



Iran War Update: 6/29/26

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President Donald Trump and Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on June 17, outlining terms to end the war and reopen the Strait of Hormuz. The MOU launches a 60-day period of technical negotiations on Iran's nuclear program. JINSA continues to release regular updates about the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of June 29 at 10:30 am ET.

Iranian missiles and drones launched since June 14 U.S.-Iran MOU announcement: **At least 30** (22 on June 26–29)

Ships transiting Strait of Hormuz since June 14 MOU announcement: **At least 323** (at least 111 between June 26–29)

- Note: Many ships in the area are transmitting false locations.

1. Overview

- On June 29, President Donald Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social, "IRAN HAS REQUESTED A MEETING. IT WILL TAKE PLACE TOMORROW IN DOHA!"
- On June 26–28, the United States and Iran conducted multiple rounds of tit-for-tat strikes, with the United States responding to Iranian attacks on commercial shipping in the Strait of Hormuz.
 - » According to statements from the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), U.S. strikes on [June 26](#) and [27](#) targeted Iranian missile and drone storage sites, radar facilities, air defenses, surveillance sites used by the Iranian military, communication systems, and mine-deployment capabilities.
 - » The roughly 22 missiles and drones that Iran [launched](#) against Kuwait, Bahrain, and [oil tankers](#) in the Strait of Hormuz on June 27–28 marked the largest escalation since June 11.
 - » In a Truth Social post on June 27, President Trump [announced](#) U.S. strikes on Iran in response to Iranian violations of the ceasefire agreement, noting that "There may come a point when we are no longer able to be reasonable, and will be forced to militarily complete the job that we very successfully started. If that happens, the Islamic Republic of Iran will no longer exist!"
 - » A senior U.S. defense official told Fox News on June 27 that the United States [needed](#) to target sites that it had already hit as Iran had reconstituted air defenses and missile sites near the Strait of Hormuz.

- On June 28, a *Haaretz* [article](#) revealed that Israel had previously sold C-MUSIC air defense systems for the Qatari royal family’s aircraft, as well as computerized battle helmets and other advanced parts for F-15 aircraft to Qatar and Saudi Arabia.
- On June 26, U.S., Lebanese, and Israeli officials [signed](#) a framework ceasefire agreement in Washington following several days of negotiations.
 - » The agreement allows Israel to maintain a security presence in southern Lebanon, calls for two “pilot zones” in southern Lebanon to be transferred from Israeli to Lebanese military control, formally calls for Hezbollah’s disarmament, boosts U.S. assistance to Lebanon for its efforts to disarm Hezbollah, and forms a Military Coordination Group for Lebanon (MCG4L) led by the United States and involving the Israeli and Lebanese governments.

2. Diplomatic Engagement

Iran

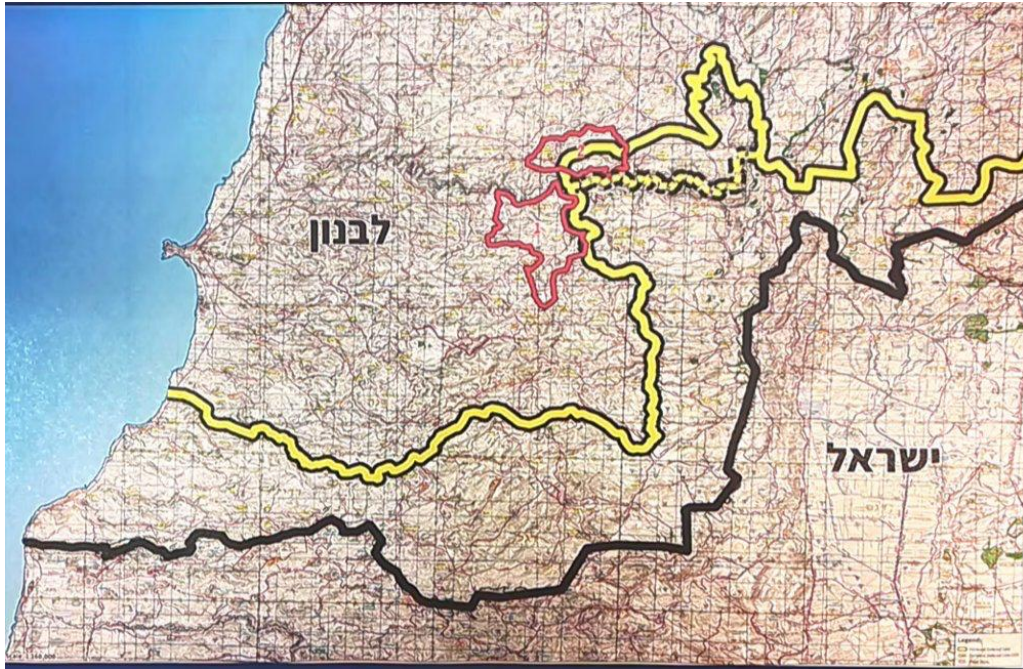
- On June 28, Iran [canceled](#) its participation in technical talks that were scheduled to happen that day due to the U.S. strikes against it, but both sides plan to meet on June 30 to [discuss](#) the Strait of Hormuz.
 - » White House Press Secretary Karoline Leavitt [told](#) Fox News that U.S. special envoys Jared Kushner and Steve Witkoff will travel to Doha, Qatar, to participate in talks with Iran.
- On June 27, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu indicated that he would send a [delegation](#) to Washington, D.C., to discuss the U.S.-Iran memorandum of understanding (MOU).

Lebanon

- On June 29, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) Commander Admiral Brad Cooper [met](#) with Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) Commander General Rodolph Haykal in Lebanon. The two discussed “the successful implementation of the security annex to the framework agreement as well as ways to strengthen cooperation between the Lebanese and U.S. armed forces in the future,” according to a Lebanese government readout.
- On June 28, *The Times of Israel* [reported](#) that a classified security annex to the Israel-Lebanon framework maintains the Israel Defense Forces’ (IDF) full freedom of action to target threats within Israel’s southern Lebanon security zone and does not require automatic Israeli withdrawals from Lebanon.
- On June 27, Prime Minister Netanyahu [stated](#), Israel’s “freedom of action is the freedom to thwart any threats to IDF soldiers. That is a clear directive [to IDF soldiers]. I have said it and repeated it: If you see a threat, act. Not only do you have the right to act—you have an obligation to act against an immediate threat.”
- On June 26, the United States, Israel, and Lebanon signed a fourteen-point [Trilateral Framework](#) that outlined a plan for Hezbollah’s disarmament and a gradual IDF redeployment from southern Lebanon.
 1. Israel and Lebanon affirmed their intention to “conclusively end” the fighting between the two states and address the causes for the conflict. Israel and Lebanon agreed to resolve issues through bilateral, U.S.-mediated talks;
 2. Israel and Lebanon agreed to a “reciprocal, sequenced process, with clear conditions,” in which the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) will assume sovereignty over all of Lebanon, provided that all non-state armed groups are verifiably disarmed and their infrastructure dismantled, allowing the IDF to gradually redeploy from Lebanese territory;

3. As a mechanism for LAF deployment and IDF redeployment from southern Lebanon, the LAF will progressively assume complete security responsibility in pilot zones, beginning with two pilot zones Israel and Lebanon have agreed to. Once non-state armed groups have been disarmed in these zones and their infrastructure has been dismantled, the LAF will take on “full and effective security responsibility” in these areas, reconstruction supported by international funding will commence, and Lebanese civilians can return to these zones;
4. Lebanon affirmed its commitment to exercising full sovereignty over Lebanese territory, restoring a state monopoly on the use of force, attaining “the complete and verified disarmament of all non-state armed groups,” and making certain that non-state armed groups will exercise “no military or security role and no armed capabilities” in the country;
5. Israel affirmed that IDF action in Lebanon is entirely due to attacks, threats, and adversarial intent of non-state armed groups, in particular Hezbollah; Israel affirms that the elimination of this threat will remove the need for Israeli military action or presence in Lebanon; Israel states that it has “no territorial ambitions in Lebanon”;
6. Lebanon reasserted that its security forces will assume “exclusive responsibility for Lebanon’s security and defense” and that the government maintains “the exclusive sovereign authority to make war and peace”;
7. Lebanon and Israel asserted that the Framework does not inhibit their right to self-defense, which no other actor can assert on their behalf; both agree to create “a military coordination group, with U.S. support and participation,” to secure the Framework’s implementation;
8. Israel and Lebanon declared the shared goal of “a secure, rebuilt Lebanon,” with the Lebanese state fully sovereign, without threats from any non-state armed group towards Israel, Lebanon, or either state’s citizens. Both countries maintained the necessity of the reestablishment of security in South Lebanon by the LAF’s deployment, the secure return of Lebanese civilians, and the safety of communities in northern Israel for peace and stability;
9. Lebanon agreed to a “rigorous, performance-based program” to facilitate the LAF’s capacity to exercise “full military and security control within Lebanon and “to implement the disarmament of all non-state armed groups”; additional U.S. assistance will be contingent on “verifiable milestones, full transparency, demonstrated results, and ongoing oversight”;
10. The United States will recruit international partners to assist with Lebanon’s reconstruction, such as contributing to humanitarian assistance, as well as helping establish “economic recovery programs and investment initiatives”;
11. The United States and Lebanon agree to work together in “preventing funds from flowing to any entity, organization, or individual affiliated with non-state armed groups,” take legal actions against those affiliated with such operations, and ensure reconstruction funds will not reach these malign entities;
12. Israel and Lebanon will create working groups for drafting a “full comprehensive peace and security agreement” and both governments, with the assistance of the United States, will form “complementary tracks of ongoing direct engagement” to achieve the Framework’s objectives;
13. Israel and Lebanon agreed to cease “all hostile or adverse actions in international political or legal fora” and help each other locate and retrieve detainees, including their remains; and

14. Both Israel and Lebanon stated that they “acknowledge” and “appreciate” the role the United States, specifically President Trump, played in helping them “establish lasting stability and comprehensive peace.”



Map of Israeli Redeployment Pilot Areas; Source: [Prime Minister of Israel Office](#)

- On June 26, Secretary of State Marco Rubio [spoke](#) about the Israel-Lebanon deal, claiming that “this agreement establishes a clear and structured process to restore Lebanon’s sovereignty, disarm Hezbollah and dismantle its terrorist infrastructure and enable Israel to return to its borders once that threat to its citizens is removed.”
 - » He continued, saying, “It also creates a trilateral Military Coordination Group for Lebanon (MCG4L), facilitated by the United States, allowing the two sides to implement this framework.”
 - » He added, “for Lebanon, this framework provides a genuine pathway out of a long crisis. For Israel, it creates a verifiable path to removing the persistent threat on its northern border.”
 - » Secretary Rubio also revealed that the United States is coordinating with the United Nations to donate \$100 million to humanitarian assistance efforts in Lebanon.
 - » He also added that the Department of Defense is “prepared to reimburse the Lebanese Armed Forces with more than \$30 million under existing authorities and appropriations to support the president’s vision for an enduring peace in Lebanon.”
- On June 26, Prime Minister Netanyahu [called](#) the Israel-Lebanon agreement a “major blow to Iran” and stated that Israel is “maintaining the original security zone, which covers the range of anti-tank missiles. We are not allowing Hezbollah, nor the Lebanese population to enter that area.”
 - » He added, “we will maintain [the zone] until Hezbollah disarms and as long as there is a threat to the State of Israel,” and clarified that “the IDF’s freedom of military action will be maintained throughout the security zone to eliminate threats of any kind.”
 - » The prime minister also said, “in essence, Israel, Lebanon and the United States are telling Iran—it is none of your business. You have no role in Lebanon. Neither you, nor Hezbollah nor any terrorist organization.”

- » Prime Minister Netanyahu confirmed that the deal involves two pilot zones to be transferred over to the Lebanese armed forces, which he said would be done in two areas “the IDF says it does not need.”
- On June 26, Israeli Ambassador to the United States Yechiel Leiter [stated](#) that the IDF would remain inside its southern Lebanon security zone until Lebanon’s military can guarantee the country’s own security and dismantle Hezbollah.
 - » He also noted that international forces will be allowed to assist in reconstructing Lebanon only once Hezbollah is disarmed.
- On June 26, Lebanese President Joseph Aoun [praised](#) the Israel-Lebanon deal, saying that “the framework agreement signed today is a first step,” which will allow the people of Lebanon “to return to their fully liberated lands, and to their certainly rebuilt homes...under the sovereignty of the Lebanese state that has no partner in its sovereignty over its land and people.”
 - » He continued, adding “we swear to continue to work until this is fully achieved. There will be no more occupation, prisoners, subordination or tutelage.”

3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

Iran

- CENTCOM conducted strikes on Iranian military targets on June 26–27, in response to Iranian attacks on shipping.
 - » On June 27, in response to an Iranian attack on a commercial vessel and Bahrain earlier that day, the U.S. military [conducted](#) strikes targeting “Iranian military surveillance infrastructure, communication systems, air defense sites, drone storage facilities, and mine-layer capabilities,” according to a statement from CENTCOM.
 - CENTCOM [announced](#) later on June 27 that it had conducted strikes against “10 Iranian military targets at multiple locations in and near the Strait of Hormuz” in response to the Iranian attack on the *Kiku* tanker.
 - » On June 26, following an Iranian drone attack on the *Ever Lovely* tanker the previous day, the U.S. military [launched](#) attacks on Iran’s “missile and drone storage locations and coastal radar sites,” according to CENTCOM.

Lebanon

- Overnight on June 28, the Israeli Air Force (IAF) [operated](#) over Nabatieh and Mayfadoun in southern Lebanon, bombing three Hezbollah command centers.
- On June 28, the IDF [blew up](#) a 200-meter-long Hezbollah tunnel that the group used to assemble and carry out attacks with unmanned aerial vehicles from Iran.
- On the morning of June 28, Lebanese media [reported](#) that the IDF carried out an airstrike in southern Lebanon near Deir Siryan and Taybeh, which lie inside the Israeli military’s security zone.
- Overnight on June 27, a Hezbollah operative [opened fire](#) on Israeli troops operating in Deir Siryan in southern Lebanon, killing Cpt. David Hazutt and injuring another soldier.
 - » Later, Israeli troops [found](#) the Hezbollah gunman and eliminated him.
- On the evening of June 27, Lebanese media [reported](#) that the IDF had conducted airstrikes on a target in Nabatieh al-Fawqa.
 - » Lebanese media also reported that in the afternoon, Israeli drones launched four strikes on the Al-Manzala neighborhood’s town square.

- On June 27, the IAF [bombed](#) a Hezbollah structure, killing several operatives wielding RPGs in Nabatieh in southern Lebanon.
 - » Israeli forces also bombed a rocket launcher used by the organization.

Syria

- On June 28, the IDF [revealed](#) that the day prior, Etzioni Brigade reservists shot and killed “armed terrorists” operating inside the Israeli buffer zone in southern Syria who had [fired](#) on Israeli troops.

4. Iranian and Proxy Operations

- On June 28 local time, Iran launched a missile and drone attack against [Kuwait](#) and two separate attacks against [Bahrain](#) in response to U.S. strikes on June 27.
- Earlier on June 27, U.S. and Bahraini forces shot down [nine Iranian drones](#) after U.S. strikes [targeted](#) Iranian territory that day.
- On June 27, an Iranian drone [hit](#) a Kurdish opposition camp north of Erbil, Iraq.
- Before the U.S. strikes on June 27, an Iranian drone [struck](#) the Singapore-flagged MT *Kiku* as it sailed through the Strait of Hormuz.

5. Estimated Casualties of Iranian Operations

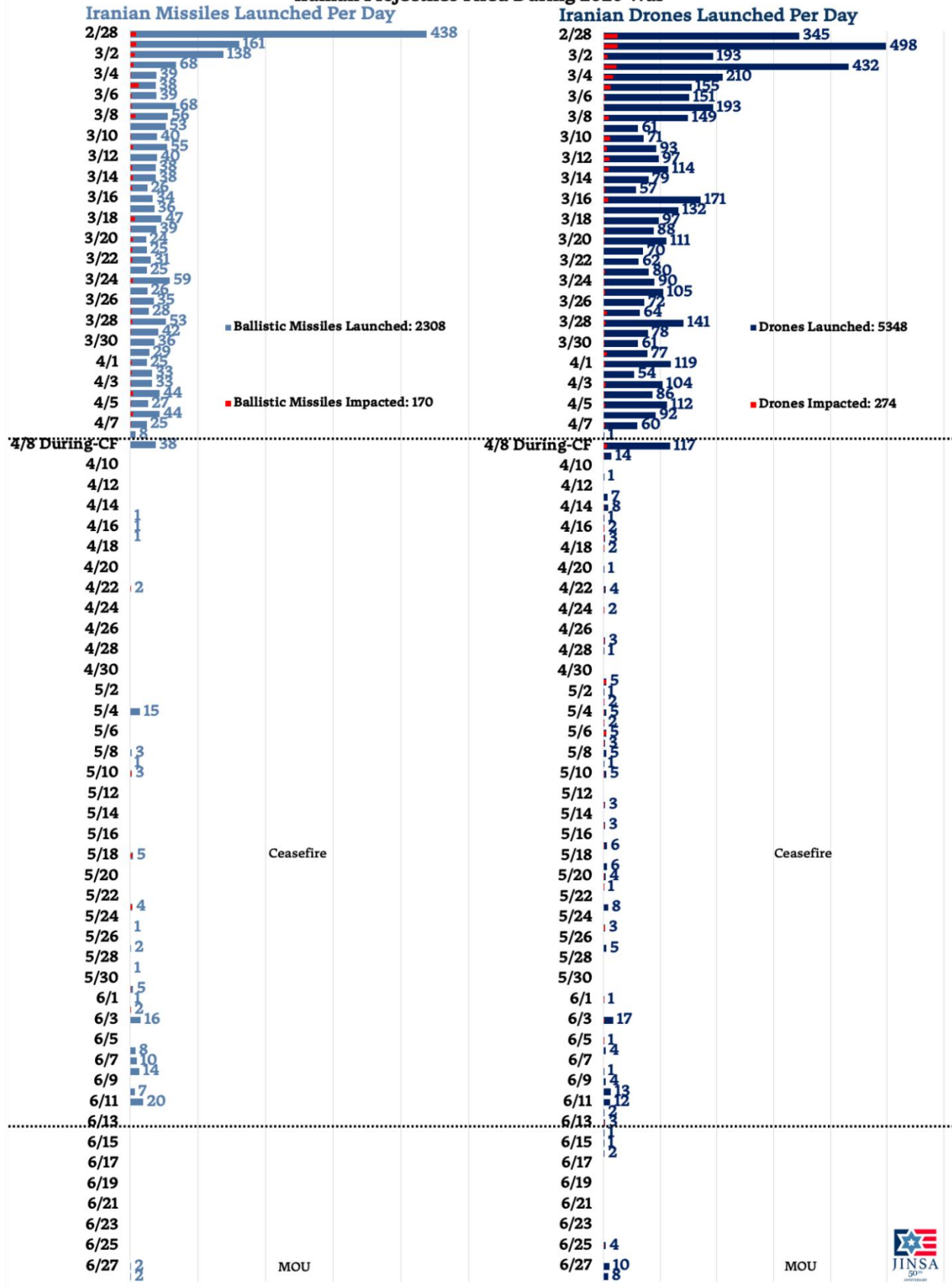
- Thirteen U.S. service members have died during Operation Epic Fury.
 - » An Iranian drone attack [killed](#) six U.S. service members at Port Shuaiba in Kuwait on March 1: Maj. Jeffrey O’Brien, 45; Chief Warrant Officer 3 Robert Marzan, 54; Capt. Cody Khork, 35; Sgt. 1st Class Nicole Amor, 39; Sgt. 1st Class Noah Tietjens, 42; and Sgt. Declan Coady (posthumously promoted from specialist), 20.
 - » A U.S. servicemember, Staff Sgt. Benjamin Pennington (posthumously promoted), 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. service members 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 400 members of the U.S. military have been [injured](#) thus far in the war.
 - » Ten have been seriously [wounded](#), and at least 354 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. service members were [injured](#), including two who were seriously wounded.
- Since the war began, at least 65 people have been killed in Israel, including [26](#) civilians, while over 7,795 have been [injured](#). At least 39 of these [casualties](#) include 38 Israeli soldiers and one defense contractor killed while fighting Hezbollah.
- Since the war’s outbreak, numerous other casualties have been reported:
 - » Iran: 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, 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 119 people have been [killed](#), including 20 [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 two [Indian nationals](#) have been [killed](#); over 90 Kuwaiti military [personnel have been injured](#), and [over 70 civilians](#), including two [medical staff](#), have been wounded.
- » Lebanon: At least 4,211 people have been [killed](#), and nearly 12,173 have been wounded—figures that do not distinguish between Hezbollah operatives and civilians.
- » Oman: At least [three people](#) have been killed, and at least 17 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](#).
- » United Arab Emirates: 13 people have been [killed](#), and at least 230 have been injured.

6. Threats, Condemnations, and Statements from Iranian Officials

- On June 28, Iran’s Foreign Ministry [released](#) a statement addressing U.S. strikes on Iranian facilities over the weekend, claiming that “These brutal attacks...show that the US does not place the slightest value and credibility on its commitments, and breaking promises is part of its nature.”
- On June 28, Hezbollah leader Naim Qassem [said that](#) the Israel-Lebanon agreement was “null and void” and “a humiliation, disgrace, and a surrender of sovereignty.” Qassem vowed that Hezbollah will continue attacking Israel going forward.
- On June 28, following Iranian attacks on Kuwait and Bahrain, Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi [stated](#) during a news conference in Iraq that Iran and Gulf countries “should reach a new framework that includes all countries in the region and without the presence or interference of any country from outside the region.”
 - » Araghchi also [spoke](#) about tensions with the Strait of Hormuz, stating that “Any attempt to adopt new or separate arrangements compared to what is underway by the Islamic Republic of Iran, will only lead to more complicated situations and delays in the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, and will increase the tensions, as we witnessed in the past two nights.”
 - » He then urged that the involved countries “adhere to the memorandum of understanding and not to allow this MOU to deviate from its course.”
- On June 26, *Al Mayadeen* [reported](#) that Hassan Fadlallah, a Hezbollah representative in the Lebanese parliament, rejected the Israel-Lebanon agreement, claiming that it would not be possible for Lebanese authorities to enforce the deal unless “they go to civil war.”

Iranian Projectiles Fired During 2026 War



7. JINSA Resources

- Hussein Aboubakr Mansour, [The Unmaking of America's Persian Gulf Order](#), June 26, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe, [How the MOU's "Nuclear Status Quo" Negates a Good Iran Deal](#), June 24, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, John Hannah, Blaise Misztal, and Jonathan Ruhe, [Reversal of Fortunes: The U.S.-Iran Memorandum of Understanding](#), June 23, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, ["Trump Went to War to End Iran's Missile Threat. Now He Endorses It,"](#) *Jewish News Syndicate*, June 23, 2026
- [Infographic - The Iran MOU: Did the U.S. Understand the Assignment?](#), June 18, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, ["Epic Fury Ends with a Flop,"](#) *Jewish News Syndicate*, June 17, 2026
- Blaise Misztal, [Uncertifiable and Illegal, but Probably Unstoppable: Congress Must Review the Iran MOU](#), June 17, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, [The Origins of the Iran Deal](#), June 16, 2026
- Sarah Havdala, [While the War Raged On: Repression in Iran](#), June 16, 2026
- [Infographic: What's the Deal with the Deal?](#) June 12, 2026
- John Hannah, ["Trump Is Stuck and His Iran Leverage Is Spent,"](#) *The Washington Examiner*, June 12, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe, ["We Need a Long-Term Strategy to Deal With Iran,"](#) *The Dispatch*, June 11, 2026
- Maj Gen Charles Corcoran, USAF (ret.) and Yoni Tobin, ["What the Iran War Shows About the Future of Warfighting,"](#) *RealClearDefense*, June 8, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [Trump Is Lost on Iran](#), June 5, 2026
- IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, Stephen Rademaker, and Blaise Misztal, [Webinar: Bad Deal Rising?](#), May 26, 2026
- LTG Charles Hooper, USA (ret.) and Yoni Tobin, [Abraham's Fortress: Strengthening Middle East Defenses Against Iran](#), May 19, 2026
- Yoni Tobin, [Blockade Evasion Update – 5/19/26](#), May 19, 2026
- Gen Charles Wald, USAF (ret.), VADM Mark Fox, USN (ret.), VADM Robert Harward, USN (ret.), LTG Karen Gibson, USA (ret.), VADM John Miller, USN (ret.), VADM John Bird, USN (ret.), Blaise Misztal, Jonathan Ruhe, and Ari Cicurel, [Epic Fury II: Securing U.S. Objectives in Iran](#), May 8, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, ["The U.S. Blockade of Iran Is a Means, Not an End,"](#) *The National Interest*, May 8, 2026