
Daily Peace and Crisis Report —

Wednesday

Compiled: 10 June 2026 | 08:08 AEST (Australia/Sydney) | For the Independent and Peaceful Australia Network

Sources consulted:

[WAFA](#) Palestinian official | [UNRWA](#) UN agency | [OCHA oPt](#) UN/humanitarian | [OHCHR / UN](#)
[Ukraine](#) UN agency | [ReliefWeb / OCHA](#) UN/humanitarian | [UN News](#) UN agency | [AI](#)
[Jazeera](#) Qatari/intl | [Democracy Now!](#) Western/independent | [Security Council Report](#) UN/intl
| [ISW](#) Western think-tank | [Russia Matters](#) Western/nuanced | [RT](#) Russian state | [DW](#)
Western/intl | [Fortify Rights](#) Human rights org | [Mizzima](#) Myanmar opposition

SUMMARY

See below for detail and source

- Gaza: The post-ceasefire death toll has surpassed 978 as Israel continues daily strikes, extends its "Yellow Line" control zone, and sealed then partially reopened crossings following an Iran-Israel missile exchange; the UN Secretary-General called for immediate reopening of all crossings.
- Lebanon: Israel bombed the coastal city of Tyre after ordering all residents to evacuate, killing at least 8 people; Lebanon's Health Ministry reports more than 3,600 killed since Israel's renewed offensive began on 2 March 2026.
- Iran–Israel: A fragile pause followed a major escalation on 7–8 June in which Iran launched nearly 30 ballistic missiles at Israel in retaliation for Israeli strikes on Hezbollah infrastructure in Beirut; President Trump claimed a nuclear deal was days away.
- Ukraine: Russia rejected Zelensky's open letter proposing direct talks and a full ceasefire; Russian forces launched 166 long-range drones overnight; NATO downed a drone over Latvia after Russian electronic warfare diverted it into Latvian airspace.

- Sudan: Drone attacks destroyed the Ardamata bridge in West Darfur and two bridges in South Kordofan, cutting vital humanitarian supply routes as the rainy season begins; the UN warned that more than 30 million people require assistance.
- Myanmar: Fortify Rights documented a March 2026 junta airstrike on Bago Region as a war crime; the junta's 100-day peace roadmap has been rejected by major resistance groups.
- West Bank: Settler violence reached record levels, with more than 950 incidents in 2026; UK, Canada, France and Norway announced coordinated sanctions on settler networks.

MIDDLE EAST

Gaza Strip

Eight months into the ceasefire agreement brokered on 10 October 2025, the situation in Gaza continues to deteriorate. Medical sources in Gaza reported on 9 June that the cumulative death toll since 7 October 2023 has risen to 72,988, with 173,205 people injured. [Wafa](#) reported that hospitals received eight bodies and 34 injured individuals in the 24 hours to 9 June. Since the ceasefire was declared, 978 Palestinians have been killed and 3,097 injured, with 782 bodies recovered from various locations.

Israeli forces have continued to extend the so-called "Yellow Line" — a barrier of earth and concrete markers — deeper into the Strip. Satellite imagery analysed by Israeli researcher Or Fialkov indicated that Israel is roughly a month from controlling 70 per cent of Gaza, well beyond the terms agreed in the October ceasefire. [Al Jazeera](#) reported that Israeli forces demolished residential blocks east and northeast of Khan Younis almost nightly, and extended berms across Mawasi Rafah, southern Khan Younis, and Beit Lahia.

Strikes on displaced civilians continued throughout the week of 4–9 June. On 4 June, 11 people were killed in Gaza City, including five members of the Labad family — a father, mother, and three children — leaving nine-year-old Hala the sole survivor. On 6 June, a drone struck a tent sheltering the Qaddoum family near Gaza City's passport office, killing eight, including a father who had celebrated his first child's birth the day before. On 7 June, Israeli forces killed at least 13 Palestinians across al-Mawasi, Gaza City and Deir el-Balah. On 9 June, an Israeli drone fired on people in Jabaliya refugee camp, killing three, including eight-year-old Jad Salman, who was leaving school. [Democracy Now!](#) quoted

his father: "My son is 8 years old. What wrong did he commit? He was leaving his school."

Following the Iran–Israel missile exchange on 7–8 June, Israel sealed all Gaza crossings before announcing on 9 June that the Kerem Shalom crossing would reopen for gradual humanitarian entry. UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for the immediate reopening of all passages. [Wafa](#) reported that Guterres underscored that crossings are the only route for desperately needed humanitarian aid. The UN estimates food prices in Gaza are 235 per cent above pre-October 2023 levels. The WFP reported that approximately 51,900 pallets of aid were offloaded in May — an increase from April but below January–February levels. [OCHA](#) noted that funding shortfalls are forcing humanitarian partners to scale down or suspend critical services.

Palestinian factions convened in Cairo with Egyptian, Qatari and Turkish mediators to discuss the second phase of the ceasefire. Hamas signalled it would hand governance to a technocratic national committee but would not surrender its arms outright, tying any decommissioning to an Israeli withdrawal. Israel and US envoy Nickolay Mladenov have conditioned the next phase on disarmament. [Al Jazeera](#) reported that the talks remained deadlocked on this fundamental disagreement.

West Bank

Israeli settler violence in the occupied West Bank reached record levels in 2026. [OCHA](#) documented more than 950 settler incidents across over 230 communities in 2026, resulting in casualties and widespread damage to homes, agricultural assets, and essential infrastructure. Videos circulating in the week of 4–9 June showed settlers torching farmland and olive groves across the Ramallah and Nablus countryside — including in Burin, Madama, Jalud, as-Sawiya, Duma, and al-Mughayyir — with soldiers standing alongside or actively assisting. In Hawwara, footage showed a soldier joining settlers in beating two Palestinians during a mass attack that injured at least nine. [Al Jazeera](#) reported that in Jiljiliya, a settler carrying a military-issued rifle struck a Palestinian worker before firing in the air.

On 5 June, Israeli forces killed 18-year-old Haitham Ezzedine Omar Hamida during an overnight raid in Beitin. That same day, troops opened fire on a family car near Hebron, killing seven-month-old Sam Abu Haikal and wounding his parents. The Israeli military said soldiers fired on a vehicle accelerating towards them and that an inquiry found the casualties were uninvolved civilians. [Al Jazeera](#) reported that Israel's Higher Planning

Council approved an additional 2,162 settlement units near occupied East Jerusalem, Nablus and Hebron during the week. UNRWA confirmed that the Tulkarem and Nur Shams camp closures, which have displaced more than 33,000 Palestinian refugees since early 2025, were extended until the end of July. In response to the escalating settler violence, the UK, Canada, France and Norway announced coordinated sanctions on networks enabling settler attacks. [Reuters](#) reported that Israel firmly rejected the sanctions.

Lebanon

Israel renewed its military assault on Lebanon on 9 June, ordering all residents of the coastal city of Tyre and its surrounding suburbs to flee north of the Zahrani River before launching heavy bombardment. [Democracy Now!](#) reported that five people were killed and eight injured when Israel struck near a Red Cross centre in Tyre, including four paramedics, and that a UNESCO World Heritage Site was damaged. [DW](#) reported at least eight people killed and 32 wounded in the Tyre strikes. Lebanon's Health Ministry reported that Israel has killed more than 3,600 people in Lebanon since 2 March 2026, including 245 children, with more than 900 children wounded. [NBC News](#) reported that Israel stated its military campaign against Hezbollah in southern Lebanon would continue at full force despite a US-brokered ceasefire renewed just days earlier.

Iran–Israel Situation

A major escalation occurred on 7–8 June when Iran launched nearly 30 ballistic missiles at Israel in what Tehran described as retaliation for Israeli strikes on a Hezbollah drone headquarters in Beirut. [ISW](#) reported that the exchange shattered a fragile two-month ceasefire, with both sides subsequently agreeing to a pause. President Trump intervened to prevent further escalation and again claimed a nuclear deal was days away — his 37th such public claim since late March, according to [Democracy Now!](#). Iran's parliament speaker Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf stated that the US and Israel had violated the ceasefire through a naval blockade and by contradicting agreed terms on Lebanon. Iran-backed Houthis in Yemen continued to fire ballistic missiles at central Israel and announced a naval blockade against Israel in the Red Sea, keeping the regional situation volatile.

EASTERN EUROPE

Russia–Ukraine Conflict

The Kremlin continued to reject peace negotiations with Ukraine despite repeated Ukrainian overtures. On 4 June, President Zelensky published an open letter to Putin proposing direct negotiations and a full ceasefire for the duration of talks. Putin responded that he saw "no point" in meeting with Zelensky, according to [Russia Matters](#). On 7 June, UK Prime Minister Keir Starmer, French President Emmanuel Macron, and German Chancellor Friedrich Merz issued a joint statement with Zelensky proposing an immediate ceasefire and the freezing of the current frontline as a starting point for negotiations. Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov reiterated Russia's commitment to the "understandings" allegedly reached at the August 2025 Alaska Summit, while Russian State Duma members rejected the European proposals as "unacceptable," stating Russia could only achieve its goals by "reaching Ukraine's western borders," according to [ISW](#).

Russian perspective: [RT](#) (Rus) framed Zelensky's open letter as a "PR stunt," citing Russia's UN envoy, and characterised Russia's military operations as a response to Ukraine's failure to implement the Minsk agreements and NATO's military cooperation with Ukraine. RT reported that Russia's deputy foreign minister stated the country is prepared to use all means "including nuclear ones" for its security.

On the battlefield, [ISW](#) reported that Russian forces are reportedly withdrawing from the Kinburn Spit in Mykolaiv Oblast as Ukraine's intermediate-range strike campaign against Russian supply lines is rendering defences untenable. Ukraine's air force reported that Russia launched 166 long-range strike drones and two guided missiles overnight on 8–9 June, with air defences shooting down 146. [Russia Matters](#) noted that on 2 June, Russia launched one of its heaviest barrages of the war — 73 missiles and 656 attack drones — killing at least 22 people across Ukraine. NATO forces downed a drone over Latvia for the first time on 8 June after Russian electronic warfare systems diverted it into Latvian airspace, according to [ISW](#).

Russia Matters' analysis of ISW data for the four weeks to 3 June indicated that Russian forces recorded a net loss of 93 square miles of Ukrainian territory — about double the loss in the previous four-week period. Putin claimed at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum on 4–5 June that Russia had "completely liberated" the Luhansk People's Republic and controlled more than 80 per cent of Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia

regions. [Russia Matters](#) noted this was at least Putin's fourth such claim regarding Luhansk since 2023.

AFRICA

Sudan

The war between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), now entering its fourth year, intensified on 9 June with drone attacks destroying the Ardamata bridge in West Darfur — a vital route linking El Geneina to areas near the Chad border — and two key bridges along the Kadugli–Dilling road in South Kordofan. [UN News](#) reported that UN Deputy Spokesperson Farhan Haq warned that "humanitarian partners warn there will be no viable alternative routes once seasonal rains intensify," as the rainy season begins. More than 30 million people nationwide require humanitarian assistance.

The RSF continued to target SAF-held areas through long-range drone attacks, including strikes against Khartoum International Airport on 4 May. The SAF intensified drone operations against RSF-held areas in Nyala, South Darfur. According to the [Security Council Report](#) June 2026 forecast, the conflict increasingly resembles a war of attrition, with front lines evolving into a de facto territorial division, while hostilities have intensified in Kordofan and Darfur. The RSF has experienced internal strains, with several senior commanders defecting to the SAF.

The humanitarian situation remains catastrophic. According to a 14 May IPC analysis cited by the [Security Council Report](#), approximately 19.5 million people face high levels of acute food insecurity, including around 135,000 in catastrophic conditions. Fourteen areas across Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan remain at risk of famine. OHCHR reported that drone strikes accounted for at least 880 civilian deaths between January and April 2026 — more than 80 per cent of all conflict-related civilian fatalities during that period. Nearly one million Sudanese refugees have fled to Chad, placing immense strain on Chadian resources and health systems, according to [UN News](#).

Nigeria

Nigeria's military announced on 9 June that it had freed 360 people abducted by Boko Haram in southern Borno state. However, villagers in the region alleged that joint US–Nigerian airstrikes killed dozens of civilians during operations in May, when AFRICOM

and the Nigerian Army claimed to have killed 175 fighters over three days. [Democracy Now!](#) reported that Nigeria continues to face a decade-long insurgency in the north, where armed groups routinely conduct kidnappings for ransom.

ASIA

Myanmar

Fortify Rights published findings on 9 June documenting that the Myanmar military junta committed war crimes on 5 March 2026 when it conducted an airstrike on Bago Region. [Fortify Rights](#) called for accountability and urged enforcement of existing UN resolutions. The junta's 100-day peace roadmap, announced on 21 April by newly installed president Min Aung Hlaing, has been widely rejected by major resistance groups. The Karen National Union (KNU), All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF), and Chin National Front (CNF) all publicly declined to negotiate under frameworks linked to military rule, according to [ReliefWeb](#).

The humanitarian situation remains dire. An estimated 3.7 million people are internally displaced, with projections indicating displacement could rise toward 5.2 million in 2026. The UN's 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan projects over 16 million people will require humanitarian assistance this year. The Food Security Cluster estimates approximately 12 million people face moderate-to-severe food insecurity. The Arakan Army now controls all but three of Rakhine State's 17 townships, while resistance forces have consolidated influence across parts of central and southeastern Myanmar. The junta continues to blockade Rakhine State, preventing international aid delivery since late 2023 and leaving hundreds of thousands of IDPs, particularly Rohingya communities, with severely limited assistance. [ReliefWeb](#) reported that WFP warns hunger has reached "unacceptable" levels, with over 400,000 young children and mothers surviving on nutrient-deprived diets.

[Mizzima](#) (Myanmar opposition) reported that the Myanmar ambassador to the UN has urged enforcement of existing Security Council resolutions as the civilian death toll since the February 2021 coup has passed 80,000, with over 30,000 civilians killed since 2021 according to various estimates.

STATISTICS

Table 1 — Casualties (Killed / Wounded)

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Source	Killed	Wounded
Gaza Strip	Since 7 Oct 2023 (cumulative, as of 9 Jun 2026)	WAFA / Gaza MoH	72,988	173,205
	Since Oct 2025 ceasefire (as of 9 Jun 2026)	WAFA / Gaza MoH	978	3,097
West Bank	Since 7 Oct 2023 (to 18 May 2026, incl. E. Jerusalem)	UNRWA / OCHA	1,098+	—
Lebanon	Since Israel's renewed offensive, 2 Mar 2026	Democracy Now! / Lebanon Health Ministry	3,600+	900+ children
Sudan	Since Apr 2023 (est. range; drone strikes alone: 880 killed Jan–Apr 2026)	Security Council Report / OHCHR / ACLED	~150,000– 200,000 est.	—
Ukraine	Civilians, Govt- controlled territory, April 2026 (OHCHR monthly)	OHCHR	238	1,404
	Civilians, Russian- occupied territory (access denied)	OHCHR	<i>Unverified*</i>	<i>Unverified*</i>
Ukraine (cumulative)	Verified civilian casualties since	OHCHR	14,383+	37,541+

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Source	Killed	Wounded
	Feb 2022 (to Apr 2026)			
Myanmar	Civilians killed since Feb 2021 coup (est.)	Mizzima / various	30,000+	—

* OHCHR access is denied to Russian-occupied areas of Ukraine; figures for civilians in occupied territory cannot be independently verified. The vast majority (96%) of verified civilian casualties occur in Government-controlled areas.

Table 2 — Numbers (non-casualty figures)

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Figure	Source
Gaza Strip	Palestinians displaced and dependent on humanitarian aid	1.9 million	UK Foreign Secretary
	Food price increase above pre-Oct 2023 levels	235%	Al Jazeera / UN
	Aid pallets offloaded at crossings, May 2026	~51,900 pallets	OCHA
West Bank	Settler violence incidents documented in 2026	950+ (across 230+ communities)	OCHA
	Palestinian refugees displaced from Jenin, Tulkarem & Nur Shams since Jan 2025	33,000+	UNRWA
Sudan	People requiring humanitarian assistance nationwide	30 million+	UN News
		19.5 million	Security Council Report / IPC

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Figure	Source
	People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC, May 2026)		
	Sudanese refugees in Chad	~1 million	UN News
Myanmar	Internally displaced persons (as of Mar 2026)	3.7 million	ReliefWeb / DFS
	People requiring humanitarian assistance in 2026 (UN projection)	16 million	ReliefWeb / UN HNRP 2026
Ukraine	Russian combat deaths (Western estimates, to Jun 2026)	~500,000	Russia Matters

This report avoids unexplained qualifiers that cast doubt on an event without explaining who challenges the account, why they do so, and what source or location context is relevant. Claims are attributed inline to their source, and source-origin tags are included next to quoted or cited sources wherever practical.

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Report date: 2026-06-10 | Generated: 2026-06-10T08:08:00+10:00 | Publication target: /today/