that “many of the 15 points have already been agreed to,” referring to the United States’ 15-point ceasefire plan. He included this despite noting in an earlier post that negotiations following the ceasefire’s announcement would center around Iran’s 10 demands.
 - White House Press Secretary Leavitt [posted](#) on X that “this is a victory for the United States that President Trump and our incredible military made happen. From the very beginning of Operation Epic Fury, President Trump estimated this would be a 4-6 week operation. ... We have achieved and exceeded our core military objectives in 38 days.”
 - » She added that “the success of our military created maximum leverage, allowing President Trump and the team to engage in tough negotiations that have now created an opening for a diplomatic solution and long-term peace.”
 - According to *The Wall Street Journal*, Prime Minister Netanyahu was [informed](#) of the finalized ceasefire agreement only in the deal’s late stages via a phone call from President Trump.
 - » Netanyahu [refuted](#) this reporting on April 8, claiming that “they did not surprise us at the last minute,” and “this is not the end of the campaign. This is a station in achieving all of the goals of the campaign.”
 - On April 8, President Trump [confirmed](#) that he heard that China helped get Iran to the negotiating table after *The New York Times* [reported](#), citing three Iranian officials, that Beijing pressed Tehran “to show flexibility and defuse tensions.” That day, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Mao Ning [noted](#) that Beijing had “made its own efforts” for the ceasefire.

- Iranian officials, including President Pezeshkian, have said Israeli strikes on Lebanon [violate](#) the ceasefire. Both the United States and Israel [deny](#) this.
 - » President Trump asked Prime Minister Netanyahu to limit Israeli operations against Hezbollah. He [stated](#) that “I spoke with [Netanyahu] and he’s going to low-key it. I just think we have to be, sort of, a little more low-key,” and said Israel was “scaling back” its combat operations in Lebanon. U.S. Special Envoy Witkoff later [echoed](#) this request in discussions with Israeli leaders, *Axios* reported on April 9. Israeli officials told *Axios* they have no plans to stop their strikes on Hezbollah.

3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

- On April 9, President Donald Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social—following the implementation of a ceasefire the day before—that “All U.S. Ships, Aircraft, and Military Personnel, with additional Ammunition, Weaponry, and anything else that is appropriate and necessary for the lethal prosecution and destruction of an already substantially degraded Enemy, will remain in place in, and around, Iran, until such time as the REAL AGREEMENT reached is fully complied with.”
 - » President Trump added, “If for any reason it is not, which is highly unlikely, then the “Shootin’ Starts,” bigger, and better, and stronger than anyone has ever seen before.”
- On April 9, U.S. Central Command chief Admiral Brad Cooper [announced](#) that “Iran has suffered a generational military defeat. The United States and Israel systematically destroyed Iran’s ability to conduct large-scale military operations for years to come.”
- During a [press conference](#) on April 8, General Caine indicated that the United States had struck 13,000 Iran-related targets, “including 4,000 dynamic targets that popped up on the battlefield,” and, along with Gulf partners, intercepted 1,700 ballistic missiles.
 - » Caine stated that U.S. forces “destroyed approximately 80 percent of Iran’s air defense systems, striking more than 1,500 air defense targets, more than 450 ballistic missile storage facilities, 800 one-way attack drone storage facilities,” and “destroy[ed] more than 2,000 command-and-control nodes.”
 - Caine noted that “we attacked, along with our partners, approximately 90 percent of their weapons factories. Every factory that produced Shahed one-way attack drones was struck. Every factory that produces the guidance systems that go into those drones was struck.”
 - » Caine also stated U.S. forces sank 150 ships, amounting to “more than 90 percent of the Iranian fleet, including all of the major surface combatants.”
 - » He further added that “their missile defense industrial base was shattered, with more than 80 percent of their missile facilities gone, as well as their solid rocket motor production capability. It will take years for Iran to rebuild any major surface combatants, as more than 20 naval production and fabrication facilities have been damaged or destroyed.”
 - Secretary of Defense Hegseth indicated earlier in the press conference that “we finished completely destroying Iran’s defense-industrial base, a core pillar of our mission. ... They still shoot ... here and there ... but they can no longer build missiles.”
 - » Caine noted that “nearly 80 percent of Iran’s nuclear industrial base was hit, further degrading their attempts to attain a nuclear weapon.”
 - » Caine [asserted](#) that the ceasefire is a “pause” and that U.S. forces remain ready to resume strikes on Iran if ordered, with Hegseth adding that Washington stands ready “in the background” to ensure Tehran upholds the terms of the truce.

- White House Press Secretary Leavitt [said](#) on April 8 that the war “set back” Iran’s ability to manufacture weapons “by years,” noting that “Iran’s ability to fund and support its terrorist proxies has been greatly reduced,” and that “Iran can no longer distribute weapons to its proxies in the region.”
 - » Leavitt also highlighted that “most importantly, Iran will not be able to acquire nuclear weapons.”
- In an April 8 video statement, Prime Minister Netanyahu [stated](#) that “Israel is stronger than ever, and Iran is weaker than ever” after “massive achievements.”
 - » However, he [noted](#) that Israel “has more goals to complete,” and that Israel would achieve these goals “either through agreement, or through renewed fighting.” He emphasized that Israel “is ready to return to fighting at any time,” and that “the finger is on the trigger.”
 - » Prime Minister Netanyahu also [thanked](#) President Trump for his friendship, highlighting how it “is changing the face of the Middle East,” and that together they “undermined the foundations” of the Iranian regime.
- In remarks delivered on April 9, Israel Defense Forces (IDF) Chief of Staff Lt Gen Eyal Zamir [stated](#) that “Iran, before this war, is not the same Iran [as now]. It is much weaker.” He added, “we are prepared to return to combat with full force if required at any given moment.”
 - » Israel’s military [revealed](#) on April 10 that the Israeli Air Force (IAF) conducted over 1,000 strike missions and more than 8,500 sorties, striking approximately 4,000 targets across Iran, since the war began.
- On April 10, the IDF announced that its forces killed over [1,400 Hezbollah fighters](#), including over [250 operatives](#) within the group’s artillery units. The IDF also [confirmed](#) that its forces destroyed over 200 Hezbollah rocket launchers and around 1,300 launch barrels.
- According to Israeli officials, Operation Eternal Darkness on April 8 [targeted](#) each of Hezbollah’s command-and-control centers across southern Lebanon; the Lebanese capital city of Beirut; and eastern Lebanon’s Beqaa Valley, with Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz [stating](#) on April 9 that the operation killed over 200 Hezbollah fighters, leaving the group “stunned and confused.”
 - » However, the breadth of the expanded Israeli operation in Lebanon caught the Trump administration off guard, [resulting](#) in President Trump [as well as](#) Special Envoy Witkoff calling Prime Minister Netanyahu and urging de-escalation in Lebanon, multiple Israeli media outlets reported on April 9.
 - » President Trump [confirmed](#) that day, in an interview with NBC News, that he spoke with Prime Minister Netanyahu about “scaling back” operations in Lebanon and stated that Israel’s leader agreed to do so.

Day 42 of Operations: April 10

Lebanon

- Israeli ground troops [identified](#) a primed rocket launcher belonging to Hezbollah in southern Lebanon, with a strike later destroying the infrastructure.
 - » During a raid, troops also discovered a tunnel shaft containing weapons, including anti-tank missiles.
- The IDF [struck](#) a school in the southern Lebanese village of Shihabiyah from where Hezbollah was launching rockets.
- In the early morning, the IDF [bombed](#) around 10 rocket launchers that Hezbollah had used in the previous few hours to fire at northern Israeli communities.

Day 41 of Operations: April 9

Iran

- Iranian media [reported](#) that Kamal Kharrazi, Iran's Strategic Council on Foreign Relations head and advisor to the former Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, succumbed to his injuries following a strike on his home on April 1.

Lebanon

- The IDF [struck](#) around 10 Hezbollah launchers following a Hezbollah missile attack.
- IDF troops [discovered](#) a Hezbollah tunnel in southern Lebanon containing several explosives and weapons, including rockets, grenades, and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), and killed a Hezbollah operative attempting to ambush the soldiers.
 - » Additionally, the IAF bombed a building with Hezbollah operatives in the same area of southern Lebanon.

Day 40 of Operations: April 8

Iran

- Iran's National Iranian Oil Refining and Distribution Company [claimed](#) that an attack targeted the oil refinery on Lavan Island.

Lebanon

- Around 50 IAF fighter jets [struck](#) around 100 Hezbollah command centers and other military sites in a ten-minute span using 160 munitions, nicknamed Operation Eternal Darkness, with Israeli forces confirming that this wave of strikes was its largest in Lebanon since the start of Operation Roaring Lion.
- In a strike on Beirut, the Israeli military [killed](#) Ali Yusuf Harshi, the nephew and personal secretary to Hezbollah Secretary General Naim Qassem.
- In a strike on the Lebanese city of Sidon, the Israeli military [killed](#) Maher Qassem Hamdan, a top commander in the Hezbollah-aligned Lebanese Resistance Companies, as well as eight other operatives.

Day 39 of Operations: April 7

Iran

- The IDF [confirmed](#) that its forces struck Iran's "most central site" for developing sonar and undersea detection systems in Shiraz.
 - » Furthermore, the IDF also announced that it had bombed Iran's "central site" in Karaj for producing naval cruise missiles and air defense systems.

4. Iranian and Proxy Operations

- Even after the ceasefire was reached, Iran conducted a missile attack targeting north, south, and central Israel on April 7.
 - » Cluster munitions from one of the missiles [injured](#) two teenagers and one 12-year-old boy in Tel Sheva in southern Israel, and another impact caused damage in Beersheba. Reports [suggested](#) some fragments or projectiles impacted sites in central Israel, while other missiles were intercepted.
 - » Prior to the ceasefire taking effect, the IDF intercepted several Iranian ballistic missiles. Fragments from one intercepted missile [fell](#) in Beersheba, but no injuries were reported.

- On the morning of April 10 local time, Israeli defenses [intercepted](#) a Hezbollah missile targeting [Ashdod Naval Base](#) in southern Israel. If the missile had reached Ashdod, it would have been among the longest-range known Hezbollah projectile launches.
 - » Israeli intelligence reportedly [assesses](#) that Hezbollah retains Scud D ballistic missiles with ranges of over 130 miles and capable of carrying a 1,000-pound explosive warhead.
- On April 10, Hezbollah fired around 30 rockets at northern Israel, causing damage to a [sports facility](#) in Nahariya, a [parking lot](#) in Safed, a [school](#) in Deir al-Asad, and a [home](#) in Misgav Am.
- On April 9, Hezbollah launched around [70 rockets](#) at northern Israel, including a morning salvo of around [30 rockets](#), with the group [saying](#) its launches would continue “until the US-Israeli aggression against our country and our people stops.”
- On April 8, Lebanese sources [told](#) Reuters that Hezbollah would stop its attacks on Israel in the wake of the temporary U.S. and Israeli ceasefire with Iran.
- On April 8, Iran-backed forces in Iraq also [announced](#) that they are committed to the “suspension of [their] operations in Iraq and the region for two weeks.”
 - » The statement followed Kataib Hezbollah in Iraq’s announcement on April 7 that it had [freed](#) American journalist Shelly Kittleson, after she was kidnapped in Baghdad the week prior. She was exchanged for Kataib Hezbollah fighters held by Iraqi authorities, according to officials in the Iran-backed militia.
- On April 9, the Iran-linked cyber organization Handala [claimed](#) to have hacked into former IDF Chief of Staff Herzl Halevi’s devices, posting that its group has acquired “more than 19,000 confidential images and videos from the most secret meetings.”
 - » Handala then [announced](#) on April 9 that it would halt its cyberattacks targeting the United States during the temporary ceasefire, but that it would continue its “cyber war” against Israel.
- Arab countries continue coming under Iranian fire, despite the ceasefire coming into effect. Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) each reported attacks on their territory in the past several days.
 - » Bahrain:
 - Following the ceasefire announcement, falling fragments from an intercepted Iranian drone attack [injured](#) two people and damaged homes in the Sitra area of Bahrain on April 9. In total, Bahrain reported that it intercepted seven drones on April 9.
 - Bahrain stated that it [intercepted](#) a total of six Iranian missiles and 31 drones on April 8.
 - » Iraq:
 - On April 9, the Kurdistan Regional Government’s Interior Ministry [announced](#) that multiple drone attacks launched by what it described as “terrorists and malicious actors” were successfully intercepted.
 - Multiple terrorist attacks [targeted](#) U.S. personnel and facilities across Iraq on April 8, including an attempted ambush of U.S. diplomats in Baghdad, the American embassy in Iraq announced. No casualties were reported.
 - The U.S. government, on April 8, [advised](#) all U.S. citizens to leave Iraq by land immediately due to the ongoing threat from Iran-backed militias.
 - » Jordan:
 - On April 8, Jordan’s military announced that it had [intercepted](#) two Iranian missiles launched toward its territory over the prior 24 hours.

- » Kuwait:
 - On April 9, Iran [launched](#) seven drones at “vital Kuwaiti [facilities](#)” and a [military site](#), causing material damage to the latter.
 - Following the ceasefire announcement, Kuwait’s air defenses [intercepted](#) 28 Iranian drones, many of which targeted and damaged several of the country’s oil facilities, water desalination plants, and power stations on April 8.
- » Saudi Arabia:
 - Following the ceasefire announcement, an Iranian projectile [damaged](#) a pumping [facility](#) on Saudi Arabia’s East-West oil pipeline on April 8.
- » U.A.E.:
 - Following the ceasefire announcement, the Emirati Ministry of Defense [confirmed](#) that Iran fired 17 ballistic missiles and 35 drones at the U.A.E., noting that air defenses “successfully dealt with them.”
 - Iran’s state broadcaster [claimed](#) the “missile and drone attacks on the Emirates and Kuwait” were due to “targeting of Lavan island oil facilities in Iran.”
- On April 9, the Saudi Press Agency [reported](#) that Iranian attacks on Saudi energy facilities have cut the kingdom’s oil production capacity by approximately 600,000 barrels per day and reduced throughput on its East-West Pipeline by around 700,000 barrels per day.

5. Estimated Casualties of Iranian Operations

- Thirteen U.S. service members have died during Operation Epic Fury.
 - » An Iranian drone attack [killed](#) six U.S. servicemembers at Port Shuaiba 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.
 - » A U.S. servicemember, Sgt. Benjamin Pennington, 26, was [killed](#) in a March 8 Iranian attack targeting U.S. troops at the Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia.
 - » Six U.S. servicemembers were [killed](#) when a KC-135 aerial refueling aircraft crashed over western 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.
- At least 373 members of the U.S. military have been [injured](#) thus far in the war.
 - » Ten have been seriously [wounded](#), and at least 280 of the injured have reportedly returned to duty.
 - » At least 15 Americans were [hurt](#) in an Iranian drone strike on Ali Al Salem Air Base in Kuwait on April 6, most of whom were lightly injured.
 - » In the March 27 Iranian attack on a U.S. base in Saudi Arabia, at least 15 U.S. servicemembers were [injured](#), including two who were seriously wounded.
- Since the war began, [43 people have been killed in](#) Israel, while over 7,451 have been [injured](#). [Twelve](#) of these casualties include Israeli soldiers who have been killed while fighting Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.
 - » On April 7, one Israeli soldier in the Golani Brigade was [killed](#), and five others were wounded while operating in southern Lebanon.
- Since the war’s outbreak, numerous other casualties have been reported:

- » Iran: Through April 7, at least 3,636 people, including at least 1,221 military personnel, have been [killed](#), with at least 26,500 [wounded](#). *Iran International* reports that over 4,700 security personnel have been [killed](#), including members of the Basij, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), and police forces.
- » Azerbaijan: Four civilians have been [injured](#).
- » Bahrain: Three people have [been killed](#), including a [Moroccan contractor](#), and at least 46 people [have been injured](#), including five [Emirati soldiers](#).
- » Iraq: At least 117 people have been [killed](#), [including](#) 16 [people](#) in Iraqi Kurdistan.
- » Jordan: At least 31 people have [been injured](#).
- » Kuwait: Two [Kuwaiti navy sailors](#), two [Kuwaiti interior ministry officers](#), two [Kuwaiti civilians](#), and an [Indian national](#) have been killed; over 90 Kuwaiti military [personnel have been injured](#), and eight [civilians](#), including two [medical staff](#), have been wounded.
- » Lebanon: At least 1,742 people have [been](#) killed, and more than 5,873 have been [wounded](#)—figures that do not distinguish between Hezbollah operatives and civilians.
- » Oman: At least [three people](#) have been killed, and at least 15 have been [wounded](#).
- » Qatar: Around 20 people have been [wounded](#), and seven were [killed](#) on March 22 in a helicopter crash in Qatari territorial waters due to a technical issue.
- » Saudi Arabia: Three people have been killed, including a Saudi [national](#) and two [foreign nationals](#), and at least 23 others [have been injured](#).
- » Syria: At least four people have been [killed](#) in Syria, and several others have been [injured](#).
- » U.A.E.: Thirteen people have been [killed](#), and at least 224 have been [injured](#).

6. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- On April 10, Hezbollah Secretary General Naim Qassem [warned](#) that “the resistance will continue until the last breath. The youth’s competition to be present in the field and not abandon it is a source of hope and pride, and it makes us more determined to liberate our homeland and preserve our dignity.”
- On April 9, a written [statement](#) purportedly from Iranian Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei was read aloud on Iranian state television. The statement claimed, “Iran is not seeking war but will not forfeit its rights and considers all resistance fronts as a unified entity,” and that the regime seeks to “avenge the blood” of its “martyrs.” It alleged Iran is the war’s “definite victor.”
 - » *The Times* [reported](#) on April 6, citing U.S. and Israeli intelligence findings, that Mojtaba Khamenei is unconscious and in poor health. Previously, U.S. officials [alleged](#) he was badly wounded in an airstrike on the war’s first day.
- On April 9, Houthi leader Abdul Malik al-Houthi [claimed](#) that the ceasefire was a “big victory” for Iran, which was able to “defeat the enemy.”
- On April 8, following Israeli strikes on Lebanon, the IRGC [stated](#) that “we issue a firm warning to the United States, which violates treaties, and to its Zionist ally, its executioner: if the aggression against beloved Lebanon does not cease immediately, we will fulfill our duty and deliver a response.”
- On April 8, the Iranian navy [threatened](#) several ships by sending a message that “any vessel trying to travel into the sea ... will be targeted and destroyed.”
- On April 8, Iran [warned](#) that ships wishing to travel through the Strait of Hormuz must coordinate with the IRGC.

- On April 7, Iranian judiciary chief Gholam Hossein Mohseni Ejei [urged](#) fellow senior judiciary authorities that they “need to speed up the issuing of sentences for executions and the confiscation of property,” for those accused of opposing the Iranian government amid U.S. and Israeli operations.

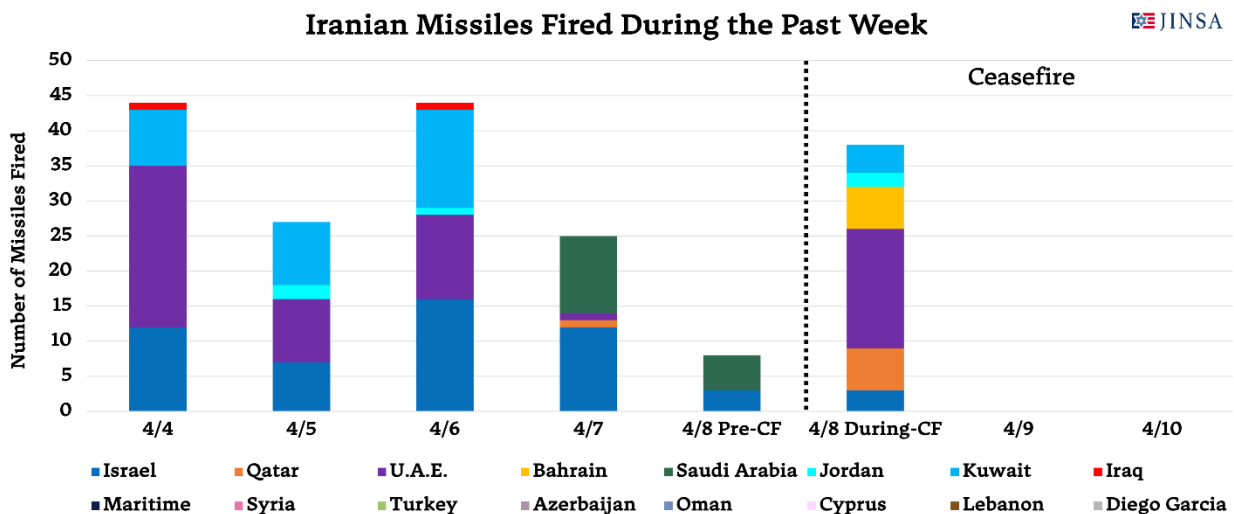
7. International Response

- On April 10, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky [stated](#) that with the start of the ceasefire, he is “waiting for sanctions on Russian oil to be fully reimposed.”
 - » President Zelensky [confirmed](#) that Ukrainian experts assisted multiple countries in the Middle East with intercepting Iranian drones.
- On April 10, U.A.E. presidential diplomatic adviser Anwar Gargash [signaled](#) in an X post that the U.A.E. will reassess its regional and international relationships in the wake of Iran’s “treacherous aggression,” vowing to identify those “who can be relied upon” and to restructure the country’s economy and financial system to bolster national resilience.
- On April 9, Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis [told](#) CNN, “I don’t think that the international community would be ready to accept Iran setting up a toll booth for every ship that crosses the strait... That seems to me to be completely unacceptable.”
 - » He added, “this agreement cannot, I repeat, cannot include a sort of a fee that ships will have to pay every time they cross the strait. This was not the case before the war started and it cannot be the case after the war finishes.”
- The Emirati Foreign Ministry [released](#) a statement on April 9 that Iran’s attacks “necessitate a firm position, including ensuring that Iran is held accountable and fully liable for damages and reparations.”
 - » On April 8, around 375 people were [arrested](#) by Emirati police for filming Iranian strikes and distributing misinformation on social media regarding the war.
- In an April 9 interview on CNN, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Secretary-General Mark Rutte [remarked](#) that the world is “absolutely” safer than it was prior to the Iran war.
 - » Rutte said that he told President Trump in a meeting earlier that day that “the large majority of European nations has been helpful with basing, with logistics, with overflights.” He stated that the meeting was “very frank” and “very open.”
- On April 8, Iraqi Prime Minister Mohammed Shia’ al-Sudani [declared](#) that those responsible for the March 14 drone attack that killed a French officer in Iraqi Kurdistan have been arrested.
- Following the ceasefire’s announcement on April 7, two ships safely [transited](#) the Strait of Hormuz in the early morning hours of April 8, including the Greek-owned *NJ Earth* and the Liberia-flagged *Daytona Beach*.
- Several international leaders welcomed the U.S.-Israeli-Iranian ceasefire:
 - » On April 8, European Union (EU) foreign policy chief [Kaja Kallas](#), French President [Emmanuel Macron](#), and German Chancellor [Friedrich Merz](#) all urged the parties to use the pause to pursue a durable diplomatic settlement and restore freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz.
 - » Egyptian Foreign Minister Badr Abdelatty [highlighted](#) “his deep appreciation for this important American step to give diplomacy a chance and start a serious process of American-Iranian negotiations,” during an April 8 call with Special Envoy Witkoff.
 - » Chinese officials [stated](#) on April 8 that they welcome the ceasefire between the United States, Israel, and Iran and that China will continue to play a role in helping bring peace to the region.

- » In an April 8 statement, the Turkish foreign ministry [called](#) for the ceasefire’s full implementation in the region and urged “that all sides abide by the agreement.”
- » Emirati presidential advisor Anwar Gargash [celebrated](#) the ceasefire, noting that Abu Dhabi “emerged victorious from a war we sincerely sought to avoid.”
- However, numerous countries condemned Israel’s continued operations against Hezbollah in Lebanon on April 9, including [Pakistan](#), [the United Kingdom](#), [China](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Italy](#), and [Canada](#), alongside Spain, whose foreign minister [stated](#), “we’re facing the greatest assault on the civilization built upon the humanist ideals of reason, peace, understanding and universal law over the abuse of power, brute force and arbitrariness.”
 - » Following a string of recent harsh Spanish rebukes of Israel, Israel [removed](#) Spain from the Civil-Military Coordination Center, a multinational entity meant to monitor and enforce the Gaza ceasefire, on April 10.
- Exiled Iranian Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi [stated](#) on April 8 that “what remains constant in our struggle as Iranians is to free ourselves of this regime.”
- Prior to the ceasefire announcement, China and Russia [vetoed](#) a UN Security Council resolution on April 7 to reopen the Strait of Hormuz.

8. Charts and Trends

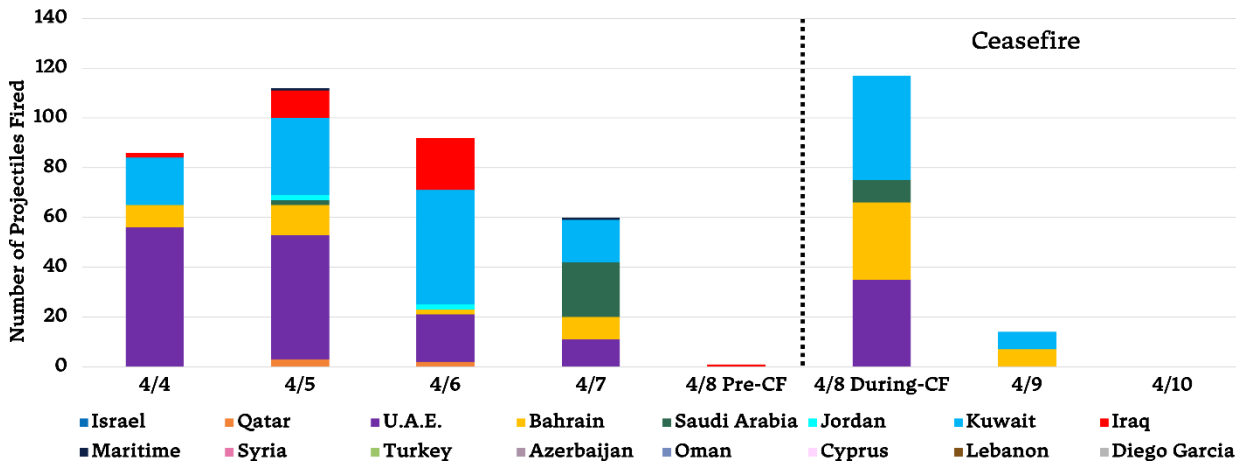
- Iran fired 38 missiles on April 8 after the ceasefire began, including 17 that targeted the U.A.E.
 - » Before the ceasefire, Iran fired 25 missiles on April 7, down from 44 on April 6.



- Iran has launched 131 drones against Gulf nations since the ceasefire began, with 117 coming after it took effect on April 8, followed by 14 on April 9.
 - » On April 8, after the ceasefire took effect, Iran launched 42 drones against Kuwait, 35 against the U.A.E., and 31 against Bahrain.
 - » Iran continued launching drones at Bahrain and Kuwait on April 9.

Iranian Drones Launched During the Past Week

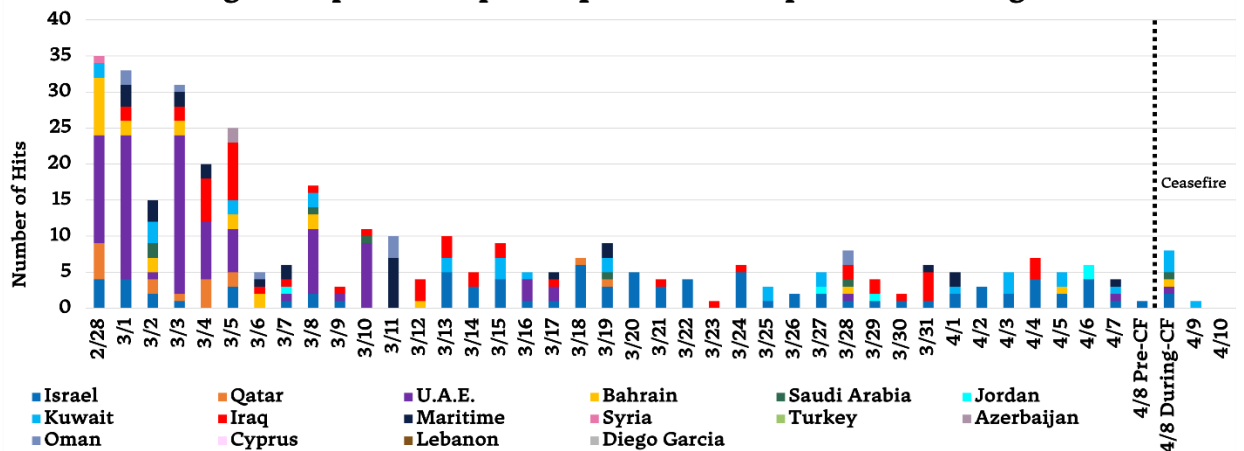
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- Iran’s relatively larger missile and drone attacks shortly after the ceasefire began on April 8 led to eight projectiles hitting targets—more than any daily total for the past two weeks—with three striking Kuwait, two hitting Israel, and one striking the U.A.E. and Bahrain each.

Number of Iranian Projectile Hits on Populated or Critical Areas During U.S. Operation Epic Fury and Israeli Operation Roaring Lion

JINSA



9. JINSA Resources

- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Jonathan Ruhe, [“Iran’s Next Move Is the Bomb—If the Regime Survives,”](#) *RealClearDefense*, April 9, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe, [“Trump Risks Losing the Plot—and the War—in Iran,”](#) *The Dispatch*, April 7, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, [“Finishing the Job: Targeting Iran’s Repression Machine,”](#) April 7, 2026
- Jonah Brody, [“Greece and Cyprus in the War Against Iran,”](#) April 6, 2026
- JINSA Iran Policy Project, [“End States, Not End Dates: Defining Success for Operation Epic Fury,”](#) April 1, 2026
- Blaise Misztal, [“How This War Will End, If It Ends Now,”](#) April 1, 2026
- Meriem Mokhtari, [“The Triple Betrayal: Operation Epic Fury, The Gulf’s Public Discourse, and U.S. Stakes,”](#) March 31
- Jonathan Ruhe, [“Strengthening U.S. Force Posture at Israeli Bases,”](#) March 31, 2026

- Yoni Tobin and Sarah Havdala, [*From the Ceasefire's Ashes: War Returns to Israel's Northern Front*](#), March 30, 2026
- Svante E. Cornell, [*Turkey on Iran: Gains, Risks, and Strategic Restraint*](#), March 30, 2026
- Hussein Aboubakr Mansour, [*If Tehran Survives*](#), March 27, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, [*The Eroding Shield: Air Defense Against Iran*](#), March 26, 2026
- Jonah Brody and Rena Gabber, [*The Axis Behind Iran: How China, Russia, and North Korea Sustain Tehran's Military Threat*](#), March 25, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe, [*Scared Strait: Ending Iran's Threat to Hormuz and the Gulf*](#), March 19, 2026
- VADM Herman Shelanski, USN (ret.), IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, and Blaise Misztal, [*Webinar - Iran's Threat to Global Shipping: What Can Be Done?*](#) March 19, 2026
- Giran Ozcan and Jonah Brody, [*Iran's Kurdish Coalition and the Future of the Opposition*](#), March 18, 2026
- Hussein Mansour, [*If Tehran Falls: How Iran's Collapse Reshuffles Arab Gulf Relations*](#), March 16
- Infographic: [*Operation Epic Fury—What is the Aim Point?*](#), March 13, 2026