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MYANMAR

In April 2026, Min Aung Hlaing won a parliamentary vote to become Myanmar's president, following a general election from December 2025 to January 2026 that was widely criticized as lacking legitimacy. Min Aung Hlaing has ensured that loyalists occupy other key positions. The elections have done little to alter underlying tensions; rather, the exclusion of major opposition forces and the absence of broad public participation mean that the new political order in Myanmar remains fundamentally contested.

To consolidate the administration's rule, the military have continued using gyrocopters and paramotors in attacks that target civilians, hospitals, religious ceremonies, and residential homes in resistance-controlled areas.

According to the [conflict monitor ACLED](#), 353 incidents involving paramotors and 69 incidents involving gyrocopters were recorded in 2025, and more than 100 paramotor and 74 gyrocopter attacks were recorded in the first five months of 2026.

These gyrocopters and paramotors are widely available commercially, which the military takes advantage of to [evade international sanctions](#) on arms and aviation fuel used in indiscriminate attacks on civilian populations.

Meanwhile, the decline in international assistance is further compounding the suffering of millions of people in Myanmar. [The UN OHCHR issued a report in June 2026](#) warning that locally led civilian protection efforts that are saving lives and ensuring at least a minimum level of access to essential services, have been threatened and undermined by the reduction and suspension of international assistance.

INDONESIA

In early June 2026 riots broke out in Jakarta as students took to the streets to protest the rising cost of living. Calling themselves the '[Heading to Bankrupt Indonesia](#)' movement, the students clashed with police. This protest is the latest in a succession of protests across the previous 12 months over a raft of issues, which are increasing the risk of [wider unrest](#) and [escalating government repression](#).

ACLED (Armed Conflict Location & Event Data) in May, warned of a "deeply worrying pattern" of rising conflict-related deaths in Papua and West Papua. The death toll of attacks has risen every month since the start of 2026, due to the use of more advanced weaponry and [aerial and drone strikes](#) by security forces aligned with the current Indonesian Administration, as well an increase in retaliatory attacks by the West Papua National Liberation Army (TPNPB) against locals [accused of colluding](#) with Indonesian state security forces. In May 2026 alone, 40 people were killed in the Papuan conflict, and there is reportedly a "[consistent new trend](#)" of the Indonesian military planting explosives on the bodies of those they have killed, to then kill or maim others who attempt recovery of the body.

Bangladesh

There are continued clashes among political parties and internal party conflicts in multiple regions following federal elections in February 2026. For example, in [April 2026](#), an activist of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) was killed and at least 11 others were injured in a clash stemming from a conflict within the local BNP and its youth wing Jubo Dal in Shailkupa Upazila of Jhenaidah district. On 12 May 2026, there was also a [clash](#) between BNP and Awami League supporters over local dominance in a village in Dirai, Sunamganj, leading to one death and at least 20 others injured.

There are also continued [incidents](#) of violence by mobs who are disillusioned by the current political situation in the country. According to the [Manabadhikar Sangskriti Foundation \(MSF\)](#), there were 69 reported incidents of mob violence in May 2026, leading to 32 deaths and 71 serious injuries, while in April, similar incidents left 21 people dead and 49 injured. These incidents raise concerns over public safety, the rule of law, and the overall human rights situation during the political transition in Bangladesh.

In May 2026, [the United Nations and its partners, working alongside the Bangladesh government](#), launched an appeal for USD \$710.5 million to meet the most urgent needs of Rohingya refugees and host communities in 2026. Sharp reductions in humanitarian and development funds have put essential services at risk for Rohingya and driven [a spike in](#) perilous sea journeys.

The Philippines

The National Union of Peoples' Lawyers [recently endorsed](#) a statement by a cohort of law organisations in The Philippines calling on the United Nations to recognise the ongoing 'extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, and widespread attacks on rural communities' that are [occurring with impunity](#) across the country.

This includes the April 2026 killing of 19 people by The Philippine army in Toboso, Negros Occidental, the Western Visayas region, among them civil society activists and students. The [Toboso mass killings](#) sparked widespread protests against the army's lack of restraint and the growth in militarized counter-insurgency operations under the Marcos Jr. administration, which is [reportedly enabled](#) by enhanced military support from the United States.

Papua New Guinea

Political tensions between Bougainville and Papua New Guinea (PNG) [have deepened](#). Bougainville leaders recently accused the PNG government of undermining the [Melanesian Agreement](#), a June 2025 agreement that jointly committed the governments to collaborate on the parliamentary process to ratify Bougainville's 2019 referendum, where 98% of voters supported independence. PNG's parliament is accused of unilaterally drafting a sessional order that raises the threshold needed to ratify Bougainville's succession, to a three-quarter absolute majority vote. Bougainville President Ishmael Toroama [has argued](#) the measure 'runs contrary to principles of respect, good faith and partnership in the Bougainville Peace Agreement.'

The PNG parliamentary vote on Bougainville's independence is slated to take place on August 30, subject to agreement by both sides. The vote carries an elevated risk of renewed tensions or localised violence, particularly if it is perceived to override the referendum mandate and erode local confidence in the peace process.

Malaysia

There has been a rapid rise in hate speech and disinformation in Malaysia aimed at Rohingya refugees. Fortify Rights has [reported](#) that a call to 'remove Rohingya from Malaysia' on anti refugee petition on Change.org garnered 400,000 signatures prior to being taken offline in early June. [The Human Rights Commission of Malaysia](#) has similarly reported a surge in online attacks featuring hate speech and dehumanising rhetoric against Rohingya refugees, especially during Eid al-Adha. The online attacks have been exacerbated by public officials who are openly expressing similar hateful rhetoric.

A joint statement by 20 national civil society organisations [recently warned](#) that misinformation and disinformation are placing Rohingya at heightened risk of violence, with leaders from the Rohingya community now experiencing threats and doxing. The Malaysian Prime Minister has [called for unity](#) given this surge of growing hatred, in recognition of the risks it poses both to the Rohingya and other minority groups in Malaysia.