



Iran War Update: August 13–14, 2026

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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 over a 60-day period of further negotiations. However, on July 8, President Trump [declared](#) the MOU to be “over,” and both sides have resumed exchanging fire. JINSA continues to re-lease regular updates about the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of August 14 at 9:30 am ET.

Iranian missiles and drones launched since July 7: **At least 424** (6 between August 12–14)

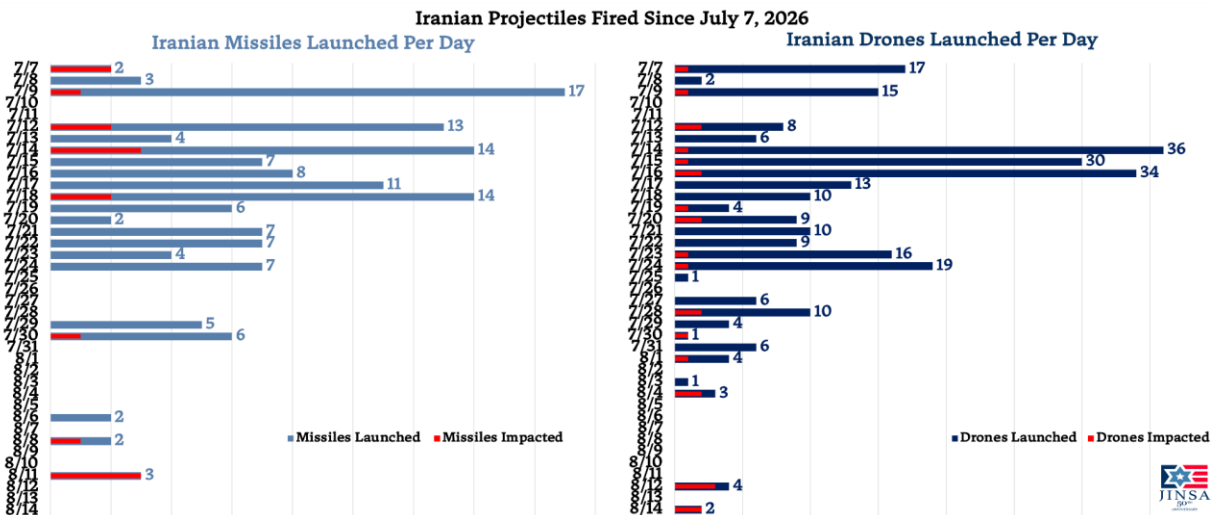
Brent Crude Oil Price: [\\$86.97 a barrel](#) as of **9:00 am ET** ([day range](#): \$86.20–88.69)

1. Overview

- On August 14, *The Washington Post* [reported](#) that throughout the war, the United States lost 45 MQ-9 Reaper drones—approximately 25 percent of its fleet.
- On August 13, U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent [told](#) *Newsmax* that the United States will “apply measures [on Iran] like have never been seen in the history of economic isolation on a country,” with announcements on these measures coming next week.
- In an interview with *Fox News* on August 13, U.S. Vice President J.D. Vance [shared](#) that the top aim of the Trump administration in Iran is to “keep oil and gasoline cheap for Americans,” and “goal number two is ensure that Iran never gets a nuclear weapon.”
 - » He added, “I feel confident we’re accomplishing both of those goals, but it’s inherently an unpredictable thing, because the Iranians themselves are unpredictable.”
- CBS News reported on August 13 that U.S. Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth had [traveled](#) with President Trump on an alternative plane returning from the NATO Summit last month, due to an Iranian plot to fire a missile at the presidential aircraft.
 - » U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio and Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent remained on the standard Air Force One aircraft.
- On August 13, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) [announced](#) the launch of Task Force Falcon Strike, the first “multi-domain, multinational attack drone task force.”
 - » CENTCOM has started the process of officially inviting regional partners to participate.
- Following concerns about the conditions of the USS *Abraham Lincoln* after over 250 days at sea and 200 days since its last port call, *The Wall Street Journal* [reported](#) on August 13 that

the United States would send the USS *George Washington* to the Middle East to replace the *Lincoln* as part of a scheduled deployment.

- » The *Wall Street Journal* article indicated that lawmakers have raised concerns about inadequate food and supplies, as well as plumbing issues aboard the vessel.
- » CENTCOM released a [statement](#) downplaying the concerns and noting that “No service members aboard the aircraft carrier have died, and the one Sailor who fell overboard Aug. 3 was quickly and safely recovered.”



2. Diplomatic Engagement

- The Saudi Press Agency [reported](#) on August 14 that in a meeting between Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and CENTCOM Commander Admiral Brad Cooper, the two discussed U.S.-Saudi defense cooperation and efforts to decrease tensions in the region.

Lebanon

- On August 12, Reuters [reported](#) that Israel and Lebanon had identified Indonesia, Italy, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom as potential contributors to a mechanism for verifying Hezbollah’s disarmament, including by providing personnel or troops to conduct inspections.
 - » Both Lebanese and Israeli officials subsequently [denied](#) that a final agreement on participating had been reached, saying discussions remained ongoing.

3. U.S., Israeli, and Arab Partner Operations

Iran

- On August 13, describing the end game of the war in Iran, Vice President Vance [stated](#), “The thing I can say with confidence is I think this ends with the United States in a stronger position, with Iran not having a nuclear weapon, and with the Strait of Hormuz returned to a place where oil and gas prices are stable for the American people.”
 - » He also highlighted the multiple focuses of the Trump administration during the war: “Sometimes we’re focused on the energy piece of it because we want Americans to be able to afford the price of oil and gas. Sometimes we’re obviously focused on the military nature of it. Sometimes we’re focused on the nuclear program.”
- On August 13, U.S. Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth [announced](#) that “Indefinitely, the United States Navy can maintain a blockade like that [on Iran] because we’ll rotate ships in and out, as we have, and we’ll continue to” do so for this mission.

Yemen

- On August 13, Yemen's naval forces [attacked](#) two Houthi boats, including one containing [drone-launching equipment](#), off the western coast of the country.

4. Strait of Hormuz and Red Sea Shipping

- On August 12, CENTCOM [reported](#) that U.S. forces have redirected 59 commercial vessels attempting to bypass the Strait of Hormuz blockade, disabled three ships that failed to comply with orders, and boarded two others to enforce compliance.

5. Iranian and Proxy Operations

Maritime

- On August 14, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) [accused](#) Iran of attacking two vessels affiliated with the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) as they transited the Strait of Hormuz. No injuries were reported, and ADNOC said the incidents were brought under control.

Saudi Arabia

- On August 13, the Houthis [claimed](#) to have fired two drones at an Aramco refinery in Jazan, Saudi Arabia, but neither Aramco nor Saudi officials have [confirmed](#) the attack.

Yemen

- On August 14, forces from the internationally recognized Yemeni government [said](#) they thwarted a Houthi attack on the al-Barah front west of the city of Taiz following clashes that left dozens of Houthi fighters killed or wounded.

6. Threats, Condemnations, and Statements from Iranian and Proxy Officials

- On August 13, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Esmaeil Baghaei [claimed](#) Iran must receive financial compensation for environmental damage caused by oil leaking into Omani waters from a carrier.
 - » However, the spill, which has now reached Iran's Qeshm Island, comes from a carrier that Iranian forces attacked on August 3.
- On August 12, Iran's Persian Gulf Strait Authority [wrote](#) on X that "Claims and repeated posts by US officials that the Strait of Hormuz is no longer blocked do not change the reality: the Strait of Hormuz remains blocked and will not be reopened until Iran's conditions are accepted."
 - » The post followed President Trump's statement that the United States maintains "total control" over the waterway.

7. International Response

- On August 14, Saudi Arabia [condemned](#) Iran's targeting of two ADNOC tankers in the Strait of Hormuz as a "dangerous escalation" threatening maritime security and freedom of navigation.

8. JINSA Resources

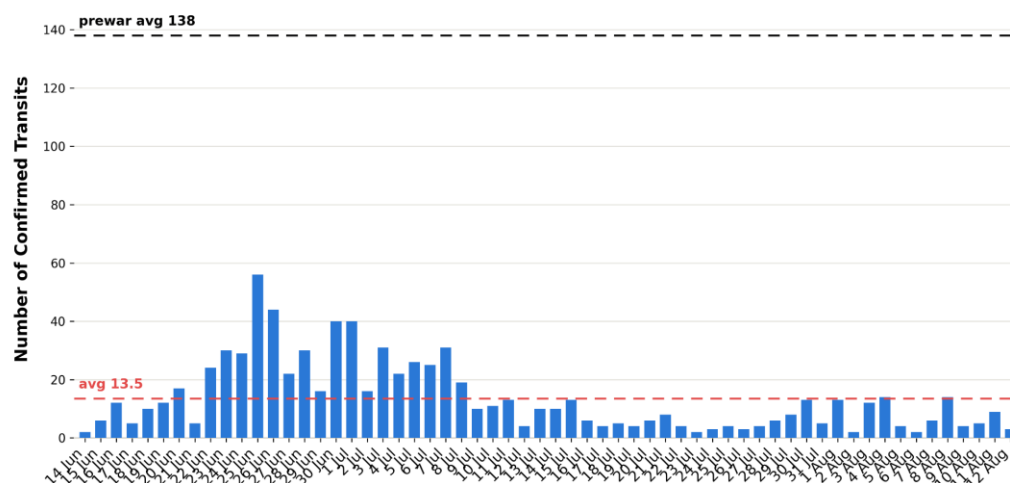
- Gen Charles Wald, USAF (ret.), VADM Mark Fox, USN (ret.), and VADM John W. Miller, USN (ret.), ["U.S. Must Reopen the Strait of Hormuz,"](#) *The Washington Times*, August 3, 2026
- Yoni Tobin, [Not Bottlenecks, But Strategic Opportunities: Making Room for More U.S. Refueling Tankers in Israel](#), August 3, 2026

- Giran Ozcan, [While Washington Pauses, Tehran Targets the Kurds](#), July 31, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe, [“Taking Out Iran’s Pickaxe Nuclear Site is Key — Here’s How Trump Can Do It,”](#) The New York Post, Friday, July 24
- Giran Ozcan, [The Iran War Through the Kurdish Lens](#), July 24, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Ari Cicurel, [Arsenal of Procrastination: The United States Must Expand Munitions Production, Not Merely Replenish](#), July 21, 2026

Estimated Casualties of Iran War Operations			JINSA
Country	Killed	Injured	Notes
United States	18	500+	1 missing; 10 seriously wounded; 100 wounded in July; 358+ returned to duty
Israel	67+	7,795+	Killed include 26 civilians and 41 troops killed fighting Hezbollah (40 soldiers, 1 contractor)
Iran	3,720+	26,580+	Includes 1,221+ military; Iran International reports 4,700+ security personnel killed
Azerbaijan	—	4	All civilians
Bahrain	3	46	Killed include a Moroccan contractor; injured include 5 Emirati soldiers
Iraq	127	Several	Includes 28 in Iraqi Kurdistan
Jordan	—	31+	
Kuwait	8	161+	Injured includes 90 soldiers
Lebanon	4,335	12,277	Figures do not distinguish Hezbollah operatives from civilians
Oman	3+	17+	
Qatar	7	23	Killed occurred in March 22 helicopter crash
Saudi Arabia	3	34	Killed include 1 Saudi national and 2 foreign nationals
Syria	4+	Several	
United Arab Emirates	12	230	
International Waters	16	Several	

Data compiled by JINSA from various sources.

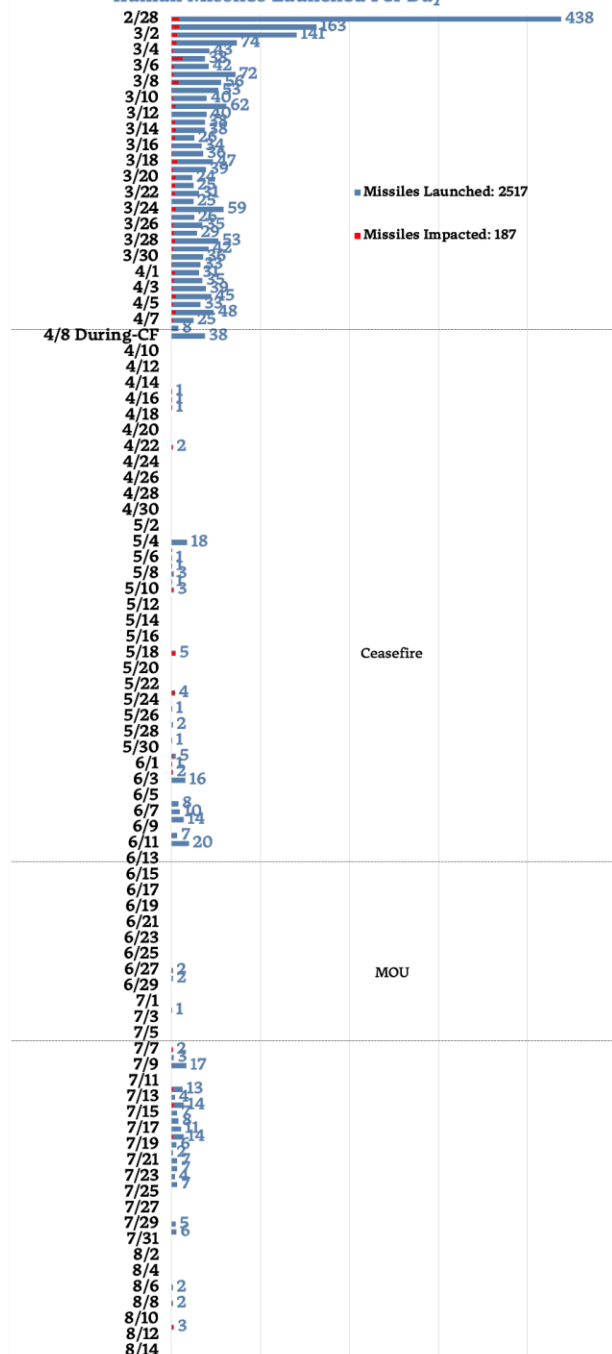
Commercial Ships Transiting Strait of Hormuz Since MOU



Figures derived from Kpler shipping data reviewed by JINSA.

Iranian Projectiles Fired During 2026 War

Iranian Missiles Launched Per Day



Iranian Drones Launched Per Day

