



**Praktik dan Pengalaman NHRI di
Indonesia, Kirgistan, dan
Palestina dalam Mendorong
Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan
Berkelanjutan**

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DAFTAR SINGKATAN PILIHAN

APF	Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights
DIHR	Danish Institute for Human Rights
HAM	Hak Asasi Manusia
ICHR	Independent Commission for Human Rights
Komnas HAM	Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia
Kementerian PPN / Bappenas	Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
P4R	Partners for Review
TPB	Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
VNR	Voluntary National Review

1. Pendahuluan

Pada tahun 2020 Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) bersama dengan Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia (Komnas HAM) melakukan survei mengenai Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) dan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) yang diikuti oleh 17 institusi HAM dari berbagai negara di Asia Pasifik yang tergabung dalam Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions.¹ Pertanyaan yang diajukan antara lain mengenai kegiatan TPB apa yang telah mereka laksanakan, apa tantangannya, dan apa yang ingin mereka tingkatkan.²

Negara-negara yang berpartisipasi dalam survei tersebut adalah Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Irak, Kirgistan, Korea Selatan, Maladewa, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Selandia Baru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, dan Timor Leste.³ Dari aspek geografis, negara-negara tersebut terletak di Asia Tenggara (Indonesia, Thailand, Timor Leste, dan Malaysia), Asia Timur (Korea Selatan dan Mongolia), Asia Barat (Iraq, Oman, dan Qatar), Asia Tengah (Kirgistan), Asia Selatan (Bangladesh, India, Maladewa, Nepal, dan Sri Lanka), dan Benua Australia (Australia dan Selandia Baru).

Laporan ini bertujuan untuk melengkapi survei tersebut, terutama dari negara-negara yang berpartisipasi dalam webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” yang diselenggarakan oleh DIHR dan Komnas HAM pada 22 November 2021.⁴ Negara-negara yang dijadikan pembahasan lebih lanjut pada laporan ini adalah Indonesia (Komnas HAM) dan Kirgistan (Institute of the Akyikatchy of the Kyrgyz Republic / Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Terdapat satu negara tambahan yaitu Palestina (Independent Commission for Human Rights / ICHR). ICHR sendiri bukan merupakan peserta survei yang diadakan pada tahun 2020 oleh DIHR dan Komnas HAM, namun demikian ICHR dipilih karena kesediaannya untuk terlibat dalam penelitian ini selain memang ICHR memiliki pengalaman yang menarik untuk dijelaskan di dalam laporan ini. Diharapkan laporan ini dapat memberikan informasi baru yang bermanfaat bagi institusi HAM di Asia Pasifik.

Pemilihan tiga negara yaitu Indonesia, Kirgistan, dan Palestina dilakukan berdasarkan tingkat kesiapan dan ketersediaan dari institusi HAM negara-negara tersebut. Komunikasi telah diinisiasi dengan negara-negara lainnya yang juga terlibat dalam survei yang diadakan pada tahun 2020. Negara-negara

¹ (1) “Our Members”, Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, diakses tanggal 23 Oktober 2021, asiapacificforum.net; (2) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs” (2020); dan (3) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey” (2020).

² (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs”; dan (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey”.

³ Lihat catatan kaki nomor 1.

⁴ Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”, YouTube video, diakses tanggal 9 Desember 2021, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v41YMZqv0rg>.

tersebut adalah Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Irak, Kirgistan, Korea Selatan, Maladewa, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Selandia Baru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, serta Timor Leste. Dari negara-negara tersebut, hanya Kirgistan yang mengisi tautan pertanyaan tertulis lanjutan yang dikirimkan melalui surat elektronik. Keterbatasan sumber daya dan juga tidak adanya pembaharuan yang cukup signifikan dari survei tahun 2020 disebutkan oleh salah satu negara menjadi alasan ketidakbersediaan partisipasi dalam kegiatan lanjutan melalui pertanyaan tertulis tersebut.⁵

Data dari Komnas HAM terutama didapatkan melalui proses wawancara yang diadakan pada 21 Desember 2021, sedangkan perolehan data dari Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic dan ICHR terutama didapatkan dari pertanyaan tertulis peneliti dengan judul "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific".⁶ Peneliti juga melakukan proses wawancara kepada ICHR pada 14 Desember 2021. Pertanyaan yang ditanyakan kepada Komnas HAM, Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, dan ICHR tercermin dari judul sub-bab pada bab yang membahas masing-masing pihak tersebut di bawah ini, yaitu fokus pada tujuh hal sebagai berikut: prioritas hak asasi manusia pada TPB, kegiatan strategis TPB, pengawasan TPB, tantangan dalam TPB, optimalisasi kegiatan TPB, solusi menghadapi tantangan dalam TPB, dan manfaat berbagi pengalaman TPB antar-negara. Namun demikian, perlu disampaikan, pada penelitian ini Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic baru menjawab lima pertanyaan utama yang diberikan pada pertanyaan tertulis dengan judul "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific".⁷ Dua pertanyaan susulan yang diberikan pada pertanyaan tertulis mengenai solusi untuk menghadapi tantangan pada TPB serta manfaat berbagi pengalaman TPB antar-negara belum sempat dijawab oleh Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.⁸

Selain itu untuk melengkapi jawaban yang diberikan pada wawancara dan pertanyaan tertulis di atas, data juga diambil dari berbagai sumber antara lain dari webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" yang diadakan pada tanggal 22 November 2021 beserta

⁵ Natasha de Silva (Australian Human Rights Commission), surat elektronik kepada Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, "RE: NHRI Follow Up Survey for the Australian Human Rights Commission", 8 November 2021.

⁶ "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific", pertanyaan tertulis dilakukan oleh Tim Peneliti pada penelitian ini berkolaborasi dengan Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, pertanyaan tertulis dikirimkan pada tanggal 12 November 2021 dan dijawab pada tanggal 14 November 2021 oleh perwakilan Palestina dan pada tanggal 16 November 2021 oleh perwakilan Kirgistan (selanjutnya: "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific").

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, surat elektronik kepada Askat Azarbekov (Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic), "Further Questions for Kyrgyz Ombudsman: Survey for Follow Up Study of NHRI", 16 Desember 2021.

materi presentasi dan pertanyaan tertulis yang dibagikan dalam webinar tersebut.⁹

Perlu diketahui bahwa hasil survei di atas mengenai TPB dan HAM juga telah diolah dalam laporan berjudul “Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region” yang telah dipublikasi oleh DIHR.¹⁰ Namun demikian negara yang menjadi pembahasan pada laporan tersebut tidak meliputi Kirgistan dan Palestina.¹¹ Pembahasan Indonesia dilakukan dalam laporan tersebut difokuskan pada pengawasan dan perencanaan TPB dan HAM serta pembahasan mengenai HAM dan bisnis dikaitkan dengan TPB.¹²

2. Indonesia

2.1. Pendahuluan

Komnas HAM merupakan salah satu institusi HAM yang terlibat dalam survei di tahun 2020 mengenai TPB.¹³ Dalam survei tersebut, Komnas HAM telah menyampaikan kegiatan terkait dengan TPB, antara lain pembentukan Tim *Sustainable Development Goals* Komnas HAM oleh Sidang Paripurna serta kolaborasi dengan berbagai pihak di dalam maupun luar negeri.¹⁴ Permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh Komnas HAM dalam menjalani kegiatan TPB adalah ketersediaan anggaran untuk menjalankan aktivitas TPB, jangka waktu keterlibatan dalam TPB yang belum terlalu lama, dan kurangnya dilibatkan oleh pemerintah dalam rencana implementasi TPB secara nasional.¹⁵

⁹ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4); (2) Mimin Dwi Hartono, “The Role of Komnas HAM in Monitoring and Advancing SDGs Achievement in Indonesia” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021); (3) Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021); (4) Heba Farid, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDG achievements in their national context” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021); dan (5) “Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020”, survei yang dilakukan oleh Tim Peneliti, DIHR, dan Komnas HAM, 22 November 2021.

¹⁰ Danish Institute for Human Rights, “Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region” (2020), 12.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 12, 14, dan 19-20.

¹³ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey” (n. 1), 1 dan 18; dan (2) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs” (n. 1).

¹⁴ (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey” (n. 1), 18; dan (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs”, (n. 1).

¹⁵ Ibid.

2.2. Pendalaman melalui Pertanyaan Tertulis, Wawancara, dan Sumber Lain

Untuk memperdalam hasil survei DIHR dan Komnas HAM 2020, peneliti melakukan wawancara dengan Komnas HAM yang diwakili oleh Mimin Dwi Hartono (Plt. Kepala Biro Dukungan Pemajuan HAM) dan Sri Nur Fathya (Sub-Koordinator Bidang Kerja Sama Antar Lembaga / Pranata Humas Muda Komnas HAM). Wawancara tersebut dilaksanakan pada 21 Desember 2021.¹⁶ Di samping itu, pendalaman juga dilakukan berdasarkan materi yang disampaikan pada webinar-webinar terkait TPB yang diselenggarakan pada bulan Desember 2021.

Dua orang perwakilan Komnas HAM yaitu Zsabrina Marchsya Ayunda (Analisis Kebijakan Komnas HAM) dan Nur Afifa Fauzia (Tim Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Komnas HAM) juga menjawab pertanyaan tertulis yang dibagikan dalam webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” yang diselenggarakan pada 22 November 2021. Adapun jawaban yang disampaikan adalah sebagai berikut:¹⁷

No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Apakah institusi HAM Anda telah melaksanakan kegiatan terkait dengan TPB sejak Januari 2020?	Ya
2.	Apakah menurut Anda institusi HAM Anda dapat meningkatkan kontribusi terhadap proses pengawasan TPB?	Ya
3.	Apakah institusi HAM Anda telah berkontribusi terhadap perencanaan TPB (Rencana Nasional atau proses / dokumen serupa)?	Ya
4.	Apakah menurut Anda institusi HAM Anda dapat meningkatkan kontribusi terhadap proses perencanaan TPB?	Ya

Tabel 1 Jawaban Indonesia atas Pertanyaan Tertulis dalam Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”

2.2.1. Apa HAM yang menjadi Prioritas pada TPB?

Mimin Dwi Hartono menyatakan fokus jenis HAM pada TPB yang menjadi perhatian utama Komnas HAM bukan pada prioritas kategori HAM tertentu, namun lebih kepada bagaimana pengarusutamaan HAM secara keseluruhan dan pengintegrasian ke dalam TPB.¹⁸ Hartono menyampaikan

¹⁶ Mimin Dwi Hartono (Plt. Kepala Biro Dukungan Pemajuan Hak Asasi Manusia Komnas HAM) dan Sri Nur Fathya (Sub-Koordinator Bidang Kerja Sama Antar Lembaga / Pranata Humas Muda Komnas HAM), “DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia”, wawancara dilakukan oleh Tim Peneliti (Handa S. Abidin, Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, dan Fidela Gracia) dengan Mimin Dwi Hartono dan Sri Nur Fathya pada tanggal 21 Desember 2021 (selanjutnya: “DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia”).

¹⁷ “Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020” (n. 9), jawaban Zsabrina Marchsya Ayunda (Analisis Kebijakan Komnas HAM) dan Nur Afifa Fauzia (Tim Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Komnas HAM). Pertanyaan dan jawaban dalam Bahasa Indonesia merupakan terjemahan dari Bahasa Inggris.

¹⁸ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

bahwa HAM merupakan suatu kesatuan yang tidak bisa dipisahkan, sebagaimana hal ini menjadi prinsip HAM, sehingga dalam konteks TPB perspektif HAM bersifat saling terkait, saling tergantung, dan tidak dapat berdiri sendiri.¹⁹ Fathya menambahkan, Komnas HAM juga berorientasi pada kegiatan untuk beradaptasi dan pemulihan di saat dan pasca pandemi COVID-19.²⁰

2.2.2. Apa Kegiatan TPB Strategis yang Telah Dilakukan?

Kegiatan strategis yang telah dilakukan Komnas HAM adalah peran Komnas HAM dalam berbagai forum internasional.²¹ Misalnya Komnas HAM terlibat aktif pada Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development yang diselenggarakan oleh United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP).²² Selain itu, Komnas HAM juga terlibat pada kegiatan Partners for Review (P4R).²³

Komnas HAM juga melakukan kolaborasi dengan United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), di mana kolaborasi tersebut sering dipromosikan dalam berbagai forum.²⁴ Kolaborasi dengan UNESCO antara lain dalam bentuk pembuatan *web-based tools* TPB yang salah satunya bermanfaat untuk pengawasan pelaksanaan TPB.²⁵ Hartono mengingatkan masih ada yang perlu ditingkatkan dalam *web-based tools* TPB tersebut misalnya perluasan TPB ke semua tujuan dan membuatnya lebih *update* dengan perkembangan yang ada.²⁶

Hal ini dikatakan strategis karena melalui kegiatan ini kinerja Komnas HAM dapat diketahui pada tingkat internasional.²⁷ Melalui kegiatan-kegiatan ini berbagai kesempatan kolaborasi dapat bermunculan.²⁸ Kegiatan strategis ini sudah sesuai dengan salah satu misi Komnas HAM yakni “Memperkuat peran

¹⁹ Ibid., Lihat juga: Sandrayati Moniaga, “Tinjauan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Hak Asasi Manusia” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada Webinar “Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Tinjauan Umum Sustainable Development Goals dan HAM”) (17 Desember 2021), 4.

²⁰ Ibid.; DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Lihat antara lain: (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), menit ke 42-43; (2) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020, “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020” (2021), 83-84; (3) Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (2021), 12-13; dan (4) Webinar “Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia”, 20 Desember 2021, pernyataan Mimin Dwi Hartono, menit ke 78-79. Lihat juga: Danish Institute for Human Rights, “Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region” (n. 10), 12.

²⁶ Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”, menit ke 42-43.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid. Lihat juga Sub-bab 2.2.6. pada bab ini.

strat Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region egis Komnas HAM di tingkat nasional dan internasional”.²⁹ Peran Komnas HAM di atas merupakan salah satu “praktik baik” yang dijalankan oleh Komnas HAM.³⁰ Hartono mengklasifikasikan praktik baik tersebut dalam 4 bentuk yaitu kepercayaan, reputasi, kerja sama, dan jejaring.³¹

2.2.3. Bagaimana Peran dalam Melakukan Pengawasan TPB?

Kontribusi pengawasan Komnas HAM pada TPB dalam perspektif HAM dilakukan antara lain melalui proses VNR di mana Komnas HAM memberikan komentar tertulis terhadap draf VNR yang dibuat oleh pemerintah (Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional [Kementerian PPN / Bappenas]).³² Hartono memberikan komentar menarik mengenai VNR yaitu keinginan Komnas HAM agar pemerintah tidak berhenti pada pelaporan jumlah rekomendasi Komnas HAM terhadap pelanggaran HAM, namun lebih kepada tindakan pemerintah terhadap rekomendasi tersebut.³³

Mimin Dwi Hartono (2021): “Kita maunya lebih dielaborasi, katakanlah ketika tahun 2020 Komnas HAM menerima 2000 sekian aduan, kemudian dari 2000 sekian aduan itu kita sampaikan rekomendasi pemerintah itu 200 kasus. Nah seperti apa respon pemerintah.

Komnas HAM telah memanfaatkan kesempatan untuk terlibat pada penyusunan VNR sebagai sarana untuk melakukan pengawasan terkait apakah rekomendasi Komnas HAM dijalankan oleh pemerintah.³⁴ Selain itu, Hartono menyampaikan pemberian waktu yang pendek untuk menanggapi VNR dikarenakan informasi yang mendadak dengan tenggat waktu yang singkat menjadi kendala untuk memberikan tanggapan yang maksimal.³⁵ Hartono juga menyampaikan kedepannya Komnas HAM perlu membuat laporan VNR versi Komnas HAM.³⁶ Komnas HAM juga terlibat dalam kegiatan konsultasi publik pada Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN) TPB 2021-2024.³⁷ Namun dikarenakan

²⁹ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 25), 3.

³⁰ Mimin Dwi Hartono, “Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada Webinar “Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia”) (20 Desember 2021), 11.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ DIHR Project Interview – NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

tenggat waktu yang pendek yang diberikan oleh pemerintah, Komnas HAM tidak memberikan komentar tertulis.³⁸ Padahal aspek HAM relevan sekali dalam Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN) TPB 2021-2024 tersebut.³⁹ Bentuk pengawasan lain dapat juga dilakukan dengan mengembangkan *web-based tools* yang dibuat oleh Komnas HAM bersama dengan UNESCO.⁴⁰

2.2.4. Apa Tantangan dalam Mengoptimalkan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan TPB?

Hartono menyampaikan tantangan pada Komnas HAM ketika melakukan kegiatan TPB adalah pengarusutamaan TPB pada internal Komnas HAM.⁴¹ TPB masih dianggap beban, TPB masih dianggap tidak mudah untuk dimengerti serta dianggap bukan merupakan bagian dari pekerjaan.⁴² Tantangan lainnya adalah bagaimana membuat institusi pemerintahan lainnya untuk semakin memperhatikan ajakan kolaborasi Komnas HAM.⁴³ Dahulu kehadiran pejabat eselon tertinggi pada acara yang diundang oleh Komnas HAM jarang terjadi, namun sekarang disampaikan bahwa tanggapannya sudah semakin membaik.⁴⁴ Sebagai contoh, Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Indonesia, Airlangga Hartarto hadir sebagai pembicara dalam webinar “Peran Komnas HAM terkait Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap HAM dan TPB di Indonesia” yang dilaksanakan pada 22 Desember 2021.⁴⁵

2.2.5. Apa Solusi dari Tantangan yang Dihadapi dalam Pelaksanaan Kegiatan TPB?

Solusi dalam memperkuat pengarusutamaan TPB pada internal Komnas HAM adalah dengan membuat TPB menjadi sesuatu yang praktis dan mudah untuk dilaksanakan dalam internal Komnas HAM.⁴⁶ Oleh karena itu, Hartono menyampaikan perlunya kerangka kerja yang mengakomodir kebutuhan ini.⁴⁷ Selain itu, Hartono juga menyampaikan pentingnya peningkatan kapasitas secara rutin dalam rangka memperkuat pengetahuan Komnas HAM terkait TPB.⁴⁸ Hairansyah (Koordinator Sub-Komisi Penegakan HAM / Komisioner

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid. Lihat juga: Danish Institute for Human Rights, “Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region” (n. 10), 12.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Komnas HAM, “Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia terkait Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap Hak Asasi Manusia dan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia”, YouTube video, menit ke 27-48, diakses tanggal 9 Januari 2021, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xJI6vfguTow>.

⁴⁶ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

Mediasi) menyatakan pengarusutamaan TPB di Komnas HAM “tidak hanya [dilaksanakan] *by accident* saja tetapi harus *by design* dibuat sedemikian rupa dalam kerja Komnas HAM secara keseluruhan”.⁴⁹

Selain itu, Hartono turut membahas mengenai persoalan anggaran dengan mengatakan bahwa anggaran perlu dilihat dari perspektif bagaimana sumber daya manusia melakukan pengelolaannya dengan maksimal, dan bukan hanya terkait dengan besaran anggaran tersebut.⁵⁰ Dalam kesempatan yang berbeda, Sandrayati Moniaga (Komisioner Pengkajian dan Penelitian), menyatakan TPB bersifat *multi-stakeholder* dan membutuhkan kolaborasi dari banyak pihak.⁵¹ Pemerintah tidak dapat bergerak sendiri, pemerintah butuh sektor yudikatif, sektor legislatif, serta perlu meningkatkan kolaborasi TPB dengan elemen masyarakat, seperti dengan masyarakat sipil, asosiasi, *multinational corporations*, dan juga perguruan tinggi.⁵²

2.2.6. Bagaimana Berbagi Pengalaman Antar Institusi HAM Menguntungkan Pelaksanaan dan Optimalisasi TPB?

Pada prinsipnya, menurut Fathya, berbagi pengalaman sudah pasti merupakan hal yang menguntungkan.⁵³ Hartono memberikan contoh misalnya kerja sama dengan DIHR dimulai ketika pertemuan di forum internasional yang berlanjut pada pembuatan nota kesepahaman antara dua institusi HAM tersebut serta pelaksanaan aktivitas yang saling menguntungkan para pihak.⁵⁴ Begitu juga dengan kolaborasi dengan UNESCO yang juga diawali dengan pertemuan di suatu forum.⁵⁵ Disampaikan juga bahwa kolaborasi nasional tidak kalah penting.⁵⁶ Hartono juga turut menyatakan dengan semakin mudahnya komunikasi melalui daring, Komnas HAM semakin memperoleh manfaat untuk mendapatkan pengetahuan lebih mengenai TPB.⁵⁷

⁴⁹ Webinar “Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia”, 20 Desember 2021, pernyataan Hairansyah, menit ke 118-120.

⁵⁰ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

⁵¹ Komnas HAM, “Podcast #EPS 32: SDGs dan Anak Muda, YouTube video”, menit ke 19-20, diakses tanggal 29 Desember 2021, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJPx_cbogYU. Lihat juga: Danish Institute for Human Rights, “Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region” (n. 10), 14.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

2.2.7. Foto Kegiatan TPB



Gambar 1

Pelaksanaan Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” di mana Komnas HAM membuka acara dan perwakilan Komnas HAM turut menjadi pembicara, 22 November 2021.

Sumber: Koleksi Tim Peneliti.



Gambar 2

Pelaksanaan Webinar “Tinjauan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Hak Asasi Manusia”, 17 Desember 2021.

Sumber: Koleksi Tim Peneliti.



Gambar 3

Pelaksanaan Webinar “Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan”, 20 Desember 2021.

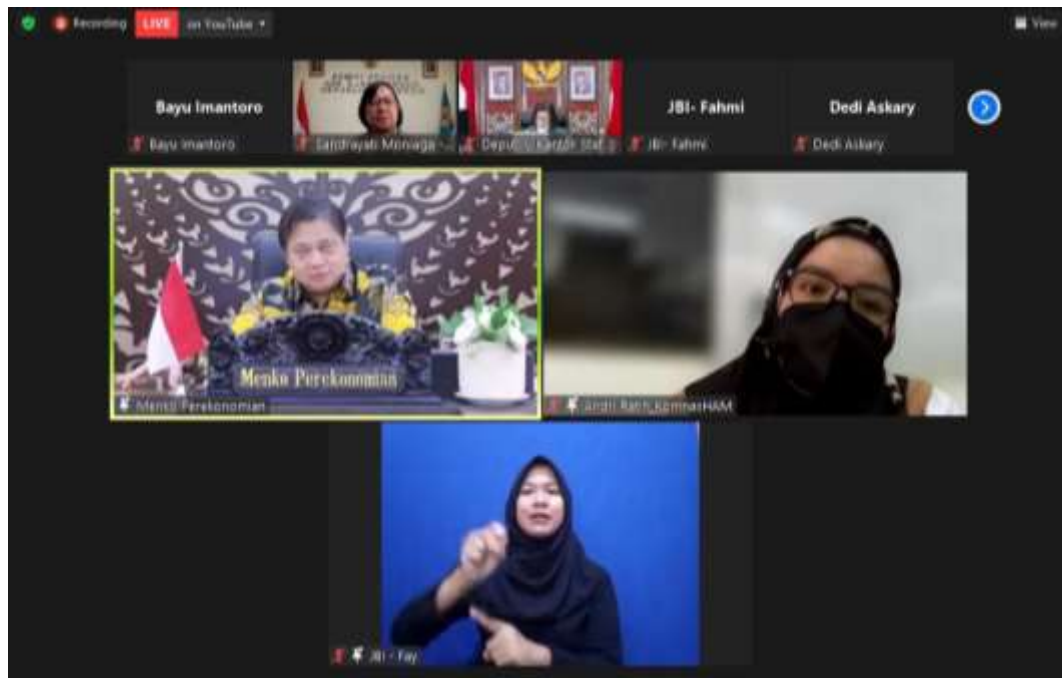
Sumber: Koleksi Tim Peneliti.



Gambar 4

Pelaksanaan Webinar “Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan”, 21 Desember 2021.

Sumber: Koleksi Tim Peneliti.



Gambar 5

Pelaksanaan Webinar “Peran Komnas HAM terkait Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap HAM dan TPB di Indonesia”, 22 Desember 2021.

Sumber: Koleksi Tim Peneliti.

3. Kirgistan

3.1. Pendahuluan

Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic mengawasi kinerja pemerintah terkait TPB dan tidak melaksanakan kegiatan TPB secara langsung.⁵⁸ Target yang menjadi fokus Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic adalah salah satunya Target 16.⁵⁹ Kendala yang dihadapi oleh Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic salah satunya adalah minimnya pengetahuan TPB yang berdampak kepada ketidakefektifan penggunaan alat dan metode mengenai TPB.⁶⁰ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic juga menekankan pentingnya kolaborasi antar pihak dalam pelaksanaan TPB.⁶¹

3.2. Pendalaman melalui Pertanyaan Tertulis dan Sumber Lain

Untuk memperdalam hasil survei DIHR dan Komnas HAM tahun 2020, Tim Peneliti mengolah jawaban pada “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” yang diberikan kepada Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic yang diwakili oleh Askat Azarbekov (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).⁶²

Lebih lanjut, Tim Peneliti juga mengolah antara lain dari keterangan yang diberikan dalam webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” yang diadakan pada 22 November 2021 berikut jawaban pertanyaan tertulis yang diisi oleh Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic serta materi presentasi Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.⁶³

⁵⁸ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey” (n. 1), 15; dan (2) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs” (n. 1).

⁵⁹ (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey”, 15-16; dan (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs”.

⁶⁰ (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey”, 15; dan (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs”.

⁶¹ (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey”, 16; dan (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs”.

⁶² “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” (n. 6), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁶³ (1) Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021); (2) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4); (3) “Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020” (n. 9), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Pertanyaan tertulis yang dibagikan dalam sesi webinar tersebut dijawab oleh perwakilan Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic sebagai berikut:⁶⁴

No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Apakah institusi HAM Anda telah melaksanakan kegiatan terkait dengan TPB sejak Januari 2020?	Ya
2.	Apakah menurut Anda institusi HAM Anda dapat meningkatkan kontribusi terhadap proses pengawasan TPB?	Ya
3.	Apakah institusi HAM Anda telah berkontribusi terhadap perencanaan TPB (Rencana Nasional atau proses / dokumen serupa)?	Ya
4.	Apakah menurut Anda institusi HAM Anda dapat meningkatkan kontribusi terhadap proses perencanaan TPB?	Ya

Tabel 2 Jawaban Kirgistan atas Pertanyaan Tertulis dalam Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”

3.2.1. Apa HAM yang menjadi Prioritas pada TPB?

Terdapat setidaknya dua poin penting yang disampaikan oleh Azarbekov ketika ditanya mengenai TPB apa yang menjadi prioritas Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic. Pertama, Azarbekov menggarisbawahi pentingnya keseluruhan hak dan kebebasan seseorang serta mengaitkannya dengan seluruh indikator yang ada pada TPB.⁶⁵ Perlu diketahui, Kirgistan mulai memberikan perhatian pada 17 TPB sejak tahun 2016.⁶⁶ Kedua, Azarbekov melihat pelaksanaan TPB perlu dilakukan berdasarkan hukum nasional dan standar internasional.⁶⁷

Penelaahan lebih lanjut mengenai fokus HAM dan TPB dalam kegiatan Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic dapat dilihat dari daftar kegiatan yang telah diunggah di laman Facebook.⁶⁸ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic melaksanakan kegiatan-kegiatan yang berkaitan dengan HAM secara umum, namun belum banyak mengaitkannya secara eksplisit dengan TPB.⁶⁹ Akan tetapi, Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic pernah melaksanakan diskusi meja bundar mengenai pelaksanaan TPB pada 18 Agustus 2021.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Ibid., “Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020”, jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic). Pertanyaan dan jawaban dalam Bahasa Indonesia merupakan terjemahan dari Bahasa Inggris.

⁶⁵ “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” (n. 6), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁶⁶ Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021), 2.

⁶⁷ “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” (n. 6), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁶⁸ Kegiatan-kegiatan Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic secara berkala diunggah melalui media sosial Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ombudsmankr>.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, “Diskusi meja bundar - Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic”, 18 Agustus 2021, diakses tanggal 29 Desember 2021, <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=2933200863559751&set=pcb2933201240226380>.

3.2.2. Apa Kegiatan TPB Strategis yang Telah Dilakukan?

Pada tahun 2021, atas usaha yang dilakukan oleh Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic berhasil dilibatkan dalam Coordination Committee for Adaptation, Implementation, and Monitoring of the SDGs yang berfungsi untuk melakukan eksekusi kegiatan TPB dalam hal adaptasi, implementasi, dan pengawasan.⁷¹ Hal ini dapat terjadi karena inisiatif Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic yang menyediakan data mengenai beberapa indikator pada Tujuan 16. Perlu diketahui, Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic tidak masuk secara formal dalam komite tersebut.⁷²

Paparan lebih lanjut mengenai kegiatan Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic yang berkaitan dengan TPB dijabarkan dalam webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” yang diadakan pada tanggal 22 November 2021.⁷³ Secara umum, kegiatan terkait dengan TPB yang disampaikan dalam webinar tersebut adalah antara lain sebagai berikut:



<p>Diagram 1</p>	<p>Kategorisasi Kegiatan TPB Strategis Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Sumber: Askat Azarbekov.⁷⁴</p>
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⁷¹ “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” (n. 6), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Diolah berdasarkan: (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), menit ke 24-37; dan (2) Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021).

⁷⁴ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in Their National Context” (n. 4), menit ke 29-30; dan (2) Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (Presentasi PowerPoint pada webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021).

3.2.3. Bagaimana Peran dalam Melakukan Pengawasan TPB?

Peran yang diambil oleh Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic dalam pengawasan TPB adalah menyampaikan laporan HAM dari masyarakat yang dikirim kepada Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic yang lalu dikaitkan dengan TPB.⁷⁵ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic juga turut berperan dalam pengumpulan data, perluasan data, dan pemberian rekomendasi sebagaimana disampaikan di atas. Terkait dengan pengumpulan data, Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic berhasil menemukan persoalan ketidakakuratan data dan turut membantu pemerintah untuk memperbaiki data ini.⁷⁶ Kontribusi Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic dalam kegiatan ini adalah menampilkan data yang utuh sehingga pemerintah bisa mendapatkan informasi yang lebih akurat dalam pelaksanaan implementasi TPB, khususnya Tujuan 16.10. dan 16.3.⁷⁷ Kualitas data yang lebih baik dapat meningkatkan kualitas pelaporan Kirgistan pada tingkat internasional.⁷⁸

3.2.4. Apa Tantangan dalam Mengoptimalkan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan TPB?

Komunikasi tidak maksimal yang berdampak pada ketidakakuratan data dan keefektifan dalam pengawasan TPB menjadi persoalan yang digaribawahi oleh Azarbekov.⁷⁹ Saat ini dinyatakan persoalan komunikasi dihadapi antara berbagai institusi pemerintah.⁸⁰ Perbedaan tanggung jawab fungsional juga sebenarnya mengarah pada hasil yang berbeda.⁸¹ Sebagaimana disebutkan sebelumnya, data terkait HAM dan TPB Tujuan 16.3. dan 16.10. merupakan gabungan dari antara lain:

⁷⁵ "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020" (n. 9), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁷⁶ Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), menit ke 24-27.

⁷⁷ Ibid., menit ke 28-29.

⁷⁸ Ibid., menit ke 29-30.

⁷⁹ "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific" (n. 6), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific" (n. 6), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).



Diagram 2	<p>Sumber Data HAM dan TPB di Kirgistan.</p> <p>Sumber: Askat Azarbekov.⁸²</p>
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3.2.5. Apa Solusi dari Tantangan yang Dihadapi dalam Pelaksanaan Kegiatan TPB?

Berbeda dengan Komnas HAM dan ICHR di mana peneliti mendapatkan jawaban dari pertanyaan mengenai solusi dari tantangan dalam menghadapi TPB secara langsung, jawaban pada sub-bab ini didapatkan secara tidak langsung. Apabila kita membahas mengenai kontribusi Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic pada kegiatan TPB, Azarbekov menyatakan Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic dapat meningkatkan kontribusi mereka terhadap proses terkait TPB.⁸³ Contoh nyata yang dijelaskan oleh Azarbekov adalah ketika Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic memperbaiki kualitas data HAM kepada pemerintah.⁸⁴ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic juga memiliki peran dalam memberikan rekomendasi dan analisis mengenai persoalan HAM kepada pemerintah.⁸⁵

3.2.6. Bagaimana Berbagi Pengalaman Antar Institusi HAM Menguntungkan Pelaksanaan dan Optimalisasi TPB?

Sama seperti dengan Sub-bab 3.2.5., jawaban pertanyaan mengenai berbagi pengalaman tidak didapatkan secara langsung. Azarbekov dalam konteks nasional mendukung kolaborasi dan berbagi pengalaman dengan

⁸² Diolah berdasarkan: Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), menit ke 78-80.

⁸³ "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020" (n. 9), jawaban Askat Azarbekov (Ketua Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

institusi lain demi meningkatkan kualitas laporan secara internasional.⁸⁶ Keperluan pengembangan mekanisme yang menjadi wadah untuk bertukar informasi terkait pencapaian TPB disampaikan juga oleh Azarbekov.⁸⁷

Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic pada tahun 2017 juga telah berperan dalam mendirikan Eurasian Ombudsman Alliance.⁸⁸ Salah satu kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh Eurasian Ombudsman Alliance adalah mengadakan acara yang dapat dikategorikan sebagai acara berbagi pengalaman, seperti konferensi internasional dengan judul “Human Rights Protection in Eurasia: Exchange of the Best Practices of Ombudspersons” yang diadakan pada tanggal 17 November 2020.⁸⁹

3.2.7. Foto Kegiatan TPB



Gambar 6

Diskusi meja bundar "Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic" yang diadakan oleh Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, 18 Agustus 2021.

Sumber: Laman Facebook Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.⁹⁰

⁸⁶ Diolah berdasarkan: Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), menit ke 34-35.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, “The IV meeting of the Eurasian 2020 Eurasian Alliance”, konten Facebook Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, 18 November 2020, diakses tanggal 29 Desember 2021, <https://www.facebook.com/ombudsmankr>.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, “Diskusi meja bundar - Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic”, 18 Agustus 2021, diakses tanggal 29 Desember 2021, <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=2933200863559751&set=pcb.2933201240226380> (n. 70).



Gambar 7

Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” di mana perwakilan Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic menjadi pembicara, 22 November 2021.

Sumber: Koleksi Tim Peneliti.

4. Palestina

4.1. Pendahuluan

Seperti yang disampaikan pada Bab Pendahuluan, Palestina belum masuk di dalam hasil survei DIHR dan Komnas HAM tahun 2020, namun Palestina memiliki pengalaman menarik ketika melakukan pelaksanaan kegiatan TPB yang akan dijelaskan pada sub-bab selanjutnya.

4.2. Pendalaman melalui Pertanyaan Tertulis, Wawancara, dan Sumber Lain

Tim Peneliti mengirimkan pertanyaan tertulis dan melakukan wawancara kepada ICHR yang diwakili oleh Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of ICHR). Sama seperti Kirgistan, Tim Peneliti akan melihat hasil jawaban Farid berdasarkan "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific".⁹¹ Pertanyaan yang ditanyakan kepada Palestina sama seperti yang ditanyakan kepada Kirgistan, namun ketujuh pertanyaan secara keseluruhan dijawab oleh Palestina.⁹² Wawancara sendiri dilaksanakan pada tanggal 14 Desember 2021.⁹³ Selain itu, peneliti juga mengolah keterangan yang disampaikan dalam webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context",⁹⁴ dan Farid sebagai perwakilan ICHR juga mengirimkan dokumentasi kegiatan-kegiatan terkait TPB kepada Tim Peneliti melalui surat elektronik.⁹⁵ Farid juga memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan tertulis yang ditanyakan dalam webinar sebagai berikut:⁹⁶

⁹¹ Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the ICHR), "Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview", wawancara dilakukan oleh Tim Peneliti (Handa S. Abidin, Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, dan Fidela Gracia) dengan Heba Farid pada tanggal 14 Desember 2021 (selanjutnya: "Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview").

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4).

⁹⁵ Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the ICHR), surat elektronik kepada Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, "RE: Follow-Up Interview & List of Question for 14 December 2021", 17 Desember 2021.

⁹⁶ "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020" (n. 9), jawaban Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of ICHR). Pertanyaan dan jawaban dalam Bahasa Indonesia merupakan terjemahan dari Bahasa Inggris.

No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Apakah institusi HAM Anda telah melaksanakan kegiatan terkait dengan TPB sejak Januari 2020?	Ya
2.	Apakah menurut Anda institusi HAM Anda dapat meningkatkan kontribusi terhadap proses pengawasan TPB?	Ya
3.	Apakah institusi HAM Anda telah berkontribusi terhadap perencanaan TPB (Rencana Nasional atau proses / dokumen serupa)?	Ya
4.	Apakah menurut Anda institusi HAM Anda dapat meningkatkan kontribusi terhadap proses perencanaan TPB?	Ya

Tabel 3 Jawaban Palestina atas Pertanyaan Tertulis dalam Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”

4.2.1. Apa HAM yang menjadi Prioritas pada TPB?

Pada prinsipnya Farid menyampaikan ICHR terbuka terhadap semua aspek TPB.⁹⁷ Dalam jawaban pertanyaan tertulis, Farid menjawab bahwa ICHR menunjukkan kesediaan untuk terlibat dalam hampir semua proses terkait TPB nasional.⁹⁸ Namun dalam praktiknya, ICHR lebih banyak terlibat dalam Tujuan 16 pada tim TPB nasional Palestina, meskipun juga tergabung dalam beberapa tim TPB nasional untuk Tujuan lainnya.⁹⁹ Dalam kaitannya dengan Tujuan 16, ICHR terlibat dalam rencana aksi tim nasional dan dalam pembuatan laporan tahunan.¹⁰⁰

4.2.2. Apa Kegiatan TPB Strategis yang Telah Dilakukan?

ICHR bukan hanya berperan sebagai institusi HAM tingkat nasional Palestina, namun juga merupakan ombudsman Palestina pada tingkat nasional.¹⁰¹ Farid menyebutkan 9 kegiatan TPB yang telah dilakukan sebagaimana dirangkum sebagai berikut: penyedia data indikator TPB, anggota Tujuan 16 di tingkat nasional, pengarusutamaan konten TPB di Palestina, perlindungan masyarakat marginal, kolaborasi dengan lembaga nasional lain yang berujung pada terbitnya buku saku indikator TPB, dan sisa kegiatan lainnya fokus pada kegiatan terkait dengan aktualisasi dan peningkatan kapasitas.¹⁰²

⁹⁷ Palestine’s ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

⁹⁸ “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” (n. 6), jawaban Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of ICHR).

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), menit ke 15-16.

¹⁰² Ibid.

4.2.3. Bagaimana Peran dalam Melakukan Pengawasan TPB?

Proses pengawasan TPB yang dilakukan ICHR dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi pengawasan secara langsung dan pengawasan secara tidak langsung. Untuk pengawasan secara langsung terkait dengan TPB, ICHR melakukan kegiatan sebagai berikut: penyertaan TPB pada rencana strategis, pemberian data TPB, pengembangan penghubungan *database* pengaduan HAM dan TPB, dan pengembangan instrumen HAM berbasis TPB.¹⁰³ Untuk pengawasan secara tidak langsung terhadap TPB, ICHR melakukan kegiatan sebagai berikut: analisis anggaran pemerintah berdasarkan HAM, penerimaan aduan HAM, pengolahan data HAM, dan pengawasan HAM secara periodik.¹⁰⁴ Dalam webinar dan wawancara, Farid juga menekankan bahwa pendekatan yang diambil dalam proses pengawasan bukan hanya fokus terhadap jumlah pelaporan / keluhan yang diterima oleh ICHR.¹⁰⁵ Namun demikian, aspek latar belakang yang menjadi asal mula dari pelaporan tersebut juga menjadi perhatian dari ICHR.¹⁰⁶

4.2.4. Apa Tantangan dalam Mengoptimalkan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan TPB?

Secara eksternal tantangan yang dihadapi ICHR adalah adanya kesan bahwa ICHR memiliki peran terbatas pada Indikator 16.a.1. dan tidak ada kaitannya dengan TPB secara umum (Agenda 2030).¹⁰⁷ Secara internal tantangan yang dihadapi adalah penuhnya pekerjaan dari staf ICHR dan adanya anggapan pelaksanaan TPB adalah pekerjaan tambahan.¹⁰⁸ Selain itu, ICHR juga memiliki keterbatasan untuk peningkatan kapasitas terkait dengan partisipasi kegiatan tingkat internasional.¹⁰⁹

TPB dan HAM sama-sama saling terkait menurut Farid, namun Farid memberikan catatan mengenai HAM yang lebih luas jangkauannya daripada TPB.¹¹⁰ Sebagai dampak dari hal tersebut, tidak semua persoalan HAM dapat terjangkau oleh TPB.¹¹¹

4.2.5. Apa Solusi dari Tantangan yang Dihadapi dalam Pelaksanaan Kegiatan TPB?

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), menit ke 12-14; dan (2) Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), menit ke 19-20.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

Dalam sesi wawancara, Farid menyatakan pentingnya lembaga nasional terkait TPB lainnya untuk menyadari bahwa peran ICHR sebetulnya lebih dari indikator 16.a.1. saja.¹¹² Farid dalam kesempatan yang berbeda juga menjelaskan perlunya pemangku kepentingan di tingkat nasional Palestina untuk memahami peran ICHR dan Agenda 2030.¹¹³ Mengenai tantangan internal terkait penuhnya pekerjaan staf ICHR, Farid menyatakan pentingnya ICHR melibatkan staf dalam kegiatan Agenda 2030 serta adanya bentuk pengakuan kepada staf yang telah terlibat dalam kegiatan ini.¹¹⁴

Mengenai persoalan anggaran, Farid menyatakan ICHR tidak didanai oleh pemerintah Palestina terkait dengan aktualisasi peningkatan kapasitas TPB tingkat internasional dan pendanaan tergantung dari enam negara Eropa.¹¹⁵ Farid tidak menjelaskan solusi untuk hal ini, namun menekankan keberlangsungan kegiatan ini tidak baik apabila hanya tergantung dari bantuan pihak ketiga.¹¹⁶

4.2.6. Bagaimana Berbagi Pengalaman Antar Institusi HAM dapat Menguntungkan Pelaksanaan dan Optimalisasi TPB?

Dalam jawabannya ketika wawancara, Farid menyatakan mayoritas pengetahuan TPB yang didapatkan adalah dari berbagi pengalaman di tingkat internasional maupun regional.¹¹⁷ Secara spesifik, Farid juga menjelaskan contoh pengalaman yang didapatkan dari UNDP mengenai pengawasan TPB yang berpaku pada “tidak ada yang ditinggalkan di belakang”.¹¹⁸

Heba Farid (2021): “Jadi ketika Anda menemukan beberapa konsep yang tidak Anda miliki dan Anda dapat menemukan manfaat memiliki konsep yang jelas tentang sesuatu yang terkait dengan TPB atau topik lain dari perspektif pemantauan dan evaluasi dan pembelajaran dan Anda dapat menemukan lingkungan yang tepat untuk mengadopsi itu, sehingga Anda akan mengadopsinya dengan mudah. Jadi dengan terpapar oleh pengalaman lain membuat Anda lebih mudah untuk belajar melalui imitasi dan melalui pembelajaran bersama, saya pikir.”

¹¹² Palestine’s ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

¹¹³ Danish Institute for Human Rights dan Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), menit ke 68-70.

¹¹⁴ (1) “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” (n. 6), jawaban Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of ICHR); dan (2) Palestine’s ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

¹¹⁵ Ibid., Palestine’s ICHR Zoom Interview.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

Dari pengalaman tersebut, ICHR mengembangkan metode “tidak ada yang ditinggalkan di belakang” khas Palestina dalam TPB.¹¹⁹ Pengalaman spesifik lainnya adalah penguatan sistem *database* HAM di mana ICHR mendapatkan banyak inspirasi berharga dari Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman.¹²⁰ Farid juga menutup sesi wawancara dengan pernyataan bahwa perkembangan yang ada pada ICHR saat ini merupakan hasil dari kegiatan berbagi pengalaman yang telah diikutinya selama ini.¹²¹

4.2.7. Foto Kegiatan TPB



Gambar 8 Pertemuan Tim Nasional TPB Palestina di Ramallah, Maret 2019.
Sumber: Heba Farid.¹²²

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the ICHR), surat elektronik kepada Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, “RE: Follow-Up Interview & List of Question for 14 December 2021”, 17 Desember 2021 (n. 95).



Gambar 9

ICHR mengikuti pelatihan TPB yang diselenggarakan di Beirut, Lebanon, 9 September 2019.

Sumber: Heba Farid¹²³



Gambar 10

Heba Farid pada acara UNESCO mengenai hak pemuda terkait TPB di Byblos, Lebanon, 11 September 2019.

Sumber: Heba Farid¹²⁴



Gambar 11

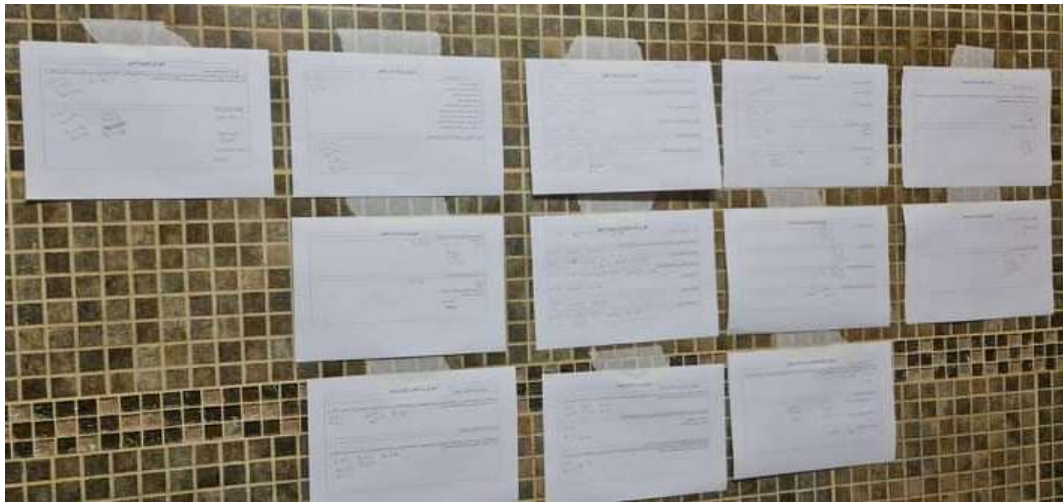
Heba Farid (kedua dari kiri) mengikuti "National Evaluation Capacities Conference: Theory Based Evaluation in Practice Workshop", Mesir, 21 Oktober 2019.

Sumber: Heba Farid.¹²⁵

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.



Gambar 12

ICHR mengaitkan TPB dengan aduan pelanggaran HAM, Ramallah, Palestina, 17 November 2021.

Sumber: Heba Farid.¹²⁶

¹²⁶ Ibid.

5. Kesimpulan dan Rekomendasi

Kesimpulan

Saling berbagi pengalaman mengenai TPB penting untuk dilakukan oleh institusi HAM. Pertama, berbagi pengalaman bermanfaat untuk mendapatkan hal baru yang sebelumnya tidak pernah dipikirkan oleh suatu institusi HAM. Kedua, berbagi pengalaman juga bermanfaat untuk menyelesaikan persoalan yang ada yang juga dimiliki oleh institusi HAM lain. Pengalaman Heba Farid (ICHR, Palestina) yang mendapatkan manfaat dari interaksi dengan pihak lain di tingkat internasional dalam meningkatkan pelaksanaan hal baru dan pengembangan TPB di Palestina dapat menjadi salah satu contoh yang menarik bagi semua pihak.¹²⁷

Selain itu, ICHR dan Komnas HAM juga menceritakan soal tantangan internal di mana TPB masih dianggap suatu pekerjaan tambahan di luar pekerjaan sehari-hari.¹²⁸ Terkait hal ini, berbagi pengalaman dengan institusi HAM lain mengenai keterkaitan dan integrasi HAM dengan TPB dapat meningkatkan kesadaran dan pemahaman staf masing-masing institusi HAM terkait dengan TPB. Ketiga, berbagi pengalaman dapat memperkuat solidaritas institusi HAM dalam mencari penyelesaian persoalannya secara bersama terhadap beberapa persoalan yang umumnya memiliki karakter yang serupa pada tiga institusi HAM pada laporan ini.¹²⁹ Misalnya, mengenai persoalan koordinasi dan kekompakan antar lembaga dalam menjalankan TPB di suatu negara termasuk di dalamnya peran institusi HAM.¹³⁰

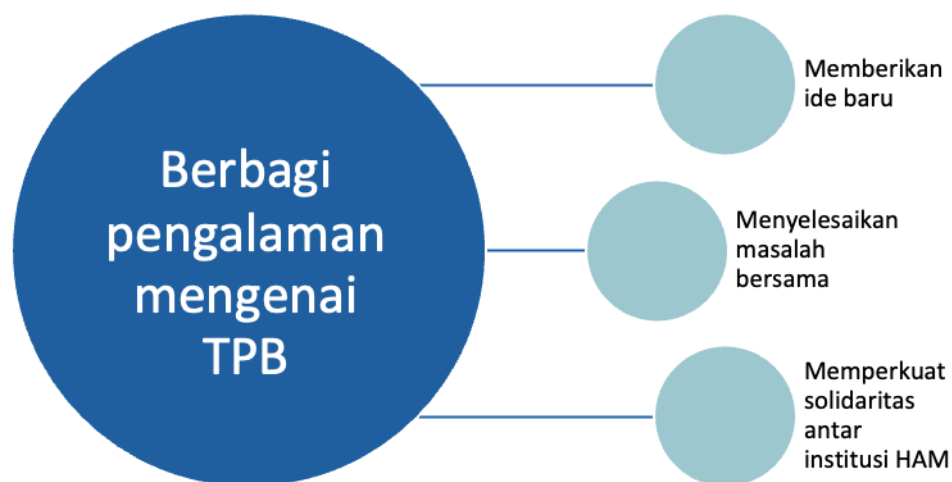


Diagram 3

Kesimpulan Berbagi Pengalaman Mengenai TPB

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ (1) "DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia" (n. 16); dan (2) "Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview" (n. 91).

¹²⁹ Lihat Bab 2-4.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

Rekomendasi

- Pelaksanaan berbagi pengalaman institusi HAM disarankan dapat dilakukan secara berkala. Pelaksanaan kegiatan-kegiatan dapat dilakukan secara tertulis ataupun lisan. Kegiatan dapat dilakukan secara luring maupun daring. Pihak yang terlibat bisa dimulai secara bilateral antara institusi HAM di dua negara atau secara multilateral dengan lebih dari dua negara dengan cakupan pada misalnya keanggotaan Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) ataupun negara lain di luar APF.
- Pelaksanaan kegiatan berbagi pengalaman ini baiknya dilakukan secara terencana yang masuk ke dalam program para pihak yang melakukan kolaborasi. Diperlukan perjanjian kerja sama yang memuat rencana kegiatan dalam menjalankan kegiatan ini. Pada rencana kegiatan tersebut, misalnya dapat dilakukan identifikasi isu bersama dan isu yang menjadi kekhasan institusi HAM tertentu di mana nanti para pihak melakukan pembahasan atau diskusi mengenai cara penyelesaiannya. Pembahasan ini diharapkan dapat berproses menjadi suatu praktik terbaik yang dapat digunakan pihak lain dalam mengatasi persoalan TPB di negaranya.



Diagram 4 Rekomendasi terkait Berbagi Pengalaman Mengenai TPB

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**The NHRI Practice and Experience
in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and
Palestine in Supporting
Sustainable Development
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LIST OF SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

APF	Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights
DIHR	Danish Institute for Human Rights
HAM	Hak Asasi Manusia [Human Rights]
ICHR	Independent Commission for Human Rights
Ministry of NDP / NDPA	Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional [Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency]
Komnas HAM	Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia [National Commission on Human Rights]
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
P4R	Partners for Review
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
VNR	Voluntary National Review

1. Introduction

In 2020, the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) and the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) conducted a survey on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights, joined by 17 human rights institutions from various countries around the world in the Asia Pacific that are members of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions.¹ The questions asked include what SDGs activities they had carried out, what the challenges were, and what they wanted to improve.²

The countries that have participated in the survey are Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, South Korea, Maldives, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Timor Leste.³ From the geographical aspect, these countries are located in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Malaysia), East Asia (South Korea and Mongolia), West Asia (Iraq, Oman, and Qatar), Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan), South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka), and the Australian Continent (Australia and New Zealand).

This report aims to complement the survey, especially from countries participating in the webinar titled “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” organized by the DIHR and the Komnas HAM on 22 November 2021.⁴ The countries discussed further in this report are Indonesia (Komnas HAM) and Kyrgyzstan (Institute of the Akyikatchy of the Kyrgyz Republic / Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

There is one additional state, Palestine (Independent Commission for Human Rights / ICHR). The ICHR itself was not a participant in the survey conducted in 2020 by the DIHR and the Komnas HAM. However, the ICHR is chosen because of its willingness to be involved in this research aside from having an interesting experience to be elaborated on in this report. This report is hoped to provide beneficial new information for human rights institutions in the Asia Pacific.

The selection of three countries, namely Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine, was carried out based on the level of readiness and availability of the human rights institutions of these countries. Communication has been initiated with other countries involved in the survey conducted in 2020. These countries are Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, South Korea, Maldives, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, New Zealand, Sri Lanka,

¹ (1) “Our Members”, Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, accessed on 23 October 2021, asiapacificforum.net; (2) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs” (2020); and (3) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey” (2020).

² (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs”; and (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey”.

³ See footnote number 1.

⁴ Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”, YouTube video, accessed on 9 December 2021, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v41YMZqv0rg>.

Thailand, and Timor Leste. From these countries, only Kyrgyzstan filled out the link for follow-up written questions sent by email. Limited resources and also the absence of significant updates from the 2020 survey were mentioned by one of the countries to be the reasons for unwillingness to participate in the follow-up activities through written questions.⁵

Data from the Komnas HAM was mainly obtained through an interview process held on 21 December 2021, while data obtained from the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic and the ICHR were mainly obtained from written questions from the researchers titled “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific”.⁶ The researchers also conducted an interview process with the ICHR on 14 December 2021. The questions asked to the Komnas HAM, the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the ICHR are reflected in the sub-chapters in the chapters that discuss each of these parties below, namely focusing on seven things as follows: the priorities for human rights in SDGs, the strategic SDGs activities, the monitoring of SDGs, the challenges in SDGs implementation, the optimization of SDGs activities, the solutions to challenges in SDGs, and the benefits of SDGs experiences sharing between countries. However, it needs to be stated that in this study the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic only answered five main questions given through the written questions titled “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific”.⁷ Two follow-up questions given through the written question regarding the solutions to SDGs challenges and the benefits of SDGs experiences sharing between countries have not been answered by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.⁸

In addition, to complement the answers given in the interviews and the written questions, the data were also obtained from the webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” which was held on 22 November 2021, along with presentation materials and written questions shared in the webinar.⁹

⁵ Natasha de Silva (Australian Human Rights Commission), email to Ulya Yasmine Prisandani, “RE: NHRI Follow Up Survey for the Australian Human Rights Commission”, 8 November 2021.

⁶ “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific”, written questions were conducted by the Research Team in this research in cooperation with the DIHR and Komnas HAM, written questions were sent on 12 November 2021 and answered on 14 November 2021 by the representatives of Palestine and on 16 November 2021 by representatives of Kyrgyzstan (hereinafter: “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific”).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ulya Yasmine Prisandani, email to Askat Azarbekov (Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic), “Further Questions for Kyrgyz Ombudsman: Survey for Follow Up Study of NHRI”, 16 December 2021.

⁹ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4); (2) Mimin Dwi Hartono, “The Role of Komnas HAM in Monitoring and Advancing SDGs Achievement in Indonesia” (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (22 November 2021); (3) Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (22 November 2021); (4)

It should be noted that the result of the above survey regarding the SDGs and Human Rights have also been processed in a report entitled “Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region” which has been published by the DIHR.¹⁰ However, the countries discussed in the report do not include Kyrgyzstan and Palestine.¹¹ The discussion on Indonesia carried out in the report focused on the monitoring and planning of the SDGs and Human Rights as well as discussions on human rights and business related to SDGs.¹²

2. Indonesia

2.1. Introduction

The Komnas HAM is one of the human rights institutions involved in the 2020 SDGs survey.¹³ In the survey, the Komnas HAM has informed about activities related to the SDGs, including the establishment of the Komnas HAM Sustainable Development Goals Team by the Plenary Session and partnership with various parties in the country and abroad.¹⁴ The problems faced by the Komnas HAM in carrying out the SDGs activities are the availability of budget to carry out the SDGs activities, the short period of involvement in the SDGs, and the lack of involvement by the government in the national SDGs implementation plan.¹⁵

2.2. Further Look through Written Questions, Interviews, and Other Sources

To further look into the results of the DIHR and the Komnas HAM survey in 2020, the researchers have interviewed the Komnas HAM represented by Mimin Dwi Hartono (Acting Head of Advancement of Human Rights Bureau of the Komnas HAM) and Sri Nur Fathya (Sub-Coordinator of Inter-Agency Cooperation / Junior Public Relations Officer of the Komnas HAM). The

Heba Farid, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDG achievements in their national context” (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (22 November 2021); dan (5) “Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020”, survey was conducted by the Research Team, the DIHR, and Komnas HAM, 22 November 2021.

¹⁰ Danish Institute for Human Rights, “Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region” (n. 10), 12.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 12, 14, and 19-20.

¹³ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey” (n. 1), 1 and 18; and (2) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs” (n. 1).

¹⁴ (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey”, 18; and (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “NHRI Survey on SDGs”.

¹⁵ Ibid.

interview was held on 21 December 2021.¹⁶ In addition, an in-depth study was also carried out based on the material presented at webinars related to the SDGs which were held in December 2021.

Two representatives of the Komnas HAM, namely Zsabrina Marchsya Ayunda (Policy Analyst of the Komnas HAM) and Nur Afifa Fauzia (Sustainable Development Goals Team of the Komnas HAM), also answered written questions distributed in the webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” held on 22 November 2021. The answers given are as follows:¹⁷

No.	Questions	Answers
1.	Has your National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) carried out activities related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since January 2020?	Yes
2.	Has your NHRI contributed significantly to SDGs monitoring?	Yes
3.	Has your NHRI contributed to SDGs planning (national Action Plan or similar process / document)?	Yes
4.	Do you think your NHRI can increase its contribution to the SDGs monitoring process?	Yes

Table 1	Indonesia’s Answers to Written Questions in the Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”
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2.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs?

Mimin Dwi Hartono stated that the focus of the human rights category in the SDGs that become the main concern of the Komnas HAM is not on the priority of a few categories of human rights, but preferably on how to mainstream human rights overall and their integration into the SDGs.¹⁸ Hartono said that human rights are inseparable from the SDGs as it has become the principles. Thus, human rights perspectives are interrelated, interdependent, and unable to stand alone.¹⁹ Fathya added that the Komnas HAM is also

¹⁶ Mimin Dwi Hartono (Acting Head of Advancement Support of Human Rights Bureau of the Komnas HAM) and Sri Nur Fathya (Sub-Coordinator of Inter-Agency Cooperation / Junior Public Relations Officer of the Komnas HAM), “DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia”, the interview was conducted by the Research Team (Handa S. Abidin, Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, and Fidela Gracia) with Mimin Dwi Hartono and Sri Nur Fathya on 21 December 2021 (hereinafter: “DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia”).

¹⁷ “Questions on SDG-related Experiences since January 2020” (n. 9), answered by Zsabrina Marchsya Ayunda (Policy Analyst of the Komnas HAM) and Nur Afifa Fauzia (Sustainable Development Goals Team of the Komnas HAM), translated by authors.

¹⁸ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

¹⁹ Ibid. See also: Sandrayati Moniaga, “Tinjauan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Hak Asasi Manusia” (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar “Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Tinjauan Umum Sustainable Development Goals dan HAM” [“Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights”] (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar “Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights”), (17 December 2021), 4.

oriented towards activities to adapt and recover during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁰

2.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted?

The strategic activity has been carried out by the Komnas HAM's role in the various international forums.²¹ For example, the Komnas HAM is actively involved in the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP).²² In addition, the Komnas HAM is also involved in Partners for Review (P4R) activities.²³

The Komnas HAM also collaborates with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in which this collaboration is often promoted in various forums.²⁴ Collaboration with the UNESCO, among others, is in the form of making the SDGs web-based tools, one of which is useful for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs.²⁵ Hartono reminded that there are still things that need to be improved in the SDGs web-based tools, such as expanding the SDGs to all goals and making it more updated with existing developments.²⁶

This is said to be strategic because through this activity the performance of the Komnas HAM can be known at the international level.²⁷ Through these activities various collaboration opportunities can emerge.²⁸ This strategic activity is in accordance with one of the missions of the Komnas HAM, namely "Strengthening the strategic role of the Komnas HAM at the national and international level".²⁹ Komnas HAM's role above is one of the "good practices"

²⁰ Ibid; DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ See amongst others: (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 42-43; (2) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020, "Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020" [Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report] (2021), 83-84; (3) Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and The Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (2021), 12-13; and (4) Webinar "Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan and Penegakan HAM di Indonesia" ["Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia"], 20 December 2021, Mimin Dwi Hartono's statement, minutes 78-79. See also: Danish Institute for Human Rights, "Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region" (n. 10), 12.

²⁶ Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context", minutes 42-43.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid. See also Sub-chapter 2.2.6. on this chapter.

²⁹ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 25), translated by authors, 3.

carried out by the Komnas HAM.³⁰ Hartono classified these good practices into 4 forms, namely trust, reputation, partnership, and networking.³¹

2.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs?

The Komnas HAM's monitoring contribution to the SDGs from a human rights perspective was carried out, among others, through the VNR process in which the Komnas HAM provided written comments on the VNR draft made by the government (Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency [Ministry of NDP / NDPA]).³² Hartono gave an interesting comment about VNR, namely Komnas HAM's desire for the government not to stop at reporting the number of the Komnas HAM recommendations on human rights violation, but rather on the government's actions on these recommendations.³³

Mimin Dwi Hartono (2021): "We want it to be more elaborated, let's say that in 2020 the Komnas HAM received 2000 complaints, then from those 2000 complaints we submitted the government's recommendation of 200 cases. And then how would the government respond."

The Komnas HAM has taken advantage of the opportunity to be involved in the preparation of VNR as a means to monitor whether the recommendations of the Komnas HAM are implemented by the government.³⁴ In addition, Hartono conveyed that the short time given to respond to the VNR was due to sudden information with a short deadline which became an obstacle to providing optimal responses.³⁵ Hartono also said that in the future the Komnas HAM needs to make the Komnas HAM version of the VNR report.³⁶ The Komnas HAM is also involved in public consultation activities on the SDGs National Action Plan 2021-2024.³⁷ However, due to the short deadline given by the government, the Komnas HAM did not provide written comments.³⁸ Nevertheless, the human

³⁰ Mimin Dwi Hartono, "Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia") [Sustainable Development Goals and the Advancement and Enforcement of Human Rights: Lesson Learned and the Step Forward" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia")], translated by authors, (20 December 2021), 11.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid., translated by authors.

³⁴ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

rights aspect is very relevant in the SDGs National Action Plan 2021-2024.³⁹ Another form of monitoring can also be done by developing the web-based tools made by the Komnas HAM together with the UNESCO.⁴⁰

2.2.4. What are the Challenges in Optimizing the Implementation of SDGs Activities?

Hartono stated that the challenge for the Komnas HAM when carrying out SDGs activities was the mainstreaming of the SDGs within the Komnas HAM internally.⁴¹ The SDGs are still considered as a burden that is not easy to understand, and not considered as part of the job.⁴² Another challenge is getting other government institutions to pay more attention to the invitation to collaborate with the Komnas HAM.⁴³ In the past, the presence of high echelon officials at events organized by the Komnas HAM was rare, but now it is reported that the response has improved.⁴⁴ For example, Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, Airlangga Hartarto was present as a speaker at the webinar "The Role of the National Human Rights Commission on the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights and the SDGs in Indonesia" which was held on 22 December 2021.⁴⁵

2.2.5. What are the Solutions to the Challenges Faced in the Implementation of SDGs Activities?

The solution in strengthening the mainstreaming of the SDGs in the Komnas HAM is to make the SDGs as something practical and easy to implement within the Komnas HAM internally.⁴⁶ Therefore, Hartono expressed the need for a framework which accommodates this need.⁴⁷ In addition, Hartono also stated the importance of the routine capacity building in order to strengthen Komnas HAM's knowledge regarding the SDGs.⁴⁸ Hairansyah (Coordinator of the Sub-Commission on Human Rights Enforcement / Commissioner for Mediation) stated that the mainstreaming of the SDGs in the Komnas HAM "is

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid. See also: Danish Institute for Human Rights, "Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region" (n. 10), 12.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Komnas HAM, "Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia terkait Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap Hak Asasi Manusia dan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia" ["The Role of the Komnas HAM regarding the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights and Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia"], YouTube video, minutes 27-49, accessed on 9 January 2021, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xJI6vfguTOW>.

OW.

⁴⁶ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

not only [implemented] by accident but must be designed in such a way in the work of the Komnas HAM as a whole”.⁴⁹

Additionally, Hartono also discussed the issue of the budget by saying that the budget needs to be viewed from the perspective of how human resources are managed optimally, and not only related to the amount of the budget.⁵⁰ On a different occasion, Sandrayati Moniaga (Commissioner for Study and Research) expressed that the SDGs are multi-stakeholder in nature and require collaboration from many parties.⁵¹ The government cannot act alone, the government needs the judicial sectors, the legislative sectors, and needs to increase the SDGs collaborations with elements of society, such as with civil society, associations, multinational corporations, and universities.⁵²

2.2.6. How Does Sharing Experiences Between Human Rights Institutions Benefit the Implementation and Optimization of SDGs?

In principle, according to Fathya, sharing experiences is definitely a benefit.⁵³ Hartono gave an example, such as the partnership with the DIHR which was begun in a meeting at an international forum which was continued by the making of a memorandum of understanding between the two human rights institutions and the implementation of activities that were mutually beneficial to the parties.⁵⁴ Likewise, the collaboration with the UNESCO was also initiated in a meeting at a forum.⁵⁵ It was also stated that national collaboration is equally important.⁵⁶ Hartono also said that with the ease of online communication, the Komnas HAM increasingly benefits from gaining more knowledge about the SDGs.⁵⁷

⁴⁹ Webinar “Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia” [“Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia”], 20 December 2021, Hairansyah’s statement, translated by authors, minutes 118-120.

⁵⁰ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

⁵¹ Komnas HAM, “Podcast #EPS 32: SDGs dan Anak Muda” [“Podcast #EPS 32 podcast: SDGs and Youth”], YouTube video”, minutes 19-20, accessed on 29 December 2021, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJPx_cbogYU. See also: Danish Institute for Human Rights, “Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region” (n. 10), 14.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

2.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities



Figure 1

Implementation of the Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in the National Context” where Komnas HAM inaugurated the event and the representative of Komnas HAM also became the speaker, 22 November 2021.

Source: Research Team Collection.



Figure 2

Implementation of the Webinar “Tinjauan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Hak Asasi Manusia”, 17 December 2021.

Source: Research Team Collection.



Figure 3

Implementation of the Webinar “Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan”, 20 December 2021.

Source: Research Team Collection.



Figure 4

Implementation of the Webinar “Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan”, 21 December 2021.

Source: Research Team Collection.

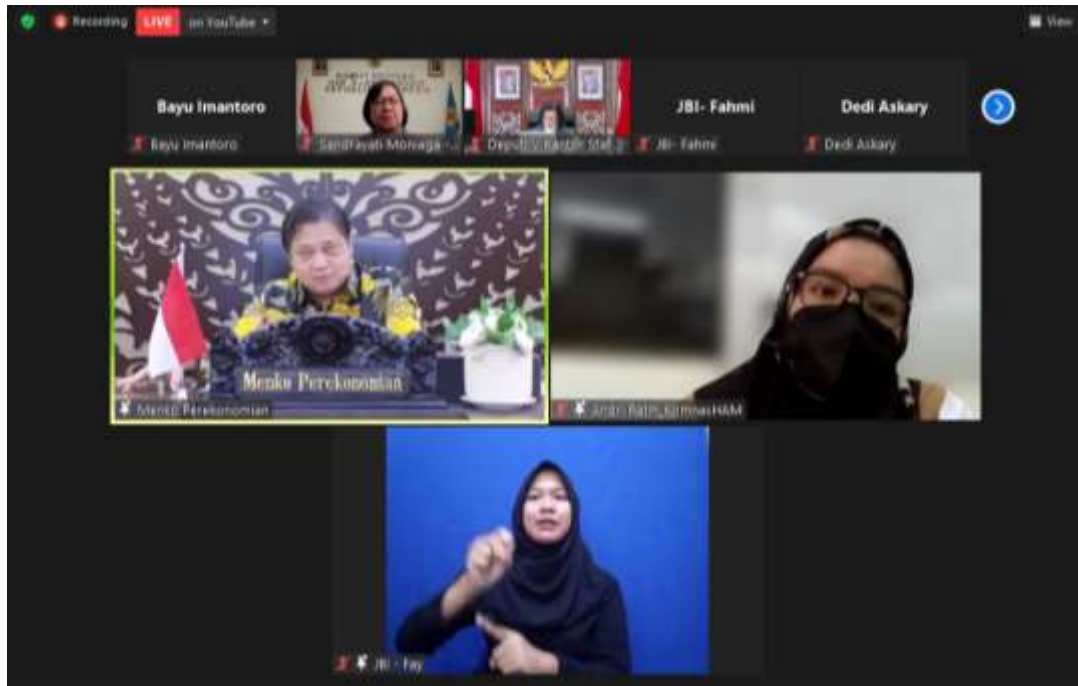


Figure 5

Implementation of the Webinar “Peran Komnas HAM terkait Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap HAM dan TPB di Indonesia”, 22 December 2021.

Source: Research Team Collection.

3. Kyrgyzstan

3.1. Introduction

The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic monitors the government's performance regarding the SDGs and does not carry out the SDGs activities directly.⁵⁸ One of the targets that become the focus of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic is Target 16.⁵⁹ One of the obstacles faced by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic is the lack of knowledge of the SDGs which has an impact on the non-optimal use of tools and methods regarding the SDGs.⁶⁰ The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic also emphasized the importance of collaboration between parties in the implementation of the SDGs.⁶¹

3.2. Further Look through Written Questions and Other Sources

To further look into the results of the DIHR and the Komnas HAM surveys in 2020, the Research Team processed the answers to the "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific" given to the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic represented by Askat Azarbekov (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).⁶²

Further, the Research Team also processed, among others, the information provided in the webinar titled "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" which was held on 22 November 2021, along with the written answers to the questions filled out by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic as well as the presentation material of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.⁶³

⁵⁸ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey" (n. 1), 15; and (2) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "NHRI Survey on SDGs" (n. 1).

⁵⁹ (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey", 15-16; and (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "NHRI Survey on SDGs".

⁶⁰ (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey", 15; and (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "NHRI Survey on SDGs".

⁶¹ (1) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "Summary of Respondents from the Asia-Pacific Region to the NHRI.EU SDG Survey", 16; and (2) Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "NHRI Survey on SDGs".

⁶² "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁶³ (1) Askat Azarbekov, "Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context") (22 November 2021); (2) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4); (3) "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020" (n. 9), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Written questions shared in the webinar session were answered by the representative of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic as follows: ⁶⁴

No.	Questions	Answer
1.	Has your National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) carried out activities related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since January 2020?	Yes
2.	Has your NHRI contributed significantly to SDGs monitoring?	Yes
3.	Has your NHRI contributed to SDGs planning (national Action Plan or similar process / document)?	Yes
4.	Do you think your NHRI can increase its contribution to the SDGs monitoring process?	Yes

Table 2	Kyrgyzstan’s Answers to Questions Written in Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”
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3.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs?

There are at least two important points mentioned by Azarbekov when asked about the SDGs priorities of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic. First, Azarbekov underlines the importance of the overall rights and freedom of a person and relates them to all indicators in the SDGs.⁶⁵ It should be noted that Kyrgyzstan has started paying attention to the 17 SDGs since 2016.⁶⁶ Second, Azarbekov sees that the implementation of the SDGs needs to be carried out based on national law and international standards.⁶⁷

Further, look into the focus of human rights and the SDGs in the activities of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic can be observed from the list of activities that have been uploaded on the Facebook page.⁶⁸ The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic carries out activities related to human rights in general, but has not linked them explicitly to the SDGs.⁶⁹ However, the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic once held a roundtable discussion on the implementation of the SDGs on 18 August 2021.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Ibid., “Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020”, Askat Azarbekov’s answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic), translated by authors.

⁶⁵ “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific” (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov’s answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁶⁶ Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021), 2.

⁶⁷ “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov’s answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁶⁸ The activities of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic are regularly uploaded via social media Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ombudsmankr>.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, “Roundtable Discussion - Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic”, 18 August 2021, accessed on 29 December 2021, <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=2933200863559751&set=pcb.2933201240226380>.

3.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted?

In 2021, as a result of the efforts made by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic was successfully involved in the Coordination Committee for Adaptation, Implementation, and Monitoring of the SDGs which functions to carry out the execution of the SDGs activities in terms of adaptation, implementation, and monitoring.⁷¹ This can happen due to the initiative of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic which provided data on several indicators in Goal 16. It should be noted that the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic is not formally included in the committee.⁷²

Further explanation regarding the activities of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic related to the SDGs is described in “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” webinar which was held on 22 November 2021.⁷³ In general, activities related to the SDGs presented in the webinars include the following:

<p>Collection of Human Rights Data Related to Goal 16.3 and 16.10.</p>	<p>Data Expansion on Domestic Violence</p>	<p>Giving Recommendation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data was obtained from various parties, such as the government, Kyrgyzstan Ombudsman, the national statistics committee, the prosecutor's office, the police, and also the mass media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed on more specific data regarding, among others, domestic violence on children in general, children with disabilities, and on women in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For examples to the Minister of Health and Social Development regarding the separation of data on violence against children and the Minister of Home Affairs regarding preventive actions against violence against children.

<p>Diagram 1</p>	<p>Categorization of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic Strategic SDGs Activities.</p> <p>Source: Askat Azarbekov.⁷⁴</p>
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⁷¹ “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific” (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov’s answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Processed based on: (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), minutes 24-37; and (2) Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021).

⁷⁴ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), minutes 29-30; and (2) Askat Azarbekov, “Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations” (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context”) (22 November 2021).

3.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs?

The role taken by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic in monitoring the SDGs is to submit human rights reports from the public which have been sent to the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic which would then be linked to the SDGs.⁷⁵ The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic also plays a role in data collection, data expansion, and provide recommendations as described above. Regarding data collection, the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic managed to find data inaccuracies problem and helped the government to correct this data.⁷⁶ The contribution of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic in this activity was presenting complete data so that the government can obtain more accurate information in the implementation of the SDGs, especially Goals 16.10. and 16.3.⁷⁷ Better data quality can improve Kyrgyzstan's reporting at the international level.⁷⁸

3.2.4. What are the Challenges in Optimizing the Implementation of SDGs Activities?

Suboptimal communication which has an impact on data inaccuracy and effectiveness in the SDGs monitoring became the problem that was underlined by Azarbekov.⁷⁹ Currently, it is stated that communication problems are faced between various government institutions.⁸⁰ Different functional responsibilities also lead to different results.⁸¹ As mentioned earlier, data related to human rights and SDGs Goals 16.3. and 16.10. is a combination from, among others:



Diagram 2 Sources of Human Rights and SDGs Data in Kyrgyzstan.

Source: Askat Azarbekov.⁸²

⁷⁵ "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020" (n. 9), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁷⁶ Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 24-27.

⁷⁷ Ibid., minutes 28-29.

⁷⁸ Ibid., minutes 29-30.

⁷⁹ "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁸² Processed based on: Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 78-80.

3.2.5. What are the Solutions to the Challenges Faced in the Implementation of SDGs Activities?

In contrast to the Komnas HAM and the ICHR in which the researchers obtained direct answers to the questions about the solutions to challenges in dealing with the SDGs, the answers in this section are obtained indirectly. When we discuss the contribution of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic to the SDGs activities, Azarbekov stated that the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic can increase its contribution to the process related to the SDGs.⁸³ A clear example described by Azarbekov was when the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic improved the quality of human rights data to the government.⁸⁴ The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic also has a role in providing recommendations and analysis on human rights issues to the government.⁸⁵

3.2.6. How Does Sharing Experiences Between Human Rights Institutions Benefit the Implementation and Optimization of SDGs?

Similar to Sub-chapter 3.2.5., answers to the questions on sharing experiences were not obtained directly. Azarbekov in the national context supports collaboration and sharing of experiences with other institutions in order to improve the quality of reports internationally.⁸⁶ Azarbekov also stated the need to develop a mechanism that serves as a platform for exchanging information related to the SDGs achievement.⁸⁷ In 2017 the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic has also played a role in founding the Eurasian Ombudsman Alliance.⁸⁸ One of the activities carried out by the Eurasian Ombudsman Alliance is organizing events that can be categorized as experience-sharing events, such as the international conference titled “Human Rights Protection in Eurasia: Exchange of the Best Practices of Ombudspersons” which was held on 17 November 2020.⁸⁹

⁸³ “Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020” (n. 9), Askat Azarbekov’s answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Processed based on: Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), minutes 34-35.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, “The IV meeting of the Eurasian 2020 Eurasian Alliance”, Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic Facebook Content, 18 November 2020, accessed on 29 December 2021, <https://www.facebook.com/ombudsmankr>.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

3.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities



Figure 6 Roundtable Discussion “Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic” conducted by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, 18 August 2021.
Source: Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic Facebook Page.⁹⁰



Figure 7 Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” where the representative from the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic became the speaker, 22 November 2021.
Source: Research Team Collection.

⁹⁰ Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, “Roundtable Discussion - Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic”, 18 August 2021, accessed on 29 December 2021, <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=2933200863559751&set=pcb.2933201240226380> (n. 70).

4. Palestine

4.1. Introduction

As stated in the Introduction Chapter, Palestine has not been included in the result of the DIHR and the Komnas HAM survey in 2020, but Palestine has an interesting experience in carrying out SDGs activities which will be explained in the next sub-chapter.

4.2. Further Look through Written Questions, Interview, and Other Sources

The Research Team sent written questions and conducted an interview with the ICHR, represented by Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the ICHR). Similar to Kyrgyzstan, the Research Team obtained the results of Farid's answers based on the "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific".⁹¹ The questions asked to Palestine were the same as those asked to Kyrgyzstan, but all seven questions were answered by Palestine.⁹² The interview itself was held on 14 December 2021.⁹³ In addition, the researchers also processed information presented in the webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context",⁹⁴ and Farid as the ICHR representative also sent documentation of SDGs related activities to the Researcher Team via email.⁹⁵ Farid also provided answers to the written questions asked in the webinar as follows:⁹⁶

⁹¹ Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the Independent Commission of Human Rights), "Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview", the interview was conducted by the Research Team (Handa S. Abidin, Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, and Fidela Gracia) with Heba Farid on 14 December 2021 (hereinafter: "Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview").

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4).

⁹⁵ Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the Independent Commission of Human Rights), email to Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, "RE: Follow-Up Interview & List of Question for 14 December 2021", 17 December 2021.

⁹⁶ "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020" (n. 9), Heba Farid's answers (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of ICHR), translated by authors.

No.	Questions	Answer
1.	Has your National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) carried out activities related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since January 2020?	Yes
2.	Has your NHRI contributed significantly to SDGs monitoring?	Yes
3.	Has your NHRI contributed to SDGs planning (national Action Plan or similar process / document)?	Yes
4.	Do you think your NHRI can increase its contribution to the SDGs monitoring process?	Yes

Table 3	Palestine's Answers to Questions Written in Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context"
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4.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs?

In principle, Farid said that the ICHR is open to all aspects of the SDGs.⁹⁷ In answering the written questions, Farid replied that the ICHR has shown willingness to be involved in almost all processes related to national SDGs.⁹⁸ However, in practice, the ICHR is more involved in Palestine's Goal 16 National SDGs team, despite also being part of several national the SDGs teams for other Goals.⁹⁹ In relation to Goal 16, the ICHR is involved in the national team's action plans and the preparation of the annual report.¹⁰⁰

4.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted?

The ICHR does not only act as Palestine's national human rights institution, but also acts as Palestine's ombudsman at the national level.¹⁰¹ Farid mentioned 9 SDGs activities that have been carried out, as summarized as follows: provider of the SDGs indicator data, member of Goal 16 at the national level, mainstreaming of the SDGs content in Palestine, protection of marginalized communities, collaboration with other national institutions which led to the publication of the SDGs indicator pocketbook, and the rest of the activities focus on activities related to actualization and capacity building.¹⁰²

4.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs?

The SDGs monitoring process carried out by the ICHR can be classified into direct monitoring and indirect monitoring. For direct monitoring related to the SDGs, the ICHR carries out the following activities: inclusion of the SDGs in

⁹⁷ Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

⁹⁸ "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Heba Farid's answers (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the Independent Commission of Human Rights).

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 15-16.

¹⁰² Ibid.

strategic plans, provision of the SDGs data, development in linking human rights complaints and SDGs databases, and development of the SDGs-based human rights instruments.¹⁰³ For indirect monitoring of the SDGs, the ICHR carries out the following activities: analysis of government budget based on human rights, receipt of human rights complaints, processing of human rights data, and periodical monitoring of human rights.¹⁰⁴ In the webinar and interview, Farid also emphasized that the approach taken in the monitoring process was not only focused on the number of reports / complaints received by the ICHR.¹⁰⁵ However, the underlying aspect which became the origin of the report also becomes a concern of the ICHR.¹⁰⁶

4.2.4. What are the Challenges in Optimizing the Implementation of SDGs Activities?

Externally, the challenge faced by the ICHR is the impression that the ICHR has a limited role in Indicator 16.a.1. and has nothing to do with the SDGs in general (Agenda 2030).¹⁰⁷ Internally, the challenges faced were the full workload of the ICHR staff and the perception that the SDGs implementation was additional work.¹⁰⁸ Further, the ICHR also has limitations for capacity building related to participation in international activities.¹⁰⁹

According to Farid, the SDGs and Human Rights are mutually related, but Farid provides a note on human rights that are wider in scope than the SDGs.¹¹⁰ As a result of this, not all human rights issues can be covered by the SDGs.¹¹¹

4.2.5. What are the Solutions to the Challenges Faced in the Implementation of SDGs Activities?

In the interview session, Farid stated the importance of other national institutions related to the SDGs to realize that the role of the ICHR is actually more than just indicator 16.a.1.¹¹² Farid on a different occasion also explained the need for stakeholders at the Palestinian national level to understand the role of the ICHR and the 2030 Agenda.¹¹³ On the internal challenges related to the

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 12-14; and (2) Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 19-20.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

¹¹³ Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 68-70.

full workload of the ICHR staff, Farid stated the importance of the ICHR to involve staff in Agenda 2030 activities as well as the form of recognition for staff who have been involved in this activity.¹¹⁴

Regarding the budget issue, Farid stated that the ICHR is not funded by the Palestinian government related to the actualization of the international level the SDGs capacity building and funding depends on six European countries.¹¹⁵ Farid did not explain the solution for this, but emphasized that the sustainability of this activity would not be good if only relying on third-party support.¹¹⁶

4.2.6. How Does Sharing Experiences Between Human Rights Institutions Benefit the Implementation and Optimization of SDGs?

In her answer during the interview, Farid stated that the majority of the SDGs knowledge gained was from sharing experiences at the international and regional levels.¹¹⁷ Specifically, Farid also explained an example of experience obtained from the UNDP regarding the SDGs supervision which is based on “no one is left behind”.¹¹⁸

Heba Farid (2021): “So when you find out some concept that you do not have and you can find the benefit of having a clear concept about something related to the SDGs or any other topic from the monitoring and evaluation and learning perspective and you can find the right environment to adopt it, so you are going to adopt it easily. So being exposed to other experiences make it easier for you to learn through imitation and through peer learning I think.”

From this experience, the ICHR developed the special Palestinian “no one is left behind” method in SDGs.¹¹⁹ Another specific experience was strengthening the human rights database system in which the ICHR obtained a lot of valuable inspiration from the Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman.¹²⁰ Farid

¹¹⁴ (1) “Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM’s Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific” (n. 6), Heba Farid’s answers (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the Independent Commission of Human Rights); and (2) Palestine’s ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).

¹¹⁵ Ibid., Palestine’s ICHR Zoom Interview.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

also concluded the interview session with a statement that the current developments at the ICHR were the result of the experience-sharing activities that she had participated in so far.¹²¹

4.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities



Figure 8

Palestine SDGs National Team Meeting in Ramallah, March 2019.

Source: Heba Farid.¹²²

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the ICHR), email to Ulya Yasmine Prisdani, "RE: Follow-Up Interview & List of Question for 14 December 2021", 17 December 2021 (n. 95).



Figure 9

ICHR participated in the SDGs training held in Beirut, Lebanon, 9 September 2019.

Source: Heba Farid.¹²³



Figure 10

Heba Farid at the UNESCO event on youth rights related to SDGs, Byblos, Lebanon, 11 September 2019.

Source: Heba Farid.¹²⁴



Figure 11

Heba Farid (second from left) attended the “National Evaluation Capacities Conference: Theory Based Evaluation in Practice Workshop”, Egypt, 21 October 2019.

Source: Heba Farid.¹²⁵

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.



Figure 12

ICHR links SDGs to human rights violations complaints, Ramallah, Palestine, 17 November 2021.

Source: Heba Farid.¹²⁶

¹²⁶ Ibid.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Sharing experiences on the SDGs is important for human rights institutions to do. First, sharing experiences is useful to obtain new things that a human rights institution has never thought of previously. Second, sharing experiences is also useful for solving existing problems that are also experienced by other human rights institutions. The experience of Heba Farid (ICHR, Palestine) who has benefited from interaction with other parties at the international level in increasing the implementation of new things and developing the SDGs in Palestine can be an interesting example for all parties.¹²⁷

In addition, the ICHR and the Komnas HAM also talked about internal challenges where the SDGs are still considered an additional job outside of daily work.¹²⁸ In this regard, sharing experiences with other human rights institutions regarding the linkage and integration of human rights with the SDGs can increase the awareness and understanding of the staff of each human rights institution in relation to the SDGs. Third, sharing experiences can strengthen the solidarity of human rights institutions in seeking shared solutions to the problems that generally are of similar characters in the three human rights institutions in this report.¹²⁹ For example, regarding the issue of coordination and togetherness between institutions in implementing the SDGs in a country, including the role of human rights institutions.¹³⁰



Diagram 3

Conclusions on SDGs Sharing Experiences

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ (1) "DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia" (n. 16); and (2) "Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview" (n. 91).

¹²⁹ See Chapters 2-4.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

Recommendations

- It is recommended for the sharing of experiences of human rights institutions to be carried out on a regular basis. Implementation of activities can be done in writing or verbally. Activities can be carried out offline or online. The parties involved can start bilaterally between human rights institutions in two countries or multilaterally with more than two countries with the coverage for example membership of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) or other countries outside the APF.
- The implementation of this experience-sharing activity should be carried out in a planned manner that is included in the program of the collaborating parties. There is a need for a cooperation agreement that contains an activity plan for carrying out this activity. In the activity plan, for example, identification of common issues and issues that are unique to certain human rights institutions can be done in which later the parties can discuss or exchange views on how to resolve them. It is hoped that this discussion can proceed to become a best practice that can be used by other parties in overcoming the SDGs problems in their country.

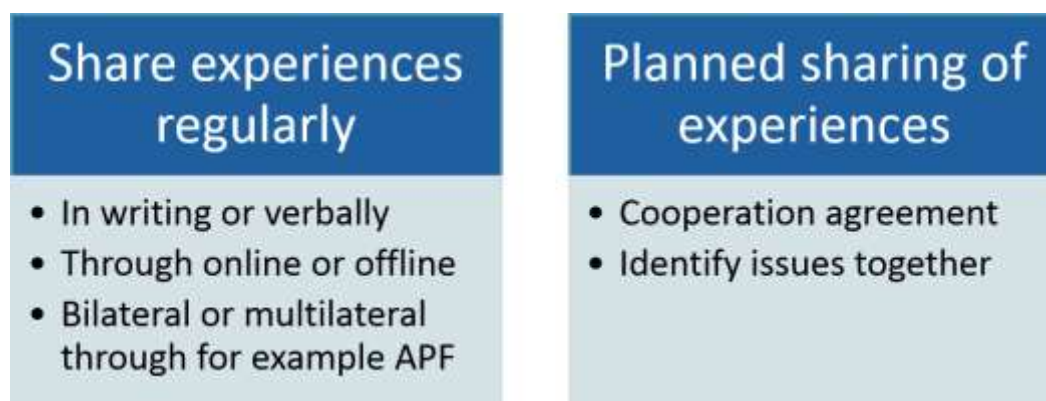


Diagram 4

Recommendations related to Sharing Experiences on SDGs

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