

Perspektif Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dalam Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM Tahun 2020

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**Perspektif Tujuan Pembangunan
Berkelanjutan dalam Laporan
Tahunan Komnas HAM Tahun
2020**

1. Pendahuluan

Laporan ini bertujuan untuk memberikan perspektif Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) dalam Laporan Tahunan Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia 2020 (Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM RI 2020).¹ Pendekatan penelitian yang dilakukan pada laporan ini adalah dengan melihat bagaimana Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM RI 2020 dalam perspektif TPB dan apa yang dapat ditingkatkan lebih lanjut antara lain dengan mengaitkan rekomendasi kepada Komnas HAM dalam “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” yang dipublikasikan di tahun 2021² dan pengembangan dari rekomendasi tersebut.

Pada “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” antara lain direkomendasikan kepada Presiden Republik Indonesia agar Komnas HAM diberikan peran dan posisi sebagai pengawas TPB dalam konteks perlindungan dan pemenuhan HAM, dan meningkatkan kapasitas TPB pada internal Komnas HAM.³ Pada penelitian tersebut juga disampaikan mengenai bentuk kegiatan TPB terkait dengan mandat Komnas HAM dalam menjalankan fungsi pengkajian dan penelitian, penyuluhan, pemantauan, dan mediasi.⁴

Ahmad Taufan Damanik, Ketua Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia (Komnas HAM), dalam kata pengantar pada Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM RI 2020 menyatakan:⁵

Ahmad Taufan Damanik (2021): “Laporan Tahunan 2020 menyajikan bagaimana Komnas HAM secara institusional harus mendesain ulang cara dan metode kerja dalam menjalankan fungsi-fungsi yang diamanatkan dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia, Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengadilan HAM, dan Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 2008 tentang Penghapusan Diskriminasi Ras dan Etnis.”

¹ Lihat: Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020, “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020” (2021) (selanjutnya: “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020”).

² Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (2021).

³ (1) Ibid., 28; dan (2) Komnas HAM, “Policy Brief – Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia”, 3-4.

⁴ Ibid., Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2), 19.

⁵ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), xviii.

Pernyataan tersebut menarik dan dapat dijadikan kesempatan baik dalam mendorong penguatan peran Komnas HAM dalam memastikan bagaimana HAM diintegrasikan dalam proses dan hasil dari pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) di Indonesia.⁶ Optimalisasi peran Komnas HAM pada TPB perlu menggunakan “cara dan metode kerja”⁷ yang diharapkan dapat terus berlanjut meski pandemi COVID-19 berakhir pada waktu yang akan datang. Hal ini tidak hanya dalam konteks teknis metode kerja, akan tetapi juga secara substansi yakni bagaimana TPB terintegrasi dalam pelaksanaan fungsi, tugas, dan wewenang Komnas HAM, baik dalam hal pemajuan dan penegakan HAM, serta juga unit pendukung seperti pada Biro Umum dan Biro Perencanaan, Pengawasan Internal, dan Kerja Sama.

2. Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Dalam Laporan Tahunan Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia 2020

2.1. Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Secara Eksplisit

Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan secara eksplisit telah dibahas oleh Komnas HAM pada laporan tahunan sejak laporan tahunan 2017 sampai dengan sekarang.⁸ Pembahasan TPB pada Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM RI 2020 didedikasikan khusus dan terletak pada sub-bab khusus berjudul “Tim Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) dan HAM”.⁹ Sub-bab “Tim Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) dan HAM” tersebut berada pada sub-bab “Tim Khusus Bentuk Sidang Paripurna” di bawah Bab “Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM: Capaian dan Tantangan”.¹⁰ Pada sub-bab sepanjang 3 halaman (tidak penuh 3 halaman) dilaporkan mengenai kegiatan Komnas HAM pada tahun 2020 dan juga beberapa kegiatan yang berakhir di tahun 2021.¹¹

⁶ Untuk saran mengenai penguatan posisi Komnas HAM pada implementasi TPB di Indonesia, lihat secara umum: (1) Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2); dan (2) Komnas HAM, “Policy Brief - Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (2021).

⁷ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), xviii.

⁸ Lihat misalnya: (1) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2017, “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2017” (2018) (selanjutnya: “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2017”), 42-43 dan 91; (2) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2018, “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2018” (2019) (selanjutnya: “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2018”), 54 dan 91; (3) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2019, “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2019” (2020) (selanjutnya: “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2019”), 36, 94-95, 110, 114-116, 118, dan 120; dan (4) Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 82-84.

⁹ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), IV.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., 82-84.

Penting untuk disampaikan bahwa walaupun laporan mengenai TPB secara eksplisit tersebut disajikan secara singkat, namun demikian sebetulnya Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM RI 2020 secara umum penuh dengan nuansa TPB. Meskipun dalam Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM RI 2020 belum secara eksplisit disebutkan dan dikaitkan secara jelas dengan TPB, namun pelaksanaan kewenangan Komnas HAM berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan dan instrumen internasional sangat terkait dengan TPB pada semua tujuan.¹²

Tujuh isu strategis Komnas HAM 2020-2024 juga relevan untuk TPB.¹³ Relevansi antara tujuh isu strategis Komnas HAM dan TPB disampaikan oleh Mimin Dwi Hartono (Plt. Kepala Biro Dukungan Pemajuan Hak Asasi Manusia Komnas HAM) sebagai berikut: konflik agraria (Tujuan 1-3, 6-7, 9, dan 11-17), kekerasan aparat dan masyarakat (Tujuan 5, 10, dan 16-17), pelanggaran HAM yang berat (Tujuan 10 dan 16-17), akses atas keadilan (Tujuan 5 dan 16-17), kebebasan berpendapat, berekspresi, dan berkumpul (Tujuan 4-5, 10, dan 16-17), intoleransi dan ekstrimisme (Tujuan 4-5, 10, dan 16-17), dan penataan kelembagaan (Tujuan 16-17).¹⁴

Pada laporan TPB yang disampaikan di Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 terdapat sejumlah evaluasi menarik dari Komnas HAM. Pertama, tahun 2020 disampaikan Komnas HAM sebagai tahun “implementasi” sedangkan tahun sebelumnya, tahun 2019, dikatakan sebagai tahun “pembelajaran”.¹⁵ Kedua, peningkatan dari tahap “pembelajaran” menjadi tahap “implementasi” dapat dikatakan merupakan kontribusi dari kehadiran Tim TPB Komnas HAM yang telah berupaya mengintegrasikan TPB dalam program dan kegiatan Komnas HAM.¹⁶

Ketiga, Komnas HAM mengakui bahwa “Internalisasi SDGs dalam kerja Komnas HAM, masih belum merata dalam pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi Komnas HAM” dan disampaikan “SDGs masih hanya bernuansa pemajuan HAM dan belum banyak menyentuh fungsi penegakan HAM”.¹⁷ Keempat, Komnas HAM mengakui perlunya tetap menjaga dan memperkuat kembali kerja sama dengan pihak-pihak terkait dengan TPB seperti dalam tingkat nasional terdapat Kementerian PPN / Bappenas, Sekretariat Nasional SDGs Indonesia, dan Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), sedangkan pada tingkat internasional diantaranya dengan *Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR)* dan *United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*.¹⁸

¹² Untuk diskusi mengenai dasar hukum Komnas HAM melaksanakan TPB, lihat secara umum: Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2).

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Ibid., Hartono.

¹⁵ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 83.

¹⁶ Ibid., 82.

¹⁷ Ibid., 84.

¹⁸ Ibid., 83.

Kegiatan TPB yang tercatat secara eksplisit pada Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi beberapa bagian melihat tugas, fungsi, dan wewenang Komnas HAM berdasarkan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia (UU 39/1999).¹⁹

Di bawah ini adalah kegiatan sekaligus pelaksanaan fungsi Komnas HAM yang dikaitkan secara langsung / eksplisit dengan TPB pada Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 khususnya yang terdapat pada sub-bab “Tim Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) dan HAM”:

No	Kegiatan Ekplisit Mengenai TPB	Pelaksanaan Fungsi
1.	Diskusi pelanggaran HAM terkait Target TPB 16.10 dengan Kementerian PPN / Bappenas pada tanggal 18 Juni 2020. ²⁰	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf e dan f), dan pemantauan (Pasal 89 Ayat (3) Huruf a).
2.	Konsultasi TPB terkait HAM dengan Sekretariat Nasional SDGs Indonesia pada tanggal 15 September 2020. ²¹	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf e dan f).
3.	Webinar TPB bekerja sama dengan DIHR pada tanggal 28-29 September 2020. ²²	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf e dan f), dan penyuluhan (Pasal 89 Ayat (2) Huruf a dan c).
4.	Narasumber TPB di Universitas Lampung pada tanggal 7 Oktober 2020. ²³	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf e dan f), dan penyuluhan (Pasal 89 Ayat (2) Huruf a-c).
5.	Narasumber pada <i>Side Event</i> Festival HAM 2020 bekerja sama dengan DIHR pada tanggal 17 Desember 2020. ²⁴	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf e dan f), dan penyuluhan (Pasal 89 Ayat (2) Huruf a-c).
6.	Presentasi pada pelatihan TPB oleh Raoul Wallenberg Institute pada tanggal 16 dan 18 Desember 2020. ²⁵	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf e dan f), dan penyuluhan (Pasal 89 Ayat (2) Huruf a-c).
7.	Pelaksanaan webinar dengan judul “How NHRIs Work with the 2030 Agenda”. ²⁶	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf e dan f).
8.	Penelitian mengenai COVID-19 dan TPB bekerja sama dengan DIHR	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf b-f).

¹⁹ Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia (disahkan 23 September 1999, diundangkan 23 September 1999) (selanjutnya: UU 39/1999), Pasal 76 Ayat (1) dan Pasal 89.

²⁰ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 83.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid., 82.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid., 83.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

	yang dimulai pada tahun 2020 dan diselesaikan di tahun 2021. ²⁷	
9.	Penelitian mengenai penguatan Komnas HAM dalam TPB bekerja sama dengan DIHR yang dimulai pada tahun 2020 dan diselesaikan di tahun 2021. ²⁸	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf b-f).
10.	Penyebaran kuesioner riset mengenai TPB kepada institusi HAM di Asia Pasifik. ²⁹	Pengkajian dan penelitian (Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf d dan f).

Tabel 1 Daftar Kegiatan dan Pelaksanaan Fungsi Komnas HAM 2020 yang Dikaitkan Secara Langsung dengan TPB

Kegiatan di atas tidak memasukkan kegiatan yang tidak secara eksplisit menjelaskan kegiatan tersebut terkait dengan TPB. Kegiatan lainnya yang tidak termasuk kategori implementasi fungsi secara langsung namun tidak kalah penting adalah memasukkan TPB pada Rencana Strategis Komnas HAM 2020-2024.³⁰

2.2. Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dalam Program dan Kegiatan Komnas HAM³¹

Seperti yang telah disampaikan di atas, Komnas HAM telah melaksanakan kegiatan TPB sebagaimana ditulis dalam Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 meskipun unsur TPB tidak disebutkan secara eksplisit dalam pelaporannya. Pernyataan ini dapat dibuktikan dengan menganalisis kegiatan-kegiatan Komnas HAM yang berada pada klasifikasi “Pemajuan HAM” (“Pengkajian dan Penelitian” dan “Pendidikan dan Penyuluhan”) dan “Penegakan HAM” (“Pengaduan Masyarakat”, “Pemantauan”, dan “Mediasi”).³²

Pada Bab “Pemajuan HAM” di dalam sub-bab “Pengkajian dan Penelitian” terdapat sub-bab mengenai “Hak atas Kesehatan”, “Rancangan Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja (*Omnibus Law*)”, “Pertahanan dan Keamanan”, “Kelompok Rentan”, “Kebebasan Beragama dan Berkeyakinan”, “Kebebasan Berpendapat dan Berekspresi”, “Pelanggaran HAM yang Berat di Masa Lalu”, “Laporan atas Pelaksanaan Instrumen HAM Internasional” di mana pada umumnya kegiatan di dalam sub-bab tersebut dapat dikaitkan dengan Tujuan 16 TPB, terutama terkait

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid., 82.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Disarankan sebelum atau ketika membaca sub-bab ini untuk melihat secara umum bagian “Kaitan Tujuan 1-17 dengan Pasal Hak Asasi Manusia di UU 39/1999”, lihat: (1) UU 39/1999 (n. 19), Pasal 75; dan (2) Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2), 9.

³² Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 15-115.

dengan Sasaran 16.3. mengenai supremasi hukum dan keadilan bagi semua pihak.³³

Sasaran 16.1. juga relevan misalnya untuk persoalan yang disampaikan di sub-bab “Kelompok Rentan” dan “Pelanggaran HAM yang Berat di Masa Lalu”.³⁴ Tujuan 16 TPB memiliki keterkaitan yang kuat dengan pasal dalam UU 39/1999 yaitu Pasal 2 yang terkait dengan pengakuan dan penghormatan HAM oleh Pemerintah Indonesia, Pasal 4 yang terkait dengan “Hak untuk hidup, hak untuk tidak disiksa, hak kebebasan pribadi, pikiran, dan hati nurani, hak beragama, [...] hak untuk diakui sebagai pribadi dan persamaan di hadapan hukum”, dan Pasal 9 yang terkait dengan hak untuk hidup.³⁵

TPB lain yang relevan misalnya Tujuan 3 mengenai kesehatan yang dapat terkait dengan kegiatan pada sub-bab “Hak atas Kesehatan”.³⁶ Tujuan 10 juga dapat dikaitkan dengan kegiatan pada sub-bab “Kebebasan Beragama dan Berkeyakinan” dan sub-bab “Kebebasan Berpendapat dan Berekspresi”.³⁷

Pada kegiatan di bagian sub-bab “Pendidikan dan Penyuluhan” yang terdiri dari sub-bab “Penyebarluasan Wawasan HAM” dan sub-bab “Peningkatan Kesadaran HAM” dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai pelaksanaan kegiatan Tujuan 4 TPB terkait pendidikan dan pembelajaran di mana konten pendidikan dan pembelajaran HAM tersebut dapat menjadi corong penyebaran berbagai macam tujuan TPB kepada berbagai pemangku kepentingan.³⁸

Memasuki sub-bab “Penegakan HAM” pada bagian “Pengaduan Masyarakat” dapat ditemukan pelaporan bahwa hak kesejahteraan, hak memperoleh keadilan, dan hak atas rasa aman masih menempati posisi nomor 1 sampai dengan 3 secara berurut sama seperti Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2019.³⁹ Tiga hak ini relevan dengan TPB pada Tujuan 1, 2, 5, 8, 10-11, dan 16 sebagaimana sebelumnya telah diidentifikasi pada penelitian terdahulu.⁴⁰

³³ United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1 (diadopsi 25 September 2015) (selanjutnya: UNGA Res. 70/1), 25-26 (Tujuan 16).

³⁴ (1) Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 25-27; dan (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33).

³⁵ UU 39/1999 (n. 19), Pasal 2, 4, dan 9.

³⁶ (1) Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 17-21; dan (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 16-17 (Tujuan 3, Sasaran 3.8).

³⁷ (1) Ibid., Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 28-39; dan (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 21 (Tujuan 10, Sasaran 10.2-3).

³⁸ (1) Ibid. Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 28-39; dan (2) Ibid., UNGA Res. 70/1, 17 (Tujuan 4).

³⁹ (1) Ibid., 43; (2) Komnas HAM, “Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals” (2021) (English Version); dan (3) Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2), 10.

⁴⁰ Ibid., Komnas HAM, “Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals” (n. 39).

Sub-bab berikutnya pada sub-bab “Penegakan HAM” adalah mengenai “Pemantauan”, yang secara eksplisit melaporkan 10 kasus.⁴¹ Kasus-kasus tersebut disajikan dalam tabel berikut:

No	Kasus	Penjelasan	TPB Terkait
1.	Proyek pembangunan Sirkuit MotoGP Mandalika di Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) Mandalika.	Rumah penduduk digusur karena pembangunan sirkuit MotoGP Mandalika. Rekomendasi dari Komnas HAM antara lain adalah untuk memberikan kompensasi kepada orang-orang yang terkena dampak. ⁴²	Sasaran 1.4, 5.a, 10.3, 11.1, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 17.18
2.	Aktivitas tambang pasir laut kapal Queen of the Netherlands di Sulawesi Selatan.	Mata pencaharian masyarakat sekitar terganggu oleh aktivitas penambangan pasir laut dan nelayan setempat dikriminalisasi. Rekomendasi dari Komnas HAM antara lain untuk menindaklanjuti kasus ini ke polisi. ⁴³	Sasaran 1.3-1.4, 2.3, 3.9, 5.a, 6.1-6.3, 12.2, 12.4, 12.6, 14.1, 14.b, 16.1, 16.3, 16.5-16.7, 16.10
3.	Penyegelan pembangunan Bakal Makam Pasarean Curug Goong di Jawa Barat.	Pemerintah setempat menutup paksa Makam Pasarean Curug Goong karena kepercayaan mereka. Rekomendasi dari Komnas HAM antara lain adalah menghentikan penutupan makam. ⁴⁴	Sasaran 4.7, 8.8, 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b
4.	Pemberhentian siswa-siswa penganut Kristen Saksi-Saksi Yehuwa di NTT, Sumatera Utara, Kalimantan Utara, Jawa Timur, Jawa Tengah, dan Kepulauan Riau.	Siswa dikeluarkan dari sekolah karena tidak hormat bendera pada upacara karena keyakinan mereka sebagai Saksi-Saksi Yehuwa. Komnas HAM menyatakan bahwa tindakan sekolah tersebut bertentangan dengan hak asasi manusia. ⁴⁵	Sasaran 4.1, 4.7, 4.a, 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b

⁴¹ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 49-64.

⁴² Ibid., 49.

⁴³ Ibid., 50-51.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 51-52.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 52-53.

Apabila kita melihat dari 10 kasus yang telah ditulis dalam tabel di atas, kita dapat melihat jumlah kasus hak asasi manusia yang ditangani oleh Komnas HAM terkait TPB. Tim peneliti mengidentifikasi setidaknya terdapat 8 Tujuan dan 20 Sasaran yang terkait dengan 10 kasus tersebut. Target 16.3 mengenai supremasi hukum menjadi target yang relevan untuk semua kasus.⁵³ Sedangkan, target-target yang lain tersebar pada 10 kasus tersebut.⁵⁴

Untuk ke depannya, Komnas HAM dapat menambahkan aspek TPB dalam menangani kasus untuk mengaitkan aspek TPB dalam kegiatan Komnas HAM. Diharapkan hal ini akan membuat pihak yang terlibat pada kasus ini misalnya pemerintah dan kepolisian menjadi familier dengan aspek HAM yang sangat terkait dengan TPB.

Sub-bab terakhir pada sub-bab “Penegakan HAM” adalah “Mediasi”. Pada kasus mediasi, hak atas kesejahteraan dan hak hidup misalnya menempati posisi nomor 1 dan 2 tertinggi, di mana hak atas kesejahteraan dapat dikaitkan dengan misalnya TPB pada Tujuan 1, 2, 5, 8, 10-11, dan hak hidup dengan Sasaran 16.1. pada Tujuan 16.⁵⁵

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ (1) Komnas HAM, “Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals” (n. 39); dan (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 25 (Tujuan 16, Sasaran 16.1.).

3. Langkah Selanjutnya: Rekomendasi Optimalisasi

Cakupan TPB sangat luas. Diawali dari “tujuan”, lalu terdapat “sasaran”, dan dilanjutkan dengan “indikator”.⁵⁶ Jumlah tujuan sebanyak 17, sasaran sebanyak 107, dan indikator sebanyak 248.⁵⁷

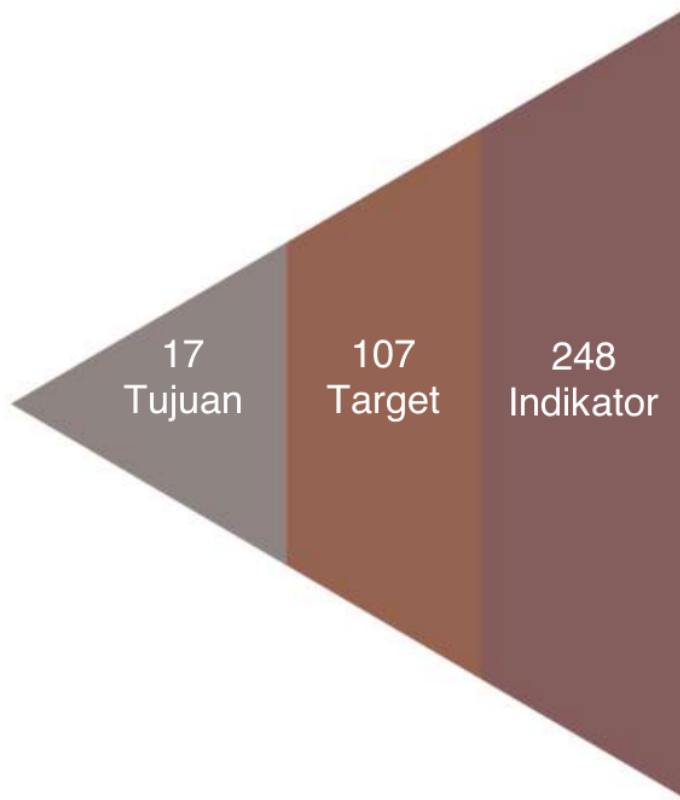


Diagram 1 Cakupan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.⁵⁸

Optimalisasi peran Komnas HAM dalam pengawasan TPB tidak dapat dilakukan dengan cara *business as usual* jika ingin memaksimalkan potensi fungsi, tugas, dan wewenang Komnas HAM.

⁵⁶ Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2), 9.

⁵⁷ (1) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 15-27; dan (2) “SDG Indicators”, United Nations (dikelola oleh United Nations Statistics Division), diakses tanggal 26 November 2021, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata>.

⁵⁸ Data diolah berdasarkan: *ibid*.

Optimalisasi pengawasan TPB dari aspek HAM oleh Komnas HAM dapat dilihat dari segi eksternal dan internal. Aspek eksternal dan internal sama-sama penting. Pendekatan internal lebih “mudah” dilakukan karena penggerakan aspek internal ini tergantung dari seberapa besar usaha Komnas HAM dalam mengoptimalkan perannya dalam pengawasan TPB. Pendekatan eksternal lebih menantang daripada pendekatan internal karena terdapat pihak lain yang terlibat untuk menggerakan suatu aktivitas tertentu dalam pengawasan TPB dari aspek HAM.

Visi dan misi Komnas HAM menjangkau seluruh tujuan TPB dan tidak bertentangan dengan TPB. Komnas HAM memiliki visi: “Terwujudnya Komnas HAM yang kredibel untuk kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab.”⁵⁹ Sedangkan misi, Komnas HAM adalah:

“Mengarusutamakan norma HAM dalam penyelenggaraan negara; membangun keadaban HAM masyarakat; memperkuat peran strategis Komnas HAM di tingkat nasional dan internasional; dan mewujudkan Komnas HAM sebagai lembaga independen dan profesional dalam memastikan pemenuhan, perlindungan, dan penegakan HAM.”⁶⁰

Pelaksanaan TPB dapat membantu tercapainya visi dan misi Komnas HAM tersebut. TPB bahkan dapat membantu mempercepat tercapainya visi dan misi tersebut. Sandrayati Moniaga, Komisioner Pengkajian dan Penelitian Komnas HAM, menyampaikan pernyataan menarik mengenai TPB yang sebetulnya membantu Komnas HAM dalam mencapai target waktu yang lebih terukur dibandingkan dengan UU 39/1999 yang tidak memiliki target waktu.⁶¹ Visi dan misi Komnas HAM serta TPB sama-sama membantu Komnas HAM dalam melaksanakan perannya pada UU 39/1999. Hal ini diungkapkan oleh Sandrayati Moniaga sebagai berikut:⁶²

Sandrayati Moniaga (2021): “Saya hanya ingin [...] mengingatkan teman-teman bahwa SDGs itu punya target 2030 dan pemenuhannya. Dan ini menarik, Undang-Undang 39 kan *nggak* ada target [...] *Nah* kita harusnya bisa memanfaatkan adanya target yang tegas dari SDGs 2030 itu sebagai satu alat untuk mempercepat pemenuhan hak asasi manusia di Indonesia.”

⁵⁹ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 3.

⁶⁰ Ibid., 3-4.

⁶¹ Webinar “Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia”, 20 Desember 2021, pernyataan Sandrayati Moniaga, menit ke 128-131.

⁶² Ibid.

3.1. Pendekatan Eksternal

3.1.1. Revisi Peraturan, Keputusan, dan Kebijakan

Pendekatan secara eksternal salah satunya adalah dengan pendekatan revisi peraturan, keputusan, dan kebijakan eksternal di mana Komnas HAM bukan penentu pembuatan produk tersebut seperti yang telah dibahas sebelumnya di penelitian berjudul “Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia”.⁶³ Namun demikian, Komnas HAM pada Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf b UU 39/1999 berwenang melakukan: “Pengkajian dan penelitian berbagai peraturan perundang-undangan untuk memberikan rekomendasi mengenai pembentukan, perubahan, dan pencabutan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berkaitan dengan hak asasi manusia”.⁶⁴

Untuk mencapai tahap perubahan peraturan tersebut, diperlukan suatu proses komunikasi sampai dengan pembuatan naskah akademik. Sebagai contoh yang baru-baru ini dilakukan oleh Komnas HAM, Komnas HAM mendukung secara aktif pembentukan peraturan perundang-undangan terkait HAM melalui *Focus Group Discussion* pembentukan Peraturan Daerah Kerukunan Umat Beragama di Kulon Progo pada 31 Agustus 2021.⁶⁵ Komnas HAM juga telah membuat pondasi penting dengan menerbitkan Standar Norma dan Pengaturan (SNP) yang dapat digunakan sebagai instrumen interpretasi HAM di Indonesia.⁶⁶ Standar-Norma dan Pengaturan tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:⁶⁷

No.	Standar Norma dan Pengaturan	TPB Terkait
1.	Standar Norma dan Pengaturan Nomor 1 Tentang Penghapusan Diskriminasi Ras dan Etnis	Target 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.5, 4.7, 4.a, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 10.2, 10.3, 11.1, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16.b, 17.18
2.	Standar Norma dan Pengaturan Nomor 2 tentang Hak atas Kebebasan Beragama dan Berkeyakinan	Target 4.7, 8.8, 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b
3.	Standar Norma dan Pengaturan Nomor 3 tentang Hak atas Kebebasan	Target 5.5, 5.c, 10.2, 10.3, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10

⁶³ Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2).

⁶⁴ UU 39/1999 (n. 19), Pasal 89 Ayat (1) Huruf b.

⁶⁵ Andri Ratih, “Komnas HAM Mendukung Raperda Kerukunan Umat Beragama”, Komnas HAM, dipublikasi tanggal 2 September 2021, <https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2021/9/2/1879/htkomnas-ham-mendukung-raperda-kerukunan-umat-beragama.html>.

⁶⁶ 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).

⁶⁷ Ibid.

	Berkumpul dan Berorganisasi	
4.	Standar Norma dan Pengaturan Nomor 4 tentang Hak atas Kesehatan	Target 1.3-1.4, 2.1, 3.1-3.9, 3.a-3.d, 4.5, 4.7, 5.6, 6.1-6.2, 10.3, 11.2, 11.7, 12.4, 16.10, 17.9
5.	Standar Norma dan Pengaturan Nomor 5 tentang Hak Kebebasan Berpendapat dan Berekspresi	Target 5.5, 5.b, 8.7-8.8, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.10, 16.b
6.	Standar Norma dan Pengaturan Nomor 6 tentang Pembela Hak Asasi Manusia	Target 4.7, 5.1-5.2, 5.5, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.a

Tabel 3 Daftar Standar Norma dan Pengaturan Komnas HAM per Desember 2021

Standar Norma dan Pengaturan Komnas HAM berkaitan dengan TPB dan mendukung pelaksanaan Agenda 2030. Kedepannya, Komnas HAM perlu mengaitkan Standar Norma dan Pengaturan ini dengan TPB dalam berbagai kesempatan, baik internal maupun eksternal.

3.1.2. Keberadaan Komnas HAM di *Voluntary National Review (VNR)*

Salah satu pendekatan eksternal yang telah dilakukan adalah partisipasi Komnas HAM pada VNR. Hal yang dapat dilakukan oleh Komnas HAM pada VNR adalah inisiatif aktif dalam mengoptimalkan peran pengawasan HAM pada TPB. Pada VNR 2021, Komnas HAM hanya terlibat sebanyak tiga kali pada rapat VNR,⁶⁸ yaitu hadir pada pertemuan “Kick Off Meeting for the Preparation of VNR Indonesia 2021” yang dilaksanakan pada 17 Februari 2021, “Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 10” yang dilaksanakan pada 12 April 2021, dan “Human Rights Orientation Meeting in VNR 2021” yang dilaksanakan pada 22 April 2021.⁶⁹

Kehadiran Komnas HAM hanya dalam 3 kali pertemuan terkait VNR masih bisa ditingkatkan mengingat Komnas HAM merupakan lembaga negara yang memiliki peran strategis dalam pemantauan hak asasi manusia, termasuk dalam konteks TPB.⁷⁰

Pada VNR dan lampirannya tidak disebut apa yang Komnas HAM sampaikan secara eksplisit.⁷¹ Dari judul pertemuan kedua, dapat terlihat Komnas HAM terlibat pada pertemuan mengenai Goal 10.⁷² Dua pertemuan lainnya terkait dengan pertemuan awal VNR dan sebagai fokus khusus hak asasi manusia.⁷³

⁶⁸ Kementerian PPN / Bappenas, “Annexes Indonesia’s Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2021” (2021) (selanjutnya: “Annexes Indonesia’s VNR 2021”), 334, 343, dan 345.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ 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” (n. 2).

⁷¹ Annexes Indonesia’s VNR 2021 (n. 68), 334, 343, dan 345.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

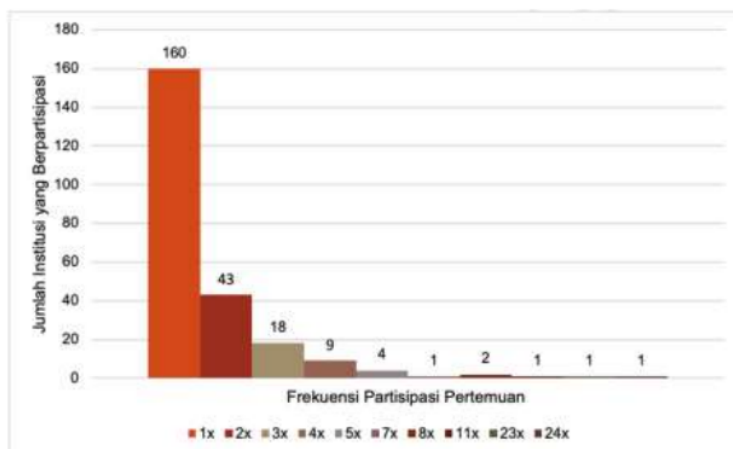


Diagram 2 Partisipasi Institusi dalam Pertemuan VNR Indonesia 2021.⁷⁴

Sebaran institusi dalam pertemuan terkait VNR adalah sebagai berikut:

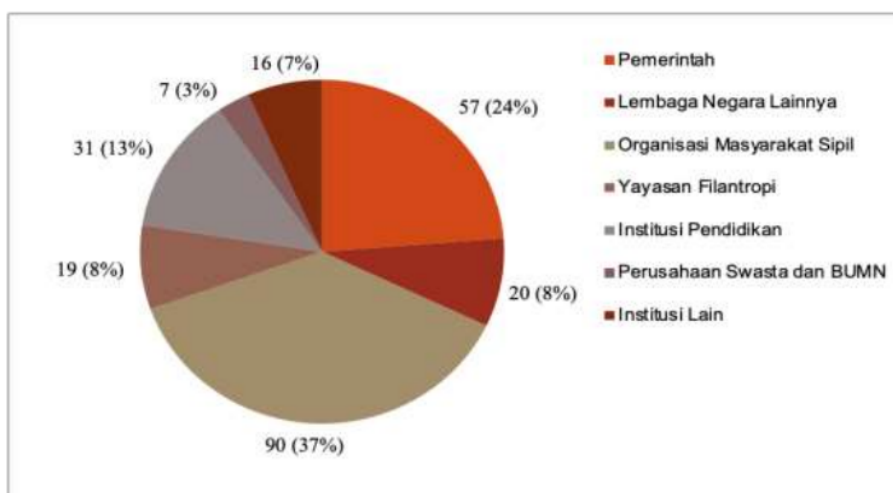


Diagram 3 Sebaran Institusi Partisipan Pertemuan Terkait VNR.⁷⁵

Komnas HAM memegang peran strategis dalam proses pengembangan dan pelaksanaan VNR. Statistik pelaporan pelanggaran HAM milik Komnas HAM pada tahun 2015 sampai dengan 2020 dilaporkan dalam bagian analisis dan dampak COVID-19, namun demikian pengawasan Komnas HAM pada TPB belum terlihat

⁷⁴ Data diolah dari: ibid., 332-345.

⁷⁵ Data diolah dari: Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, "Annexes Indonesia's VNR 2021" (n. 57), 332-345.

pada bagian lainnya.⁷⁶ Komnas HAM, yang merupakan “instansi pelaksana” Tujuan 5 dan 16,⁷⁷ memegang peran penting dalam memberikan solusi untuk tantangan-tantangan yang disorot dalam laporan VNR Indonesia seperti pencegahan kekerasan terhadap anak dan perempuan⁷⁸ serta terkait dengan penjaminan kemerdekaan pers terutama di masa pandemi COVID-19.⁷⁹

Kedepannya, Komnas HAM juga disarankan untuk secara bertahap memperluas kontribusi dalam isu-isu TPB lainnya selain dari tujuh isu strategis yang telah ditetapkan dalam Rencana Strategis Komnas HAM 2020-2024.⁸⁰ Diharapkan peran aktif Komnas HAM dapat memberikan dampak bagi pelaksanaan VNR yang lebih menyeluruh dan mendalam.

Apa yang dilakukan Komnas HAM dengan mengirimkan Surat mengenai “Masukan Komnas HAM RI Atas Draf 1 VNR 2021 TPB / SDGs Indonesia” kepada Bappenas pada tanggal 23 April 2021 merupakan suatu hal yang baik yang ke depannya dapat semakin ditingkatkan.⁸¹ Untuk semakin meningkatkan peran Komnas HAM pada VNR, Komnas HAM misalnya dapat membuat VNR HAM versi mandiri. Hal ini juga disampaikan dan didukung oleh Mimin Dwi Hartono (Plt. Kepala Biro Dukungan Pemajuan Hak Asasi Manusia Komnas HAM), terutama terkait dengan penyampaian ide dan masukan secara lebih jelas yang mungkin lebih sulit terakomodir jika hanya melalui VNR versi pemerintah Indonesia.⁸² VNR mandiri versi Komnas HAM ini dapat membahas seluruh tujuan TPB terkait dengan HAM. SDGs spesifik yang dapat ditanggulangi dalam VNR NCHR sendiri antara lain Target 10.3 dan Goal 16 yang menjadi core SDGs utama NCHR selain isu-isu yang dikemukakan sebelumnya oleh Hartono yaitu: konflik agraria (Goals 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, dan 17), kekerasan aparaturnya dan warga negara (Tujuan 5, 10, 16, dan 17), pelanggaran HAM berat (Tujuan 10, 16, dan 17), akses terhadap keadilan (Tujuan 5, 16, dan 17), kebebasan berpendapat, berekspresi, dan berkumpul (Tujuan 4, 5, 10, 16, dan 17), intoleransi dan ekstremisme (Tujuan 4, 5, 10, 16, dan 17), dan

⁷⁶ Ibid., 267.

⁷⁷ (1) Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 59 Tahun 2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (ditetapkan 4 Juli 2017, diundangkan 10 Juli 2017) (selanjutnya: Perpres 59/2017); dan (2) Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2), 1.

⁷⁸ Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, “Indonesia’s Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2021” (2021) (selanjutnya: “Indonesia’s VNR 2021”), 263.

⁷⁹ Ibid., 252.

⁸⁰ Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2), 14, 25, dan 26.

⁸¹ Komnas HAM, Surat Nomor: 001/Tim_SDGs/IV/2021 dari Sandrayati Moniaga (Ketua Tim SDGs Komnas HAM/ Komisioner Pengkajian dan Penelitian) mengenai “Masukan Komnas HAM RI Atas Draf 1 VNR 2021 TPB/SDGs Indonesia” kepada Deputy Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam / Ketua Tim Pelaksana Tim Koordinasi Nasional TPB/SDGs Indonesia (23 April 2021).

⁸² 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.

pengaturan kelembagaan (Tujuan 16 dan 17).⁸³ Komnas HAM juga dapat mengembangkan VNR HAM ini dengan mengoptimalkan alat bantu daring *web-based tools* hasil kolaborasi dengan UNESCO (<https://sdg.komnasham.go.id/en/sdgs/>).

3.2. Pendekatan Internal

3.2.1. Peningkatan Kapasitas

Pendekatan secara internal juga telah dibahas pada penelitian berjudul “Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia”, seperti peningkatan kapasitas kemampuan mengenai TPB.⁸⁴ Penelitian ini sebagaimana telah disampaikan sebelumnya akan menggunakan dan mengembangkan saran yang telah disampaikan pada “Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia”. Komnas HAM memiliki 384 pegawai.⁸⁵ Penguatan kapasitas pada pegawai Komnas HAM akan memperkuat penggerakan aktivitas internal Komnas HAM, dan harapannya akan memaksimalkan kegiatan eksternal Komnas HAM.

3.2.2. Keberadaan TPB dalam Laporan Tahunan Secara Eksplisit

Dilihat dari aspek penyusunan Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020, secara eksplisit TPB hanya tersentral di bagian pembahasan TPB.⁸⁶ TPB secara eksplisit belum diintegrasikan ke bagian-bagian lain. Padahal seperti yang disampaikan pada Bab 2.2., sebetulnya kegiatan Komnas HAM pada pemajuan dan penegakan HAM relevan sekali dengan TPB. Untuk kedepannya identifikasi TPB secara jelas pada Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM perlu dilakukan secara terintegrasi.

3.2.3. Aspek Pelaksanaan Aktivitas

Dilihat dari aspek pelaksanaan aktivitas, TPB belum secara maksimal diintegrasikan pada aktivitas strategis Komnas HAM. Misalnya pada Deklarasi Banjarmasin di Festival HAM 2020 tidak terdapat unsur TPB secara eksplisit.⁸⁷ Meskipun kegiatan Komnas HAM tidak secara khusus ditujukan untuk pencapaian TPB, namun sebetulnya kegiatan tersebut sangat terkait dengan TPB.⁸⁸

⁸³ 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.

⁸⁴ Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2), 15, 28, dan 29.

⁸⁵ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 142.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 82-84.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 33.

⁸⁸ Komnas HAM, “Penelitian: Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia” (n. 2), 10. Untuk daftar

Kedepannya diperlukan strategi diseminasi terintegrasi TPB pada berbagai acara Komnas HAM. Sebagai contoh, dalam *Podcast* Komnas HAM Episode 15 pada 11 Agustus 2021 yang membicarakan tentang Hak atas Kesehatan sebagai HAM fundamental seharusnya dapat juga disinggung mengenai Tujuan 3 TPB mengenai kesehatan.⁸⁹

3.2.4. Anggaran

Komnas HAM memiliki anggaran sebesar Rp105.534.794.000,00 (seratus lima miliar lima ratus tiga puluh empat juta tujuh ratus sembilan puluh empat ribu rupiah) di tahun 2020.⁹⁰ Pada Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020, tidak terdapat kegiatan optimalisasi pengawasan TPB atau peningkatan kapasitas diri secara khusus yang dialokasikan pada anggaran tersebut.⁹¹ Pengawasan TPB atau peningkatan kapasitas diri terkait TPB juga harus dikaitkan dengan penyusunan peta strategis yang mendukung kegiatan-kegiatan terkait TPB.

3.2.5. Kerja Sama

Secara umum, Komnas HAM memiliki 12 kerja sama formal di tahun 2020 yang mencakup 6 kerja sama tingkat nasional dan 6 kerja sama tingkat internasional.⁹² Kolaborasi nasional dan internasional terkait TPB dapat membantu keterbatasan anggaran dan pegawai untuk melaksanakan pengawasan TPB oleh Komnas HAM. Pada tingkat nasional misalnya, selain berkolaborasi dengan pemerintah dan lembaga negara lainnya, Komnas HAM dapat mengembangkan dan memperkuat kolaborasi dengan pusat TPB pada institusi pendidikan yang memiliki peran strategis dalam pendalaman serta diseminasi TPB.⁹³ Sedangkan pada kerja sama tingkat internasional dapat dijadikan kesempatan baik untuk saling belajar dan meningkatkan kapasitas antar-institusi HAM di berbagai negara.⁹⁴

Apa yang berhasil di negara lain, dapat dipelajari dan dikembangkan menyesuaikan situasi di Indonesia.⁹⁵ Pola hubungan kerja sama dapat dilakukan secara formal melalui nota kesepahaman atau dengan perjanjian kerja sama untuk calon partner strategis.⁹⁶

pengaduan Komnas HAM yang dikaitkan dengan TPB, lihat: Komnas HAM, "Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals" (n. 39).

⁸⁹ Komnas HAM, "Podcast #EPS 15: Hak Atas Kesehatan, YouTube video", diakses tanggal 28 November 2021, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5GhxVZND3kE&t=1614s>.

⁹⁰ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020 (n. 1), 146.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 146-147.

⁹² *Ibid.*, 131-134.

⁹³ Lihat juga pembahasan mengenai kerja sama di: Komnas HAM, "Praktik dan Pengalaman NHRI di Indonesia, Kirgistan, dan Palestina dalam Mendorong Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan" (2021).

⁹⁴ Lihat juga Komnas HAM, "Praktik dan Pengalaman NHRI di Indonesia, Kirgistan, dan Palestina dalam Mendorong Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan" (n. 93).

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

3.2.6. Diseminasi TPB di Media Sosial

Diseminasi informasi di era digital erat kaitannya dengan penggunaan media sosial. Oleh karena itu, diseminasi TPB melalui platform media sosial yang dimiliki oleh Komnas HAM perlu dioptimalkan sebagai salah satu cara meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat untuk aktif sebagai “agen” Komnas HAM di Indonesia. Untuk dapat mencapai hal ini, masyarakat perlu terlebih dahulu menerima edukasi mengenai TPB untuk dapat memahami dengan jelas fokus dari masing-masing tujuan beserta turunannya. Setelah adanya pemahaman yang cukup baik di level masyarakat umum terutama yang berinteraksi dengan media sosial milik Komnas HAM, maka dapat dirumuskan cara yang lebih mudah untuk pelaporan TPB terkait pelanggaran HAM.

Komnas HAM misalnya telah menggunakan media sosial Instagram, Twitter, dan YouTube. Terjadi peningkatan dalam frekuensi unggahan media sosial Instagram dari tahun 2019-2020 dari jumlah 111 unggahan pada tahun 2019 menjadi 198 unggahan pada tahun 2020. Variasi konten yang diunggah oleh Komnas HAM di Instagram juga semakin beragam dengan penjabaran sebagai berikut:

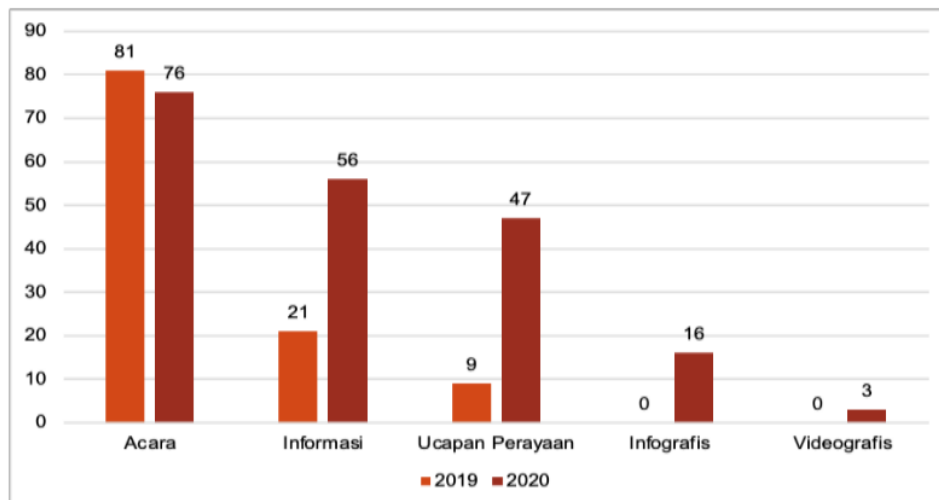
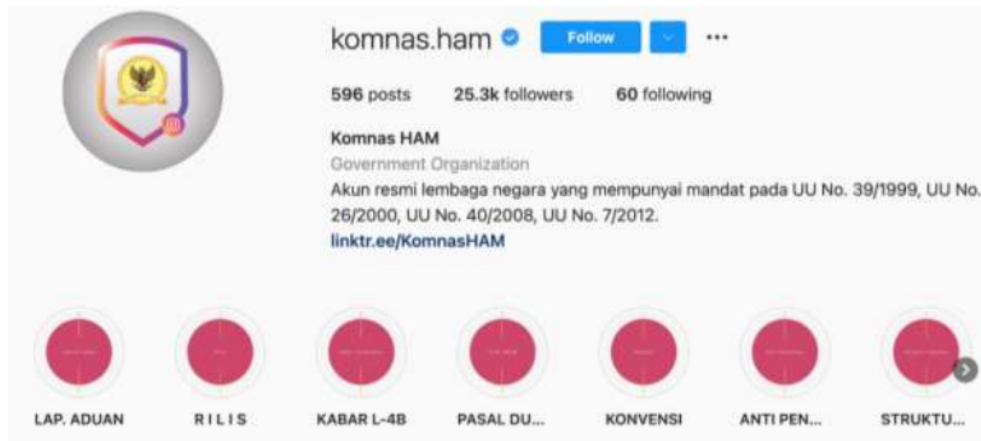


Diagram 4 Sebaran Konten Instagram @komnas.ham (2019-2020)

Apabila dilihat dari Instagram Komnas HAM dalam periode tahun 2019-2020, TPB hanya pernah disebutkan secara eksplisit sebanyak dua kali dalam konten sebagai berikut: (1) Keterlibatan Komisioner Komnas HAM dalam acara “*Empowering the Most Marginalized and Ensuring Inclusiveness Equality: Realizing the SDGs through Human Rights.*” (Instagram 29 Maret 2019) dan (2) Promosi

webinar “Peran NHRI dan Pencapaian SDGs di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19” bekerja sama dengan DIHR (Instagram 17 Desember 2020).

Per tanggal 1 Desember 2021, akun Instagram @komnas.ham telah diikuti oleh 25.391 pengikut. Tentunya hal ini menjadi sangat potensial jika dapat diintegrasikan dengan diseminasi informasi untuk peningkatan kesadaran tentang TPB dan HAM.



Gambar 1 Profil Instagram @komnas.ham per 1 Desember 2021

Saat ini belum terdapat konten penjelasan TPB yang dilakukan secara sistematis di media sosial Instagram Komnas HAM. Lebih lanjut, akun Twitter @KomnasHAM memiliki 125.866 pengikut (per 1 Desember 2021). Namun sama seperti akun Instagram, mayoritas konten yang diunggah terkait dengan undangan menghadiri diskusi dan *talk show* yang diselenggarakan oleh Komnas HAM, beserta ucapan peringatan hari-hari besar tertentu seperti Peringatan Hari Pahlawan pada 10 November 2021.



Gambar 2 Konten Komnas HAM: Peringatan Hari Pahlawan (10 November 2021)

Pada periode 2019-2020, konten TPB dan HAM pada Twitter Komnas HAM memiliki jumlah yang sama dengan Instagram.



Gambar 3 Profil Twitter @KomnasHAM per 1 Desember 2021

Lebih lanjut, optimalisasi kanal YouTube Komnas HAM sebagai media diseminasi TPB dan HAM juga dapat dilakukan. Terjadi penurunan jumlah unggahan YouTube dari 34 unggahan pada tahun 2019 menjadi 29 unggahan di tahun 2020 dengan sebaran konten sebagai berikut:

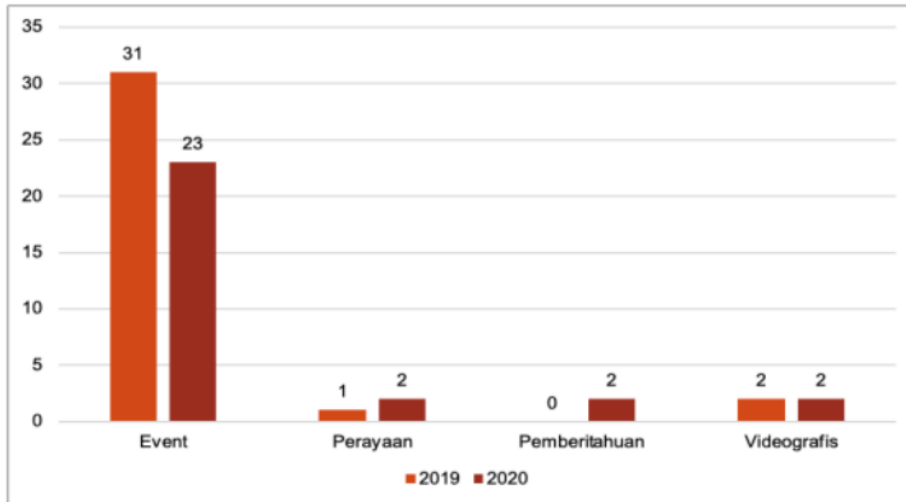
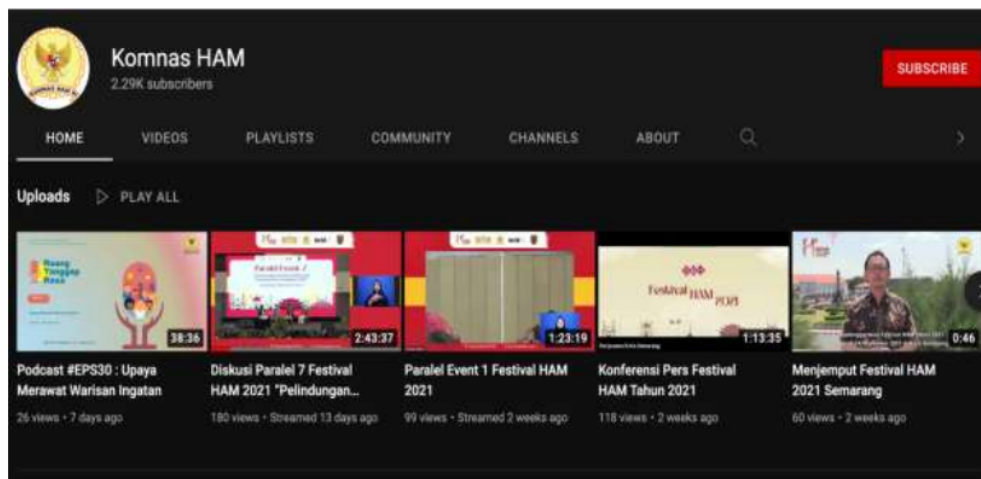


Diagram 5 Sebaran Konten YouTube Komnas HAM (2019-2020)

Per 1 Desember 2021, kanal YouTube Komnas HAM memiliki 2.290 pelanggan dengan 185.676 *total views*. Pada periode 2019-2020, konten yang secara khusus membahas TPB secara eksplisit tidak ditemukan pada YouTube Komnas HAM. Akan tetapi pada 15 Desember 2021, telah disiarkan *Podcast* Tanggap Rasa dengan judul “*Podcast #EP32: SDGs dan Anak Muda*” yang dapat meningkatkan kesadaran dan pengertian masyarakat tentang TPB khususnya pada generasi muda.



Gambar 4 Laman YouTube Komnas HAM per 1 Desember 2021

Hingga saat ini, Komnas HAM telah secara reguler menggunakan media sosial Instagram @komnas.ham, Twitter @komnasham, dan kanal YouTube Komnas HAM. Penting untuk dicatat bahwa optimalisasi media sosial untuk diseminasi TPB merupakan suatu hal yang krusial untuk dilaksanakan karena sebetulnya tidak memerlukan sumber daya manusia yang banyak, namun berpotensi menghasilkan dampak yang besar dan berlipat jika dipersiapkan dengan matang.

Sebagai perbandingan dengan negara lain, Argentina merupakan negara yang melakukan diseminasi TPB dengan baik melalui media sosial mereka sebagaimana yang disampaikan oleh Sille Stidsen (DIHR).⁹⁷ Menilik penggunaan media sosial oleh *Defensoria del Pueblo Argentina* (DPN Argentina) yang merupakan institusi HAM di Argentina, diseminasi dan penggunaan konsep TPB oleh DPN Argentina terlihat sudah dilakukan secara berkala.

⁹⁷ Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2019 (n. 8), 95.

Berikut adalah beberapa contoh konten TPB di media sosial DPN Argentina:



Gambar 5 Dokumen Publikasi TPB DPN Argentina melalui Tweet 23 Februari 2020

Keterangan: Melalui unggahan ini, DPN Argentina memberikan penjelasan singkat tentang TPB serta rencana aksi Agenda 2030, dan yang terpenting, peran mereka dalam pemajuan Agenda 2030 melalui Program Pemantauan dan Evaluasi TPB dengan fokus area-area tematik tertentu. Fokus-fokus tersebut memungkinkan DPN Argentina untuk investigasi melalui pemantauan dan penyusunan laporan tentang pengembangan kebijakan publik dan tindakan organisasi yang bertanggung jawab atas pemenuhan TPB, serta proposal, dan rekomendasi untuk memperkuat proses-proses terkait.

Lebih lanjut, DPN Argentina juga secara berkala mengunggah peringatan hari-hari yang berkaitan dengan TPB, dengan juga menyertakan logo TPB di setiap unggahan tersebut. Contoh ucapan peringatan sebagaimana dimaksud adalah sebagai berikut:



Gambar 6
Konten DPN Argentina: Peringatan Hari Kesehatan Sedunia (7 April 2021).⁹⁸



Gambar 7
Konten DPN Argentina: Peringatan Hari Pendidikan Internasional (24 Januari 2021).⁹⁹

⁹⁸ DPN Argentina, "Día Mundial de la #Salud", diakses tanggal 5 Desember 2021, <https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1379765916259483648>.

⁹⁹ DPN Argentina, "Día Internacional de la #Educacion", diakses tanggal 5 Desember 2021, <https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1353311642705145858>.



Gambar 8 **Konten DPN Argentina: Peringatan Hari Bumi Internasional (22 April 2020).**¹⁰⁰

Penggunaan logo SDGs yang disandingkan dengan logo DPN Argentina dalam desain peringatan hari-hari terkait SDGs dapat menambah kesan familier dan membiasakan pengikut media sosial terhadap pengetahuan-pengetahuan terkait dengan TPB. Hal ini juga dapat menjadi solusi dari tantangan pengarusutamaan TPB yakni kesan bahwa TPB merupakan suatu hal yang memerlukan daya pikir dan sangat serius.¹⁰¹ Oleh DPN Argentina, TPB juga telah diintegrasikan ke acara *podcast* dan didiseminasikan melalui media sosial Instagram @dpnargentina sebagai berikut:



Keterangan: Melalui unggahan ini, DPN Argentina mempromosikan *podcast* terkait dengan TPB yang terkait dengan kesetaraan gender, pengembangan pribadi, dan hak dari pekerja.

Gambar 9 **Konten Instagram DPN Argentina terkait Podcast TPB per 5 Desember 2021.**¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ DPN Argentina, "El Día Internacional de la #MadreTierra", diakses tanggal 5 Desember 2021, <https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1252930170496966657>.

¹⁰¹ Lihat juga: Komnas HAM, "Praktik dan Pengalaman NHRI di Indonesia, Kirgistan, dan Palestina dalam Mendorong Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan" (n. 93).

¹⁰² DPN Argentina, "No te pierdas el Nuevo", diakses tanggal 5 Desember 2021, https://www.instagram.com/p/CRmTcDUtOOU/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link.

4. Kesimpulan dan Rekomendasi

Kesimpulan:

- Komnas HAM telah menjalankan kegiatan TPB sesuai dengan tujuan, fungsi, tugas, dan wewenangnya, termasuk juga berdasarkan tujuh isu strategis Komnas HAM Tahun 2020-2024.
- Peran Komnas HAM dalam mendorong pencapaian dan pengawasan atas TPB belum teridentifikasi secara eksplisit pada Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM RI 2020 sehingga mempersulit pihak eksternal khususnya pemerintah dan masyarakat dalam mengetahui apakah Komnas HAM telah melaksanakan perannya dalam mendorong pencapaian TPB terkait dengan HAM secara lebih luas.
- Komnas HAM memiliki kewenangan untuk melakukan optimalisasi pengawasan atas implementasi pencapaian TPB dalam perspektif HAM terhadap berbagai jenis dan bentuk kegiatan yang disampaikan pada Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM RI 2020. Optimalisasi TPB secara internal diperlukan untuk mensinergikan kinerja Komnas HAM terkait dengan TPB, sedangkan pada aspek eksternal diperlukan agar pemangku kepentingan memahami posisi Komnas HAM terkait TPB.
- Komnas HAM perlu terus melakukan upaya pengarusutamaan HAM dalam proses dan mendorong implementasi serta pencapaian TPB. Perlu digarisbawahi bahwa meskipun tujuan, target, dan indikator TPB mencerminkan perlindungan dan pemenuhan HAM, namun dalam proses pencapaiannya belum tentu selaras dengan prinsip dan norma HAM.
- Peran dan posisi strategis Komnas HAM untuk memastikan agar proses dan implementasi pencapaian TPB selaras dengan HAM. Salah satu kegiatan untuk mencapai hal tersebut adalah diantaranya dengan memanfaatkan instrumen pengawasan TPB yang disusun oleh Komnas HAM dan UNESCO, dan mendorong implementasi Standar Norma dan Pengaturan (SNP) oleh Kementerian, Lembaga, dan Pemerintah Daerah.

Rekomendasi

- Komnas HAM agar menyusun laporan tahunan dalam perspektif HAM dan TPB setiap tahun. Hal ini agar program dan aktivitas Komnas HAM terkait dengan fungsinya dalam mengawasi proses dan implementasi pencapaian TPB, menjadi jelas, lebih kuat, dan dapat dipahami oleh para pemangku kepentingan dan masyarakat.
- Komnas HAM agar mengoptimalkan perspektif HAM dan TPB secara internal dengan: (1) Peningkatan kapasitas internal Komnas HAM mengenai TPB; (2) Keberadaan TPB dalam laporan tahunan yang perlu semakin kentara dan dapat dimengerti para pemangku kepentingan; (3) Aspek pelaksanaan aktivitas TPB yang terintegrasi dengan kegiatan *business as usual* Komnas HAM; (4) Anggaran yang lebih mengakomodir TPB dalam Komnas HAM; (5) Kerja sama dengan berbagai pihak terkait dengan TPB; dan (6) Diseminasi TPB dengan memanfaatkan media sosial.
- Komnas HAM agar mengoptimalkan peran dan posisinya terkait dengan TPB dengan mendorong: (1) Revisi peraturan, keputusan, dan kebijakan mengenai TPB dalam perspektif HAM; dan (2) Keberadaan Komnas HAM dalam proses penyusunan VNR yang seharusnya dapat lebih aktif baik dalam konteks mengkritisi laporan pemerintah maupun menyusun laporan tersendiri, sehingga perspektif HAM pada VNR dapat semakin kuat dan menonjol.
- Komnas HAM untuk membuat referensi yang jelas ke TPB jika ada hubungan tematik antara isu-isu hak asasi manusia yang dilaporkan Komnas HAM dan tujuan dan target TPB.

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**The Perspective of Sustainable
Development Goals in the
2020 Annual Report of
the Komnas HAM**

1. Introduction

This report aims to provide the perspective of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM.¹ The research approach that is carried out for this report is to look at how the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM from the perspective of the SDGs and what could be further improved, among others, by linking the recommendations to the Komnas HAM on “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” published in 2021² and the development of these recommendations.

In “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”, among others, it was recommended to the President of the Republic of Indonesia for the Komnas HAM to be given a role and position as the SDGs supervisor in the context of human rights and to increase the capacity of the SDGs within the Komnas HAM.³ The research also presented the form of SDGs activities related to the Komnas HAM’s mandate in implementing study and research, dissemination, monitoring, and mediation functions.⁴

Ahmad Taufan Damanik, Chairperson of the Komnas HAM in the foreword of the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM stated:⁵

Ahmad Taufan Damanik (2021): “The 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM presents how the Komnas HAM must institutionally redesign the ways and working methods in carrying out the functions mandated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 26 of 2000 concerning the Human Rights Court, and Law Number 40 of 2008 concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination.”

¹ See: Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020, “Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020” [Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report] (2021) (hereinafter: “Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report”).

² 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) (English Version).

³ (1) Ibid., 28; and (2) Komnas HAM, “Policy Brief – 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”, 3-4.

⁴ Ibid., 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” (n. 2), 20.

⁵ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, xviii.

This statement is interesting and can be utilized as a good opportunity to encourage the strengthening of the Komnas HAM's role in ensuring how human rights are integrated into the process and outcome of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) achievement in Indonesia.⁶ Optimizing the Komnas HAM's role in the SDGs needs to use "the ways and working methods"⁷ which are expected to continue even after COVID-19 pandemic ends in the future. This is not only in the technical context of the work method, but also with regard to substance, namely how the SDGs are integrated into the carrying out of the functions, duties, and authorities of the Komnas HAM, both in terms of the advancement and enforcement of human rights, as well as supporting units such as the General Bureau as well as Planning, Internal Monitoring, and Cooperation Bureau.

2. Sustainable Development Goals in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM

2.1. Explicit Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals have been discussed by the Komnas HAM in its annual report since the 2017 annual report until now.⁸ The discussion on the SDGs in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM is specifically dedicated and located in a special sub-chapter entitled "The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights Team".⁹ The sub-chapter "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights Team" is in the "Special Team Formed by the Plenary Session" under the Chapter "Advancement and Enforcement of Human Rights: Achievements and Challenges".¹⁰ The 3-page sub-chapter (not fully three pages) reports the Komnas HAM activities in 2020 and also several activities that end in 2021.¹¹

It is important to mention that though the report on the SDGs is presented briefly, in fact, the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM is full of SDGs nuances.

⁶ For suggestions on strengthening Komnas HAM's position on the SDGs implementation in Indonesia, see in general: (1) 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" (n. 2); and (2) Komnas HAM, "Policy Brief - 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" (n. 3).

⁷ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, xviii.

⁸ See for instance: (1) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2017, "Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2017" [Komnas HAM 2017 Annual Report] (2018) (hereinafter: "Komnas HAM 2017 Annual Report"), 42-43 and 91; (2) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2018, "Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2018" [Komnas HAM 2018 Annual Report] (2019) (hereinafter: "Komnas HAM 2018 Annual Report"), 54 and 91; (3) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2019, "Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2019" [Komnas HAM 2019 Annual Report] (2020) (hereinafter: "Komnas HAM 2019 Annual Report"), 36, 94-95, 110, 114-116, 118, and 120; and (4) Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 82-84.

⁹ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, iv.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, translated by authors.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 82-84.

Although the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM has not been explicitly stated and clearly linked to the SDGs, implementation of the Komnas HAM's authority based on statutory regulations and international instruments is closely related to the SDGs in all goals.¹²

The Komnas HAM's 2020-2024 seven strategic issues are also relevant for the SDGs.¹³ The relevance of the seven strategic issues of the Komnas HAM and the SDGs was stated by Mimin Dwi Hartono (Acting Head of Advancement Support of Human Rights Bureau of the Komnas HAM) as follows: agrarian conflicts (Goals 1-3, 6-7, 9, and 11-17), apparatus and citizen violence (Goals 5, 10, and 16-17), gross human rights violations (Goals 10 and 16-17), access to justice (Goals 5 and 16-17), freedom of opinion, expression, and assembly (Goals 4-5, 10, and 16-17), intolerance and extremism (Goals 4-5, 10, and 16-17), and institutional arrangements (Goals 16-17).¹⁴

In the SDGs reporting presented in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM, there are a number of interesting evaluations from the Komnas HAM. First, the year 2020 was stated by the Komnas HAM as the year of "implementation" while the previous year, 2019, was said to be the year of "learning".¹⁵ Second, the increase from the "learning" stage to the "implementation" stage can be said to be a contribution from the presence of the Komnas HAM's SDGs Team which has made effort to integrate the SDGs into the Komnas HAM's programs and activities.¹⁶

Third, the Komnas HAM acknowledged that "The internalization of the SDGs in the work of the Komnas HAM is still not evenly distributed in terms of the implementation of duties and functions of the Komnas HAM" and conveyed that "the SDGs still only exhibit the atmosphere of promotion of human rights and have not touched much on the function of enforcement of human rights".¹⁷

Fourth, the Komnas HAM recognizes the need to maintain and re-strengthen partnerships with parties related to the SDGs, such as at the national level Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency (Ministry of NDP / NDPA), the National Secretariat for SDGs Indonesia, and Statistics Indonesia (BPS), and at the international level among others with the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).¹⁸

¹² For a discussion on the legal basis for Komnas HAM SDGs implementation, see in general: 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" (n. 2).

¹³ Mimin Dwi Hartono, "Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan" ["Sustainable Development Goals and the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights: Lessons and Steps 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")], 20 December 2021.

¹⁴ Ibid., Hartono.

¹⁵ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 83.

¹⁶ Ibid., translated by authors, 82.

¹⁷ Ibid., translated by authors, 84.

¹⁸ Ibid., 83.

The SDGs activities that are explicitly recorded in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM can be classified into several sections by looking at the duties, functions, and authorities of the Komnas HAM based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (Law 39/1999).¹⁹

Below are the activities as well as the implementation of the Komnas HAM's functions that are directly / explicitly linked to the SDGs in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM, especially those contained in the "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights Team" sub-chapter:

No	Explicit Activities on the SDGs	Implementation of Function
1.	Discussion on human rights violations related to the SDGs Target 16.10 with the Ministry of NDP / NDPA on 18 June 2020. ²⁰	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters e and f), and monitoring (Article 89 Paragraph (3) Letter a).
2.	The SDGs Consultation on Human Rights with the National SDGs Secretariat on 15 September 2020. ²¹	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters e and f).
3.	The SDGs Webinar in collaboration with the DIHR on 28-29 September 2020. ²²	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters e and f), and dissemination (Article 89 Paragraph (2) Letters a and c).
4.	The SDGs speaker at University of Lampung on 7 October 2020. ²³	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters e and f), and dissemination (Article 89 Paragraph (2) Letters a-c).
5.	Speaker at the 2020 Human Rights Festival Side Event in collaboration with the DIHR on 17 December 2020. ²⁴	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters e and f), and dissemination (Article 89 Paragraph (2) Letters a-c).
6.	Presentation within the SDGs training by Raoul Wallenberg Institute on 16 and 18 December 2020. ²⁵	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters e and f), and dissemination (Article 89 Paragraph (2) Letters a-c).
7.	Implementation of a webinar with the title "How NHRIs Work with the 2030 Agenda". ²⁶	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters e and f).
8.	Research on COVID-19 and the SDGs in collaboration with the DIHR which began in 2020 and was completed in 2021. ²⁷	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters b-f).

¹⁹ Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia [Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights] (authorised on 23 September 1999, promulgated on 23 September 1999) (hereinafter: the Law 39/1999), Article 76 Paragraph (1) and Article 89.

²⁰ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 83.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid., translated by authors, 82.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid., translated by authors, 83.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

9.	Research on strengthening the Komnas HAM within the SDGs in partnerships with the DIHR which began in 2020 and was completed in 2021. ²⁸	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters b-f). ¹³
10.	Dissemination of research questionnaires on the SDGs to human rights institutions in Asia Pacific. ²⁹	Study and research (Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letters d and f). ¹³

Table 1 List of Activities and Implementation of Komnas HAM's Functions 2020 that are Directly Linked to the SDGs

The above activities do not include activities that do not explicitly explain those activities related to the SDGs. Another activity that is not categorized as direct function implementation but is still equally important is to include the SDGs in the Komnas HAM Strategic Plan 2020-2024.³⁰

2.2. The Sustainable Development Goals in Komnas HAM's Programs and Activities³¹

As mentioned above, the Komnas HAM has carried out the SDGs activities as presented in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM, although the SDGs element has not been explicitly stated in the report. This statement can be proven by analyzing the activities of the Komnas HAM which fall under the classifications of "Human Rights Advancement" ("Study and Research" and "Education and Dissemination") as well as "Human Rights Enforcement" ("Community Complaints", "Monitoring", and "Mediation").³²

The "Advancement of Human Rights" sub-chapter in the "Study and Research" sub-section consists of sub-chapters on "Right to Health", "Draft of Job Creations Law (Omnibus Law)", "Defense and Security", "Vulnerable Groups", "Freedom of Religion and Belief", "Freedom of Opinion and Expression", "Past Serious Human Rights Violations", "Report on the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments" which can generally be linked to Goal 16 of the SDGs, in particular to Target 16.3. regarding the rule of law and justice for all parties.³³

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid., translated by authors, 82.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ It is recommended before or when reading this sub-chapter to see in general "Connection Between Goals 1-17 with Articles on Human Rights in Law 39/1999", see: (1) Law 39/1999 (n. 19), Article 75; and (2) 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" (n. 2), 9.

³² Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report 2020, (n. 1), translated by authors, 15-115.

³³ United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1 (adopted on 25 September 2015) (hereinafter: UNGA Res. 70/1), 25-26 (Goal 16).

Target 16.1. is also relevant, for example, to the issues raised in the “Vulnerable Groups” and “Past Serious Human Rights Violations” sub-chapters.³⁴ Goal 16 of the SDGs has a strong relationship with articles in Law 39/1999 namely Article 2 related to the recognition and respect of human rights by the Indonesian Government, Article 4 which is related to “Right to life, right not to be tortured, right to freedom of person, thought, and conscience, right to religion, [...] right to be recognized as a person and equality before the law”, and Article 9 which is related to the right to life.³⁵

Other relevant SDGs include Goal 3 on health which can be linked to the discussion of the “Right to Health” sub-chapter.³⁶ Goal 10 can also be linked to the discussion in the “Freedom of Religion and Belief” sub-chapter and “Freedom of Opinion and Expression” sub-chapter.³⁷

Activities within the “Education and Dissemination” sub-chapter which consists of the “Dissemination of Human Rights Knowledge” sub-chapter and “Improvement of Human Rights Awareness” sub-chapter can be classified as the implementing activities of Goal 4 SDGs related to education and learning to which the content of human rights education and learning can act as a dissemination platform for spreading various SDGs to various stakeholders.³⁸

Moving on to the “Human Rights Enforcement” sub-chapter, more specifically in the “Community Complaints” section, a report can be found that states that the right to welfare, the right to justice, and the right to a sense of security still hold the first, second, and third place in terms of number of complaints (identical to the top three complaints listed in the 2019 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM).³⁹ These three rights are relevant to the SDGs of Goals 1, 2, 5, 8, 10-11, and 16 as identified in the previous research.⁴⁰

³⁴ (1) Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 25-27; and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33).

³⁵ Law 39/1999 (n. 19), Articles 2, 4, and 9.

³⁶ (1) Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 17-21; and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 16-17 (Goal 3, Target 3.8).

³⁷ (1) Ibid., Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n.1), 28-39; and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 21 (Goal 10, Target 10.2-3).

³⁸ (1) Ibid., Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n.1), 28-39; and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 17 (Goal 4).

³⁹ (1) Ibid., Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n.1), translated by authors, 43; (2) Komnas HAM, “Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals” (2021); and (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” (n. 2), 11.

⁴⁰ Ibid., Komnas HAM, “Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals” (n. 39).

The next sub-chapter in the “Human Rights Enforcement” sub-chapter is “Monitoring” which explicitly reports ten cases.⁴¹ The cases are provided in the following table:

No	Cases	Explanation	Relevant SDGs
1.	The construction of the Mandalika MotoGP circuit in West Nusa Tenggara.	Residents are evicted due to the construction of the Mandalika MotoGP circuit. The recommendation of the Komnas HAM inter alia is to give compensation to the affected people. ⁴²	Targets 1.4, 5.a, 10.3, 11.1, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, and 17.18.
2.	The Queen of the Netherlands ship's sea sand mining in South Sulawesi.	The livelihood of the surrounding community has been disrupted by the sea sand mining activities and local fishermen being criminalized. The recommendation of the Komnas HAM is to follow up on this case with the police. ⁴³	Targets 1.3-1.4, 2.3, 3.9, 5.a, 6.1-6.3, 12.2, 12.4, 12.6, 14.1, 14.b, 16.1, 16.3, 16.5-16.7, and 16.10.
3.	The Pasarean Curug Goong Tomb in West Java.	The local government forcibly closed Pasarean Curug Goong Tomb due to their belief. The recommendation of the Komnas HAM is to dismiss the closing of the tomb. ⁴⁴	Targets 4.7, 8.8, 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, and 16.b.
4.	The Dismissal of Jehovah's Witnesses Students in East Nusa Tenggara, North Sumatra, North Kalimantan, East Java, Central Java, and Riau Islands.	Students were dismissed from school for not raising one's hand gestures to respect the flag at the ceremony due to their belief as Jehovah's Witnesses. The Komnas HAM stated that this action is against human rights. ⁴⁵	Targets 4.1, 4.7, 4.a, 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, and 16.b.

⁴¹ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 49-64.

⁴² Ibid., 49.

⁴³ Ibid., 50-51.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 51-52.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 52-53.

5.	The Church of Saint Herkulanus in West Java.	A leader of Saint Herkulanus Church conducted sexual violence on children. The Komnas HAM is actively investigating the case. ⁴⁶	Targets 5.1-5.2, 5.c, and 16.2-16.3.
6.	The death of Pastor Yeremia Zanambani in Papua.	Pastor Yeremia Zanambani is suspected to be killed by the Indonesian National Armed Forces. ⁴⁷ The Komnas HAM provided a recommendation to legally process this case. ⁴⁸	Target 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, and 16.a.
7.	The death of members of the Front of Islamic Defenders in West Java.	The death of the Front of Islamic Defenders' members happened when they were under the control of police officers (unlawful killing). The recommendation of the Komnas HAM is to follow up on this case to the criminal court. ⁴⁹	Targets 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.6-16.7, 16.10, and 16.a.
8.	Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia's Temporary Detention Center.	Massive repatriation of Indonesian migrant workers in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. A field monitoring procedure is being implemented by the Komnas HAM. ⁵⁰	Targets 1.4, 3.3, 3.8, 3.d, 8.8, and 16.3.
9.	The protest on the Draft of Job Creations Law (Omnibus Law).	Massive arrest and violence against the protest participants during the protest on the Draft of Job Creations Law (Omnibus Law). ⁵¹	Targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.5-16.7, 16.10, and 16.a.
10.	Freedom to have opinions and to express them and digital/social media crimes in general.	The Komnas HAM pays special attention to freedom of opinion, expression, and digital crimes cases that are currently rife. ⁵²	Targets 10.3, 16.3, 16.10, and 16.b.

Table 2 List of Ten Prominent Cases Handled by Komnas HAM

⁴⁶ Ibid., 54.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 46.

⁴⁸ Ibid., 55.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 56-57.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 60.

⁵¹ Ibid., 61.

⁵² Ibid., 63.

If we look at the 10 cases stated in the table above, the number of human rights cases handled by the Komnas HAM relating to the SDGs can be seen clearly. The research team identified at least 8 Goals and 20 Targets that are related to the 10 cases. Target 16.3 concerning the supremacy of law becomes a relevant target for all cases.⁵³ Whereas, other targets spread around the aforementioned cases.⁵⁴

In the future, the Komnas HAM can include the SDGs in dealing with cases relating to the SDGs within the Komnas HAM activities. It is expected that this matter could induce the parties involved within this case, for instance, the government and the police to become more familiar with the human rights aspects that are highly correlated to the SDGs.

The last sub-chapter in the "Human Rights Enforcement" is "Mediation". In the case of mediation, the right to welfare and the right to life for example hold the highest positions of number 1 and 2 in terms of the number of complaints to the Komnas HAM where the right to welfare can be linked to the SDGs in Goals 1, 2, 5, 8, 10-11, and the right to life with Target 16.1. on Goal 16.⁵⁵

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ (1) Komnas HAM, "Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals" (n. 39); and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 25 (Goal 16, Target 16.1.).

3. Next Steps: Recommendations for Optimization

The coverage of the SDGs is very broad. Starting with “goals”, then “targets”, and continued with “indicators”.⁵⁶ There are 17 goals, 107 targets, and 248 indicators.⁵⁷

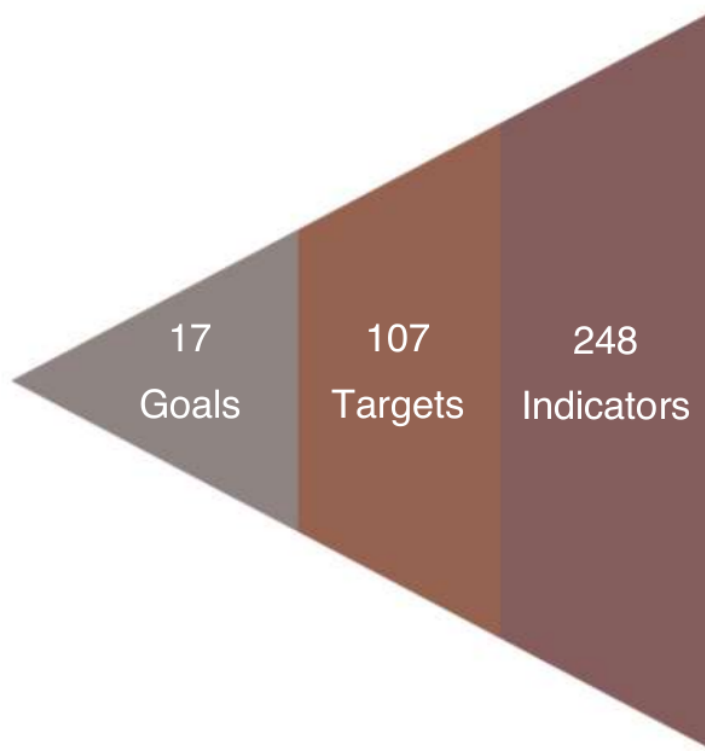


Diagram 1 Scope of the Sustainable Development Goals.⁵⁸

The optimization of the Komnas HAM's role in the SDGs supervision cannot be carried out as business as usual if it is to maximize the potential of the Komnas HAM's functions, duties, and authorities.

⁵⁶ 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” (n. 2), 11.

⁵⁷ (1) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 15-27; and (2) “SDG Indicators”, United Nations (managed by United Nations Statistics Division), accessed on 26 November 2021, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata>.

⁵⁸ Data is processed based on: *ibid*.

The optimization of SDGs supervision from the human rights aspect by the Komnas HAM can be viewed from an external and internal perspective. External and internal aspects are equally important. The internal approach is easier to carry out because the realization of this internal aspect depends on how much effort the Komnas HAM makes in optimizing its role in the SDGs supervision. The external approach is more challenging than the internal approach because there are other parties involved to carry out certain activities in supervising the SDGs from the human rights aspect.

The vision and mission of the Komnas HAM cover all the goals of the SDGs and do not conflict with the SDGs. The Komnas HAM's vision is "The realization of a credible Komnas HAM for a just and civilized humanity".⁵⁹ Meanwhile, the mission of the Komnas HAM is:

"Mainstreaming human rights norms in the administration of the state; building the civil rights of society; strengthening the strategic role of the Komnas HAM at the national and international levels; and realizing the Komnas HAM as an independent and professional institution in ensuring the fulfillment, protection, and enforcement of human rights."⁶⁰

The implementation of the SDGs can help achieve the vision and mission of Komnas HAM. The SDGs can even help accelerate the achievement of such visions and missions. Sandrayati Moniaga, Commissioner for Study and Research of the Komnas HAM, provided an interesting statement regarding the SDGs which actually helped the Komnas HAM in achieving a more measurable time target compared to Law 39/1999 which did not have a time target.⁶¹ The vision and mission of the Komnas HAM and the SDGs both assist the Komnas HAM in carrying out its role in Law 39/1999. This was expressed by Sandrayati Moniaga as follows:⁶²

Sandrayati Moniaga (2021): "I just want to [...] remind my friends that the SDGs have a target of 2030 and its fulfillment. And this is interesting, Law 39 does not have a target [...] Now we should be able to take advantage of the existence of a clear target from the 2030 SDGs as a tool to accelerate the fulfillment of human rights in Indonesia."

⁵⁹ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 3.

⁶⁰ Ibid., translated by authors, 3-4.

⁶¹ 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, Sandrayati Moniaga's statement, minutes 128-131.

⁶² Ibid., translated by authors.

3.1. External Approaches

3.1.1. Revision of Regulation, Decision, and Policy

One of the external approaches is the approach to revision of regulations, decisions, and policies where the Komnas HAM is not a determinant of the making of these products as previously discussed in the study entitled “Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia”.⁶³ Despite this, the Komnas HAM in Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letter b of Law 39/1999 has the authority to conduct: “An assessment and research on various laws and regulations to provide recommendations regarding the establishment, amendment, and revocation of laws and regulations relating to human rights”.⁶⁴

To be able to achieve such regulation changes, there is a need for a process of communication up to the making of an academic draft. The Komnas HAM itself actively supports the formation of human rights legislation, such as through the FGD on the establishment of the Local Regulation for Religious Harmony in Kulon Progo 31 August 2021.⁶⁵ Furthermore, the Komnas HAM has also issued Standard Norms and Settings which aim to become an interpretative instrument to assess and interpret certain human rights norms and conditions in Indonesia.⁶⁶ The Standard Norms and Settings are as follows:⁶⁷

No.	Standard Norms and Settings	Relevant SDGs
1.	Standard Norms and Settings Number 1 concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination	Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.5, 4.7, 4.a, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 10.2, 10.3, 11.1, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16.b, and 17.18.
2.	Standard Norms and Settings Number 2 concerning the Right to Freedom of Religion and Belief	Targets 4.7, 8.8, 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, and 16.b.

⁶³ 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” (n. 2).

⁶⁴ The Law 39/1999 (n. 19), Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letter b, translated by authors.

⁶⁵ Andri Ratih, “Komnas HAM Mendukung Raperda Kerukunan Umat Beragama” [Komnas HAM Supports the Local Regulation Draft on Religious Harmony], Komnas HAM, published on 2 September 2021, <https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2021/9/2/1879/komnas-ham-mendukung-raperda-kerukunan-umat-beragama.html>.

⁶⁶ Mimin Dwi Hartono, “Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan” [“Sustainable Development Goals and the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights: Lessons and Steps 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”)], 20 December 2021.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

3.	Standard Norms and Settings Number 3 concerning the Right to Freedom of Association and Organization	Targets 5.5, 5.c, 10.2, 10.3, 16.3, 16.7, and 16.10.
4.	Standard Norms and Settings Number 4 concerning the Right to Health	Targets 1.3-1.4, 2.1, 3.1-3.9, 3.a-3.d, 4.5, 4.7, 5.6, 6.1-6.2, 10.3, 11.2, 11.7, 12.4, 16.10, and 17.9.
5.	Standard Norms and Settings Number 5 concerning the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression	Targets 5.5, 5.b, 8.7-8.8, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.10, and 16.b.
6.	Standard Norms and Settings Number 6 concerning Human Rights Defenders	Targets 4.7, 5.1-5.2, 5.5, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.a.

Table 3 List of Komnas HAM's Standard Norms and Settings as of December 2021

The Komnas HAM's Standard Norms and Settings are related to the SDGs and support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In the future, the Komnas HAM needs to link this Standard Norms and Settings with the SDGs on various occasions, both internally and externally.

3.1.2. Komnas HAM's Positioning in the Voluntary National Review (VNR)

The external approach that has been taken so far is the Komnas HAM's participation in VNR. What the Komnas HAM can do with VNR is an active initiative in optimizing the role of human rights monitoring in the SDGs. At VNR 2021, the Komnas HAM was only involved three times at VNR meetings,⁶⁸ namely attending the "Kick Off Meeting for the Preparation of VNR Indonesia 2021" which was held on 17 February 2021, "Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 10" which was held on 12 April 2021, and "Human Rights Orientation Meeting in VNR 2021" which was held on 22 April 2021.⁶⁹

The presence of the Komnas HAM in only 3 meetings related to VNR can still be increased considering that the Komnas HAM is a state institution that has a strategic role in monitoring human rights, including in the context of the SDGs.⁷⁰

The VNR and its Annexes did not mention what the Komnas HAM explicitly stated within the meeting.⁷¹ Based on the title of the second meeting, it can be seen that the Komnas HAM was involved in the meeting with regard to Goal 10.⁷² Other

⁶⁸ Kementerian PPN / Bappenas, "Annexes Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2021" (2021) (hereinafter: "Annexes Indonesia's VNR 2021"), 334, 343, and 345.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ 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" (n. 2).

⁷¹ Annexes Indonesia's VNR 2021 (n. 68), 334, 343, and 345.

⁷² Ibid.

two meetings are related to the initial meeting of VNR and as particular human rights focus.⁷³

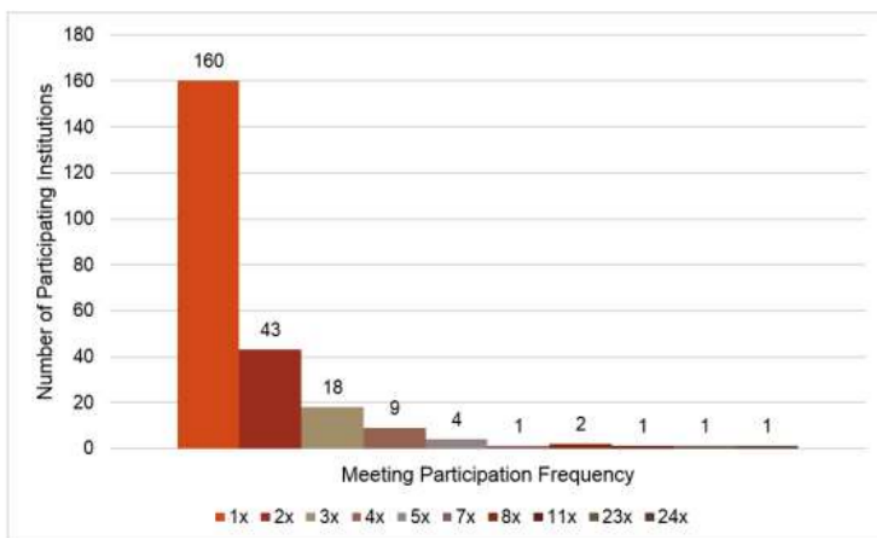


Diagram 2 Participation of Institutions in the VNR Meeting of Indonesia 2021.⁷⁴

The distribution of participating institutions in VNR-related meetings are as follows:

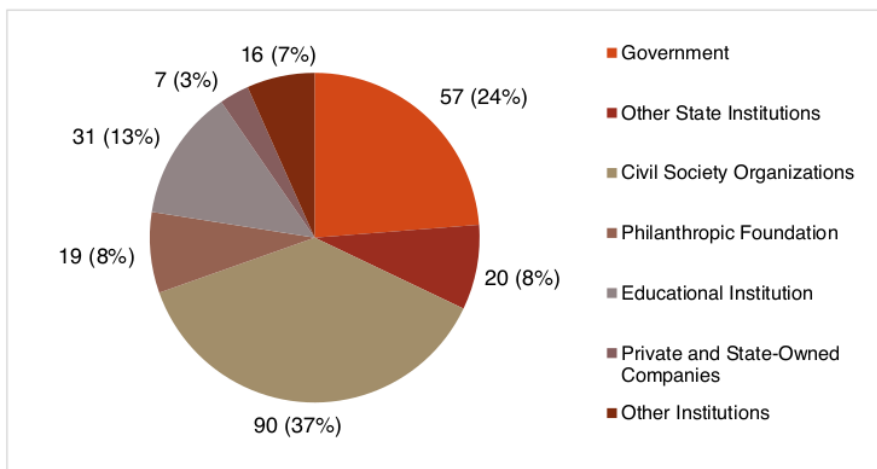


Diagram 3 Distribution of Participating Institutions within VNR Meeting of Indonesia 2021.⁷⁵

⁷⁴ Data is processed based on: *ibid.*, 332-345.

⁷⁵ Data is processed based on: Kementerian PPN / Bappenas, "Annexes Indonesia's VNR 2021" (n. 68), 332-345.

The Komnas HAM ² plays a strategic role in the process of developing and implementing VNR. The statistics on reporting human rights violations belonging to the Komnas HAM from 2015 to 2020 are reported in the analysis and impact section of COVID-19, however, the Komnas HAM's supervision of the SDGs has not been seen in other sections.⁷⁶ The Komnas HAM, which is the "implementing agency" of Goals 5 and 16,⁷⁷ plays an important role in providing solutions to the challenges highlighted in the VNR Indonesia report such as the prevention of violence against children and women ⁷⁸ and relating to guaranteeing press freedom, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁷⁹

In the future, the Komnas HAM is also advised to gradually expand its contribution to other SDGs issues apart from the seven strategic issues that have been set out in the Komnas HAM Strategic Plan 2020-2024.⁸⁰ It is hoped that the Komnas HAM's active role can have an impact on a more comprehensive and in-depth VNR implementation.

The action that the Komnas HAM has carried out through sending a letter regarding "The Komnas HAM Recommendation on the 1st Draft of VNR 2021 on the SDGs Indonesia" to the Ministry of NDP / NDPA on 23 April 2021 is a positive thing that can be further improved in the future.⁸¹ To further enhance the role of the Komnas HAM in VNR, the Komnas HAM, for example, can create an independent version of human rights VNR that supports Indonesian VNR. This was also conveyed and supported by Mimin Dwi Hartono (Acting Head of Advancement Support of Human Rights Bureau of the Komnas HAM), especially regarding the delivery of clearer ideas and suggestions which may be more difficult to accommodate if only through the VNR Indonesian version.⁸² This VNR can address all the objectives of

⁷⁵ Data is processed based on: Kementerian PPN / Bappenas, "Annexes Indonesia's VNR 2021" (n. 68), 332-345.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 267.

⁷⁷ (1) Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 59 Tahun 2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan [President Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals] (Stipulated on 4 July 2017, promulgated on 10 July 2017) (hereinafter: President Regulation 59/2017); and (2) 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" (n. 2), 1.

⁷⁸ Kementerian PPN / Bappenas, "Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2021" (2021) (hereinafter: "Indonesia's VNR 2021"), 263.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 252.

⁸⁰ 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" (n. 2), 15, 25, and 26.

⁸¹ Komnas HAM, Letter Number: 001/Tim_SDGs/IV/2021 from Sandrayati Moniaga (Commissioner for Study and Research of Komnas HAM) regarding "Masukan Komnas HAM RI Atas Draf 1 VNR 2021 TPB / SDGs Indonesia" ["Komnas HAM Regarding Draft 1 VNR 2021 SDGs Indonesia"] to the Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources / Head of the Implementing Team for the National Coordination Team for SDGs Indonesia (23 April 2021).

⁸² Mimin Dwi Hartono (Acting Head of Advancement Support of Human Rights Bureau of Komnas HAM) and Sri Nur Fathya (Sub-Coordinator of Inter Agency Cooperation / Junior Public Relations Officer of Komnas HAM), "DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia", interviews were 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.

the SDGs related to human rights. Specific SDGs that can be addressed in the Komnas HAM's own VNR include Target 10.3 and Goal 16 which serve as the Komnas HAM's main core SDGs in addition to issues that are pointed out earlier by Hartono which are: agrarian conflicts (Goals 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 17), apparatus and citizen violence (Goals 5, 10, 16, and 17), gross human rights violations (Goals 10, 16, and 17), access to justice (Goals 5, 16, and 17), freedom of opinion, expression, and assembly (Goals 4, 5, 10, 16, and 17), intolerance and extremism (Goals 4, 5, 10, 16, and 17), and institutional arrangements (Goals 16 and 17).⁸³ The Komnas HAM can also develop human rights VNR by optimizing online web-based tools in collaboration with UNESCO (<https://sdg.komnasham.go.id/en/sdgs/>).

3.2. Internal Approaches

3.2.1. Capacity Building

The internal approach has also been discussed in the research entitled "Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia", such as capacity building on the SDGs.⁸⁴ This research, as previously stated, will use and develop the suggestions that have been presented in "Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia". The Komnas HAM has 384 employees.⁸⁵ Strengthening the capacity of the Komnas HAM employees will strengthen the mobilization of the Komnas HAM's internal activities, and it is hoped that it will maximize the Komnas HAM's external activities.

3.2.2. SDGs Inclusion in the Annual Report

Viewed from the drafting of the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM, the SDGs are explicitly mentioned and centralized in the SDGs discussion section.⁸⁶ The SDGs have not explicitly been integrated into other sections. Despite this, as stated in Chapter 2.2., the Komnas HAM's activities in the promotion and enforcement of human rights are very relevant to the SDGs. In the future, clear identification of the SDGs in the Komnas HAM's Annual Report needs to be carried out in an integrated manner.

⁸³ Mimin Dwi Hartono, "Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan" ["Sustainable Development Goals and the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights: Lessons and Steps 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")], 20 December 2021.

⁸⁴ 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" (n. 2), 16 and 30.

⁸⁵ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), 142.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 82-84.

3.2.3. Activities Implementation Aspect

Viewed from the aspect of the implementation of activities, the SDGs have not been optimally integrated into the strategic activities of the Komnas HAM. For example, in the Banjarmasin Declaration at the 2020 Human Rights Festival, there was no explicit SDGs element.⁸⁷ Although the Komnas HAM activities are not specifically aimed at achieving the SDGs, in fact, these activities are closely linked to the SDGs.⁸⁸

In the future, an integrated SDGs dissemination strategy is needed for various Komnas HAM's events. For example, within the Komnas HAM's Podcast Episode 15 on 11 August 2021 which talks about the Right to Health as a fundamental human right in which it should mention Goal 3 of the SDGs regarding health.⁸⁹

3.2.4. Budgeting

The Komnas HAM has a budget of Rp105,534,794,000.00 (one hundred five billion five hundred thirty four million seven hundred ninety four thousand rupiahs) in 2020.⁹⁰ In the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM, there are no activities to optimize the SDGs supervision or increase personal capacity specifically allocated to the budget.⁹¹ SDGs supervision or capacity building related to the SDGs must also be linked to the preparation of strategic maps that support activities related to the SDGs.

3.2.5. Partnership

In general, the Komnas HAM has 12 formal partnerships in 2020 which include 6 partnerships at the national level and 6 partnerships at the international level.⁹² National and international collaborations related to the SDGs can help with a limited budget and personnel to carry out SDGs monitoring by the Komnas HAM. At the national level, for example, apart from collaborating with the government and other state institutions, the Komnas HAM can develop and strengthen collaboration with the SDGs centers in educational institutions that have a strategic role in the deepening and dissemination of the SDGs.⁹³ Meanwhile, partnership at the international level can

⁸⁷ Ibid., 33.

⁸⁸ 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" (n. 2), 11. For a list of Komnas HAM complaints related to the SDGs, see: Komnas HAM, "Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals" (n. 39).

⁸⁹ Komnas HAM, "Podcast #EPS 15: Hak Atas Kesehatan, YouTube video", accessed on 28 November 2021, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5GhxVZND3kE&t=1614s>.

⁹⁰ Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), 146.

⁹¹ Ibid., 146-147.

⁹² Ibid., 131-134.

⁹³ See also the discussion about cooperation at: Komnas HAM, "The NHRI Practice and Experience in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals Achievements" (2021).

be used as a good opportunity to learn from each other and increase the capacity of human rights institutions in various countries.⁹⁴

What works in other countries, can be learned and developed according to the situation in Indonesia.⁹⁵ Partnerships can be carried out formally through a memorandum of understanding or with a partnerships agreement for potential strategic partners.⁹⁶

3.2.6. SDGs Dissemination in Social Media

Information dissemination in the digital era is closely related to the use of social media. Therefore, the dissemination of the SDGs through social media platforms owned by the Komnas HAM needs to be optimized as a way to increase public participation to be active as “agents” of the Komnas HAM in Indonesia. To be able to achieve this, the community needs to first receive education about the SDGs to clearly understand the focus of each goal and its derivatives. Once there is a fairly good understanding at the level of the general public, especially those who interact with the Komnas HAM’s social media, an easier way to report SDGs related to human rights violations can be formulated.

The Komnas HAM, for example, has used social media Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. There has been an increase in the frequency of Instagram social media uploads from 2019-2020 from 111 uploads in 2019 to 198 uploads in 2020. The variety of content uploaded by the Komnas HAM on Instagram is also increasingly diverse with the following details:

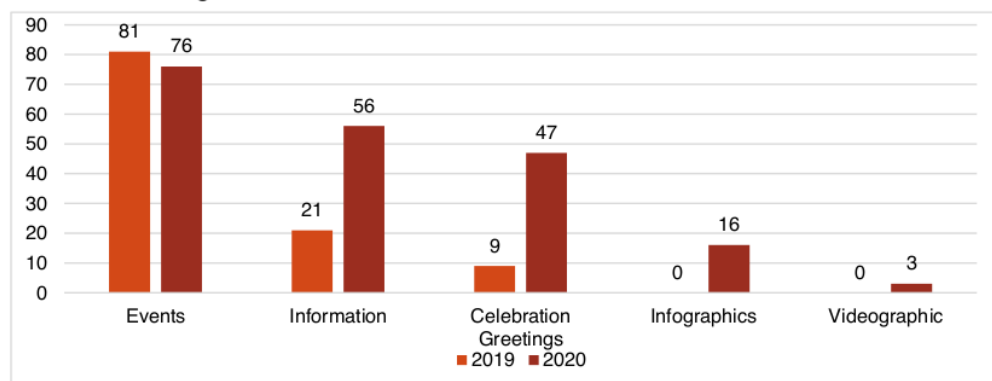


Diagram 4 Distribution of @komnas.ham Instagram Content (2019-2020)

If observed from the Komnas HAM’s Instagram account within the 2019-2020 period, the SDGs have only been mentioned explicitly twice in the following contents:

⁹⁴ See also Komnas HAM, “The NHRI Practice and Experience in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals Achievements” (n. 93).

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

(1) Involvement of the Komnas HAM's Commissioner in the "Empowering the Most Marginalized and Ensuring Inclusiveness Equality: Realizing the SDGs through Human Rights." event (Instagram 29 March 2019) and (2) Promotion of "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in Their National Context" in collaboration with the DIHR (Instagram 17 December 2020).

As of 1 December 2021, @komnas.ham Instagram account has been followed by 25,391 followers. Of course, this brings great potential if it can be integrated with the dissemination of information to increase awareness about the SDGs and human rights.

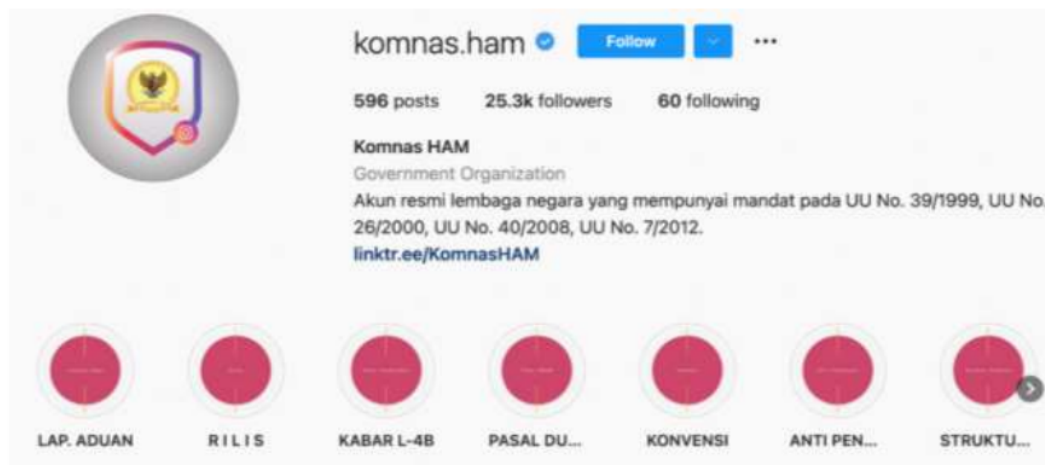


Figure 1 Instagram profile @komnas.ham as of 1 December 2021

Currently, there is no systematic explanation of the SDGs content on the Komnas HAM's Instagram. Furthermore, the Twitter account @KomnasHAM has 125,866 followers (as of 1 December 2021). However, similar to its Instagram account, the majority of uploaded content is related to invitations to attend discussions and talk shows organized by the Komnas HAM, along with remarks to commemorate certain major holidays such as the Commemoration of Heroes' Day on 10 November 2021.



Figure 2 Komnas HAM Content: Heroes Day Commemoration (10 November 2021)

In the 2019-2020 period, the SDGs content and the Komnas HAM's Twitter account has the same number as the Komnas HAM's Instagram.



Figure 3 Twitter profile @KomnasHAM as of 1 December 2021

Furthermore, optimization of the SDGs and Human Rights dissemination can also be carried out through the Komnas HAM's YouTube channel. There has been a decrease in the number of YouTube uploads from 34 uploads in 2019 to 29 uploads in 2020 with the distribution of content as follows:

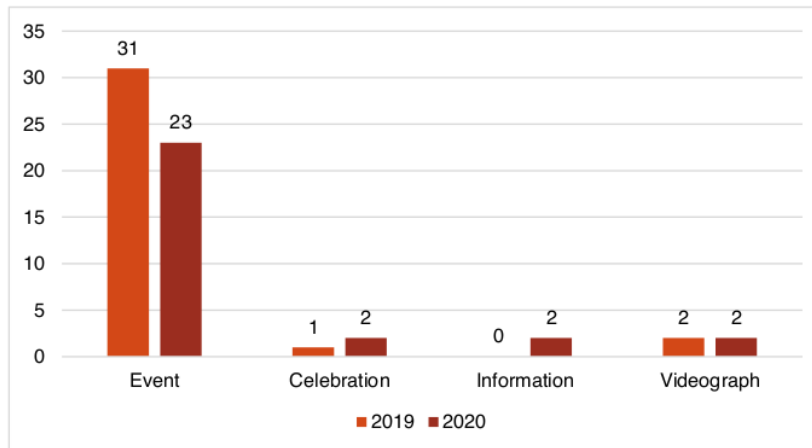


Diagram 5 Distribution of Komnas HAM's YouTube Content (2019-2020)

As of 1 December 2021, the Komnas HAM's YouTube channel has 2,290 subscribers with 185,676 total views. In the 2019-2020 period, content that specifically discusses the SDGs explicitly cannot be found on the Komnas HAM's YouTube. Nevertheless, on 15 December 2021, the Tanggap Rasa Podcast with the title of "Podcast #EP32: SDGs dan Anak Muda" (Translation: "Podcast #EP32: SDGs and Youth") has been broadcast and can increase the awareness and understanding of the citizen on the SDGs, especially towards young generations.

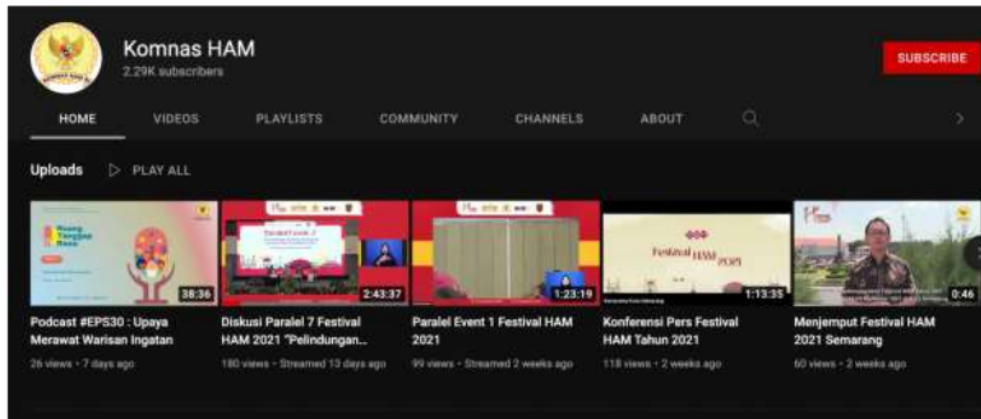


Figure 4 Komnas HAM's YouTube channel as of 1 December 2021

Until now, the Komnas HAM has regularly used social media Instagram @komnas.ham, Twitter @komnasham, and the Komnas HAM's YouTube channel. It is important to note that optimizing social media for the SDGs dissemination is a crucial matter to be implemented because it actually does not require a lot of human resources, but has the potential to produce a large and multiplied impact if prepared carefully.

In comparison with other countries, Argentina is a country that disseminates the SDGs properly through its social media as stated by Sille Stidsen (DIHR).⁹⁷ Seeing the use of social media by Defensoria del Pueblo Argentina (DPN Argentina), the dissemination and use of the SDGs concept by DPN Argentina seems to have been carried out regularly. Below are some examples of DPN Argentina content on social media:



Figure 5 SDGs DPN Argentina Publication Document via Tweet 23 February 2020

⁹⁷ Komnas HAM 2019 Annual Report (n. 8), 95.

In this content, DPN Argentina provides a brief explanation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda action plans, and most importantly, their role in advancing the 2030 Agenda through the SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation Program with a focus on certain thematic areas. These focuses allow DPN Argentina to investigate through monitoring and preparing reports on the development of public policies and actions of organizations responsible for compliance with the SDGs, as well as proposals, and recommendations to strengthen related processes.

Furthermore, DPN Argentina also regularly uploads commemorations of days related to the SDGs by also including the SDGs logo in each of these uploads. Examples of such greetings are as follows:



Figure 6 DPN Argentina Content: World Health Day Celebration (7 April 2021).⁹⁸

⁹⁸ DPN Argentina, "Día Mundial de la #Salud", accessed on 5 December 2021, <https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1379765916259483648>.



Figure 7 DPN Argentina Content: Commemoration of International Education Day (24 January 2021).⁹⁹

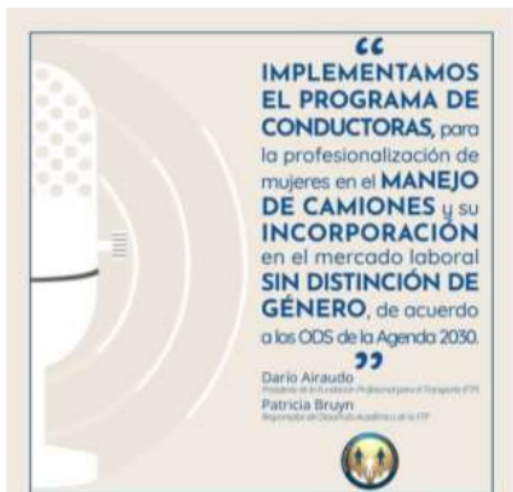


Figure 8 DPN Argentina Content: International Earth Day Commemoration (22 April 2020).¹⁰⁰

⁹⁹ DPN Argentina, "Día Internacional de la #Educacion", accessed on 5 December 2021, <https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1353311642705145858>.

¹⁰⁰ DPN Argentina, "El Día Internacional de la #MadreTierra", accessed on 5 December 2021, <https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1252930170496966657>.

The use of the SDGs logo that is placed side by side with DPN Argentina's logo in the design of commemorating the SDGs-related days can add to the familiar impression and familiarize social media followers with knowledge related to the SDGs. This can also be a solution to the challenge of mainstreaming the SDGs, namely the impression that the SDGs are something that requires a lot of thought and is very serious.¹⁰¹ By DPN Argentina, the SDGs have also been integrated into podcast events and disseminated through social media Instagram @dnpargentina as follows:



Description: In this post, DPN Argentina promotes the SDGs podcast related to gender equality, personal development, and workers' rights.

Figure 9 DPN Argentina Instagram Content related to the SDGs Podcast as of December 5, 2021.¹⁰²

¹⁰¹ See: Komnas HAM, "The NHRI Practice and Experience in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals Achievements" (n. 93).

¹⁰² DPN Argentina, "No te pierdas el Nuevo", accessed on 5 December 2021, https://www.instagram.com/p/CRmTcDUtOOU/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

- The Komnas HAM has carried out the SDGs activities in accordance with its objectives, functions, duties, and authorities, including based on the seven strategic issues of the Komnas HAM for 2020-2024.
- The role of the Komnas HAM in encouraging the achievement and monitoring of the SDGs has not been explicitly identified in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM, making it difficult for external parties more specifically the government and the community to know whether the Komnas HAM has carried out its role in supporting the SDGs achievement that is linked to human rights more broadly.
- The Komnas HAM has the authority to optimize supervision over the implementation of the SDGs achievements from a human rights perspective on various types and forms of activities presented in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM. Internal optimization of the SDGs is needed to synergize the Komnas HAM's performance in relation the SDGs, while external aspects are required. Thus, the stakeholders understand the position of the Komnas HAM regarding the SDGs.
- The Komnas HAM needs to continue to make efforts to mainstream human rights in the process and support towards the implementation as well as the SDGs achievements. It should be underlined that although the goals, targets, and indicators of the SDGs reflect the protection and fulfillment of human rights, in the process of achieving them, they are not necessarily in line with human rights principles and norms.
- The strategic role and position of the Komnas HAM are to ensure that the process and implementation of the SDGs achievement are in line with human rights. One of the activities to achieve this is by making use of the SDGs monitoring instruments prepared by the Komnas HAM and UNESCO and encouraging the implementation of the Standard Norms and Settings by Ministries, Agencies, and Local Governments.

Recommendations

- Recommends the Komnas HAM to compile an annual report in the perspective of human rights and the SDGs every year. Thus, the Komnas HAM's programs and activities related to the function of supervising and implementing the SDGs can become clearer, stronger, and accessible to stakeholders and the community.
- Recommends the Komnas HAM to optimize the perspective of human rights and the SDGs internally by: (1) Increasing the internal capacity of the Komnas HAM regarding the SDGs; (2) the existence of the SDGs in the annual report that needs to be improved and can be understood by stakeholders; (3) Aspects of implementing the SDGs activities that are integrated with the Komnas HAM's business as usual activities; (4) A budget that is more accommodating of the SDGs in the Komnas HAM; (5) Partnership with various parties related to the SDGs; and (6) SDGs dissemination by utilizing social media.
- Recommends the Komnas HAM to optimize its role and position with the SDGs by encouraging: (1) Revision of regulations, decisions, and policies regarding the SDGs from a human rights perspective; and (2) The existence of the Komnas HAM in the VNR preparation process which should be more active in the context of criticizing government reports or preparing separate reports so that the human rights perspective on VNR can improve and stand out.
- Recommends the Komnas HAM to make clear references to the SDGs in the event where there are thematic links between human rights issues that the Komnas HAM reports on and the SDG goals and targets.

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