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# Daily Peace and Crisis Report — Sunday

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## 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 | [BBC](#) Western mainstream | [Reuters](#) Western wire | [NBC News](#)  
Western mainstream | [CNBC](#) Western mainstream | [Russia Matters](#) Western/nuanced | [ISW](#)  
Western think-tank | [The Irrawaddy](#) Myanmar opposition | [Mizzima](#) Myanmar opposition | [RT](#)  
Russian state

## SUMMARY

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See below for detail and sources.

- Gaza: Israeli strikes continue despite the October 2025 ceasefire, with 983 Palestinians killed and 3,122 wounded since the ceasefire took effect; the cumulative death toll since 7 October 2023 approaches 73,000.
- Iran–US: President Trump announced a peace deal to end the US–Iran war would be signed on Sunday 14 June, with the Strait of Hormuz to reopen immediately; Iranian officials expressed caution over the timing while both sides confirmed a deal was imminent.
- Ukraine: OHCHR confirmed May 2026 was the deadliest month for Ukrainian civilians in four years, with at least 274 killed and 1,763 injured; ISW warned of a possible Russian Oreshnik ballistic missile strike within 24–48 hours.
- Sudan: The UN warned that drone attacks are destroying key aid routes in Darfur and Kordofan as the rainy season begins, threatening to cut off humanitarian access for over 30 million people in need.
- Myanmar: The Irrawaddy documented nine massacres by the military regime in just two months since its rebranding as a pseudo-civilian government, killing at

least 100 civilians; the scorched-earth campaign continues across Magwe, Sagaing, Chin, Karen and Mandalay regions.

- Lebanon: Israeli military operations in southern Lebanon continue, with strikes on Tyre and surrounding areas killing at least 14 people; the US–Iran deal under negotiation includes provisions to end fighting in Lebanon.
- West Bank: Amnesty International documented an ethnic cleansing campaign targeting Palestinian Bedouin communities; OCHA recorded 1,101 Palestinians killed in the West Bank since 7 October 2023, including at least 240 children.

## MIDDLE EAST

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### Gaza Strip

Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip continued on Saturday 13 June despite a ceasefire declared in October 2025. A drone strike on the Bureij refugee camp in central Gaza killed one person and injured two others, with the victim identified as a local municipality worker, [Wafa](#) reported. A separate attack injured a person in Gaza City's Tuffah neighbourhood. According to Gaza's Health Ministry, at least two Palestinians were killed and 11 injured in Israeli attacks in the 48 hours preceding 13 June. Since the ceasefire took effect on 10 October 2025, the ministry has recorded 983 Palestinians killed and 3,122 wounded in Israeli attacks, [Al Jazeera](#) reported.

The cumulative death toll since 7 October 2023 approaches 73,000. Between 7 October 2023 and 7 June 2026, Gaza's Ministry of Health recorded 72,980 Palestinians killed and 173,171 injured, according to [UNRWA Situation Report #225](#). UNRWA has also recorded 392 of its own colleagues killed in Gaza since the start of the war. Hamas accused Israel of repeatedly violating the ceasefire agreement and of shifting the so-called "Yellow Line" demarcating Israeli-controlled areas, stating that Israeli actions "aim to blow up the negotiation track."

The humanitarian situation remains critical. The [OCHA Humanitarian Situation Report of 12 June 2026](#) noted that over 70 per cent of Gaza's population relies on trucked water, with funding gaps threatening this supply. UN Secretary-General António Guterres told the Security Council on 10 June that "Gaza still faces profound uncertainty and immense human suffering" and that "violence is on the rise, with civilians killed on a daily basis." The Israeli government has declared its intent to control 70 per cent of the Strip.

Approximately 25 per cent of UNRWA vehicles and generators are already out of service due to severe shortages of engine oil, tyres and spare parts, placing life-saving operations at risk.

## **West Bank**

The situation in the occupied West Bank continued to deteriorate. Between 2 and 8 June, Israeli forces killed two Palestinians, including a seven-month-old baby in Hebron city after soldiers opened fire on a vehicle. Since 7 October 2023, 1,101 Palestinians — at least 240 of them children — have been killed in the West Bank, according to [OCHA data cited by UNRWA](#). Settler attacks averaged six incidents per day in 2026, with over 1,000 incidents recorded since January across more than 230 communities, causing casualties, property damage and displacement of approximately 2,200 Palestinians in 2026 alone.

Amnesty International published a report on 10 June documenting what it described as an ethnic cleansing campaign targeting Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities in the West Bank, carried out in a context of apartheid. The Palestinian Ministry of Health warned of a rapidly worsening shortage of medicines, with more than one-third of essential medicines out of stock, including 180 of 520 medicines on the Essential Medicines List. Over 11,000 scheduled surgeries have been postponed since the beginning of 2026, and the lives of more than 4,000 cancer patients and thousands of dialysis patients are at risk, [OCHA](#) reported.

## **Lebanon**

Israeli military operations in southern Lebanon continued through the week of 9–13 June, despite a ceasefire nominally in effect. Israeli strikes on the historic coastal city of Tyre and surrounding areas killed at least 14 people and triggered a mass exodus of thousands of residents northward, [Democracy Now!](#) and [Al Jazeera](#) reported. Israel issued blanket evacuation orders covering Tyre and its suburbs, ordering residents to move north of the Zahrani River. Israel stated it was continuing operations targeting Hezbollah infrastructure. The Lebanese Health Ministry recorded 3,516 deaths and 10,674 injuries from Israeli aggression since March 2026, according to [Wafa](#). The US–Iran peace deal under negotiation includes provisions to end fighting in Lebanon as part of a broader regional settlement.

## Iran–US Diplomatic Situation and Strait of Hormuz

The most significant diplomatic development of the weekend was the imminent conclusion of a US–Iran peace deal to end the war that began when the United States and Israel launched strikes on Iran in late February 2026. President Donald Trump announced on Saturday 13 June that "The Deal is scheduled to get signed tomorrow," stating that the Strait of Hormuz would be "OPEN TO ALL" immediately after signing, [CNBC](#) reported. Pakistani Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif confirmed that a deal was closer "than ever before," with Pakistan preparing for an electronic signing ceremony.

Iranian officials expressed caution over the precise timing. Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmail Baghaei stated on Saturday that "it will not be tomorrow," citing "the other side's inconsistency," while acknowledging that "the possibility of it being signed in the coming days cannot be ruled out," [NBC News](#) reported. Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi had said on Friday that a memorandum of understanding "could happen within the next one or two days." The deal as described would include a 60-day extension of the current ceasefire, the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, and a 60-day period for negotiations on Iran's nuclear programme. The Strait of Hormuz, through which approximately 20 per cent of the world's oil passed before the war, has been under Iranian control since the conflict began, causing significant disruption to global energy markets. US crude oil futures fell to approximately \$84 per barrel on Saturday in anticipation of a deal.

Tensions around the Strait remained active even as negotiations continued. US Central Command reported on Friday that Iran launched several drones at commercial ships in the Strait, with US forces downing all of them. Trump warned of "the ultimate alternative" if the deal did not proceed smoothly.

## EASTERN EUROPE

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### Russia–Ukraine Conflict

May 2026 was the deadliest month for Ukrainian civilians in four years, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) confirmed in its monthly report released on 12 June. HRMMU verified that at least 274 civilians were killed and 1,763 injured in Ukraine in May, the highest monthly toll since April 2022. "With more than 2,000 civilian casualties, the month of May saw more civilian casualties than any other month since April 2022," said Danielle Bell, head of HRMMU. The use of powerful

weapons in urban areas by Russian forces was identified as the main cause, with missiles and aerial bombs killing dozens on multiple occasions. On 5 May, aerial bombs on an industrial area in Zaporizhzhia city killed 12 civilians and injured 42; on 14 May, a missile struck an apartment building in Kyiv, killing 24 civilians and injuring at least seven, [OHCHR](#) reported.

Short-range drones were the primary cause of frontline casualties, killing at least 64 civilians and injuring 539 in May — more than in any other month since Russia's full-scale invasion began on 24 February 2022. In Kherson city alone, 14 civilians were killed and 221 injured, with the majority resulting from drone attacks. OHCHR also verified that 21 civilians were killed and others injured when weapons struck an educational complex in occupied Starobilsk, Luhansk region, during the night of 21–22 May. Russian authorities separately reported 47 civilians killed and 298 injured on Russian Federation territory in May, though HRMMU was unable to independently verify these figures due to limited access.

On the battlefield, Ukrainian forces reclaimed more territory in May than Russian forces seized, reversing a trend of Russian monthly net gains, [Al Jazeera](#) reported. According to [Russia Matters](#), ISW data indicates Russian forces suffered a net loss of 91 square miles of Ukrainian territory in the four weeks from 12 May to 9 June 2026. Russia controls approximately 19–20 per cent of Ukraine's territory, including Crimea and parts of Donbas seized before the full-scale invasion.

The Institute for the Study of War (ISW) warned on 12 June of a "high probability" that Russian forces would launch an Oreshnik intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM) at Ukraine within 24–48 hours, citing a warning from the Ukrainian Air Force and a US alert to Kyiv. The Kremlin has launched Oreshniks at Ukraine at least three times, with at least two launches in 2026. [ISW](#) assessed this as part of a broader Russian escalation pattern following Ukrainian long-range strikes on Russian military assets, including during the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum in early June.

Russian President Vladimir Putin marked Russia Day on 12 June by meeting with servicemembers and emphasising military technological innovations, particularly in FPV drones and AI integration. Putin acknowledged that Russian forces are not advancing "as quickly as we would like" but claimed they are still advancing "every day gradually," without acknowledging Ukrainian counterattack gains in Zaporizhzhia and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts since March 2026, [ISW](#) reported. [RT](#) (Rus) framed the conflict as Russia fighting

against NATO, citing Ukraine's failure to implement the Minsk agreements and NATO's military cooperation with Ukraine as the root causes of hostilities.

Diplomatically, the E3 leaders (UK, France, Germany) called on President Putin on 7 June to agree to an "immediate and complete ceasefire," commending President Zelenskyy's call for a negotiated end to the war. Senior Russian officials effectively rejected recent Ukrainian and European peace proposals on 8 June, [ISW](#) reported.

## AFRICA

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### Sudan

Sudan's civil war, now in its fourth year, continued to generate the world's largest humanitarian crisis. The UN warned on 9 June that escalating drone attacks on bridges, roads and other civilian infrastructure in Sudan are disrupting humanitarian access and putting civilians at further risk. Overnight explosions reportedly struck the crucial Ardamata bridge in West Darfur, which links El Geneina to areas near the border with Chad and serves as a vital route for commercial traffic and humanitarian supplies entering the Darfur region. Two key bridges along the road between Kadugli and Dilling in South Kordofan were also reportedly destroyed, with UN Deputy Spokesperson Farhan Haq warning that "there will be no viable alternative routes once seasonal rains intensify," [UN News](#) reported.

Drone strikes now account for approximately 80 per cent of all civilian deaths in the war, according to UN confirmation cited by humanitarian observers. The Emergency Lawyers Group recorded at least 33 civilian deaths in North Kordofan from drone strikes in the seven days preceding 8 June. An estimated 19.5 million people face acute food insecurity, making Sudan the world's largest hunger crisis, according to [ReliefWeb / OCHA](#). More than 30 million people nationwide require humanitarian assistance. Since April 2023, the conflict has killed an estimated 150,000 or more people, with ACLED recording nearly 30,000 reported deaths by late 2024 and analysts suggesting the true toll may be significantly higher.

Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) chief Abdel Fattah al-Burhan pledged on 12 June to recapture all territories across Sudan and defeat the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Human Rights Watch called on 10 June for accountability for RSF commanders who have defected to the SAF, noting that both sides face serious allegations of war crimes,

including indiscriminate attacks on populated areas, sexual violence and torture. The influx of nearly one million Sudanese refugees into Chad has placed significant strain on that country's resources, with repeated cross-border incursions and drone strikes on Chadian military positions risking further regionalisation of the conflict, a senior UN official told the Security Council.

## ASIA

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### Myanmar

Myanmar's military regime conducted nine massacres in just two months since rebranding as a pseudo-civilian government under putschist president Min Aung Hlaing, killing at least 100 civilians and injuring 26 others, according to data collected by [The Irrawaddy](#). The atrocities occurred across five states and regions between 10 April and 1 June 2026, with three in Chin State, two each in Karen, Sagaing and Magwe, and one in Mandalay. Six of the nine mass killings were carried out by airstrikes, with the remainder involving gyrocopters or ground forces.

The largest single incident occurred in Myit Chay, Pakokku Township, Magwe Region, where regime troops launched a scorched-earth assault from 12 May to 2 June, killing at least 24 civilians and burning approximately 1,000 homes. Local reports suggest the death toll may be as high as 40. An estimated 80,000 civilians from around 30 villages were forced to flee. A second major incident occurred on 16 April in Monywa Township, Sagaing Region, when three gyrocopters struck Kyaukkar village during the Thingyan New Year festival, killing 24 civilians. Regime forces also destroyed more than 1,000 houses across the affected areas, forcing tens of thousands to flee, [The Irrawaddy](#) reported.

The pattern of attacks continued despite Min Aung Hlaing's stated "peace overtures" and a 100-day deadline given to ethnic armed organisations to enter talks. On 3 June, he told Indian state media that his priority was to "eliminate the PDF" (People's Defense Force, the armed wing of the civilian National Unity Government), even as his troops launched scorched-earth attacks in EAO-controlled areas across Kachin, Chin, northern Shan, Magwe and Sagaing. [Mizzima](#) reported on 13 June that approximately 10,000 local people have been displaced in the Tamu District as fighting continues. The BBC reported on 9 June that the military is forcing men into the army as the civil war continues to tear

the country apart, with thousands killed and millions displaced since the February 2021 coup.

## STATISTICS

**Table 1 — Casualties (Killed / Wounded)**

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Source	Killed	Wounded
Gaza Strip	Since 7 Oct 2023 (cumulative, to 7 Jun 2026)	<a href="#">UNRWA / Gaza MoH</a>	72,980	173,171
	Since Oct 2025 ceasefire (to 13 Jun 2026)	<a href="#">Al Jazeera / Gaza MoH</a>	983	3,122
West Bank	Since 7 Oct 2023 (to 31 May 2026)	<a href="#">OCHA / UNRWA</a>	1,101 (incl. 240 children)	—
Sudan	Since Apr 2023 (est. total)	<a href="#">ACLED / ReliefWeb / UN</a>	150,000+ (est.)	—
Ukraine	Civilians, Govt-controlled territory (May 2026)	<a href="#">OHCHR / HRMMU</a>	274	1,763
	Civilians, Russian-occupied territory (May 2026)	<a href="#">OHCHR (access denied)</a>	<i>Unverified*</i>	<i>Unverified*</i>
Russia	Civilians from Ukrainian strikes (RF Govt claim, May 2026)	<a href="#">Russia Matters / RF Govt</a>	47 (govt claim)	298 (govt claim)
Lebanon	Since Israeli aggression began Mar 2026	<a href="#">Lebanese Health Ministry / Wafa</a>	3,516	10,674

\* 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 (internally)	1.9 million (approx.)	<a href="#">UK Foreign Secretary / UN</a>
	People requiring humanitarian aid	~2.3 million (entire population)	<a href="#">OCHA oPt</a>
West Bank	Palestinians displaced from Bedouin/herding communities since Jan 2023	6,100+ (incl. ~2,200 in 2026)	<a href="#">OCHA oPt</a>
Sudan	Internally displaced persons	9.5 million (as of start of 2026)	<a href="#">UNICEF</a>
	People facing acute food insecurity	19.5 million	<a href="#">ReliefWeb / OCHA</a>
	People requiring humanitarian assistance (nationwide)	30 million+	<a href="#">UN News</a>
Ukraine	Ukrainians displaced (total, incl. refugees)	9.6 million (22% of pre-invasion population)	<a href="#">Russia Matters / UNHCR</a>
	Russian territory controlled by Ukraine (Kursk & Belgorod foothold)	4 sq miles (as of Jun 9, 2026)	<a href="#">Russia Matters / ISW</a>
Myanmar	Civilians displaced (Myit Chay assault alone)	~80,000	<a href="#">The Irrawaddy</a>

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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. Factual claims are attributed inline to their source, and source-origin tags are included next to quoted or cited sources wherever practical.

Prepared for the Independent and Peaceful Australia Network (IPAN). This report is open data. Content is sourced from publicly available primary and secondary sources. Source tags indicate the nature and potential perspective of each source: green = UN/international; blue = Western mainstream; amber = nuanced/analytical; red = state or conflict-party affiliated.

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