
Daily Peace and Crisis Report — Friday

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Sources consulted:

[Wafa](#) Palestinian official | [UNRWA](#) UN agency | [Reuters](#) Wire service | [AP](#) Wire service | [Al Jazeera](#) Qatari/intl | [OHCHR / UN Ukraine](#) UN agency | [UN DPPA](#) UN agency | [ReliefWeb / OCHA](#) UN/humanitarian | [ISW](#) Think tank | [Russia Matters](#) Nuanced/Western | [RT](#) Russian state | [Kyiv Independent](#) Ukr | [The Irrawaddy](#) Myanmar opposition | [Burma News International](#) Myanmar opposition | [Amnesty International](#) Human rights org | [The Independent](#) Western mainstream

SUMMARY

See below for detail and source

- Gaza: Israeli strikes kill at least three people as mediators fail to reach a full ceasefire agreement; over 950 Palestinians killed since the October 2025 truce began; Israel's cabinet refers a 1 billion shekel (\$340 million) West Bank settlement expansion plan to its security cabinet.
- Iran–US: Trump calls off new strikes on Iran and declares a "great settlement" is near; Iran's Foreign Ministry says text of a deal is "mostly finalised" but contradictions in US positions remain; the Strait of Hormuz remains partially disrupted.
- Ukraine: Russia's full-scale invasion enters its 1,569th day; Russian forces make tactical gains inside Kostyantynivka; Ukraine strikes military targets deep in Russia including a Cheboksary electronics plant and Crimean bridges; UK, French and German ambassadors meet Russia's deputy foreign minister in Moscow in a fresh European peace push; UK Defence Secretary John Healey resigns over defence spending dispute.

- Sudan: The conflict enters its fourth year with an estimated death toll that may exceed 150,000; 14 million people displaced; US senators introduce bipartisan PEACE in Sudan Act seeking terrorism designations for armed actors.
- Myanmar: Junta intensifies airstrikes on Mindat, Chin State; thousands of civilians flee fighting near Khampat as regime pushes to secure the India–Myanmar–Thailand highway; ACLED estimates nearly 95,000 killed since the 2021 coup.
- West Bank: Amnesty International releases a major report accusing Israel of an ethnic cleansing campaign targeting Bedouin and herding communities; six Western nations impose new sanctions on settler groups.

MIDDLE EAST

Gaza Strip

Israeli strikes killed at least three Palestinians in the Gaza Strip on 11 June 2026, according to health officials cited by [Reuters](#). One person was killed in an airstrike on a house in Moghrabi Street in Gaza City; the Israeli military said it struck a militant. Two further Palestinians were killed in separate strikes on the Nuseirat refugee camp in central Gaza. The violence came as mediators from Egypt, Qatar and Turkey held week-long talks with Hamas and other Palestinian factions on implementing the second phase of President Donald Trump's Gaza plan, which would involve Hamas disarming and Israel withdrawing its forces.

Senior Hamas official Hussam Badran said the talks had achieved "real progress" and called on mediators to compel Israel to stop truce violations. Two Egyptian sources told [Reuters](#) that the current round of talks ended inconclusively, with Hamas disarmament the main sticking point. Aside from that issue, factions including Hamas agreed on 14 of 15 points in a blueprint presented by Trump's Board of Peace envoy Nickolay Mladenov. Hamas continues to link full disarmament to the launch of a political track toward a Palestinian state.

Since the October 2025 truce, Israeli strikes have killed more than 950 people, according to health officials cited by [Reuters](#). The cumulative death toll since 7 October 2023 stood at 72,980 Palestinians killed and 173,171 injured as of 7 June 2026, according to [UNRWA](#)

[Situation Report #225](#). UNRWA has recorded 392 of its own colleagues killed in Gaza since the start of the war.

A humanitarian crisis of extreme severity persists. [UNRWA](#) reports that multiple crossings experienced temporary closures following regional tensions, slowing the delivery of critical supplies. Severe shortages of engine oil, tyres and spare parts are placing life-saving operations at risk; approximately 25 per cent of UNRWA vehicles and 25 per cent of its generators are already out of service. Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis remains the last major medical facility continuing to operate in the southern Gaza Strip, according to [The New Humanitarian](#). More than 1,500 Palestinian patients have died waiting for medical treatment abroad, with Israel preventing over 16,500 patients from leaving the besieged territory despite the ceasefire, according to Gaza's health ministry.

West Bank

Amnesty International released a major report on 10 June 2026 accusing Israeli authorities of carrying out an ethnic cleansing campaign targeting Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities in the occupied West Bank. The report, titled "Erasing Anything Palestinian," documents how Israeli authorities are accelerating annexation through a state-driven campaign of forced displacement, settler violence and demolitions, in a context of apartheid and unlawful occupation. [Amnesty International](#) called on the international community to act to halt West Bank annexation.

Six Western nations — Canada, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Australia and Norway — announced new joint sanctions against individuals and groups perpetrating settler violence in the West Bank, according to [Jurist](#). Israel's cabinet on 11 June referred a plan to allocate 1 billion shekels (\$339.7 million) for the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank to its security cabinet, according to [Reuters](#). The government is expected to place temporary housing at approximately 60 empty sites in the occupied West Bank ahead of national elections, according to the [New York Times](#).

According to [UNRWA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 31 May 2026, 1,101 Palestinians — at least 240 of them children — were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. A Palestinian child was shot and killed by Israeli forces in the Tel Rumeida area of Hebron on 5 June, with both parents also injured. Nine Palestinians were injured in Huwara during an Israeli settler attack on 6 June, the latest in a spate of settler violence incidents across the West Bank.

Iran–US Conflict and Diplomatic Situation

The United States and Iran traded strikes for a second consecutive day on 10–11 June 2026, before US President Donald Trump announced on 11 June that he had called off planned new strikes and declared that a "great settlement" with Iran was near. Trump said he expected an agreement to extend the fragile April ceasefire to be finalised "over the next few days," likely in Europe. [AP](#) reported that Trump's rapid shift from threats to promoting negotiations again underscored his whipsaw approach to the conflict, which began on 28 February 2026 when the US and Israel jointly attacked Iran.

Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesperson Esmail Baghaei said in a live phone call on state television that the text of a deal was "mostly finalised," but added that "contradictions in America's position has caused turbulence to this process." A major sticking point remains Iran's nuclear programme, which the US and Israel fear could lead to an atomic weapon but which Tehran says is for peaceful purposes. Another key issue is Iran's stranglehold on the Strait of Hormuz, a critical shipping lane for global energy exports. Iran had attacked Bahrain, Kuwait and Jordan — all hosting US troops — in the preceding days, according to [Al Jazeera](#). Israel's Prime Minister Netanyahu's office stated that Israel is not a party to the emerging US–Iran agreement.

On 12 June, France is hosting a gathering of Israeli and Palestinian civil society organisations in Paris, as part of diplomatic efforts to advance a lasting peace in the region, according to [France's UN delegation](#).

EASTERN EUROPE

Russia–Ukraine Conflict

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine entered its 1,569th day on 11 June 2026 — now longer than the entire First World War, which lasted 1,568 days. The war is deadlier today than at any point since the start of the invasion, UN Under-Secretary-General Rosemary DiCarlo told the Security Council on 8 June, noting that each succeeding year of the war has recorded more civilians killed than the previous one. [UN DPPA](#) reported that preliminary data indicate civilian casualties in May exceeded those recorded in April.

On the battlefield, Russian forces made tactical gains inside Kostyantynivka in eastern Ukraine, which the [Institute for the Study of War \(ISW\)](#) assessed as Russia's main effort for its Spring–Summer 2026 offensive. Two Russian tactical groups advanced from the

north and south into the city, with forward elements reportedly within two kilometres of each other. ISW assessed that Russian forces will likely make tactical gains in Kostyantynivka in Summer 2026 but are unlikely to make operational gains against the broader Ukrainian "Fortress Belt" defensive line. Russia's General Staff claimed the capture of the village of Okhrimivka in Kharkiv region, according to [The Independent](#).

Ukraine conducted a major long-range strike campaign on 10–11 June, with FP-5 "Flamingo" cruise missiles striking a military electronics plant in Cheboksary (over 900 km from the front line) and the Kuibyshev oil refinery, according to [Kyiv Independent](#) (Ukr). President Zelensky confirmed the strikes. Ukraine also conducted large-scale drone attacks on Russian-occupied Crimea, hitting several bridges and disrupting military logistics, with Ukraine's drone commander stating that Crimea would be "isolated in the near future." Russian air defences intercepted 330 Ukrainian drones overnight on 11 June, according to [TASS](#) (Rus).

Russian forces launched two Iskander ballistic missiles and 221 drones against Ukraine on 11 June, of which 195 drones were intercepted, according to Ukraine's Air Force cited by [Kyiv Independent](#) (Ukr). Russian strikes killed five people and injured 69 across Ukraine over the past day, with attacks on Sumy, Dnipropetrovsk, Kherson, Chernihiv, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia oblasts. A Shahed-type drone struck a passenger train in Sumy Oblast; the roof of a carriage caught fire but passengers were unharmed. Russia also struck two cargo ships in the Black Sea near Odesa, flying the flags of Barbados and Panama.

On the diplomatic front, ambassadors from the UK, France and Germany attended a meeting at the Russian Foreign Ministry in Moscow on 11 June, as Europe pushed for fresh peace talks. Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Galuzin told the envoys their countries were pursuing a "destructive policy" towards the war. The meeting followed a summit in London the previous Sunday where the E3 leaders met Ukrainian President Zelensky and agreed that the current line of contact should be the starting point for any talks, with legally binding security guarantees for Ukraine. [Russia Matters](#) reported that in the past four weeks (May 12–June 9), Russian forces registered a net loss of 1 square mile of Ukrainian territory according to DeepState data, a sharp reversal from the 41 square mile net gain in the preceding four-week period.

UK Defence Secretary John Healey resigned on 11 June, citing a disagreement with Prime Minister Keir Starmer over the Defence Investment Plan and the government's failure to

commit to a 3% of GDP defence spending target by 2030, according to [The Independent](#). Healey had been a strong advocate for Ukraine within the British government.

Russian Perspective: [RT](#) (Rus) reported that Russian air defence forces intercepted and destroyed 330 Ukrainian drones over Russian regions overnight on 11 June. Russia's UN envoy Vasily Nebenzya, speaking at the Security Council, reiterated Russia's claim that a Ukrainian strike on a dormitory of a pedagogical college in Starobilsk killed 21 people, mostly young women, and injured over 40 students. The Russian Foreign Ministry stated that the E3 ambassadors were presented with an "objective assessment" of the "destructive policy" of Western countries in supporting Ukraine.

AFRICA

Sudan

Sudan's devastating civil war between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) entered its fourth year in 2026 with no end in sight. Fatality estimates remain highly contested due to limited humanitarian access and communication blackouts. [ReliefWeb / OCHA](#) reported that ACLED recorded nearly 30,000 reported deaths by late 2024, while several independent investigations and international media estimates suggest the true death toll may exceed 150,000 people. More than 14 million people have been displaced since the conflict began in April 2023, including approximately 9 million internally displaced persons and more than 4 million refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries, making Sudan the world's largest displacement crisis, according to [UNHCR](#).

An estimated 19.5 million people are currently experiencing acute food insecurity, making Sudan the world's largest hunger crisis. Famine conditions have been confirmed in el-Fasher (North Darfur) and Kadugli (South Kordofan), according to [ReliefWeb / OCHA](#). The use of drones has escalated sharply, with at least 880 civilians killed in drone strikes across Sudan between January and April 2026 alone, according to UN reports cited by [ACLED](#). In December 2025, a drone strike on a kindergarten and hospital in Kalogi reportedly killed at least 114 people, including dozens of children.

On 10 June 2026, a bipartisan group of US senators introduced the Preventing External Aggression and Conflict Escalation (PEACE) in Sudan Act of 2026, which would seek terrorism designations for armed actors and require the US Secretary of State to submit a

comprehensive ceasefire strategy. The bill was introduced by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jim Risch and Senator Chris Coons, alongside Senator John Cornyn, according to [Senator Coons' office](#). Chad hosts more than 900,000 Sudanese refugees while South Sudan is hosting over 600,000, according to the [Norwegian Refugee Council](#).

ASIA

Myanmar

Myanmar's military junta intensified its offensive operations in Chin State and Sagaing Region in the days leading up to 12 June 2026. In southern Chin State, the junta stepped up airstrikes on Mindat town, with fighter jets conducting multiple bombing runs on 7–8 June, dropping over 50 munitions in a single day, according to [Burma News International](#). The junta has deployed more than 2,000 troops in a fierce offensive against resistance coalition forces in Mindat and Kanpetlet, supported by heavy airstrikes. The Chin People's Union/Chin People's Army reported that after resistance forces repelled ground offensives, the regime turned to air power to weaken defensive positions.

In Sagaing Region, fresh clashes erupted around Khampat near the Indian border after junta leader Min Aung Hlaing vowed during a recent trip to Delhi to complete the India–Myanmar–Thailand Trilateral Highway. Thousands of civilians have fled their homes since the military launched a three-pronged assault on Khampat on 8 June, according to [The Irrawaddy](#). Locals from more than 20 villages fled toward India and Kale; some were initially blocked at the border fence before India agreed to shelter displaced people. Fighting also spread south along the Monywa–Yargyi–Kalewa section of the highway, where regime forces killed at least five civilians and displaced people from more than 30 villages on 6 June.

The junta announced it had recaptured a strategic northern Chin State corridor on 11 June, according to [The Irrawaddy](#). Separately, the Myanmar military junta forcibly conscripted 3,993 people from Arakan State between May 2025 and May 2026, according to [D-Media](#). ACLED estimates that nearly 95,000 people have been killed in Myanmar's conflict since the 2021 coup, with violence intensifying rather than subsiding. The Philippines' foreign secretary announced she intends to meet ethnic armed groups from

Myanmar in her capacity as the ASEAN special envoy on Myanmar, according to [The Diplomat](#).

STATISTICS

Table 1 — Casualties (Killed / Wounded)

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Source	Killed	Wounded
Gaza Strip	Since 7 Oct 2023 (cumulative, as of 7 Jun 2026)	UNRWA / Gaza MoH	72,980	173,171
	Since Oct 2025 ceasefire (Israeli strikes)	Reuters / Gaza MoH	950+	—
West Bank	Since 7 Oct 2023 (as of 31 May 2026); at least 240 children	UNRWA / OCHA	1,101	—
Sudan	Since Apr 2023 (ACLED reported deaths by late 2024; independent estimates suggest true toll may exceed 150,000)	ACLED / ReliefWeb	~30,000– 150,000+	—
Ukraine	Civilians killed/injured since Feb 2022 (verified, Govt- controlled territory; as of Jun 2026)	OHCHR / UN DPPA	15,850	44,809
	Civilians, Russian- occupied territory	OHCHR (access denied)	<i>Unverified*</i>	<i>Unverified*</i>
Russia	Civilians killed by Ukrainian strikes (RF Govt claim, as of Apr 2026)	Russia Matters / RF Govt	8,012 (RF Govt claim)	—

* 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	UNRWA colleagues killed since Oct 2023 (as of 8 Jun 2026)	392	UNRWA
	Palestinian patients blocked from leaving Gaza for treatment abroad	16,500+	Gaza MoH
Sudan	People displaced since Apr 2023 (IDPs + refugees)	14 million+	ReliefWeb / OCHA
	People facing acute food insecurity	19.5 million	ReliefWeb / OCHA
Ukraine	Ukrainian civilians displaced (internally + international refugees)	9.6 million	Russia Matters / UNHCR
	Russian territory controlled by Russia since Feb 2022 (net gain, DeepState data)	~28,499 sq mi (~12% of Ukraine)	Russia Matters / DeepState
Myanmar	Estimated killed since Feb 2021 coup	~95,000	ACLED / The Irrawaddy
	People internally displaced within Myanmar (end 2025)	1.4 million+	NRC
West Bank	Israeli settlement expansion budget referred to security cabinet (Jun 2026)	1 billion shekels (~\$340 million)	Reuters

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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