
Daily Peace and Crisis Report — Thursday

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Sources consulted:

[WAFA](#) (Palestinian official) | [UNRWA](#) (UN agency) | [ReliefWeb / OCHA](#) (UN/humanitarian) | [OHCHR](#) (UN agency) | [OHCHR / UN Ukraine \(HRMMU\)](#) (UN agency) | [UN News](#) (UN agency) | [Al Jazeera](#) (Qatari/intl) | [Reuters](#) (Western mainstream) | [The Guardian](#) (Western mainstream) | [Kyiv Independent / Kyiv Post](#) (Ukr) | [RT](#) (Russian state) | [ISW \(Institute for the Study of War\)](#) (Western nuanced) | [NPR / AP](#) (Western mainstream) | [Russia Matters](#) (Western nuanced) | [ReliefWeb](#) (UN/humanitarian) | [Chatham House](#) (Western mainstream)

SUMMARY

See below for detail and source

- A UN Commission of Inquiry reaffirmed on 23 June that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza by deliberately targeting Palestinian children; cumulative deaths since 7 October 2023 stand at approximately 72,996 and more than 1,000 Palestinians have been killed since the October 2025 ceasefire.
- Israel–Lebanon talks continued in Washington as Israeli forces killed two people in southern Lebanon on 24 June, with Israel's defence minister refusing to withdraw troops; the US–Iran nuclear deal framework remains contested over inspection access and Strait of Hormuz arrangements.
- Russia reiterated maximalist war aims as a precondition for Ukraine peace talks, while Ukraine struck key infrastructure in Crimea including a rail bridge and power plant; OHCHR recorded 274 Ukrainian civilians killed in May 2026 — the highest monthly toll in four years.
- The RSF continued to encircle el-Obeid in Sudan, with the UN warning of imminent mass atrocities; the conflict has displaced more than 13 million people internally and driven 19.5 million into acute food insecurity.

- A new OHCHR report found that Myanmar's military killed at least 702 verified civilians in the six months to January 2026, while declining international aid is compounding the humanitarian crisis for the more than 16 million people in need.

MIDDLE EAST

Gaza Strip

The UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory released a major report on 23 June 2026 concluding that Israeli authorities and security forces have deliberately targeted Palestinian children, resulting in genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in the Gaza Strip. The Commission, which first concluded genocide was occurring in 2025, found that the scale and systematic nature of Israeli military operations have continued, producing unprecedented death, injury, and trauma among Palestinian children. "The evidence shows that Palestinian children have been deliberately targeted and killed by the Israeli security forces," said Commission Chair Srinivasan Muralidhar. "Even after the October 2025 ceasefire, children continue to be killed and seriously injured." [OHCHR](#)

According to the Ministry of Health in Gaza, as reported by [UNRWA Situation Report #226](#), between 7 October 2023 and 14 June 2026, 72,996 Palestinians were killed in the Gaza Strip and another 173,246 were injured. Since the announcement of a ceasefire agreement on 10 October 2025, 1,005 Palestinians have been killed and 3,157 injured, according to the Gaza Ministry of Health as reported by [OCHA](#). Continuing ceasefire violations include Israeli forces expanding the so-called "Yellow Line" in eastern Gaza City, displacing dozens of families who fled without tents or belongings.

The humanitarian situation remains catastrophic. Fuel shortages are forcing humanitarian partners to prioritise life-saving services and suspend others. Over 70 per cent of Gaza's population relies on truck-delivered water, with ICRC reporting overall water production has dropped to around 40 per cent of pre-October 2023 levels. More than 520 endoscopic and surgical procedures are at risk of suspension unless high-level disinfectant agents urgently enter the Strip. [OCHA](#)

Egypt dispatched its 220th humanitarian aid convoy to Gaza on 24 June, carrying 2,999 tons of assistance. [Al-Ahram](#) Analysts note that Gaza's exclusion from the US–Iran

agreement has raised concerns about the Strip's waning role in regional diplomacy. [The New Arab](#)

West Bank

According to [OCHA data cited in UNRWA Situation Report #226](#), between 7 October 2023 and 5 June 2026, 1,103 Palestinians — at least 241 of them children — were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Israeli forces enacted demolition and eviction orders in East Jerusalem, including in the Bustan neighbourhood of Silwan. New settlement outposts were established in Tayasir, Deir Abu Mash'al, and Al Khalayleh. Confiscation orders were issued for land near Jenin, where Israeli forces are also preparing a permanent military outpost in Area A — the first since the Oslo Accords. [UNRWA](#)

On 25 June, Wafa reported that Israel seized 464 dunums north of Ramallah under the pretext of "state land" for colonial outpost expansion, and Israeli forces killed and detained a young man in a village west of Jenin. [Wafa](#)

Lebanon

An Israeli drone strike in southern Lebanon killed at least two people on 24 June 2026, targeting a vehicle on the Tallat al-Dabsha road near Kfar Reman in the Nabatieh district. The attack came despite a renewed ceasefire reached on 19 June following US–Iran pressure. Hezbollah condemned the strike as a ceasefire violation. Israel's Defence Minister Israel Katz said on 24 June that Israeli forces "will not withdraw" from southern Lebanon, even in the face of American demands. [Al Jazeera](#)

A fifth round of Israel–Lebanon negotiations in Washington concluded on 24 June. The talks included a proposal to allow vetted Lebanese Armed Forces units to replace Israeli forces in parts of southern Lebanon. Lebanese President Joseph Aoun reiterated that his government will deploy the Lebanese army in the south only after Israeli withdrawal. UN peacekeepers (UNIFIL) reported no missile trajectories between midnight and 4pm local time on 24 June, but observed ongoing Israeli airspace violations, mostly by drones. [Reuters](#); [Al Jazeera](#)

Iran–US Diplomatic Situation

US–Iran technical talks continued in Switzerland and Pakistan on 23–24 June, with a dispute emerging over whether Tehran had agreed to allow UN inspectors to view bombed

Iranian nuclear sites. US Vice President JD Vance claimed Iran had agreed to inspections; Iran's Foreign Ministry denied this, with spokesperson Esmail Baghaei stating that UN inspectors were not scheduled to examine the bombed sites. President Trump posted on social media that without the inspection concession "there would be no further negotiations." [NPR / AP](#)

The International Maritime Organization announced a plan to evacuate 11,000 stranded seafarers through the Strait of Hormuz, with Iran's cooperation. Ship traffic through the strait increased to 39 crossings on Monday, compared with roughly 100 per day before the war. The US Senate passed a War Powers Resolution on 24 June in a 50–48 vote, directing Trump to remove US forces from hostilities against Iran or seek congressional approval; four Republicans crossed party lines to support the measure. While largely symbolic, the vote reflects growing unease about the unpopular conflict, which began with US–Israeli air strikes on Tehran on 28 February 2026. [Al Jazeera](#)

EASTERN EUROPE

Russia–Ukraine Conflict

Ukraine struck a rail bridge over the North Crimean Canal near the village of Rozdolne on 23–24 June, collapsing part of the structure. Ukraine's special forces described the bridge as a key logistics route used to supply Russian forces in southern Ukraine. A second strike targeted railway repair equipment at the site. Ukrainian forces also struck an oil storage depot at the Kerch thermal power plant in eastern Crimea, an electrical substation in the west, and a liquefied natural gas distribution station in Simferopol, causing power outages across parts of the peninsula. [The Guardian](#)

Russian strikes killed nine people across Ukraine on 24 June, including in Kryvyi Rih, Odesa, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson. Russia's deputy prime minister Alexander Novak told Putin that officials were considering suspending diesel fuel exports to protect domestic motorists, citing the impact of Ukrainian strikes on Russian refineries. [The Guardian](#)

Russian President Vladimir Putin stated on 23 June that Russia is ready for peace talks with Ukraine, but only on the basis of the 2022 Istanbul Protocols and the alleged August 2025 Anchorage understandings with the United States — conditions that amount to demands for Ukrainian capitulation, including Ukraine's permanent prohibition from joining NATO and withdrawal from all of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson

oblasts. Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov separately rejected a frontline freeze as a basis for negotiations, insisting Russia would only negotiate on "reasonable" terms. [ISW](#); [Kyiv Post \(Ukr\)](#)

Russian Perspective: [RT \(Rus\)](#) frames Russia's negotiating position as a reasonable offer based on the Istanbul Protocols, portraying Ukraine and the West as having sabotaged previous talks. RT's coverage emphasises that Russia sent troops into Ukraine citing Kyiv's failure to implement the Minsk agreements and NATO's military cooperation with Ukraine. Lavrov's statements at the Primakov Readings forum, as reported by [TASS \(Rus\)](#), accused Kyiv of "boorish and unrealistic" demands and blamed European backers for obstructing a settlement.

ISW analysis notes that Russia's rate of advance has been steadily declining since November 2025 and that Ukraine's intermediate-range strike campaign is increasingly inhibiting Russian logistics across occupied Ukraine. Zelensky has given Belarus one week to remove Russian-installed signal repeater stations in Gomel and Brest oblasts, warning Ukraine will target the equipment if Belarus fails to act. [ISW](#)

The most recent OHCHR monthly report (May 2026) verified that conflict-related violence in Ukraine killed at least 274 civilians and injured 1,763 — the highest monthly toll since April 2022. The use of powerful weapons in urban areas by the Russian Federation was the primary cause, including a missile strike on a Kyiv apartment building on 14 May that killed 24 civilians. In occupied Starobilsk, Luhansk region, 21 civilians were killed and others injured when weapons struck an educational complex on the night of 21–22 May. Russian authorities separately reported 47 civilians killed and 298 injured on Russian Federation territory in May from Ukrainian strikes, though OHCHR cannot independently verify these figures. [OHCHR / HRMMU](#)

AFRICA

Sudan

The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continued to encircle el-Obeid, the capital of Sudan's North Kordofan state, as of 24 June 2026. The United States State Department expressed alarm on 22 June, warning that "there are alarming indications that mass atrocities could be imminent." The UN Human Rights Council stated that 500,000 civilians in el-Obeid

are at risk, and that 50 civilians have been killed in drone strikes over 10 days in el-Obeid and North Kordofan. [Al Jazeera](#)

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk issued an urgent warning on 18 June, drawing a direct parallel with the October 2025 attack on el-Fasher, which UN officials said bore "hallmarks of genocide." "We have seen this playbook before," Türk said. "We cannot allow the repeat of the preventable atrocities we documented in El Fasher and Zamzam IDP camp in North Darfur last year." UN Secretary-General António Guterres also issued an alert, warning: "We must not allow the horrors of El Fasher to be repeated in El Obeid." [UN News](#)

Sudan's civil war, now in its fourth year since April 2023, has displaced more than 13 million people internally and driven millions more to the brink of famine. An estimated 19.5 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity, making Sudan the world's largest hunger crisis. A separate UN report on 23 June documented that Sudan's sexual violence has been recorded in 16 out of 18 states, with at least 838 confirmed victims. The Human Rights Security Council is due to meet on Sudan on 26 June, with HRW calling for new sanctions on RSF commanders. [ReliefWeb / OCHA](#); [UN News](#)

ASIA

Myanmar

A new report by the UN Human Rights Office published on 22 June 2026 found that Myanmar's military has killed at least 702 verified civilians in the six-month period from August 2025 to January 2026, mostly in the central regions and Rakhine state. Of these, 476 deaths were caused by airstrikes, including 111 deaths — among them 43 women and 10 children — in the period preceding the military's sham elections in December 2025. UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk stated: "As if the people of Myanmar have not suffered enough at the hands of the military, they have now seemingly been forgotten by those outside the country." [OHCHR](#)

The report highlights a severe decline in international humanitarian assistance, forcing deep programme cuts, closures, and layoffs within civil society organisations. Emergency healthcare provision has deteriorated, safe houses for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have closed or operate at reduced capacity, and education programmes for displaced children have been curtailed. The UN's 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response

Plan projects over 16 million people will require humanitarian assistance this year. The UN and the Council on Foreign Relations report that the conflict has displaced over 3 million civilians and resulted in more than 75,000 total deaths since the 2021 military coup. [OHCHR](#); [ReliefWeb](#)

The New York Times reported on 24 June from rebel-held Anyar in central Myanmar, a region where no foreign journalists had been since the coup, describing a conflict "fought in the shadows" where rebel groups are outgunned and civilians face unrelenting military raids, drone strikes, and aerial bombardment. Myanmar's military has conducted more than 7,500 attacks on civilians since 2021, with the use of paramotors carrying bombs surging from 2 incidents in 2024 to 353 in 2025, according to ACLED data. [ACLED](#)

STATISTICS

Table 1 — Casualties (Killed / Wounded)

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Source	Killed	Wounded
Gaza Strip	Since 7 Oct 2023 (cumulative, to 14 Jun 2026)	UNRWA/ Gaza MoH	72,996	173,246
	Since Oct 2025 ceasefire (to 17 Jun 2026)	OCHA / Gaza MoH	1,005	3,157
West Bank	Since 7 Oct 2023 (to 5 Jun 2026); at least 241 children	OCHA / UNRWA	1,103	—
Sudan	Since Apr 2023 (est. range; ACLED tracked 58,000+ recorded deaths; broader estimates reach 150,000–400,000)	ACLED / CSIS	58,000+ (recorded); est. up to 400,000	—
Ukraine	Civilians, Govt-controlled territory, May 2026	OHCHR / HRMMU	274	1,763
			<i>Unverified*</i>	<i>Unverified*</i>

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Source	Killed	Wounded
	Civilians, Russian-occupied territory, May 2026	OHCHR (access denied)		
Russia	Civilians from Ukrainian strikes on Russian Federation territory, May 2026 (RF Govt claim)	OHCHR (citing RF Govt data)	47	298

* 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	Internally displaced persons in UNRWA collective emergency shelters	76,000 (in 116 active shelters)	UNRWA
	UNRWA colleagues killed in Gaza since start of war	392	UNRWA
West Bank	Palestinians displaced by settler attacks in 2026 (to mid-June)	2,200+ (incl. 1,000+ children)	OCHA
Sudan	People internally displaced since Apr 2023	13,000,000+	UN News / OCHA
	People facing acute food insecurity	19,500,000	ReliefWeb / OCHA
	People requiring humanitarian assistance in 2026	33,700,000	ReliefWeb / OCHA

Conflict/ Crisis	Key Statistic	Figure	Source
Myanmar	People requiring humanitarian assistance in 2026	16,000,000+	ReliefWeb / OCHA
	Civilians displaced since 2021 coup	3,000,000+	CFR / UN
Lebanon	UNIFIL-observed Israeli airspace violations (drones), 24 Jun 2026	Ongoing (no missile trajectories midnight–4pm)	Al Jazeera / UN
Iran–US / Hormuz	Stranded seafarers awaiting evacuation through Strait of Hormuz	11,000	NPR / AP / IMO

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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