



AI Group 48 Portland, Oregon

February 2026 Newsletter

Next Meeting Feb 12th on Zoom



Send a Message of Solidarity to the Family of Dr. Hussam Abu Safiya

On December 27, 2024, Israeli forces raided Kamal Adwan Hospital in Beit Lahia, Gaza, and arbitrarily detained its director, Dr. Hussam Abu Safiya, a respected pediatrician providing care amid bombardment and shortages at the last major hospital in northern Gaza. He has now been detained for over a year without charge or trial under Israel's abusive Unlawful Combatants' Law, and a lawyer reports he has been subjected to torture and other ill-treatment in detention. We urge you to send a message of solidarity to Dr. Abu Safiya and his family. Your support shows that he is not alone and that we are continuing to take action on behalf of his human rights.

Please use the [attached PDF](#) for guidance in sending a solidarity message and other actions to help free Dr. Abu Safiya



In Aftermath of Another Killing, Congress Must Stop Funding ICE's Deadly Abuses

January 24th, 2026 Following yet another deadly shooting by federal agents in Minneapolis, Amy Fischer, Director for Refugee and Migrant Rights with Amnesty International USA said:

"Today's fatal shooting by U.S. Border Patrol agents on the streets of Minneapolis is the latest devastating reminder that ICE and Border Patrol are not making our communities safer. Instead, they are operating with impunity, using deadly force in broad daylight, terrorizing neighborhoods, and tearing young children from their families.

"This killing is not an isolated incident. It is part of a broader pattern in which ICE, with its paramilitary-style operations, has been unleashed to carry out violent and abusive enforcement and detention practices with little oversight or accountability. From deadly street operations to the torture, neglect and other abuses documented in immigrant detention facilities, ICE has repeatedly violated human rights while facing virtually no consequences. In fact, the House voted Thursday to increase its funding by billions of dollars.

"How many more people must die before U.S. leaders act? At a moment when lives are being taken and communities are demanding answers, Congress must stop looking away. The U.S. Senate faces an urgent choice in the coming days: continue pouring billions of taxpayer dollars into a lawless agency that endangers lives with impunity or take meaningful action to rein in ICE and stop funding its abuses.

Your two Senators are slated to vote on Thursday on a bill to fund the Department of Homeland Security for the rest of 2026 that will increase funding for the mass deportation machine, expand ICE detention, and does nothing to rein in the cruelty, chaos, and unchecked militarization in our communities. Congress is considering allowing ICE's budget to grow even bigger, rubber stamping their lawlessness and their attacks. At a time when masked agents are shooting people in broad daylight, unleashing tear gas and violence against peaceful protesters, and breaking down doors in residential neighborhoods, we need cuts and accountability. WE CAN PUSH BACK... but only if our elected leaders hear from us immediately. Call and email the offices of your two Senators to vote NO on the DHS funding bill.

ASAP Call the offices of your two Senators and your Representative: via our routing line, which is 347-514-6400, and tell them you know that Congress is finalizing the Homeland Security funding bill right now, and that you urge them to oppose any additional funding for ICE.

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Halt the Eviction of Saleh Diab and His Family

NAME AND PREFERRED PRONOUN:
Saleh Diab (he/him)

Saleh Diab and his family are at risk of unlawful transfer from occupied East Jerusalem after the Israeli District Court rejected their appeal against eviction from their home in the neighborhood of Sheikh Jarrah in February 2025. These forced evictions, led by settler group Nachalat Shimon, are part of a continuing pattern of dispossession in Sheikh Jarrah. In November, the Israeli Supreme Court granted the family a leave to appeal this decision, as well as an injunction freezing the eviction, marking their final legal lifeline against displacement.

Since Israel's establishment in 1948, successive governments have designed laws, policies, and practices to ensure the continued fragmentation of the Palestinian population and the privileging of Jewish-Israelis at the expense of Palestinians. These measures have sought to maintain an institutionalized system of domination and oppression, amounting to apartheid. Since Israel occupied and illegally annexed East Jerusalem in 1967, it has adopted a series of measures to reduce the number of Palestinians in the city

and create and expand illegal settlements, including through land confiscation, residency revocation, and forced evictions. Under the 1970 Legal and Administrative Matters law, for instance, Jewish-Israelis are exclusively entitled to pursue claims over land and property they had allegedly owned before 1948. No such right is granted to Palestinian refugees and internally displaced people expelled from their land and homes in the same period. Saleh Diab, for example, is prohibited from returning home in Jaffa's al-Ajami neighborhood from which his family had been expelled in 1948.

Saleh Diab's extended family of 23 has been embroiled in a legal battle against eviction at the hands of settlers for decades. Threats against them have escalated since 2009. The settler group Nahalat Shimon International is using the 1970 Legal and Administrative Matters Law as the legal basis to demand their expulsion. Since 2009, Saleh Diab has helped organize peaceful protests in Sheikh Jarrah, attracting Israeli and international solidarity activists. These protests received widespread international attention in April 2021 when Saleh Diab and other families in Sheikh Jarrah mobilized Palestinians in Jerusalem and other

areas to take to the streets and raise their voice to save Sheikh Jarrah. Then, Amnesty International documented arbitrary arrests of peaceful demonstrators, the use of excessive force, use of sound and stun grenades as well as the spraying of maloderant (skunk) water cannons at demonstrators and homes in Sheikh Jarrah.

Several Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah have also received eviction orders but managed to temporarily halt them through Supreme Court rulings. These rulings acknowledged their status as protected tenants pending land ownership resolution under the reactivated Settlement of Land Title (SOLT) process. Saleh Diab's case was treated differently; the courts argued his family was not among those listed by Jordan in the 1950s, disqualifying them from the same protection.

Beyond litigation, Saleh Diab has also engaged in nonviolent resistance, serving as a central figure in weekly demonstrations opposing settler-led evictions in Sheikh Jarrah from 2009 until they were halted in October 2023 due to the war in Gaza. Saleh Diab told Amnesty International that Israeli settlers continue to violently harass him and his family. Saleh Diab has been the target of police brutality, state backed settler violence, and relentless surveillance, yet his campaigning to defend his home and his neighborhood never wavered.

Sample Letter

Dear Gideon Sa'ar,

I am gravely concerned about the imminent forced eviction of Saleh Diab and his family from their home in Sheikh Jarrah in occupied and illegally annexed East Jerusalem. Saleh Diab, a father of five, and his family members, including children, two brothers, and their children, have long been under threat of eviction by the settler group Nahalat Shimon International.

Saleh Diab has been at the forefront of the struggle to protect Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah against forced eviction, exposing him to extreme violence by both settlers and the police, without protection. After the Jerusalem District Court rejected Saleh Diab's appeal in February, the last remaining legal lifeline for the family is their second appeal, to be heard before the Supreme Court. If displaced, 23 individuals, including seven children, will lose the only place they call home.

The Diab family's case underscores Israel's sustained campaign to expand illegal Israeli settlements and step up forced evictions of Palestinian residents in occupied East Jerusalem.

TAKE ACTION:

Write a letter to the government official(s) listed. Use the sample letter below as a guide or use your own words.

Click [here](#) to report your action(s) on Second UA 62.25. We share this number with the officials we are trying to persuade.

Gideon Sa'ar
Israel Foreign Minister
9 Yitzhak Rabin Boulevard
Kiryat HaLeom
Jerusalem 9103001
Israel
Fax: +972-2-5304014
Email: gsaar@knesset.gov.il or sar@mfa.gov.il

Send a copy of your letter to the address below:
Israeli Embassy in the United States
Ambassador Dr. Yechiel (Michael) Leiter
3514 International Drive, NW,
Washington, DC 20008
Email: consular@washington.mfa.gov.il

Please take action as soon as possible until
June 6th, 2026

I urge you to immediately halt the forced eviction of the Diab family in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and end the ongoing forced displacement of Palestinians from East Jerusalem. If carried out, the evictions would constitute the war crime of unlawful transfer, and, when committed in the context of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the civilian population, would constitute the crime against humanity of forcible transfer.

Yours sincerely,

Don't be lulled into false pride as president of the UN Human Rights Council

Responding to Indonesia's election as President of the UN Human Rights Council, Amnesty International Indonesia's Executive Director, Usman Hamid, said:

"The Minister of Human Rights' boast that Indonesia 'successfully won' the presidency of the UN Human Rights Council because it was the 'Ministry of Human Rights' is a false boast that is not based on the facts. The position rotates according to region.

This year it's the Asia Pacific region's turn. Coincidentally, Indonesia is the sole candidate for this rotating position.

So it's not accurate to say that Indonesia achieved this position by "seizing it," let alone by the Ministry of Human Rights. It's also not accurate to say that this position was achieved due to human rights advancements at home or abroad.

The country's human rights record has deteriorated. In 2025, more than 5,000 people were arrested for demonstrations. 283 human rights defenders were attacked. Ironically, the Ministry of Human Rights tends to justify human rights violations. Most recently, the Minister even praised the drafters of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which clearly threatens human rights.

Indonesia's international human rights reputation is weak. Indonesia tends to reject recommendations from the Human Rights Council to improve its human rights situation. In 2022, for example, Indonesia rejected 59 of the 269 recommendations in the UPR.

These two situations create an irony when, as President of the Human Rights Council, Indonesia will lead the review of human rights of member states in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), especially since Indonesia will also be the object of the UPR review.

Furthermore, Indonesia's UPR reports often differ from reality. In 2022, Indonesia reported only on Papua from an infrastructure and welfare perspective, without mentioning the ongoing violence against civilians there.

Indonesia has shown little commitment to human rights and often advocates for permissive approaches such as dialogue or consensus-building with countries suspected of human rights violations. For example, in 2022, after a report by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights concluded that human rights violations in Xinjiang, China, potentially constitute crimes against humanity, Indonesia has demonstrated a lack of commitment to human rights.

At the time, Indonesia rejected a motion to discuss the report, arguing that it would "not yield meaningful progress" because the proposal "did not have the approval and support of the countries concerned." This rejection contributed to the motion's failure by a narrow margin of 19 votes against, 17 in favor, and 11 abstentions.

Indonesia also has a poor track record of granting access to UN special rapporteurs to examine the country's human rights situation. In 2023, Indonesia rejected a request from the Special Rapporteur on the Independence

of the Judiciary to visit Indonesia. That same year, Indonesia rejected a request from the UN Special Rapporteur on Slavery. Then, in 2024, Indonesia rejected a request from the UN Special Rapporteur on Truth, Justice, and Reparations.

Therefore, through the position of President of the Human Rights Council, we can test Indonesia's seriousness by seeing whether Indonesia plays an active role in encouraging members of the Human Rights Council, including Indonesia itself, to agree on firm steps regarding alleged human rights violations, accept the recommendations given, and facilitate requests for official visits from independent experts and UN special rapporteurs.

In Indonesia, this could begin, for example, by accepting requests for visits from the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, the UN Spe-





U.S. Authorities Must Immediately Release Journalists Don Lemon and Georgia Fort

January 30th, 2026 -- Responding to the arrest of journalists Don Lemon and Georgia Fort over their reporting on an anti-Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) protest at a church in Minnesota, Amnesty International USA's National Director of Programs, Tarah Demant, said:

"U.S. authorities must immediately release journalists Don Lemon and Georgia Fort. Journalism is not a crime. Reporting on protests is not a crime. Arresting journalists for their reporting is a clear example of an authoritarian practice.

"The arrests today of Don Lemon and Georgia Fort for covering an anti-ICE protest are a blatant attempt to intimidate others from covering criticism of the administration and its policies. The arrests also follow repeated attempts by senior officials to label people who record ICE activities as domestic terrorists.

"Time and time again we are seeing the Trump administration clamping down on free speech rather than upholding human rights. Black and Brown journalists have been particularly targeted for exercising their rights to freedom of expression.

"Make no mistake, the U.S. government's attempts to silence journalists are a critical threat to our human rights."

Last week, a federal magistrate judge and an appeals court rejected the administration's attempt to arrest Lemon, prompting Attorney General Pam Bondi to direct federal agents to arrest him today.

Amnesty International has documented a string of significant attacks on press freedom in the U.S. over the past year. Federal agents have verbally and physically attacked opens in a new tabjournalists covering ICE protests, and the administration deported reporter Mario Guevara, searched journalists' homes, and weaponized the Federal Communications Commission to retaliate against critical coverage.

The administration has also hand-picked outlets to cover its activities, including barring the Associated Press and restricting media access to the Pentagon unless journalists waive their First Amendment protections. It has also slashed public funding for NPR, PBS, Voice of America and other government-funded media.

cial Rapporteur on Business and Human Rights, and the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances.

The position of President of the UN Human Rights Council will mean nothing to Indonesia and is merely a matter of pride without any alignment of human rights in foreign and domestic policies."

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations (UN) in Geneva, Sidharto Reza Suryodipuro, was elected President of the UN Human Rights Council on Thursday, January 8, 2026, succeeding the previous incumbent, Jurg Lauber of Switzerland. This is Indonesia's first presidency of the UN Human Rights Council since its founding 20 years ago, according to the UN's official website.

As president of the UN Human Rights Council for a one-year term, Sidharto will preside over the proceedings of the forum, which is based in Geneva, Switzerland. The Indonesian ambassador will preside over the three sessions of the UN Human Rights Council, scheduled for late February, June, and September 2026.

He will also oversee the process of reviewing the human rights records of Council member states, known as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

Sidharto stated that Indonesia has been a strong supporter of the UN Human Rights Council since the body began working 20 years ago, as well as its predecessor, the UN Commission on Human Rights.

"Our decision to move forward is rooted in the 1945 Constitution and is in line with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, which mandates Indonesia to contribute to world peace based on freedom, peace, and social justice," he told delegates.

Myanmar: Junta Atrocities Surge 5 Years Since Coup

JANUARY 29, 2026 -Myanmar's military junta has committed widespread repression and abuse in every facet of life in the country since seizing power on February 1, 2021, Amnesty International, Fortify Rights, and Human Rights Watch said today. The military's atrocities since the coup, which include war crimes and crimes against humanity, escalated over the past year as the junta sought to entrench its rule through abusive military operations and stage-managed elections.

United Nations Security Council members, governments in the region, and other concerned states should better support Myanmar's people and act to hold the junta accountable for its crimes. The heavily controlled elections, held in three phases between December 28, 2025, and January 25, 2026, have been widely dismissed as fraudulent and organized to ensure the military-backed party's electoral victory.

"It's no accident that this election has been made possible through increased human rights abuses, from arbitrary detention to unlawful attacks on civilians, which has been the military's modus operandi for decades," said Ejaz Min Khant, human rights specialist at Fortify Rights. "As this crisis stretches into its sixth year, governments should focus on accountability and justice efforts for the many crimes committed by Myanmar's military, without which the country cannot move forward."

Since the coup, the junta has systematically banned dozens of political parties and detained more than 30,000 political prisoners. In January, the junta reported that it had taken legal action against more than 400 people under an "election protection" law passed in July criminalizing criticism of the election by banning speech, organizing, or protest that disrupts any part of the electoral process.

The elections have served as a centerpiece opens in a new tab for the junta's attempts to crush all political opposition, derail efforts to restore civilian rule, and entrench the military-controlled state. As expected, and by design, preliminary election results indicate a landslide victory for the military proxy Union Solidarity and Development Party.

China and Russia, the junta's primary suppliers of aircraft and arms, both sent election observers to the polls. The two countries have long supported the junta while blocking international action on military atroc-

ities at the UN Security Council. Malaysia, last year's chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, said the bloc has not sent observers to certify the polls.

In expanded military operations ahead of the elections, the junta in 2025 ramped up its use of airstrikes, including deliberate and indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure in violation of international humanitarian law. Airstrikes have hit schools, hospitals, religious sites, and camps for displaced people, killing thousands over the past year.

The military has also increasingly used armed drones, paramotors, and gyrocopters in unlawful attacks, creating new threats to civilians. On October 6, a military paramotor attack on a Buddhist festival in Sagaing Region killed at least 24 people, including three children. More than 135 paramotor attacks have been reported since December 2024. Myanmar is one of very few countries that continue to use internationally banned cluster munitions and antipersonnel land mines.

"The past five years are a bleak illustration of the Myanmar military's failed strategy to assert control by killing and terrorizing civilians," said Joe Freeman, Myanmar researcher at Amnesty International. "Military air and drone strikes reached new highs in 2025 as the junta intensified its already brutal campaign against opposition areas, leaving more and more people living in fear of bombs falling from the sky."

Since enacting a conscription law in February 2024, the junta has used abusive tactics such as abducting young men and boys and detaining family members of missing conscripts as hostages. The military's recruitment and use of child soldiers has surged since the coup.

Since the coup, more than 2,200 people have reportedly died in junta custody, although the actual figure is likely higher. Torture, sexual violence, and other ill-treatment are rampant in prisons, interrogation centers, military bases, and other detention sites, with reports of rape, beatings, prolonged stress positions, electric shock and burning, denial of medical care, and deprivation of food, water, and sleep. In July, Ma Wutt Yee Aung, a 26-year-old activist, died in Insein prison due to reported lack of medical treatment for long-term head injuries from torture.

Following the March 2025 earthquake that struck central Myanmar, the junta obstructed access to life-saving services in opposition-held areas. The junta's

years of unlawful attacks on healthcare facilities and health workers severely hampered the emergency response. Despite announcing a ceasefire, the military carried out more than 550 attacks in the two months following the quake.

Military abuses and spiraling fighting have internally displaced at least 3.6 million people. Foreign aid cuts, skyrocketing prices, and restrictions on medical care and humanitarian supplies have exacerbated malnutrition, waterborne

illness, and preventable deaths. Over 15 million people are facing acute food insecurity, with Rakhine State especially impacted.

Millions who have fled the country face increasing threats and risk of forced returns.

Since late 2023, Rohingya civilians have been caught amid fighting between the junta and ethnic Arakan Army forces. The Arakan Army has imposed oppressive measures against Rohingya in northern Rakhine State, including forced labor and arbitrary detention.

Since the coup, trafficking, scam centers, unregulated resource extraction, drug production and other illicit operations have proliferated. Online scam centers along Myanmar's border with Thailand—run by global criminal syndicates led by Chinese nationals—largely rely on human trafficking, forced labor, and torture to run their scams, which are part of a multibillion-dollar industry across the region.

The military's widespread and systematic abuses have been fueled by decades of impunity and insufficient international efforts to end its violations.

Accountability measures underway at the International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court (ICC) are vital but remain limited to atrocities prior to the coup. In November 2024, the ICC prosecutor requested an arrest warrant for commander-in-chief Sr. Gen. Min Aung Hlaing for alleged crimes against humanity committed in 2017; the judges have yet to issue a public decision on the request.

The UN Security Council has been largely dead-

locked, failing to follow up on its December 2022 resolution, which denounced the military's post-coup abuses, with tangible measures due to opposition from China and Russia.

Security Council members should outline targeted accountability measures to be taken against the junta

for its refusal to comply with the council resolution and numerous other international calls. Holding regular open meetings on Myanmar can help build momentum for a follow-up resolution referring the whole country situation to the ICC and instituting a global embargo on arms and jet fuel.

"Five years after the coup, Myanmar's human rights and humanitarian catastrophe faces dwindling foreign assistance and attention," said Shayna Bauchner, Asia researcher at Human Rights Watch. "Ending this crisis requires sustained international pressure, meaningful accountability, and concrete humanitarian, political, and technical support for those in Myanmar and the millions forced to flee."



Group Coordinators

Marty Fromer and Terrie Rodello

Newsletter -- Daniel Webb

OR Area Coordinator -- Marty Fromer

Indonesia actions -- Max White

China / Uyghur actions -- Marty Fromer

Central Africa/ Oregon State Death

Penalty Abolition-- Terrie Rodello

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One Year into President Trump's Return to Office, Authoritarian Practices Are Eroding Human Rights

January 20th, 2026 Marking one year since President Trump returned to office, Amnesty International today rang the alarm bells on increasing authoritarian practices in the United States and a devastating erosion of human rights.

In a new report released today, [Ring the Alarm Bells: Rising Authoritarian Practices and Erosion of Human Rights in the United States](#), Amnesty International documented how the Trump administration's escalation of authoritarian practices, including closing civic space and undermining the rule of law, is eroding human rights in the U.S. and beyond.

"We are all witness to a dangerous trajectory under President Trump that has already led to a human rights emergency," said Paul O'Brien, Executive Director of Amnesty International USA. "By shredding norms and concentrating power, the administration is trying to make it impossible for anyone to hold them accountable. There is no doubt that these authoritarian practices by the Trump administration are eroding human rights and increasing the risk for journalists and people who speak out or dissent, including protestors, lawyers, students, and human rights defenders."

The report includes twelve interconnected areas in which the Trump administration is cracking the pillars of a free society, including attacks on freedom of the press and access to information, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, civil society organizations and universities, political opponents and critics, judges, lawyers, and the legal system, and due process. The report also documents attacks on refugee and migrant rights, the scapegoating of communities and the rollback of non-discrimination protections, the use of the military for domestic purposes, the dismantling of corporate accountability and anti-corruption measures, the expansion of surveillance without meaningful oversight, and efforts to undermine international systems designed to protect human rights.

As detailed in the report, these authoritarian tactics are mutually reinforcing: Students are arrested and detained for protesting on college campuses, entire communities are being flooded and terrorized with masked ICE agents, and the militarization of cities across the U.S. is becoming normalized. At the same time, press intimidation makes human rights violations and abuses harder to expose; retaliation against

protest makes people afraid to speak; expanding surveillance and militarization increases the costs of dissent; and attacks on courts, lawyers, and oversight bodies make accountability harder to enforce.

These tactics are clearly eroding human rights, including freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, freedom of the press, access to information, equality and non-discrimination, due process, academic freedom, freedom from arbitrary detention, the right to seek asylum, the right to a fair trial, and even the right to life.

Amnesty International has long documented similar patterns in countries around the world. While contexts differ, governments consolidate power, control information, discredit critics, punish dissent, narrow civic space, and weaken mechanisms meant to ensure accountability.

"The attack on civic space and the rule of law and the erosion of human rights in the United States mirrors the global pattern Amnesty has seen and warned about for decades," said O'Brien. "Importantly, our experience shows that by the time authoritarian practices are fully entrenched, the institutions meant to restrain abuses of power are already severely compromised."

In the report, Amnesty International sets forth a comprehensive set of recommendations – to the United States Executive Branch, Congress, state and local governments and law enforcement agencies, international actors and other governments, corporate actors such as technology companies, and the public – aimed at reversing this embrace of authoritarian practices and preventing the normalization of increased repression and human rights violations. It calls for urgent action to protect civic space, restore rule of law safeguards, strengthen accountability, and ensure that human rights violations are neither ignored nor accepted as inevitable.

"We can, and we must, forge a different path," O'Brien said. "Authoritarian practices only take root when they are allowed to become normalized. We cannot let that happen in the United States. Together, we all have an opportunity, and a responsibility, to rise to this challenging time in our history and to protect human rights."

Urgent Action: Indonesia Activists on Trial for Peaceful Protests

NAME AND PRONOUN: Delpedro Marhaen (he/him); Muzaffar Salim (he/him); Khariq Anhar (he/him); Syahdan Husein (he/him); Wawan Hermawan (he/him); Saiful Amin (he/him) and Shelfin Bima Prakosa (he/him)

Seven activists – Delpedro Marhaen Rismansyah, Muzaffar Salim, Khariq Anhar, Syahdan Husein, Wawan Hermawan, Saiful Amin, and Shelfin Bima Prakosa – have been brought to trial in Jakarta in relation to the nationwide protests in Indonesia that started in August 2025. The prosecutors indicted them for incitement simply for protesting or using social media in support of the protests. Amnesty International calls on the authorities to terminate the proceedings against them.

From August 25 to September 1, 2025, Indonesia witnessed one of the largest waves of protests in the post-Reform era. Protests erupted in Jakarta and at least 15 other provinces, sparked by public anger over economic hardship and state budget policies perceived as neglecting the people. Amnesty International found that security forces used unlawful force, arbitrary arrests, and intimidation against peaceful protesters. Seven Indonesian activists - Delpedro Marhaen Rismansyah, Muzaffar Salim, Khariq Anhar, Syahdan Hussein, Wawan Hermawan, Saiful Amin, and Shelfin Bima Prakosa. Delpedro Marhaen Rismansyah, Muzaffar Salim, Khariq Anhar, Syahdan Hussein, Wawan Hermawan, Saiful Amin, and Shelfin Bima Prakosa - were arrested separately in August and September 2025 as part of a broader crackdown on protests by the police. Following their arrests, they were detained for over a month by the police for investigation until they were transferred to the prosecutor's custody. In separate trials that started since late November 2025, they were indicted of multiple offenses, including "incitement" and "spreading hoaxes", that the prosecutors deemed to have provoked people to harbor hatred towards the government.

Wawan Hermawan's trial started on November 24, 2025, at the Central Jakarta District Court. He was criminalized for posting an edited screenshot of

a news article meant as satirical content in support of the protests. He remains detained under the prosecutors' custody at the Salemba detention facility in Jakarta. Saiful Amin and Shelfin Bima Prakosa's trials started at the Kediri District Court in Kediri, East Java, on December 8 and 11, 2025, respectively. They were arrested and subsequently charged following their participation in a protest on August 30, 2025, in Kediri. On December 22, 2025, the court granted their request for suspension on detention. They were

placed under 'city detention' since then, meaning they cannot leave the city and are required to show up for regular check-ins with authorities until the end of their trial. The trial for Delpedro, Muzaffar, Khariq, and Syahdan started on December 16, 2025, at the Central Jakarta District Court. They were accused of inciting hostility towards the police and the government simply for posting social media content in support of the protests, such as information on a legal aid hotline for student protesters. Their request for suspension of detention was rejected on January 8,

2026. They remain detained at the Salemba detention facility.

All seven activists filed preliminary objections challenging the prosecutors' indictments. However, both courts rejected their pleas in the interlocutory decision, meaning their trial would continue.

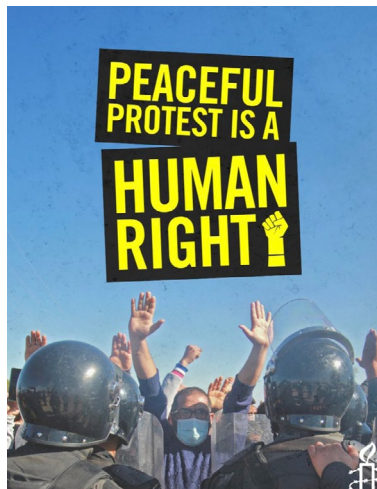
Their cases illustrate the escalating trend of repression in Indonesia in recent years. Amnesty International has highlighted the government's continued use of vague provisions in the Criminal Code and ITE Law to silence critics.

Sample Letter --

Dear Dr. Burhanuddin,

I am concerned about activists Delpedro Marhaen Rismansyah, Muzaffar Salim, Khariq Anhar, Syahdan Husein, Wawan Hermawan, Saiful Amin, and Shelfin Bima Prakosa, who are currently standing trial after being criminalized solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly in support of the nationwide protests in Indonesia last year.

Following their arrests in August and September



2025, the seven activists were separately brought to trial and were indicted with multiple offenses solely for either expressing their opinions during protests or uploading Instagram posts related to the protests. They are now undergoing separate trials in different cities.

I urge you and the Indonesian authorities to terminate the proceedings against Delpedro Marhaen Rismansyah, Muzaffar Salim, Khariq Anhar, Syahdan Husein, Wawan Hermawan, Saiful Amin, and Shelfin Bima Prakosa as well as all others who are on trial solely for protesting or supporting the protests in 2025. I ask that you end the criminalization of activists and other people who express dissent and ensure that everyone can exercise their rights to assemble peacefully and express their opinions.

Yours sincerely,

TAKE ACTION:

Write a letter to the government official(s) listed. Use the sample letter above as a guide or use your own words.

Dr. Sanitiar Burhanuddin

Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia
Jl. Panglima Polim No.1,
South Jakarta, Jakarta 12160
Indonesia
Email: humas.puspenkum@kejaksaan.go.id
Twitter/X: @ST_Burhanuddin
Instagram: @stburhanuddin

Send a copy of your letter to the address below:
Indonesian Embassy in the United States

Ambassador Prof. Dr. Ir. Dwisuryo

Indroyono Soesilo

2020 Massachusetts Avenue, NW,
Washington DC 20036
Email: washington.kbri@kemlu.go.id
Twitter/X: @IndonesiainDC

Click [here](#) to report your action(s) on Second UA 97.25. We share this number with the officials we are trying to persuade.

Please take action as soon as possible until July 15th, 2026

Global: U.S. Withdrawal From Landmark Paris Climate Agreement Threatens “A Race to the Bottom”

January 26th, 2026 -- Responding to the withdrawal of the United States of America from the Paris Climate Agreement, Marta Schaaf, Amnesty International's Program Director for Climate, ESJ and Corporate Accountability, said:

“The U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement sets a disturbing precedent that seeks to instigate a race to the bottom, and, along with its withdrawal from other major global climate pacts, aims to dismantle the global system of cooperation on climate action. The U.S. is one of several powerful anti-climate actors but as an influential superpower, this decision, along with acts of coercion and bullying of other countries and powerful actors to double down on fossil fuels, causes particular harm and threatens to reverse more than a decade of global climate progress under the agreement.

“While the U.S. may no longer be a party to the Paris Agreement, it still has legal obligations to protect humanity from the worsening impacts of climate change as confirmed by the International Court of Justice in its landmark 2025 Advisory Opinion opens in a new tab.

“U.S.-based climate advocates and activists now find themselves on the frontlines of a fight with implications for current and future generations everywhere. Global solidarity and support to ensure accelerating momentum to address climate change has never been more urgent. Those who witness the harms caused by climate change and who can speak safely – must speak up. Other governments too must push back against all coercive efforts by the U.S. Ceding ground now risks losing it for years. Neither the planet nor the people living on the frontlines of proliferating unnatural disasters have that much time.”

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty adopted more than a decade ago by 196 parties aimed at combating climate change by pursuing efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C – a threshold that the world is rapidly surpassing.

The U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement comes into effect tomorrow, January 27, following an executive order signed by US President Trump. President Trump has also called for U.S. withdrawal from over 60 other international organizations, including many others related to climate change.