ANNUAL REPORT
KOMNAS HAM RI

voicing

" justice & human rights "

in the Political Year

2024





VOICING JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE POLITICAL YEAR

Annual Report
National Human Rights Commission
Republic of Indonesia
2024

Jakarta, 2025

Komnas HAM RI 2024 Annual Report
Voicing Justice & Human Rights in the Political Year

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NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

Throughout 2024

Total Received: 2,625

Regional Representative Offices
301

Head Office
2,324

TOP 3 REGIONS WITH THE MOST COMPLAINTS

383	Jakarta	1
268	West Java	2
249	North Sumatra	3

TOP 3 TYPES OF RIGHTS COMPLAINTS

919	RIGHT TO WELFARE	1
856	RIGHT TO JUSTICE	2
264	RIGHT TO A SENSE OF SECURITY	3

TOP 3 RESPONDENTS (ALLEGED PARTIES)

1	POLRI	751
2	Regional & Central Government	490
3	Individual – Person	370

TOP 3 CATEGORIES OF VICTIMS

1	Individual – Person	1,165
2	Group – Community	600
3	Individual – Woman	187

COMPLAINTS IN AUDIENCE HEARINGS BY TOP 3 ISSUES

Total: 115

1	Human Rights	90
2	Follow-Up	13
3	Other Complaints	5

"Your Complaint, Our Struggle"

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STUDIES & RESEARCH



In 2024, Komnas HAM produced at least two Standards of Norms and Regulations (SNP) and five studies on current human rights issues.

SNP on Decent Work.

The SNP on the Right to Decent Work affirms every person's right to obtain employment without discrimination, with respect for human dignity, fair income, safety and health guarantees, and social protection, including the right to unionize and bargain collectively. This SNP covers workers in standard and non-standard employment relationships, as well as those in the informal sector.

SNP on the Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights.

This SNP was developed because, although the rights of Indigenous Peoples are recognized in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and various regulations, violations and neglect of their rights still frequently occur. These include discrimination, conflict, forced eviction, criminalization, and land dispossession. Komnas HAM expects this SNP to serve as a reference to strengthen the protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights against violations by government bodies, corporations, and other groups.

Study on the Impact of National Strategic Projects.

Komnas HAM's study found that National Strategic Projects (PSN) have triggered many agrarian conflicts. The implementation of PSN has not been without challenges, particularly in the form of agrarian conflicts and alleged human rights violations. The study emphasized the importance of reviewing the current PSN development model, which is considered exclusive, discriminatory, and prone to abuse of power and human rights violations. Komnas HAM recommended postponing upcoming PSN until comprehensive impact reports are available.

Study on the Police Law.

The study recommended that the House of Representatives (DPR RI) ensure broad public participation in its deliberations. Other specific recommendations include clarifying the scope of the National Police's authority and ensuring compliance with legal and human rights principles, providing more detailed regulation of powers related to cyberspace and surveillance, and clarifying the definition of urgent situations and procedures for exercising authority over cyber blocking.

Study on the July 27 Incident.

Komnas HAM established the Team for the Study of the July 27, 1996 Incident as a follow-up step to uncover juridical facts through a pro-justitia investigation. There are strong indications of gross human rights violations in the form of crimes against humanity, as regulated in Article 9 of Law No. 26 of 2000 on the Human Rights Court. These elements include crimes committed as part of widespread or systematic attacks against civilians, with the perpetrators' knowledge. The crimes involved include murder, torture or ill-treatment, enforced disappearance, arbitrary deprivation of physical liberty, and persecution, all of which violate principles of international law.

Study on the Human Rights–Based Roadmap for the Resolution of Agrarian Conflicts.

The resolution of agrarian conflicts in Indonesia often leads to human rights violations, making it one of the most frequently reported issues to Komnas HAM. Conflicts that escalate into violence, eviction, and discrimination hinder social justice and sustainable development, and obstruct the fulfillment of human rights. For this reason, Komnas HAM designated agrarian conflict as a strategic issue in its Plenary Session, with the main mandate of drafting a Human Rights–Based Roadmap for the Resolution of Agrarian Conflicts, which is expected to serve as guidance for the government.

Education and Outreach.

The program targeted institutions most frequently reported in relation to human rights issues. Human rights training for Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) personnel was held in Jakarta on August 6–8, 2024, with 21 participants from the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Human rights awareness among local governments was strengthened through the Human Rights Festival in Bitung on July 29–31, 2024, and in East Manggarai Regency on March 4–6, 2024. Activities for the public were carried out through several initiatives, including podcast production and the Youth Camp.

9 PRIORITY ISSUES

THROUGHOUT 2024

KOMNAS HAM DETERMINED ITS PROGRAM PRIORITIES BASED ON ITS MANDATE UNDER LAW AND ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES THAT BECAME MATTERS OF PUBLIC CONCERN

1. ELECTION MONITORING

Komnas HAM monitored the conduct of the 2024 Presidential, Legislative, and Regional Head Elections in 15 provinces and 48 regencies/municipalities in Indonesia. This observation produced the Observation Report on the Situation of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections and a policy brief concerning the State's responsibility to fulfill the rights to life and health of election officers, given the still high number of deaths among election officers during the 2024 Elections.

2. HUMAN RIGHTS–BASED AGRARIAN CONFLICTS

In 2024, there were 505 agrarian-related complaints out of a total of 2,625. The highest number of complaints came from the Jakarta Capital Region, West Java, and North Sumatra, each with 43 complaints. The most frequently reported party was corporations, with 146 complaints. In addition to handling the cases, Komnas HAM also prepared a Human Rights–Based Roadmap for the Resolution of Agrarian Conflicts.

3. GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Komnas HAM is currently drafting a report and examining the adequacy of data for the case of the 2001 Gross Human Rights Violations in Bumi Flora, East Aceh. To date, the July 27, 1996, incident has only resulted in a study and has not yet been decided for a pro-justitia investigation. Hearings with several parties are still ongoing in the case of the murder of human rights activist Munir. Komnas HAM also ensures that victims in five gross human rights violation cases receive assistance through the program for resolving gross human rights violations by non-judicial mechanisms.

4. PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO OPINION AND EXPRESSION

Throughout 2024, Komnas HAM received 14 complaints related to freedom of expression and opinion. Among the cases advocated were those of Haris Azhar and Fatia Maulidiyanti, who were prosecuted under defamation provisions of the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions. Komnas HAM has a dedicated Team for the Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression.

5. HANDLING PAPUA

Komnas HAM received at least 104 complaints in Papua, ranging from agrarian conflicts to violence by security forces. In addition to handling cases, Komnas HAM has a Papua Team specifically tasked with analyzing cases and carrying out more strategic efforts through coordination mechanisms with local governments, provincial authorities, and central government officials. Case handling is carried out by the Human Rights Enforcement Team.

6. HUMAN RIGHTS–BASED HANDLING OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Komnas HAM received 30 complaints related to trafficking in persons (TIP) throughout 2024. In addition to handling cases, Komnas HAM also issued a study on this matter entitled The Steep Path to the Effectiveness of Policy Implementation for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons.

7. RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

Komnas HAM received nine complaints related to the recognition and protection of human rights defenders. Most of these complaints came from defenders who were criminalized for questioning policies. The party most frequently reported in these cases was the National Police (Polri). Komnas HAM's protection efforts for human rights defenders included issuing certification as "human rights defenders" and recommending that Polri terminate their criminal cases.

8. RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND BELIEF

Komnas HAM received at least 26 complaints concerning freedom of religion. One case handled was that of the Ahmadiyah Congregation in Kuningan Regency, who were obstructed in carrying out their activities. Komnas HAM also has a Freedom of Religion and Belief Team, tasked with addressing this issue through coordination with various government institutions and civil society.

9. HUMAN RIGHTS–BASED BUSINESS PRACTICES

Komnas HAM received 370 complaints related to business practices from a human rights perspective. Corporations were the most frequently reported party, and the most frequently violated right was the right to welfare. In addition to directly handling complaints, Komnas HAM has also begun developing human rights due diligence assessments in the corporate sector.



LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
(KOMNAS HAM RI) 2024



CHAIRPERSON OF
KOMNAS HAM RI
ATNIKE NOVA SIGIRO

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FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
ABDUL HARIS S.

COORDINATOR OF THE SUB-COMMISSION
ON THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
ANIS HIDAYAH

COMMISSIONER
FOR EDUCATION AND OUTREACH
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FOR COMPLAINTS
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ULI PARULIAN S.

COMMISSIONER
FOR MEDIATION
PRABIANTO MUKTI W.

COMMISSIONER
FOR STUDIES AND RESEARCH
SAURLIN P. SIAGIAN

STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
2020-2024

VISION

"The Realisation of a Credible National Human Rights Commission for Just and Civilised Humanity."

MISION

1. To mainstream human rights norms in the administration of the state.
2. To foster human rights civility within society.
3. To strengthen the strategic role of the National Human Rights Commission at the national and international levels.
4. To establish Komnas HAM as an independent and professional institution in ensuring the fulfillment, protection, and enforcement of human rights.

STRATEGIC ISSUES

1. Gross Violations of Human Rights;
2. Human Rights Issues in Papua;
3. Agrarian Conflicts;
4. Marginalised Groups (Persons with Disabilities, Migrant Workers, Customary Law Communities, and Domestic Workers);
5. Protection of Human Rights Defenders;
6. Freedom of Religion and Belief;
7. Business and Human Rights;
8. Anticipation of the 2024 General Election;
9. Monitoring of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (2022–2024).

FOREWORD

The year 2024 has brought Indonesia from the administration of Joko Widodo – Ma'ruf Amin to the administration of Prabowo Subianto – Gibran Rakabuming Raka. The intensity of the political year did not diminish the duties and responsibilities of the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated at least by Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights and Law No. 26/2000 on the Human Rights Court.

The Annual Report of Komnas HAM RI is part of the mandate of Law No. 39/1999 Article 97, which requires Komnas HAM to submit a report on the implementation of its functions, duties, and authorities, as well as the condition of human rights and the cases it has handled, to the House of Representatives (DPR) and the President of the Republic of Indonesia, with a copy to the Supreme Court (MA). This is also carried out as a form of accountability of Komnas HAM to the public.

The simultaneous holding of presidential and vice-presidential elections, legislative elections, and regional head elections in 2024 was an important momentum that not only shaped the dynamics of politics and human rights issues but also determined the future direction of human rights policies. In addition to election-related issues, this report also records several prominent human rights issues that occurred in 2024, such as: agrarian and natural resource conflicts, business and human rights, human trafficking, human rights defenders, freedom of expression, freedom of religion and belief, conflict and violence in Papua, gross human rights violations, and human rights violations committed by state apparatus.

With regard to the 2024 elections, Komnas HAM RI found that discrimination against vulnerable groups continued to occur, as well as issues regarding the neutrality of state institutions, which affected the civil and political rights of citizens.

Agrarian and natural resource conflicts became one of the most frequent human rights issues in 2024. This included critical attention to the planning and implementation of National Strategic Projects (PSN) in several regions, which were reported by communities to Komnas HAM RI. Likewise, the continuing impacts of agrarian and natural resource conflicts included violence and threats against human rights defenders.

Meanwhile, efforts to resolve Gross Human Rights Violations, which in 2023 had shown a glimmer of light through the policy of the Non-Judicial Settlement model and also the Human Rights Court proceedings in the Paniai case, in 2024 practically came to a halt.

The situation of conflict and violence in Papua continued throughout 2024. This condition led to further problems, such as the issue of internally displaced persons, as well as impediments to the enjoyment and fulfilment of human rights, such as the right to education, the right to health, the right to work, and the right to security. The year

2024 marked the end of the long wait for the release of the New Zealand pilot hostage. The persuasive approach involving local figures and regional governments could serve as a model for resolving conflict in Papua through peaceful and dialogical means.

In addition to responding to events that affect the fulfilment and protection of human rights, Komnas HAM RI also strives to promote human rights, both through research and studies as well as training and outreach. In 2024, Komnas HAM RI prepared Standard Norms and Regulations (SNP) No. 14 concerning the Right to Decent Work. The relevance of this SNP has become increasingly significant in the midst of the growing development of the Business and Human Rights concept, both internationally and nationally, with the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 60/2023 on the National Strategy on Business and Human Rights.

In the field of Education and Outreach, Komnas HAM RI also carried out various activities to strengthen the knowledge, competence, and awareness of various actors and institutions, such as district/municipal governments, the education sector, state apparatus such as the TNI and Polri, the younger generation, and also the business sector.

The work of Komnas HAM RI was also carried out through the important role of the Komnas HAM Secretariat in six provinces, namely: Aceh, West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua. In 2024, Komnas HAM RI also continued efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity of Komnas HAM to become a transparent, professional, and accountable state institution through the role of the Secretariat General of Komnas HAM RI. These activities are also presented in this report.

We express our gratitude for the support and cooperation of various parties, including: the House of Representatives (DPR RI) — where this year Komnas HAM RI experienced a change of partnership from Commission III to Commission XIII, the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK), the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), the Ministry of Finance, as well as other ministries/agencies; provincial and district/municipal governments in various regions, civil society organizations, academics, journalists, and other actors and institutions that we cannot mention one by one. The cooperation and support of these various parties enabled Komnas HAM RI to carry out its duties and responsibilities throughout 2024 and complete the Komnas HAM RI 2024 Annual Report.

Criticism, suggestions, and input regarding our shortcomings in 2024 will serve as lessons for continuously improving the implementation of the duties and functions of Komnas HAM RI in the future.

In conclusion, we hope that this 2024 Annual Report can serve as a reference for state administrators, particularly the administration of President Prabowo Subianto, in carrying out governance that respects, fulfils, and protects human rights.

Thank you.

Chairperson of Komnas HAM RI



Dr. Atnike Nova Sigiro, M.Sc

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The political situation and economic policies inevitably have a significant impact on human rights. In 2024, the political event that greatly influenced the work of Komnas HAM RI in the fulfilment of human rights was the political event of general elections for president-vice president, DPR, DPD and DPR, as well as regional head elections.

Komnas HAM RI had already prepared for the 2024 Elections since the previous year. There were four crucial issues anticipated, namely the neutrality of the state apparatus, threats to freedom of opinion and expression, the right to health for election organizers, and the fulfilment of the rights of vulnerable groups.

Komnas HAM RI's predictions regarding the 2024 elections proved correct. However, Komnas HAM RI chose to focus on the issues of the rights of vulnerable groups and the right to health of election organizers. From observations in 15 provinces and 48 districts or cities, and studies, it was found that there was discrimination against vulnerable groups in the three stages of the election.

The right to health of election organizers still carried a red mark in its implementation. In the 2024 elections, there were at least 181 members of election organizing teams who died. Although this number was lower than in the 2019 elections, which recorded 894 deaths.

The 2024 elections also indirectly influenced efforts to resolve cases of gross human rights violations. Since 2023, there have been efforts by the government to resolve cases of gross human rights violations through non-judicial means. The results of the team formed by President Jokowi showed that, indeed, there had been human rights violations in 12 cases that had already been submitted by Komnas HAM RI to the Attorney General's Office.

In fact, there are 16 cases of gross human rights violations that have been completed in an investigation by Komnas HAM RI, and the files have been submitted to the Attorney General's Office. However, only four cases have gone to court. After the team completed its task, President Jokowi ordered the restoration of victims' rights.

Until the end of 2023, families of victims who received restoration of rights from the government came from five cases of gross human rights violations. However, these restoration efforts stopped in 2024, as the mandate of the team that ended in late 2023 was not extended. Besides the focus on the elections, it is strongly suspected that political constellations also influenced this situation.

These victim restoration efforts shared the same fate as the judicial settlement of 12 cases of gross human rights violations. Throughout 2024, there was no indication that the Attorney General's Office would bring these gross human rights violation cases to court. The

backlog of gross human rights violation cases will increase by one more with the completion of Komnas HAM RI's investigation into the Bumi Flora Incident.

Economic policies in 2024 that affected the work of Komnas HAM included the large number of economic development projects labeled as National Strategic Projects (PSN). In 2023, the number of projects labeled PSN reached 233, and there was an additional 14 in 2024.

Projects intended to stimulate economic growth and improve public welfare also triggered human rights violations, in the form of agrarian conflicts, restrictions on freedom of expression, and even criminalization of citizens who protested against them.

For Komnas HAM RI, the most significant human rights impact of PSN was the occurrence of agrarian conflicts. This happened because a project granted PSN status received numerous facilities and support from the government, especially concerning land acquisition.

In recent years, complaints about land disputes between citizens and companies have been quite dominant. In 2024, as many as 505 (out of a total of 2,625) complaint files were related to agrarian conflicts. The number of complaints about land disputes continues to increase in line with the growing number of PSN.

So far, agrarian conflicts often occurred between citizens and private companies, as well as with state-owned enterprises. The high level of conflict also created a strong need to encourage business entities to make human rights a key guideline or consideration in their operations.

The dimensions of agrarian conflicts are not singular. Often, land conflicts also end in the criminalization of citizens who protest against land grabbing. For Komnas HAM RI, the criminalization of citizens fighting for their rights constitutes a threat to human rights defenders.

In addition to agrarian cases, environmental issues have also become an area that frequently deprives citizens of their freedom of expression and opinion. A number of citizens who protested environmental damage caused by companies were often reported for criminal charges, and the police generally processed them very quickly.

In cases that threatened freedom of expression and opinion, Komnas HAM RI intervened. This could take the form of pressure to revoke suspect status, statements recognizing the individual as a "human rights defender," and even providing amicus curiae when the case had entered the court.

Komnas HAM RI also recorded quite a number of citizen complaints against the police, aside from local governments. The types of cases varied, ranging from the use of violence in legal processes and in handling citizen protests, to allegations of unprofessionalism in handling cases.

In addition to directly handling cases, Komnas HAM RI also adopted an upstream approach, among others, by providing human rights issue training to Indonesian National Police (POLRI) personnel. The same training was also conducted for members of the TNI, who in some cases, were perpetrators of gross human rights violations.

To increase local governments' awareness of human rights issues, Komnas HAM RI organized training in its annual event titled the Human Rights Festival. In 2024, this event was held in the City of Bitung. Training for local governments was conducted in East Manggarai Regency and Bitung City.

In 2024, the human rights situation in Papua remained concerning. Ongoing violence and armed conflict resulted in casualties from various parties, but the majority were civilians, including children. Waves of internally displaced persons resulting from the conflict were overshadowed by obstacles to the fulfilment of basic rights such as education, health, and housing. On the other hand, the protection of the rights of indigenous Papuans faced threats from development policies and large-scale investment projects that did not take their rights into account. The lack of meaningful participation for Papuan people in decision-making could worsen the human rights situation, which has long faced structural obstacles. The equal distribution of welfare expected from the New Autonomous Regions (DOB) policy must ensure the participation of Papuans, especially Indigenous Papuans (Orang Asli Papua or OAP).

Spaces for dialogue need to be created as a model for peaceful and permanent conflict resolution. The government also needs to follow up on several mandates of the Special Autonomy Law (Otsus) related to resolving various human rights violations through judicial mechanisms and the Papua Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

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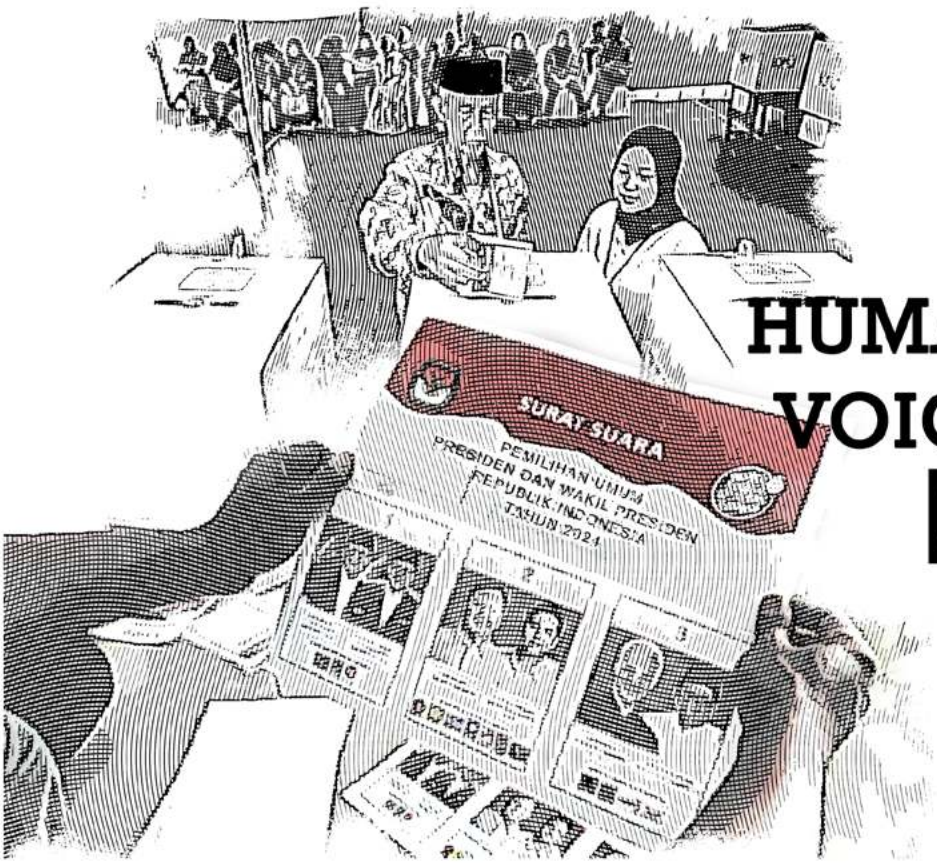
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Chapter I

Introduction





HUMAN RIGHTS VOICES IN THE POLITICAL YEAR

Becoming the host for the general election of the President and Vice President, the Regional Representative Council, and the Legislative, as well as the regional head elections, made 2024 a political year. The preparation and implementation also consumed a great deal of time, costs, and attention from state organizers such as KPU, Bawaslu, and the government.

The Presidential and Legislative General Election voting was held on February 14, followed by the vote-counting process until finally the winner was determined by KPU on March 20. The political process kept rolling because there were still government coalition-building lobbies for cabinet formation.

The president and vice president elected, Prabowo Subianto–Gibran Rakabuming Raka, were officially inaugurated on October 20. The structure and names filling the Red and White Cabinet were announced the following day. The inauguration of the president and vice president, as well as the announcement of the new cabinet, also marked the end of the 2019–2024 election result government, Jokowi–Ma'ruf Amin.

The political process, including lobbying, continued with the regional head elections on November 27, to elect 545 regional heads in 37 provinces, 415 regencies, and 93 cities. The elections that took place in almost the entire provinces drew the attention of the public, the election organizers, and the government, although not as much as the presidential, vice presidential and legislative elections.

The large amount of resources and public attention, KPU, Bawaslu, and the government can be understood because of the significance of the General Election. This political momentum is very important because it will determine the fate of this nation at least in the next five years. Its process impacts everyone and every institution in the country, including the National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Indonesia.

Komnas HAM RI, in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, is to develop conditions conducive to the implementation of human rights in accordance with Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the UN Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to enhance the protection and enforcement of human rights.

To carry out this function, Komnas HAM RI has the authority to conduct studies, research, dissemination, monitoring, and mediation on human rights issues. This institution also has the authority to investigate gross human rights violations from Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning the Human Rights Court, as well as the supervisory function from Law No. 40 of 2008 concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination.

Indonesia has already had experience in holding direct general elections since 2004, so it is already possible to identify what the potential impacts are on human rights issues. Komnas HAM RI had already begun a program related to this election the previous year. At least there are four crucial human rights issues that need to be addressed and anticipated.

First, the neutrality of state-organizing institutions. It is common knowledge that there is a tendency for all parties, especially the political party in power, to utilize state instruments and tools to gather support to win their presidential candidate, vice presidential candidate, or their political party's interests.

Second, violations of the right to opinion and expression. Political competition in elections makes differences of opinion and views certainly unavoidable. Those who hold power, or have greater access to it, can use it to pressure or intimidate those with different political views, including through legal channels.

Third, the right to health of election officials. One of the criticisms of the 2019 General Election was about the deaths of 894 election organizers. The simultaneous election of the president–vice president, DPD, DPR RI, and DPRD added burdens for the organizers, which contributed to the large number of deaths.

Fourth, the fulfillment of citizens' rights. Participation in elections is a human right that must be facilitated by the state. Komnas HAM RI paid attention to those categorized as vulnerable groups, those who were at risk of being unable to obtain and exercise their rights properly in the 2024 General Election.

Another matter in 2024 that had a major impact on the work of Komnas HAM RI was the economic development policy of the Jokowi–Ma'ruf Amin administration,

namely the National Strategic Projects (PSN). This status was granted for a number of development projects, including road infrastructure, airports, plantations, and mining areas. As of July, there were at least 233 PSN.

The government considered development projects, including PSN, as efforts to boost economic growth which in the end was to improve public welfare. In 2024, the ambition to boost the economy was overshadowed by a number of undesirable impacts of PSN, both politically, socially–economically, and environmentally.

One root problem of this PSN, based on Komnas HAM RI's study, was its highly centralized determination by the central government in Jakarta. This gave no space for regional governments, let alone their residents, to have different opinions. In other words, the projects were top-down. Public participation was also low.

Projects designated as PSN also had many facilities from the government, including land acquisition. It was no surprise that many private corporations wanted such status. This special treatment by the state indeed made the programs proceed quickly. At the same time, however, it became a source of conflict with communities at risk of losing their land.

Agrarian conflicts due to this PSN became quite a lot of the complaints filed with Komnas HAM RI in 2024. The intensity of PSN implementation near the end of the Jokowi–Ma'ruf Amin administration triggered even more land-related conflicts in 2024. However, it should also be noted that agrarian conflicts between communities and corporations in projects not labeled PSN also occurred.

The sources of conflict between communities and the state or corporations revolved around the loss of land rights, which were their main source of livelihood. Communities questioning their rights, either directly or through social media, often faced law enforcement apparatus. Besides often getting into physical clashes, they could also be criminalized by companies.

Economically rooted problems like this often also affect civil and political rights. In 2024, there were also a number of criminalization cases to the police using the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions against environmental activists for criticizing development policies, including those impacting the environment.

Criminalization and other forms of violence and pressure, in Komnas HAM RI's record, were among the problems frequently faced by human rights defenders. Delivering criticism is part of the right to expression and opinion protected by the Constitution. In 2024, there was also a recorded case of the murder of a journalist strongly suspected to be related to their reporting.

The performance of the police as a law enforcement apparatus was also in the spotlight. In a number of agrarian conflict cases, the police often got involved in clashes, sided with companies, and stood against communities. In addition, there

were also cases that revealed the violent practices of this "brown corps" in the law enforcement process.

In the data collected by Komnas HAM RI, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) was the most frequently reported party, namely 751 out of a total of 2,625 complaints in 2024. In addition to the violence committed, there were also a number of reports alleging unprofessional conduct in carrying out its duties as a law enforcer and guardian of order.

Human rights issues that also drew much media attention were violence and armed conflict in Papua, which resulted in victims from various parties, but the majority were civilians, including children. Waves of internally displaced persons as an excess of the conflict were shadowed by obstacles to the fulfillment of basic rights such as education, health, and housing. On the other hand, the protection of the rights of indigenous Papuans faced threats due to development policies and large-scale investment projects that did not yet respect their rights. The inequality of meaningful participation for Papuans in decision-making could worsen the human rights situation that has long faced various structural obstacles. The equal distribution of welfare expected to be created from the New Autonomous Regions (DOB) policy needs to ensure community participation in Papua, particularly of Indigenous Papuans (OAP).

In 2024, there were also no signs that the government would proceed with the investigation of 12 cases of gross human rights violations whose dossiers had been submitted by Komnas HAM RI to the Attorney General's Office. This did not change until the end of President Jokowi's administration in October 2024. Even the program for resolving gross human rights violations through non-judicial settlement schemes, which had been initiated in 2022, did not continue in 2024.

The political stance of the Jokowi government regarding gross human rights violations made this issue a homework assignment for the new administration that must be resolved. In their Asta Cita campaign promise, Prabowo Subianto–Gibran Rakabuming included the program "Strengthening the ideology of Pancasila, democracy, and human rights (HAM)" in the first part. Until the end of December 2024, there was still no signal on how past gross human rights violations would be resolved by the new administration.



Chapter II

Priority Issues




Papua



Observation of the Situation of **the Fulfillment of the Constitutional Rights** of Border Communities in Skofro Village, Keerom Regency, **Papua Province**.

Observation of the Situation of **Human Rights Implementation** at the Demonstration against **the Draft Law on Regional Head Elections (RUU Pilkada) 2024** at the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI).




Aceh Timur

Commissioner for Monitoring and Investigation, Uli Parulian Sihombing, accompanied by Junior Human Rights Dispute Mediation Officer Dyah Nans, gathered information from residents during **a field Monitoring** of the Case of the Arrest of 9 Seloloang Farmers, in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, East Kalimantan, 14 June 2024.

Site inspection of the shooting incident at PT Bumi Flora, East Aceh.



Verification of applications for **Victim Certificate of Gross Human Rights Violations (SKKPHAM)** in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.




Medan

Discussion on mapping the situation and opportunities for the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (KKR) in South Papua.

Request for Information regarding the Case of the Burning of the House of a Tribrata TV Journalist.

Presentation of Human Rights Opinion at the Jepara District Court (Criminalisation of Daniel Frits Maurits Tangkilisan related to Violation of the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions).


Jepara

Request for information from the Ship Crew in Maluku.



Meeting with the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum (Forkopimda) of Kuningan Regency **at Komnas HAM Jakarta** regarding the case of the cessation of the activities of the Ahmadiyah Congregation Jalsah Salanah.



Jakarta

Discussion related to the drafting of a mechanism for preparing a human rights due diligence guide **in the corporate sector.**





VOICE OF PRIORITY HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

The National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (Komnas HAM RI) is mandated by Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights to develop a conducive environment for the implementation of human rights in accordance with Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the UN Charter, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as to strengthen the protection and enforcement of human rights.

This institution also has the authority to investigate gross human rights violations under Law No. 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Courts, as well as supervisory functions provided by Law No. 40 of 2008 on the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination, as a member element of the Task Force on the Handling of Social Conflicts pursuant to the Social Conflict Law, and for coordination and monitoring of prevention and handling of victims of sexual violence crimes pursuant to the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS).

In addition to referring to its mandate, Komnas HAM RI formulates priority programs by taking into account developments and challenges concerning human rights in Indonesia.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI received and handled 2,625 cases of alleged human rights violations. A total of 2,324 cases were received by Komnas HAM RI through the Secretariat General of Komnas HAM RI in Jakarta, and 301 cases were received by six Provincial Secretariats in Aceh, West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua. Priorities in 2024 ranged from issues of elections to those concerning business and human rights.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI identified several priority issues as efforts to strategically and systematically respond to human rights problems and situations. This has been implemented since the 2022–2027 term of Komnas HAM RI began

its work, among them: Fulfilment of Constitutional Rights in General Elections and Regional Head Elections, Resolution of Agrarian Conflicts, Gross Human Rights Violations, Handling of Papua Conflicts, Protection of Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Strengthening Protection for Human Rights Defenders, Combating Trafficking in Persons, Protection of Freedom of Religion and Belief, and Business and Human Rights.

2.1 Fulfilment of Constitutional Rights in General and Regional Elections

Komnas HAM RI has paid attention to human rights issues in elections since 2023. In a plenary session discussion in 2023, four crucial issues were identified: neutrality of state apparatus, threats to freedom of opinion and expression, the right to health for election organizers, and the fulfilment of the rights of vulnerable groups.

In 2023, Komnas HAM issued two decisions related to human rights and elections: the drafting of a Norms and Regulations Standard (SNP) on Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups in Elections, which is expected to serve as a reference in assessing the fulfilment of rights of vulnerable groups in elections; and the establishment of a Monitoring Team for the Fulfilment of Constitutional Rights of Vulnerable Groups in General and Regional Elections, abbreviated as the Election Team.

Among the four main election-related issues, Komnas HAM's primary focus was on the fulfilment of rights of vulnerable groups and the right to health of election organizers. Komnas HAM RI defined vulnerable groups as: women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, Indigenous Peoples, migrant workers, first-time voters, survivors of social conflict, and minority groups based on religion, belief, or faith.

The right to health of election organizers was highlighted in light of the 2019 general elections, which resulted in at least 894 deaths. Komnas HAM RI considered that these two issues would likely receive less attention from election organizers such as the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and the government, who tend to focus more on technical aspects of election administration.

The SNP on the fulfilment of rights of vulnerable groups in elections was completed in 2023, enabling it to be used as the basis for monitoring by the 2024 Election Team. Regarding the right to health, Komnas HAM RI provided a number of recommendations to the KPU and the Ministry of Health to prevent a recurrence of mass deaths among election organizers as in 2019. Recommendations included age limits and health examinations.

The Election Team carried out observations in 15 provinces and 48 regencies/municipalities across Indonesia, also involving Komnas HAM RI provincial secretariats. These observations resulted in the Observation Report on the Situation of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections and a press release on the findings and Komnas

HAM RI's position regarding the determination of the 2024 Simultaneous Election results.

Several findings were obtained. Regarding the neutrality of state officials, instances were found where state apparatus were not neutral in the elections, acting in ways that benefited certain groups. There were also cases of unfair treatment in which some groups were restricted, as well as the use of security apparatus authority to limit citizens' right to expression, leading them to refrain from having different aspirations.

In relation to vulnerable groups, in addition to monitoring, Komnas HAM RI also conducted a study to analyze how the conduct of elections in Indonesia has sought to guarantee the right to vote for vulnerable groups, in accordance with democratic principles as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

From this study, it was concluded that discrimination against the voting rights of vulnerable groups in Indonesia often occurs at three main stages in the electoral process.

First, during the voter registration stage, serious obstacles remain, such as inaccurate data that cause vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and the elderly, not to be included in the permanent voter list.

Second, during the campaign and circulation of information, the limited access of vulnerable groups to adequate information results in their low understanding of electoral rights and procedures.

Third, the voting stage itself remains inaccessible, marked by the lack of facilities friendly to vulnerable groups, insufficient assistance, and the potential for intimidation that hinders their freedom to exercise their voting rights.

These findings demonstrate that the existing electoral mechanisms are not yet fully inclusive and tend to disregard principles of justice and equality. These violations directly imply human rights violations, particularly the right to participate in government as guaranteed by national and international legal instruments.

From this study, several recommendations were made. First, there needs to be an evaluation and improvement of regulations concerning the protection of the right to information during the campaign stage for vulnerable groups. This is crucial to ensure that campaign information can be equally accessed by all groups in society, including those who are vulnerable.

Second, thorough training needs to be provided to the human resources of the KPU and Bawaslu regarding understanding and sensitivity toward the protection of voting rights for vulnerable groups.

The recommendations from the monitoring and the study were then submitted to the KPU, Bawaslu, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Health.

Komnas HAM RI also prepared a Policy Brief concerning the state's responsibility for fulfilling the right to life and the right to health of election officials. This was due to the still-high number of deaths among election officials in the 2024 elections.

Komnas HAM RI collaborated with Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, to discuss workload, stress, and health issues that could impact the health and mortality of election officials. By the end of 2024, the policy brief was still in the process of finalizing the study draft.

2.2 Resolution of Agrarian Conflicts

Agrarian conflict has been the most frequently reported issue to Komnas HAM RI in recent years. In 2024, the majority of cases reported to Komnas HAM RI were related to agrarian issues. There were 505 complaints (out of a total of 2,625). The regions with the highest number of complaints were Jakarta Capital Special Region, West Java, and North Sumatra, each with 43 complaints.

The most frequently reported party was corporations, with 146 complaints. The second highest was regional governments (97). The largest group of complainants came from communities, with 263 complaints, followed by individuals (171 complaints). The most frequently reported right was the right to welfare, with 460 complaints.

The patterns of agrarian conflicts reported to Komnas HAM RI varied. There were conflicts between residents and the government or state-owned enterprises, as well as between residents and corporations. In 2024, a particularly prominent conflict involved residents against corporations or the state in connection with National Strategic Projects (PSN).

In 2023, the number of PSN reached 233 with a total investment value of IDR 6,246 trillion, consisting of 218 projects and 15 programs. The 218 projects were in sectors such as roads and bridges, ports, airports, railways, industrial zones, housing, dams and irrigation, clean water and sanitation, coastal dikes, energy, technology, education, tourism, and plantations. In early 2024, an additional 14 new PSN were added, all funded by the private sector, including Bumi Serpong Damai (BSD) and Pantai Indah Kapuk (PIK) 2.

In line with its mandate, Komnas HAM RI can handle human rights cases through monitoring and mediation. It also conducts studies to explore root causes so that solutions can be explored. For this reason, Komnas HAM RI carried out a study on PSN in 2024.

The study by Komnas HAM RI showed that the impact of PSN on agrarian cases was quite significant. In the 2020–2023 period, Komnas HAM RI received 114 complaints related to PSN: 34 cases in 2020, 24 in 2021, 29 in 2022, and 27 in 2023. Of these, 95 cases were indicated as violations of the right to welfare, and 5 cases were violations of the right to justice.

One agrarian conflict that later escalated into an issue of freedom of opinion and expression occurred at the new capital

city (IKN) project in South Kalimantan. Nine farmers, members of the Saloloang Farmers Group, were arrested after protesting the construction of Naratetama Airport, located on the northern side of Zone 2 of IKN. As a result of their protest, they were named suspects by the East Kalimantan Regional Police. During the arrest, residents also had their heads forcibly shaved.

Komnas HAM RI, which monitored the case and visited the location on March 15, 2024, assessed that the actions of the police could be categorized as degrading treatment, even punishment, which contravenes the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

There was also an ultimatum to Indigenous Peoples in Kampung Tua Sabut by the Nusantara Capital City Authority (OIKN) against residents of Pemaluan Village, North Penajam Paser Regency, East Kalimantan, because their homes were located within the new capital city area. They were ordered to demolish their houses. Komnas HAM RI considered the actions of OIKN as intimidation that threatened the survival of Indigenous Peoples.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI also successfully finalized the Norms and Regulations Standard (SNP) on the Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This SNP regulates the types of rights of Indigenous Peoples, ranging from the right to self-determination and its limits, the right to land and natural resources, the right to establish their own political, economic, and social systems or institutions, the right to health and social security, the right to work, the right to freedom of religion and belief, and the right to education.

The SNP also regulates the obligations of the state toward Indigenous Peoples, including recognizing and respecting the existence of Indigenous Peoples and their traditional rights as long as they are still alive and in accordance with societal developments and the principles of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. For non-state actors who violate the rights of Indigenous Peoples, obligations include providing compensation, environmental restoration, social program development, and reforming business processes.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI also drafted a Human Rights-Based Roadmap for the Resolution of Agrarian Conflicts. This study identified eight patterns of conflict in the agrarian sector: forestry, mining, plantations, coastal and small islands, state-owned assets (BMN) and regional-owned assets (BMD), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Indonesian National Police (POLRI) assets, national strategic projects, and special autonomy—cases in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The institutions involved in handling them are quite numerous.

The study concluded, among other things, that the resolution of agrarian conflicts based on human rights could be carried out by evaluating and harmonizing institutions and legislation related to agrarian

affairs, natural resources, and the environment. The evaluation and harmonization process should open space for meaningful public participation.

Komnas HAM RI recommended that the administration of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka consider establishing an integrated institution for Agrarian Affairs, Natural Resources, and the Environment. Ideally, this institution should be led directly by the President, thereby having full authority and power to implement it.

2.3 Gross Human Rights Violations

The investigation of gross human rights violations is one of the mandates of Komnas HAM RI. Up until 2024, Komnas HAM RI has completed 16 investigations into incidents of gross human rights violations, with 4 (four) incidents having gone to trial and 12 investigation results having been handed over to the Attorney General's Office.

In addition to the judicial mechanism, Article 47 of the Human Rights Court Law regulates the possibility of resolving cases of gross human rights violations through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (KKR). Indonesia once had Law Number 27 of 2004 on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which was later declared invalid based on Constitutional Court Decision Number 006/PUU-IV/2006.

The Constitutional Court decision also recommended that the State could realize reconciliation through political policy in the form of rehabilitation and general amnesty. Based on this, Komnas HAM RI also encouraged policies related to the recovery of victims' rights, with the note that such policies must not close off settlement through the judicial mechanism as regulated in the Human Rights Court Law.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI formed a Follow-Up Team on the Results of Investigations into Gross Human Rights Violations based on the Decree of the Chairperson of Komnas HAM RI Number 001 of 2024, with tasks including coordinating with parties/stakeholders, disseminating information on the settlement of gross human rights violations and/or fulfillment of effective remedies, and issuing victim certificates and/or certificates for families of victims of incidents of gross human rights violations.

In 2024, in relation to the issue of Gross Human Rights Violations, Komnas HAM conducted investigations into alleged gross human rights violations in the Bumi Flora East Aceh case and the Murder of Munir Said Thalib, as well as continuing priority programs for the fulfillment of victims' rights in incidents of gross human rights violations.

Investigation of Gross Human Rights Violations

The Bumi Flora East Aceh incident is one of five alleged cases of Gross Human Rights Violations in Aceh investigated by Komnas HAM RI. Four other cases have already been completed and the files handed over to the Attorney General's Office: the Jambo Keupok South Aceh Inci-

dent 2003; the Simpang KKA North Aceh Incident 1999; the Rumoh Geudong and Other Sattis Posts Incident 1989–1998; and the Timang Gajah Bener Meriah, Central Aceh, and surrounding areas Incident 2000–2003.

The investigation team carried out a series of investigation activities starting in 2020, including meetings with victims' families, examination of 8 witnesses (2022), expert discussions and discussions with CSOs, collecting media reports, gathering data on military operations in Aceh in the 2001 period, and collecting additional data. In the fourth year (2024), in the investigation of the Bumi Flora Incident, the team coordinated with companions and witnesses in East Aceh, conducted further witness examinations from health workers, PT. Bumi Flora, health workers, GAM, and the local government at the time, as well as site visits to the incident location in Afdeling IV PT. Bumi Flora.

At the end of 2024, the team began preparing the investigation report, which would then be submitted to the Attorney General's Office. The results of the investigation would also be used to provide input to the Government regarding policies for victims of gross human rights violations, whereby victims' rights could be fulfilled and restored.

Fulfillment of Victims' Rights

In 2024, in addition to investigating cases of gross human rights violations, Komnas HAM also assisted victims' families in obtaining rights recovery through the non-judicial settlement scheme for gross human rights violation cases launched by the government since the 2023 period.

In 2022, President Jokowi issued Presidential Decree Number 17 of 2022 to form a Team for the settlement of gross human rights violation cases through a non-judicial path. The team was led by Makarim Wibisono. The results of the team showed that indeed there were gross human rights violations in 12 cases of gross human rights violations that had already been investigated by Komnas HAM RI and handed over to the Attorney General's Office.

In fact, there are 16 cases of gross human rights violations that have been investigated by Komnas HAM RI. But since this was a non-judicial settlement, those that had not gone to court were resolved under this scheme, namely, 12 cases. The focus of non-judicial settlement is more on victim recovery, guarantees of non-recurrence, rewriting history, and others. This is supported by 2 legal instruments.

After the team completed its work, in 2023, a Presidential Instruction was issued to 19 ministries and institutions to carry out recovery for victims. Thus, recovery under this scheme had already begun in 2023. To obtain rights recovery through the mechanism created by the government, victims must obtain a Victim Certificate of Gross Human Rights Violations (SKKPHAM) from Komnas HAM RI.

During 2024, Komnas HAM RI issued 923 SKKPHAMs, consisting of: 5 SKKPHAMs for the Mysterious Shootings Incident 1982–1985; 715 SKKPHAMs for the 1965/1966 Incident; 154 SKKPHAMs

for the Rumoh Geudong and Other Sattis Posts Incident 1989–1998; 48 SKKPHAMs for the Simpang KKA Incident 1999; and 1 SKKPHAM for the May 1998 Riots Incident.

There are seven cases of gross human rights violations that have entered the recovery scheme prepared by the government for this initial stage, namely: Aceh (Rumoh Gedong, Simpang KKA, Jambo Keupok) and Jakarta (Enforced Disappearances, May Riots, TSS), as well as Palu (1965–1966 Incident).

Komnas HAM RI not only issued SKKPHAMs but also monitored their implementation through discussion forums for evaluation materials. Discussions were held with victim representatives in Palu on 9 September 2024, in Jakarta on 22 October 2024, and in Aceh on 24 October 2024. The findings from monitoring became one of the materials for drafting recommendations to be submitted to the government.

The Munir Assassination Case

The death of human rights activist Munir Said Thalib on 7 September 2004 remains a pending task (PR) for the Indonesian government. Munir's death was reported 2 hours before Garuda Indonesia flight GA 974 from Singapore to Amsterdam landed, or at around 04:05 local time over Hungarian territory. The Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI) concluded that Munir's death was caused by acute arsenic poisoning. Three (3) months after Munir's death, on 24 December 2004, the Government formed a Fact-Finding Team (TPF) to uncover the case of Munir's death through Presidential Decree Number 111 of 2004. In short, the TPF was formed to assist the Police investigators in uncovering Munir's death case and to report and recommend policies to the President, with a working period from 23 December 2004 to 23 June 2005.

On 6 September 2022, the Plenary Session of Komnas HAM RI formed an Ad hoc Investigation Team for the Gross Human Rights Violation of the Assassination of Munir Said Thalib. This followed up on the results of reports from 2 (two) Komnas HAM RI teams, namely the Study, Data, Facts, and Legal Opinion Team on the Assassination of Munir Case and the Monitoring and Investigation Team on the Assassination of Munir Incident, as well as the Decision of the Examination Panel formed by Komnas HAM RI. The Ad hoc Team was again extended in 2024 with the Decree of the Chairperson of Komnas HAM RI Number 5 of 2024.

The team was formed with the task of conducting an investigation to seek and determine whether there was sufficient preliminary evidence regarding the Assassination of Munir as a gross human rights violation in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Law Number 26 of 2000. Based on Law Number 26 of 2000 on the Human Rights Court, gross human rights violations include the crime of genocide and crimes against humanity. The provisions regarding genocide are further regulated in Article 8, while crimes against humanity are regulated in Article 9. To interpret the Human Rights Court Law, the Supreme Court compiled the Guidelines on the Elements of Gross

Human Rights Violations and Command Responsibility in 2006.

Throughout 2024, the Investigation Team examined 15 (fifteen) witnesses, prepared Examination Reports (BAP), and created an analytical matrix of gross human rights violations.

2.4 Handling the Papua Conflict

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI received 104 complaints related to human rights violations in Papua. Ongoing conflict and violence have made this region a priority issue in Komnas HAM RI's work program in recent years, including in 2024. The forms of violence range from armed clashes between the Indonesian military and armed groups to violence against civilians, which has caused displacement. Victims include civilians, military personnel, and members of armed groups.

Komnas HAM RI specifically established the Papua Team, tasked with identifying and encouraging efforts to resolve conflict and human rights violations in Papua. Its work includes situation monitoring, coordination with various stakeholders—both government and community—and facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue. The Papua Team's work is also coordinated with case handling and dispute settlement efforts conducted through monitoring and mediation mechanisms, both by Komnas HAM RI in Jakarta and by its secretariat in Papua Province.

Throughout 2024, several armed clashes were recorded between the Indonesian military and armed civilian groups (KSB), resulting in civilian casualties.

Komnas HAM RI received reports of an exchange of fire between the Border Security Task Force (Satgas Pamtas) Yonif 303/SSM and the TPNPB-OPM led by Kalenak Murib in Pamebeut Village, Yugumuak District. In that incident, eight civilians became victims, one of whom died. One victim, Tarina Murib, was found decapitated. The report alleged that the mutilation was carried out by security forces.

Komnas HAM RI conducted monitoring in Wamena City from April 27 to May 3, 2024. The investigation found that violence occurred when TNI forces pursued the TPNPB-OPM group led by Kalenak Murib. The March 3, 2024, armed clash resulted in both civilian and military casualties: Tarina was killed, six civilians were injured, and one TNI soldier died. Komnas HAM RI recommended that the TNI Commander avoid all military operations in residential areas of Papua to prevent civilian casualties. An armed clash between the Damai Cartenz Task Force and the TPNPB-OPM Group took place in Yokatapa, Sugapa District, Intan Jaya, Central Papua, on April 8, 2024. The incident resulted in two child victims: one fatality, RD (13 years old), and one injured, ND (6 years old). Both children were hit by gunfire while sheltering inside their house. RD died from a gunshot wound to the head, while ND was injured in the left hand and required medical treatment.

Komnas HAM RI conducted an investigation by gathering statements from various parties, including the Papua Regional Po-

lice Chief, the Damai Cartenz Task Force, and the Intan Jaya Police. Based on the findings, the exchange of fire began with an attack on a Task Force post, which was then met with return fire. Komnas HAM RI issued Recommendation No. 528/PM.00/R/VII/2024 dated July 23, 2024, aimed at creating a more conducive situation and ensuring the protection of human rights, particularly for children.

According to Komnas HAM RI's analysis, armed conflict and violence continue to occur partly because there is no space to pursue resolution through peaceful means or dialogue between armed groups and the government. The persistence of armed conflict and violence has also worsened the human rights situation in Papua, particularly with the emergence of internally displaced persons due to the conflict, as well as limited access to the rights to education, health, and decent work.

State security forces' violence against civilians also drew attention in 2024. One case was the circulation of a viral video on social media showing the alleged torture of a civilian by TNI personnel in Puncak Regency, Central Papua, in February 2024. The video depicted a man bound inside a water drum being tortured with sharp weapons, beaten, and kicked. One of the perpetrators was seen wearing a T-shirt believed to be from the Infantry Battalion (Yonif) Raider 300/Brajawijaya, under Kodam III/Siliwangi.

The victim, suspected of being linked to an Armed Criminal Group (KKB), was arrested along with two other youths by TNI personnel. One of the victims, DK, after being tortured, was handed over to the Puncak Police and hospitalized. The TNI established an Investigation Team and detained eight members of Yonif 300/Brajawijaya for questioning. Komnas HAM RI, which went on-site from April 28 to May 3, 2024, emphasized the importance of protecting the right to life and the right not to be tortured, both of which are fundamental human rights.

Komnas HAM RI also received a complaint from the Legal Aid Institute (LBH Papua) and the Yahukimo Student Association (IPMY) on August 26, 2024, regarding the shooting of two indigenous Papuans, allegedly by members of Brimob on August 20, 2024. The two victims were identified as Mr. Tobias Silak, who was confirmed dead, and Naro Nabla, who suffered serious gunshot wounds.

Komnas HAM RI carried out a series of monitoring activities from September 22–27, 2024. Komnas HAM RI considered it important to coordinate with the police, with a focus on establishing the chronology of events and the background of the shooting. Komnas HAM RI emphasized the importance of the police's commitment in pursuing law enforcement in this case.

For cases of violence against civilians, Komnas HAM RI conducted monitoring and provided recommendations for resolution, including in the rape case in Nabire. The incident of sexual violence (rape) involved victims identified by their initials A (25 years old) and B (27 years old), which took place on Jayanti Street, Nabire Dis-

trict, Nabire Regency, Central Papua, on April 5, 2024. Komnas HAM RI carried out a series of inquiries, including to the police, the victims, and the perpetrators. On April 30, 2024, the Nabire Police arrested and detained one of the perpetrators.

Victim recovery efforts began with medical assistance and financial support from the Central Papua Provincial Government on April 29, 2024. Komnas HAM RI issued Recommendation No. 338/PM.00/R/V/2024 dated May 13, 2024. Komnas HAM RI also coordinated with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP/PPPA) on June 14, 2024, and various recovery measures for the victims were undertaken.

There was also a shooting case in Paniai. Rusli, a public transport driver who had worked in Paniai for four years and was originally from Jeneponto, South Sulawesi, was allegedly shot and burned by an Armed Civilian Group (KSB) in Paniai, Central Papua, on June 11, 2024. Information circulated that the Intan Jaya TPNPB-OPM claimed responsibility for this incident and accused Rusli of being an intelligence agent for the TNI-Polri.

Komnas HAM RI issued Recommendation No. 542/PM.00/R/VII/2024 dated July 23, 2024, addressed to various parties, including the Papua Regional Police Chief, the Acting Governor of Central Papua, the Acting Governor of South Sulawesi, and the Minister of Social Affairs. In addition to giving special attention to this case, Komnas HAM RI also called for legal proceedings against the perpetrators and ensuring the protection and restoration of the rights of the victim's family.

In 2024, the Human Rights Situation Monitoring Team in Papua Toward a Comprehensive Humanitarian Dialogue (Papua Team) gave special attention to several human rights issues in Papua, including the Papua Truth and Reconciliation Commission (KKR Papua), the New Autonomous Regions (DOB), the handling of displaced persons, and the handling of cases or incidents of human rights violations that received public attention. In addition to situation monitoring, the Papua Team also conducted regular media monitoring regarding the situation in Papua.

The focus of monitoring on the impacts of the New Autonomous Regions included the management of natural resources, agrarian conflicts, and the political participation of Indigenous Papuans (OAP). The main challenge is to ensure that DOB policies do not marginalize OAP and to encourage the implementation of DOB policies, which are followed by a number of large investment projects, without violating human rights, especially for OAP and/or indigenous peoples whose living space is significantly affected.

Armed conflict not only causes casualties but also triggers displacement. Komnas HAM RI monitored displacement issues from June 2–7, 2024, concerning victims of conflict in Puncak Regency, Central Papua, who had fled to Nabire and Mimika, Central Papua. The team found that the basic rights of displaced persons—such as housing, access to education, health, and employment—had not yet been fulfilled. The team also highlighted problems with

the accuracy of displacement data and the lack of synergy between central and regional governments in addressing the issue.

Periodically, the team also issued press statements in response to incidents of public concern or to provide updates on case handling as a form of accountability. Among these were the Press Conference on the Human Rights Situation in Papua in 2023, held on January 25, 2024, and situational monitoring related to the impacts of the New Autonomous Regions (DOB) in Boven Digoel Regency and South Papua Province, held from June 2–7, 2024.

The Papua Team also enhanced coordination with central and regional governments, as well as with various relevant institutions, to address priority issues such as DOB, the Papua Truth and Reconciliation Commission (KKR), and displacement. The goal was to ensure policy synergy that supports the fulfillment of the basic rights of Papuan communities. One example was situational monitoring on views regarding KKR in Merauke, conducted from June 2–7, 2024.

This activity included gathering perspectives on the potential role of KKR in the region as a means to strengthen reconciliation and justice for victims of human rights violations. It was carried out through discussions with various stakeholders in the region, focusing on the legal framework, historical clarification, and the needs of local communities as part of the reconciliation process.

Papua Team Coordination Activities

March 4, 2024: Inter-ministerial/agency coordination
March 8, 2024: Situation update for chief editors of media outlets
March 5, 2024: Expert discussion on DOB and KKR issues
April 3, 2024: Discussion on the relevance of KKR with government and civil society representatives
April 3, 2024: Coordination with the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs
April 18, 2024: Coordination with the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)
July 25, 2024: Briefing for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Papua issues
October 13–18, 2024: Activities to strengthen coordination and consolidation functions
November 8, 2024: Inter-ministerial coordination meeting

2.5 Protection of the Right to Freedom of Expression

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI received 14 complaints related to freedom of expression and opinion. The largest number of complaints came from Jakarta. The institutions most frequently reported were the National Police (Polri) and educational institutions. The most commonly violated right was the right to personal freedom.

The spectrum of freedom of expression cases submitted to Komnas HAM RI was highly diverse, both in form and in the identity of victims. They ranged from the obstruction of discussions by groups, criminalization of citizens holding crit-

ical views of government officials, to the killing of a journalist and his family due to his reporting.

One such case of obstruction occurred with students of Trilogi University in Jakarta on February 3, 2024. Several student organizations in Jakarta had planned a preparatory meeting ahead of a political action. However, university officials denied them the use of facilities, forcing the meeting to be moved to a community hall. At around 10:30 PM, some 15 unidentified individuals arrived and demanded that the meeting be dissolved.

The unidentified group also physically assaulted the meeting organizers. While the meeting continued, participants were pressured to conclude quickly. They were threatened with forcible dispersal if the meeting was not over by 11:30 PM. Komnas HAM RI handled this case of intimidation by requesting a written explanation from the Metro Jaya Regional Police's Internal Affairs Division (Irwasda) on February 22, 2024.

Another case involved intimidation and obstruction of the People's Water Forum (PWF) in Bali on May 21, 2024. The perpetrators were a mass organization called Patriot Garuda Nusantara (PGN). In addition to seizing banners, billboards, and other materials, the group also physically assaulted forum participants.

The organizers were also intimidated by police officers, who questioned the forum's agenda and requested that the event be canceled or postponed until after the World Water Forum (WWF) concluded. A civil society forum held at Hotel Oranjje on May 20, 2024, was similarly disrupted by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) and mass organizations demanding its dissolution.

Komnas HAM RI received complaints in this case from LBH Bali, KruHA, Forum Peduli Bali, and Forum Pro Demokrasi Bali. Komnas HAM RI followed up by requesting clarification from the Bali Regional Police Chief and sought information on the legal process regarding the reported intimidation and obstruction of discussions.

Another case handled by Komnas HAM RI was the death of Tribrata TV journalist Rico Sempurna Pasaribu on June 27, 2024. Rico and two members of his family died when their home in Nabung Surbakti, Kabanjahe Subdistrict, Karo Regency, North Sumatra, was set on fire on June 27, 2024.

According to information received by Komnas HAM RI, the arson was triggered by Rico's reporting on Tribrata TV and his social media posts dated June 21, 22, and 23, 2024, which exposed illegal gambling operations on Kapten Bom Ginting Street and implicated a TNI member identified as HB as the owner of the gambling operation.

Komnas HAM RI followed up by requesting information from the North Sumatra Regional Police, the TNI Army Military Police Center (Puspom TNI AD), the Press Council, the editor-in-chief of Tribrata TV, the victim's family and witnesses, and by visiting Rico's burned house on July 12–13, 2024. Komnas HAM RI issued recommen-

dations urging law enforcement to handle the case professionally, accountably, fairly, and transparently.

Another freedom of expression case addressed by Komnas HAM RI was that of Haris Azhar and Fatia Maulidiyanti, who were prosecuted by Coordinating Minister Luhut B. Pandjaitan. Their trial took place at the East Jakarta District Court. Komnas HAM RI expressed support for both by submitting an amicus curiae brief to the Chief Judge of the East Jakarta District Court on May 19, 2023.

Komnas HAM RI welcomed the East Jakarta District Court's decision of January 8, 2024, which acquitted Haris and Fatia, describing it as a positive signal for the protection of freedom of expression in Indonesia. Komnas HAM RI stressed that this case, which falls within the domain of freedom of expression, should not have gone to court in the first place.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI also established the Protection Team for Freedom of Opinion and Expression through Decree of the Chairperson of Komnas HAM RI No. 16 of 2024 dated May 1, 2024, later updated on September 1, 2024.

The Protection Team was tasked with monitoring the situation and advocating for victims of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE). The team was also mandated to review the human rights principles within the UU ITE in relation to freedom of opinion and expression.

Komnas HAM RI also assigned the Protection Team to conduct a rapid study on the revision of Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting, which has been protested by the press community for allegedly threatening press freedom. The Protection Team coordinated with the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI), the Press Council, and journalist associations on this matter. Komnas HAM RI held discussions with the Indonesian Television Journalists Association (IJTI) on May 22, 2024, to gather input on the draft bill.

Based on its review, Komnas HAM RI concluded that the legislative process for the Broadcasting Bill reflects a lack of full commitment to realizing the rule of law and constitutional democracy. The revision of the Broadcasting Law has been opposed in part because it contains provisions restricting journalistic activities, which are seen as a threat to the freedom of press.

2.6 Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights Defenders

In 2024, a significant number of complaints were submitted to Komnas HAM RI concerning the recognition and protection of human rights defenders. The party most frequently reported was the Indonesian National Police (Polri), with 5 complaints. The largest number of complainants was individuals, also totalling 5 complaints. The most frequently reported violation concerned the "right to feel secure."

Komnas HAM RI places great emphasis on the protection of Human Rights Defend-

ers (HRDs), who often face threats, intimidation, and violence. In recent years, the trend has tended to increase, particularly for HRDs working in the environmental and natural resources sectors. Komnas HAM RI has previously issued Regulation No. 5/2015 on the Procedures for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, the Standards, Norms, and Regulations (SNP) on Human Rights Defenders, and formed the Human Rights Fulfillment Team for Human Rights Defenders.

The Human Rights Fulfillment Team for Human Rights Defenders assessed that one of the main problems behind the misfortunes recently suffered by HRDs is the absence of specific regulations on this matter. Article 28C paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution only states that "Every person has the right to improve themselves in striving for their rights collectively in order to develop their society, nation, and state."

Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights also stipulates that HRDs are entitled to participate in the protection, enforcement, and advancement of human rights. However, this guarantee is insufficient to provide them with adequate protection, making them vulnerable to various forms of violence, from threats to criminalization.

In addition to the lack of specific regulations on HRDs, another issue is the limited understanding within government and society regarding their contributions and roles in protecting and advancing human rights. As a result, HRDs are not only often sidelined but also become targets of attacks.

Komnas HAM RI has undertaken several efforts to strengthen the defense of HRDs. The defense mechanisms employed include direct advocacy through accompaniment and direct intervention with law enforcement officers if an HRD is arrested, with the goal of securing their release.

Another form of advocacy is issuing a formal statement confirming that the individual concerned is a Human Rights Defender, ensuring this status is duly considered in their legal process. For Komnas HAM RI, those who fight to defend the environment should not be criminalized. Additional measures include submitting amicus curiae during court proceedings.

The Human Rights Fulfillment Team for Human Rights Defenders also reviews HRD cases, evaluates Komnas HAM Regulation No. 5 of 2015 on the Protection of HRDs, finalizes the document "Rapid Response Mechanism at the National Human Rights Institution Level for the Protection and Security of Human Rights Defenders," and coordinates with other institutions.

Komnas HAM RI, together with Komnas Perempuan and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), has also coordinated intensively from 2023 to 2024 to develop an SOP for the Rapid Response Mechanism for the Protection of HRDs. Currently, the Recognition Team is reviewing Komnas HAM Regulation No. 5 of 2015 on the Protection of HRDs.

One case assisted by Komnas HAM RI involved environmental activist Daniel Frits Maurits Tangkilisan. Frits is well known

for voicing his concerns about shrimp farm waste pollution in Karimunjawa, Central Java. He was criminally charged under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) for alleged hate speech against the Karimunjawa community.

Komnas HAM RI followed up on Frits' complaint by monitoring his trial at the Jepara District Court, requesting information from the Jepara Resort Police and the Jepara District Prosecutor's Office. Komnas HAM RI issued a formal statement recognizing Frits as a "Human Rights Defender" and also submitted a legal opinion in the form of an amicus curiae during his trial on March 14, 2024.

Komnas HAM RI also issued a recommendation letter on April 26, 2024, urging law enforcement authorities to ensure proper oversight of the legal process in handling this UU ITE case. The letter was addressed to the Deputy Attorney General for Supervision, the National Police Chief, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chair of the Prosecutorial Commission, and the Chair of the Judicial Commission.

A similar case occurred in East Belitung Regency. YA, an environmental activist from Sukamandi Village, Damar District, East Belitung Regency, actively reported and documented environmental damage cases, particularly mangrove destruction caused by unlicensed tin mining in his area.

According to a complaint filed by the Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative (IOJI) on May 22, 2024, YA was intimidated and persecuted by miners. At one point, the police even brought him to a mining site. Komnas HAM RI monitored the handling of this case and provided support by issuing a formal statement recognizing YA as a "Human Rights Defender."

Issuing formal "Human Rights Defender" statements and submitting amicus curiae are two key methods used by Komnas HAM RI to defend those who struggle to uphold human rights. In 2024, Komnas HAM RI also submitted an amicus curiae in the trial of Haris Azhar and Fatia Maulidiyanti.

2.7 Handling of Human Trafficking Crimes

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI received 30 complaints related to Human Trafficking Crimes (TPPO). The party most frequently reported was corporations (9 complaints), followed by the central government or ministries. The largest number of complainants were individual migrant workers (11 complaints) and groups of migrant workers (11 complaints). The most frequently reported right was the right to welfare.

One of the complaints related to Human Trafficking Crimes (TPPO) received by Komnas HAM RI came from Nerius Rahabav on July 10, 2024. He was the legal representative of Ilham Kabalmay, alias Win Ko Ko, et al., the coordinator representing 43 households of former foreign crew members. In his report, Nerius raised concerns regarding the citizenship status of 76 former foreign crew members

from Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, and the Philippines, who had resided in Maluku Province since 2007.

Komnas HAM RI monitored this case by visiting the location where the foreign nationals lived in Maluku Province. Coordination was also conducted with the Directorate General of Immigration, Tuai City Government, Southeast Maluku Regency Government, Maluku Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Maluku Provincial Government, and by gathering information from the former crew members. Komnas HAM RI is in the process of preparing recommendations on this case.

Previously, Komnas HAM RI had established a Sub-Commission for the Protection of Special Groups, which, among others, focused on issues concerning workers, farmers, and fishers. In addition to migrant workers, domestic workers and ship crew members are also vulnerable to becoming victims of TPPO. Komnas HAM RI has also conducted situational monitoring on modern slavery among ship crew members, uncovering incidents of cruel and arbitrary treatment, including cases where Indonesian crew members who died were dumped into the sea.

Beyond handling cases, Komnas HAM RI also produced a study entitled The Rocky Road: Effectiveness of the Implementation of Policies for the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Crimes (TPPO). The study analyzed the patterns of TPPO cases and their handling to date.

The study concluded that the central and regional governments, including TPPO task forces, have not effectively implemented the prevention and handling of TPPO as mandated by Law No. 21 of 2007 on Human Trafficking Crimes and Law No. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.
TPPO preventive efforts carried out by ministries and state institutions remain sporadic, both in disseminating information on safe migration and on TPPO, and have not yet been implemented systematically or in a structured manner with adequate budget allocation and accompanied by monitoring and evaluation.

Handling efforts for TPPO have been focused mainly on evacuating victims from placement countries and repatriating them to their home regions, without sufficient victim recovery efforts, even though many suffer trauma. Law enforcement has tended to punish only field-level perpetrators, failing to expose the masterminds or the involvement of state actors.

The study recommended, among other things, that the president conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the implementation of the TPPO Law at both the central and regional levels, including budget allocation and the completeness of task forces, to identify obstacles and best practices in prevention and handling. The government was also urged to strengthen the function and role of TPPO Task Forces at the provincial and district/city levels by enhancing their capacity.

2.8 Protection of Freedom of Religion and Belief

Komnas HAM RI received 26 complaints related to freedom of religion and belief in 2024. Most complaints came from Jakarta and West Java. The party most frequently reported was local government. The most frequently reported violation concerned the "right to personal freedom."

Freedom of religion and belief (KBB) is a fundamental right recognized in the constitution and international law, but it continues to face challenges such as discrimination, religion-based conflicts, and administrative barriers, particularly for indigenous belief groups. The KBB Team seeks to address these challenges through regulatory reform, strengthening inter-ministerial coordination, and raising public awareness of the rights to freedom of religion and belief.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI conducted a study on the implementation of freedom of religion and belief. The study identified several issues:

Licensing for Houses of Worship
The construction of houses of worship in Indonesia continues to face obstacles, especially for minority groups. Although regulated under Joint Ministerial Regulation (PBM) No. 9 and No. 8 of 2006, the implementation of these policies is often hindered by discrimination and administrative barriers. Komnas HAM RI urged revisions to these regulations, including the elimination of the requirement for recommendations from FKUB, rationalization of administrative requirements, and increasing the role of women and indigenous belief groups in related policies.

Discrimination
Followers of indigenous belief systems still face discrimination regarding identity rights, marriage, and education. Although the Constitutional Court has recognized the right to record belief systems on identity cards (KTP), its implementation continues to face obstacles. Komnas HAM RI emphasized the need for regional compliance with legal rulings and the elimination of stigma in state administration.

Restrictions on Ahmadiyah Religious Activities
The Ahmadiyah community continues to experience discrimination and forced dissolution of religious activities, such as the suspension of Jalsa Salanah in Kuningan in 2024. Komnas HAM RI advocated for the protection of freedom of worship and rejected regulations that restrict the rights of this community.

Sealing of Houses of Worship
Closures of houses of worship by local governments or community groups remain common, obstructing religious freedom. Komnas HAM RI has worked to ensure such actions do not violate human rights principles and has promoted dialogue-based solutions.

Discriminatory Regulations
Several regulations, such as PBM 2006, the 2008 Joint Decree of Three Ministers, and other rules, are considered to restrict freedom of religion and belief. In addi-

tion, discriminatory policies such as the prohibition of wearing the hijab for national flag bearers (paskibraka) highlight the need to revise regulations to be more inclusive and consistent with human rights principles.

The study presented several recommendations to improve the climate of religious freedom and belief. For the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Komnas HAM RI made two recommendations:

First, develop policies that facilitate the establishment of houses of worship regardless of majority or minority status, ensuring that the principle of non-discrimination is upheld. The removal of FKUB's authority to issue recommendations could be considered, along with simplifying administrative requirements under PBM No. 9 and No. 8 of 2006, including evaluating the 90/60 formula, and introducing stronger regulations to support religious freedom.

Second, the Ministry of Religious Affairs should oversee the implementation of the Constitutional Court decision on the inclusion of "Belief in the One Almighty God" on official identity cards (KTP) and marriage administration at the regional level to ensure there is no discrimination against indigenous belief groups, and to strengthen recognition of these groups in religious regulations.

For the Ministry of Home Affairs, Komnas HAM RI recommended revising PBM No. 9 and No. 8 of 2006 and the 2008 Joint Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Attorney General, which have exacerbated discrimination against minority groups such as Ahmadiyah and indigenous belief followers.

The second recommendation urged the Ministry of Home Affairs to improve public outreach on religious freedom policies and to strictly monitor implementation in regions still reluctant to comply with regulations and legal rulings supporting minority rights.

In addition to studies, monitoring was also carried out. One case monitored and handled was the suspension of Ahmadiyah Jalsa Salanah activities in Kuningan Regency, West Java. The complaint was filed by the Ahmadiyah community, assisted by M. Isnur from YLBHI, from December 6–8, 2024.

The complaint stated that the Forkopimda, the Head of the Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Kuningan Regency, Forkopimcam Jalaksana, leaders of Islamic religious organizations, and FKUB Kuningan Regency had all called for the Ahmadiyah community to stop their activities.

Komnas HAM RI responded to this complaint by monitoring the handling of the case. It also issued recommendations on this violation of religious freedom to the Acting Regent of Kuningan, the Kuningan Police Chief, the Kuningan District Military Commander, and the Head of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Kuningan Regency on December 13, 2024.

Komnas HAM RI also has a dedicated team handling these issues, namely the

Freedom of Religion and Belief (KBB) Team. Between May and August 2024, the Team carried out various activities focusing on strengthening policy and cross-sectoral coordination in advancing freedom of religion and belief in Indonesia.

In June 2024, for example, the Team organized two activities: receiving an audience with The Indonesian Institute, which presented a study on licensing for houses of worship; and holding a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on conflict management related to issues of freedom of religion and belief.

2.9 Business and Human Rights

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI received at least 492 complaints related to "business practices based on human rights." The most reported party was corporations. The largest number of complainants came from communities, with 168 complaints. The right most frequently violated was the "right to welfare."

The importance of businesses being respectful toward human rights has become a global awareness. This is at least reflected in the UN Human Rights Council Resolution No. 17/4 of 2011, which endorsed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. These guidelines are intended to prevent and address the negative impacts of business activities on human rights.

For Komnas HAM RI, business and human rights are closely linked. Business is important as a driver of development and the fulfillment of economic rights, which are needed to encourage economic growth, absorb labor, and improve welfare. On the other hand, business activities also have the potential to create various problems related to the respect and fulfillment of other human rights.

Business practices respectful of human rights have come under scrutiny, among other things, because in their operations, disputes with communities often occur and erupt into agrarian conflicts. In agrarian conflicts, physical clashes and the criminalization of residents frequently take place.

To minimize human rights violations by corporations in Indonesia, there is a need for guidelines to raise public awareness in the Implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Plenary Session of Komnas HAM RI decided to establish the Business and Human Rights Team through Decree No. 10/2024 dated January 2, 2024.

Komnas HAM RI mandated this Team to work on minimizing human rights violations by corporations in Indonesia, increasing public awareness in the Implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and encouraging the application of human rights principles in business activities.

During the January–June 2024 period, the Business and Human Rights Team collected complaint data from the public related to corporate activities and analyzed them as part of efforts to develop recovery mechanisms by companies reported

by communities. Komnas HAM RI also initiated the drafting of a due diligence or human rights assessment guide in the corporate sector. Currently, Human Rights Assessments have been applied to a limited number of state institutions. In Komnas HAM RI's plan, the same assessment will also be carried out on corporations.

The concept of Human Rights Assessments in the corporate sector was discussed on Monday, July 1, 2024, at the Gran Melia Hotel, Kuningan, Jakarta. Komnas HAM RI hopes this mechanism will become a benchmark for companies to proactively manage the negative impacts of business operations on human rights, both actual and potential.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI also completed a study entitled Promoting Environmental, Social, & Governance Policies for the Human Rights-Based Business Sector in Indonesia. The study recommended that the government establish policies related to the obligation of the business sector to submit sustainability reports highlighting achievements in the field of human rights.

The study also recommended that the Ministry of Finance provide regulations or a roadmap mandating the implementation of ESG, including its reporting that emphasizes human rights values and principles, for companies partnering with the government, particularly in infrastructure development.

Table 2.1 Complaints on Agrarian Issues by Region

PARTY REPORTED	TOTAL
North Sumatra	43
West Java	43
Jakarta Capital Special Region (DKI Jakarta)	43
South Sumatra	35
West Kalimantan	30
East Java	28
West Sumatra	24
Banten	23
East Kalimantan	22
Central Java	20
Central Kalimantan	18
South Sulawesi	14
Maluku	14
Riau	13
Lampung	13
Aceh	13
Central Sulawesi	12
Papua	12
Jambi	12
Southeast Sulawesi	11
West Nusa Tenggara	10
East Nusa Tenggara	9
North Sulawesi	7
Riau Islands	6
Special Region of Yogyakarta	6
North Kalimantan	5
South Kalimantan	5
South Papua	3
Bali	3
West Sulawesi	2
Central Highlands Papua	2

Southwest Papua	1
North Maluku	1
Bangka Belitung Islands	1
Bengkulu	1
TOTAL	505

Table 2.2 Complaints on Agrarian Cases by Party Reported

PARTY REPORTED	TOTAL
Corporations	146
Local government	97
Central government (ministries)	79
Indonesian National Police (POLRI)	44
State-Owned / Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMN/BUMD)	32
Individuals – Private persons	31
Groups – Communities	20
Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)	16
Judicial institutions	14
State institutions (non-ministerial)	8
Educational institutions	4
Organizations	3
Individuals – Workers/Professionals	2
Attorney General's Office	1
Groups – Women	1
Groups – Indigenous Peoples	1
No Information on Reported Party	6
TOTAL	505

Table 2.3 Complaints on Agrarian Cases by Complainant

CATEGORY OF COMPLAINANT	TOTAL
Groups – Communities	263
Individuals – Private persons	171
Groups – Indigenous law communities	43
Individuals – Women	10
Organizations	5
Corporations	2
Individuals – Workers/Professionals	2
Groups – Workers	2
Educational institutions	1
Individuals – Elderly	1
Groups – Women	1
Groups – Religious and belief adherents	1
Law Office / Lawyers / Legal Aid Institutions	1
No Information on Victim	2
TOTAL	505

Table 2.4 Agrarian Cases by Rights Violated

RIGHTS VIOLATED	TOTAL
Right to Welfare	460
Right to Obtain Justice	18
Right to Security	11
Right to Life	5
Right to Participate in Government	4
Right to Develop Oneself	1
Right to Personal Freedom	1
No Information on Rights	5
TOTAL	505

Table 2.5 Agrarian Cases by Distribution of Complaint Handling

DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL
Archiving	120
Mediation	107
Monitoring	99
Complaints	100
Regional Offices	79
TOTAL	505

Table 2.6 Complaints on Freedom of Expression by Region

REGION	TOTAL
Jakarta Capital Special Region (DKI Jakarta)	5
North Sumatra	2
South Sulawesi	2
North Sulawesi	1
Central Sulawesi	1
East Nusa Tenggara	1
Maluku	1
Bali	1
TOTAL	14

Table 2.7 Complaints on Freedom of Expression by Party Reported

CATEGORY OF RESPONDENT/PARTY REPORTED	TOTAL
Indonesian National Police (POLRI)	5
Educational institutions	4
Central government (ministries)	2
Local government	1
Health service institutions	1
Groups – Communities	1
TOTAL	14

Table 2.8 Complaints on Freedom of Expression by Complainant

CATEGORY OF COMPLAINANT	TOTAL
Groups – Communities	7
Individuals – Private persons	3
Individuals – Workers/Professionals	1
Groups – Workers	1
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	1
No Information on Victim	1
TOTAL	14

Table 2.9 Complaints on Freedom of Expression by Rights Violated

RIGHTS VIOLATED	TOTAL
Right to Personal Freedom	10
Right to Obtain Justice	1
Right to Security	1
Right to Welfare	1
No Information on Rights	1
TOTAL	14

Table 2.10 Complaints on Freedom of Expression by Distribution of Complaint Handling

DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL
Archival	2
Monitoring	10
Regional Offices	2
TOTAL	14

Table 2.11 Complaints on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders by Region

REGION OF OCCURRENCE	TOTAL
North Sumatra	2
Special Region of Yogyakarta	1
Jakarta Capital Special Region (DKI Jakarta)	1
West Java	1
Central Java	1
Bangka Belitung Islands	1
Lampung	1
West Papua	1
TOTAL	9

Table 2.12 Complaints on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders by Reported Party

REPORTED PARTY	TOTAL
Indonesian National Police (POLRI)	5
Regional Government	1
Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)	1
Community Groups	1
Unspecified Reported Party	1
TOTAL	9

Table 2.13 Complaints on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders by Complainant

CATEGORY OF COMPLAINANT	TOTAL
Individual – Person	5
Individual – Worker/Professional	2
Community Groups	1
Organisation	1
TOTAL	9

Table 2.14 Complaints on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders by Violated Right

VIOLATED RIGHT	TOTAL
Right to Security	6
Right to Life	1
Right to Justice	1
Right to Personal Freedom	1
TOTAL	9

Table 2.15 Complaints on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders by Distribution of Complaint Handling

DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL
Monitoring	8
Complaints	1
TOTAL	9

Table 2.16 Complaints on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Region Reported

REGION OF OCCURRENCE	TOTAL
Myanmar	7
Iraq	4
Saudi Arabia	2
West Java	2
Cambodia	2
Malaysia	2
Thailand	2
Aceh	1
Banten	1
Jakarta Capital Special Region (DKI Jakarta)	1
East Java	1
Riau Islands	1
West Nusa Tenggara	1
North Sumatra	1
Germany	1
Libya	1
TOTAL	30

Table 2.17 Complaints on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Reported Party

REPORTED PARTY	TOTAL
Corporation	9
Central Government (Ministries)	7
Indonesian National Police (POLRI)	4
Individual – Person	4
State Institutions (non-ministerial)	2
Judicial Institutions	1
Community Groups	1
Organisation	1
Unspecified Reported Party	1
TOTAL	30

Table 2.18 Complaints on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Complainant

CATEGORY OF VICTIM	TOTAL
Individual – Migrant Worker	11
Group – Migrant Workers	11
Individual – Person	2
Group – Workers	2
Individual – Migrant Worker	1
Individual – Woman	1
Individual – Worker/Professional	1
Community Groups	1
TOTAL	30

Table 2.19 Complaints on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Violated Right

VIOLATED RIGHT	TOTAL
Right to Welfare	23
Right to Justice	4
Right to Security	2
Right to Life	1
TOTAL	30

Table 2.20 Complaints on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Distribution of Complaint Handling

DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL
Archiving	3
Monitoring	22
Complaints	4
Representation	1
TOTAL	30

Table 2.21 Complaints on the Right to Freedom of Religion by Region

REGION OF OCCURRENCE	TOTAL
West Java	6
Jakarta Capital Special Region (DKI Jakarta)	5
Banten	2
East Java	2
Aceh	1
Bali	1
Special Region of Yogyakarta	1
Jambi	1
Central Java	1
East Kalimantan	1
West Nusa Tenggara	1
Papua	1
South Sulawesi	1
West Sumatra	1
South Sumatra	1
TOTAL	26

Table 2.22 Complaints on the Right to Freedom of Religion by Reported Party

REPORTED PARTY	TOTAL
Regional Government	8
Community Groups	4
Indonesian National Police (POLRI)	2
Religious Groups and Adherents of Belief	2
Organisation	2
Central Government (Ministries)	1
State Institutions (non-ministerial)	1
Correctional Institutions and/or State Detention Centres	1
Corporation	1
Educational Institution	1
Individual – Person	1
Individual – Worker/Professional	1
Unspecified Reported Party	1
TOTAL	26

Table 2.23 Complaints on the Right to Freedom of Religion by Complainant

CATEGORY OF COMPLAINANT	TOTAL
Religious Groups and Adherents of Belief	13
Individual – Person	4
Community Groups	4
Individual – Child	1
Individual – Religious Adherent/Belief Adherent	1
Individual – Prisoner	1
Organisation	1
Unspecified Victim	1
TOTAL	26

Table 2.24 Complaints on the Right to Freedom of Religion by Violated Right

REPORTED RIGHT	TOTAL
Right to Personal Freedom	22
Right to Welfare	2
Right to Justice	1
Right to Security	1
TOTAL	26

Table 2.25 Complaints on the Right to Freedom of Religion by Distribution of Complaint Handling

DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL
Archiving	1
Mediation	6
Monitoring	9
Complaints	8
Representation	2
TOTAL	26

Table 2.26 Complaints on Business Practices Based on Human Rights by Region

REGION OF OCCURRENCE	TOTAL
Jakarta Capital Special Region (DKI Jakarta)	82
West Java	41
North Sumatra	40
South Sumatra	39
Banten	26
Central Java	24
East Java	23
West Kalimantan	23
East Kalimantan	18
Central Kalimantan	17
Riau	17
South Sulawesi	13
Central Sulawesi	13
West Sumatra	13

Papua	12
Lampung	10
Aceh	7
Jambi	7
North Sulawesi	6
Riau Islands	5
West Nusa Tenggara	5
Southeast Sulawesi	5
Bengkulu	4
Special Region of Yogyakarta	4
South Kalimantan	4
Maluku	4
Central Papua	4
Saudi Arabia	4
South Papua	3
Iraq	3
Papua Highlands	2
Malaysia	2
Gorontalo	1
North Kalimantan	1
Bangka Belitung Islands	1
North Maluku	1
East Nusa Tenggara	1
Southwest Papua	1
West Sulawesi	1
Myanmar	1
Unspecified Province	4
TOTAL	492

Table 2.27 Complaints on Business Practices Based on Human Rights by Reported Party

CATEGORY OF REPORTED	TOTAL
Corporation	370
State-Owned/Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMN/BUMD)	122
TOTAL	492

Table 2.28 Complaints on Business Practices Based on Human Rights by Complainant

CATEGORY OF COMPLAINANT	TOTAL
Community Groups	168
Individual – Person	142
Group – Workers	69
Individual – Worker/Professional	49
Customary Law Community Groups	24
Individual – Woman	11
Individual – Migrant Worker	8
Corporation	5
Organisation	3
Individual – Person with Disabilities	2
Individual – Detainee	2
Group – Migrant Workers	2
Educational Institution	1
Individual – Child	1
Individual – Elderly	1
Group – Women	1
Foreign National (WNA)	1
Unspecified Victim	2
TOTAL	492

Table 2.29 Complaints on Business Practices Based on Human Rights by Violated Right

VIOLATED RIGHT	TOTAL
Right to Welfare	373
Right to Life	25
Right to Justice	23
Right to Security	20
Right to Personal Freedom	2
Right to Participate in Government	2
Right to Self-Development	1
Women's Rights	1
Unspecified Right	45
TOTAL	492

Table 2.30 Complaints on Business Practices Based on Human Rights by Distribution of Complaint Handling

DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL
Archiving	108
Mediation	103
Monitoring	96
Complaints	129
Representation	56
TOTAL	492



Chapter III

Human Rights Enforcement







Site inspection at Kuranji Bridge in West Sumatra (**Incident of the Death** of Afif Maulana **and Alleged Torture** in the Handling of 18 [eighteen] Teenagers).

Request for a witness statement in the case of the Murder of Eky and Vina.



Site inspection of areas affected by H_2S gas from PT SMGP in North Sumatra (**Alleged Gas Leak b**y PT Sorik Marapi Geothermal Power).



Request for statements from residents of Dolok Parmonangan on 28 May 2024 as part of the **verification** process of Mr. Sorbatua Siallagan as **a Human Rights Defender.**



Site inspection with PT Toba Pulp Lestari regarding **a land dispute** in Toba Regency and Simalungun Regency.

Site inspection related to **land disputes** in Kampung Bayam, Jakarta.



Mediation meeting concerning **a labor dispute** between the Kopaja Trans Jakarta Workers' Union and PT Transportasi Jakarta.



Mediation meeting regarding the Pasar 16 Ilir case in Palembang, South Sumatra.



Mediation meeting concerning **the right to welfare** between the residents of Dusun Batu Leman and PT Harapan Hibrida Kalbar in Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan.





Komnas HAM
COMPLAINTS MONITORING MEDIATION

3.1 Complaints

In 2024, the National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (Komnas HAM RI) received and handled 2,625 cases of alleged human rights violations from across Indonesia and abroad. Of these, 1,892 were new cases and 733 were ongoing cases.

The most common method of submitting complaints was by post/mail (1,648), followed by in-person submissions (360), online submissions (359), email (143), hearings (40), and proactive measures (51).

Komnas HAM RI also received 115 complaints of alleged human rights violations through hearings. This is a complaint mechanism in which reports of alleged violations are received directly by Komnas HAM RI Commissioners, both in person and online.

Complaints originated from all provinces in Indonesia. The most came from Jakarta Capital Special Region (383), West Java (268), and North Sumatra (249). In addition, 50 complaints were lodged by Indonesian citizens residing abroad.

The party that submitted the most complaints to Komnas HAM RI was individual persons (853 complaints). This was followed by law offices, advocates, or legal aid institutions (837 complaints), and organisations (206 complaints). The party most frequently reported was the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) with 751 complaints, followed by the regional and central government (490 complaints), and corporations (370 complaints). The ac-

tions most frequently reported involved POLRI, central government (ministries) and regional government, as well as corporations.

Based on data on complaints of alleged human rights violations, the majority of victims were individual persons (1,165 complaints), community groups (600 complaints), and individual women (187 complaints).

Throughout 2024, Komnas HAM RI received complaints relating to vulnerable and marginalised groups, categorised as individual women (187), individual children (84), and customary law community groups (53). The issues raised included neglect of the rights of vulnerable and marginalised groups (174), unprofessional conduct or procedural irregularities by law enforcement officials (97), and agrarian problems (56). The rights most frequently reported as violated were the right to obtain justice (155), the right to welfare (119), and children's rights (55).

Based on complaints of alleged human rights violations received by Komnas HAM RI, the right to welfare (919 complaints) was the most frequently violated right. This was followed by the right to obtain justice (856 complaints) and the right to security (246 complaints), which remained among the human rights most frequently violated in 2024.

3.2 Monitoring and Mediation

The handling of each public complaint begins with an examination of the completeness of the files. From the results of analysis and verification, out of 2,625 complaints, 787 were not processed because they were copies. Based on the results of formal and material examination at the next stage, 829 complaints were not pursued further. A total of 1,009 complaints were handled by Komnas HAM RI through the mechanisms of monitoring, investigation, and oversight (778 complaints) and mediation (231 complaints).

There are several reasons why complaints are not followed up, including: lack of sufficient preliminary evidence; the subject matter of the complaint does not concern a human rights violation; the complaint was submitted in bad faith or there was no genuine intention from the complainant; there are more effective legal remedies available for resolving the subject matter of the complaint; or legal proceedings are already ongoing in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Below are some of the complaints resolved through monitoring and mediation.

3.2.1 Monitoring

In general, cases handled through monitoring are those containing criminal elements, the resolution of which is carried out in accordance with legal procedures. In handling such cases, Komnas HAM RI begins by requesting information from the parties involved, which may ultimately result in recommendations to the parties concerned with the incident, or by providing support to the complainant in the form of amicus curiae once the case has proceeded to court.

3.2.1.1 Cases of Police Violence

At least three cases of violence by law enforcement officers that were received by Komnas HAM RI include the shooting of a student in Semarang, Central Java, Gamma Rizkynata Oktafandy; the death of Afif Maulana in Padang, West Sumatra, with alleged elements of torture by police personnel; and the narcotics arrest of SJ and his assistant in Jakarta.

The Shooting in Semarang

The incident began with a brawl among youths near PT ISTW, Jalan Simongan, West Semarang, on the night of 23 November 2024. At that time, a member of the Semarang City Police Narcotics Unit was passing by in front of an Alfamart on Jalan Candi Penataran Raya, Kalipancur, Ngaliyan, Semarang. The police officer shot at three teenagers passing by, including Gama. Gama died as a result of the shooting, while his two friends were injured.

Komnas HAM RI issued Letter Number 997/PM.00/SP.01/XI/2024 dated 26 November 2024 containing a request for information from the police regarding Gamma's death. On 29 November 2024, Komnas HAM RI conducted an on-site visit to the shooting location in front of the Alfamart and Kalipancung Mosque, Jalan Candi Penataran Raya, Kalipancur, Ngaliyan, and met with the victim's family.

Komnas HAM RI also coordinated with the vice principal and teachers of Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Negeri 4 Semarang (SMKN 4 Semarang) on 28 November 2024. Following monitoring and the request for information, Komnas HAM RI submitted recommendations to the Chief of the Central Java Regional Police and the Chairperson of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency, through Letter Number 1016/PM.00/R/XII/2024 dated 4 November 2024. In its recommendations to the Chief of the Central Java Regional Police, Komnas HAM RI requested fair, transparent, and impartial law enforcement, both ethical, disciplinary, and criminal. It also requested periodic evaluations of the use of firearms by police personnel within the Central Java Regional Police, including regular psychological assessments.

The Death of Afif Maulana

The case of Afif Maulana was reported by the Padang Legal Aid Institute (LBH Padang) regarding allegations of violence by police personnel of the West Sumatra Regional Police's Directorate of Samapta in the handling of 18 teenagers suspected of engaging in a brawl and the incident of Afif Maulana's death. Based on the information received, the case began on 9 June 2024, around dawn, when a group of youths allegedly about to engage in a brawl were arrested and taken to Kuranji Police Sector.

During the interrogation, they experienced violence, including being electrocuted, beaten, burned with cigarettes, forced to roll until they vomited, ordered to remove their trousers, and forced to open their mouths into which saliva was spat by police personnel. At around 10:00 a.m. WIB, the group of teenagers were allowed to return home. However, at around 11:55 a.m., residents found the body of Afif Maulana floating under the

Batang Kuranji river bridge, with signs of suspected bruises on several parts of his body, such as the left waist, back, wrists, elbows, left cheek, and an open wound on the back of his head near the ear that was still bleeding.

Komnas HAM RI conducted requests for information from 26 witnesses, consisting of 3 of Afif's family members, 18 teenagers who were arrested, 2 teenagers who were not arrested, and 3 community witnesses. Komnas HAM RI also conducted three site inspections. On 30 July 2024, Komnas HAM RI also submitted recommendations to the Chief of the Indonesian National Police to immediately carry out the exhumation of Afif Maulana's body through a letter delivered on 31 July 2024.

The Arrest in West Jakarta

On 6 January 2024, Komnas HAM RI also conducted proactive monitoring regarding the alleged case of the arrest of SJ and his assistant involving violence by personnel of Tambora Police Sector and West Jakarta Metropolitan Police on 5 January 2024 near the Jelambar Transjakarta Bus Stop. Based on circulating videos, several motorcycles blocked a car carrying SJ and his assistant. Moments after being blocked, several motorcyclists forcibly pulled SJ and his assistant out and beat them.

The motorcyclists were later identified as members of the Narcotics Unit of Tambora Police Sector and West Jakarta Metropolitan Police who carried out the arrest in connection with an alleged narcotics crime. Komnas HAM RI conducted monitoring and investigation by carrying out media monitoring and requesting information from the Inspectorate of the Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Regional Police through a letter dated 8 January 2024. In its letter, the Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Regional Police stated that law enforcement proceedings against the police personnel involved in the case were being pursued for alleged violations of the Code of Professional Ethics.

3.2.1.2 Professionalism of Law Enforcement Officers

At least three cases received by Komnas HAM RI were related to the professionalism of law enforcement officers. First, the Dago Elos Bandung case. Second, the handling of the death of Vina's case. Third, the shaving of farmers' heads in Saloloang Village and the eviction of the Pamaluan Indigenous Community as an impact of the construction of the National Capital (Ibu Kota Nusantara).

The Dago Elos case was reported by the Dago Elos Advocacy Team on 1 May 2024 regarding allegations of land mafia activities, the alleged refusal by the police to accept residents' reports on the land mafia on 14 August 2023, and violence against Dago Elos residents by personnel of the Bandung City Police Resort Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim Polrestabes Kota Bandung).

Komnas HAM RI requested information from the Inspectorate of the West Java Regional Police and met with the Internal Affairs Division of the Indonesian National Police on 27 September 2023. The police

argued that the report was not rejected but that the complainant had not brought sufficient documents. The West Java Regional Police also claimed they were still investigating the alleged land mafia.

The National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (Komnas HAM RI) also met with the ranks of the West Java Regional Police on 2 February 2024. The Deputy Director of General Crime Investigation at the West Java Regional Police explained that the land mafia case had already undergone a case conference and, on 19 December 2023, had proceeded to the investigation stage. Obstacles in handling this case included the need for coordination with the Bandung District Court regarding land ownership documents.

Komnas HAM RI considered that the handling of this case posed the potential for human rights violations, particularly the right to obtain justice as guaranteed under Articles 3 and 17 of the Human Rights Law and Article 14 paragraph (1) of Law Number 12 of 2005 concerning the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Komnas HAM RI recommended to the Chief of West Java Regional Police through letter Number 316/PM.00/R/V/2024 dated 2 May 2024 to continue the investigation process of the land mafia case and to coordinate with the West Java Regional Police Anti-Land Mafia Task Force. The police were also requested to provide updates on the progress of the investigation to the complainant.

Meanwhile, the case of the murder of Vina and Eky was reported on 3 June 2024 concerning the legal proceedings of the murder of Muhamad Rizky Rudiana alias Eky and Vina Dewi Arista alias Vina, who were found dead in Kepongpongan Village, Talun Subdistrict, Cirebon Regency, West Java, on 27 August 2016. Based on the Bandung High Court Decision of 20 July 2017, it was found that three individuals had been placed on the Wanted List (DPO), namely Pegi alias Perong, Andi, and Dani.

Komnas HAM RI followed up on the complaint by requesting clarification from several institutions. Based on these steps, Komnas HAM RI concluded the following findings: indications of violations of the right to justice (unprocedural) in the arrest and legal process at the police; indications of torture and violence against the perpetrators during the police process; inconsistencies in the legal proceedings against the perpetrators; and indications of legal uncertainty in the legal proceedings concerning the deaths of Eky and Vina.

Komnas HAM RI was of the view that there had been human rights violations as stipulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, namely, among others, the Right Not to Be Arbitrarily Arrested, the Right to Be Free from Torture, and the Right to Obtain Justice.

In its recommendations to the West Java Regional Police, Komnas HAM RI requested an evaluation and examination of the West Java Regional Police and Cirebon Police in relation to allegations of unpro-

cedural acts in the arrest process of the convicts in the murder of Eky and Vina, as well as evaluation and examination of the West Java Regional Police and Cirebon Police regarding allegations of torture and violence against the convicts. It also requested guarantees for the fulfilment of the rights of the convicts to obtain legal assistance and counsel, as well as guarantees of access to meet with their families and legal representatives. To the Chairperson of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), through letter Number 839/PM.00/R/X/2024 dated 7 October 2024, Komnas HAM RI requested guarantees of the protection rights of the families of Eky and Vina, as well as the fulfilment of the right to security for witnesses and other parties related to this incident.

3.2.1.3 Economic Rights

In 2024, a number of economic rights issues were reported to Komnas HAM RI. These included cases of wage reductions experienced by CNN workers and the rejection of the registration of the trade union of online transportation drivers.

The case at CNN Indonesia was reported by Taufiqurrohman, as Chairperson of the CNN Indonesia Workers' Solidarity (SPCI), through letter Number 006/SAdu/SPCI/IX/2024 dated 12 September 2024. He reported wage deductions imposed by the company without the employees' consent. There were also unilateral dismissals and acts of union busting against SPCI.

Following receipt of the complaint, Komnas HAM RI requested clarification from the Director of PT Trans News Corpora c.q. Editor-in-Chief of CNN Indonesia. By the end of 2024, Komnas HAM RI had examined all parties involved in this case; however, recommendations had not yet been issued. Komnas HAM RI would continue to monitor developments in the lawsuits on wage deductions filed with the Industrial Courts in Surabaya and Jakarta.

The case concerning the rejection of the registration of the Indonesian Online Transportation Drivers' Union (SEPETA INDONESIA) was reported by its chairperson, Iwan Setiawan. On 30 July 2024, he filed a complaint regarding the rejection of the registration as a registered labour/trade union by the Tangerang City Manpower Office. Komnas HAM RI followed up on the complaint. In a letter to the Head of the Tangerang City Manpower Office, through letter Number 722/PM.00/SPK.01/VIII/2024, Komnas HAM RI requested clarification regarding the reasons for the rejection.

In a letter to the Minister of Manpower, Komnas HAM RI requested a review and consideration of issuing a circular to Regional Manpower Offices or a Minister of Manpower Regulation concerning the protection of the rights of online motorcycle taxi and courier drivers, including the registration of their unions. It also requested guarantees that there would be no rejection of the establishment and registration of unions by online motorcycle taxi drivers and couriers in provinces, regencies, and cities, provided they are for peaceful purposes.

The government responded to the recommendations of Komnas HAM RI. The Tangerang City Manpower Office issued the Registration Certificate for the Trade Union of the Indonesian Online Transportation Drivers' Union (SEPETA) Number B/3096/500.15.13.1/X/2024.

3.2.1.4 Education Costs

On 22 May 2024, Komnas HAM RI received a complaint from the Indonesian Student Executive Board Alliance (BEM SI), represented by the Student Executive Boards of Jenderal Soedirman University, Mataram University, and Sebelas Maret University, regarding the increase in Single Tuition Fees (UKT) and Institutional Development Contributions (IPI) at State Universities.

The tuition increase occurred following the issuance of Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation Number 2 of 2024 concerning Standards for Operational Cost Units for Higher Education at State Universities under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.

In response to the complaint, Komnas HAM RI requested clarification from the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology through letter Number 392/PM.00/SP/V/2024 dated 28 May 2024. Similar letters were also sent to Sebelas Maret University and Jenderal Soedirman University. The Komnas HAM RI team met with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology on 21 June 2024.

Komnas HAM RI submitted a number of recommendations to the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, the Minister of Education, Research, Technology, and Higher Education, as well as the House of Representatives (DPR RI). Komnas HAM RI urged the government to coordinate and synchronise the formulation, determination, and implementation of Ministry/Agency policies to ensure the provision of quality and affordable higher education.

The Director General of Higher Education at the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology responded to Komnas HAM RI's recommendations. In letter Number 1004/E/HK.10/2024 dated 11 October 2024, the Director General stated that the recommendations would be followed up, particularly regarding policy evaluation and improvements in the governance of higher education financing to ensure affordability for the public.

3.2.1.5 The Right to Security

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI handled two cases concerning the right to security. First, the alleged gas leak by PT Sorik Marapi Geothermal Power (PT SMGP) in Mandailing Natal Regency. Second, the fire incident at the Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park (PT IMIP).

The gas leak case was a proactive monitoring effort by Komnas HAM RI. The alleged hydrogen sulphide (H2S) gas leak from PT Sorik Marapi Geothermal Power (PT SMGP) in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra, had occurred from 2021 to 2024, causing hundreds of people to suf-

fer gas poisoning and at least five deaths.

Komnas HAM RI conducted a series of monitoring and investigation activities, including summoning the Law Enforcement Directorate General (GAKKUM) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and continued with a field monitoring visit on 25–28 March 2024 to obtain information. Komnas HAM RI continued to urge all parties to accelerate the handling of the case in a professional and accountable manner to ensure justice for the public.

The National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (Komnas HAM RI) also conducted proactive monitoring regarding the fires that occurred in PT Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park (PT IMIP) Industrial Zone. Based on media reports, the first fire occurred due to an explosion in a smelter furnace at PT Indonesia Tsingshan Stainless Steel (PT ITSS) on 24 December 2023, which resulted in 21 workers losing their lives. The second fire incident took place on 28 December 2023, at 17.26 Central Indonesia Time, in the smelter belonging to PT Gunbuster Nickel Industry (PT GNI). Subsequently, another furnace fire occurred at PT Sulawesi Mining Investment (PT SMI) on 19 January 2024, injuring two people.

Following up on these cases, Komnas HAM RI submitted written requests for clarification to the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia, the President Director of PT IMIP, the President Director of PT ITSS, and the President Director of PT SMI regarding the chronology of the fires and the measures taken by the companies in handling these incidents.

3.2.2 Mediation

In general, cases handled through mediation are those that involve conflicts of interest between several parties. Therefore, resolution is pursued through mediation by Komnas HAM RI, seeking solutions acceptable to all parties involved in the dispute, or a win-win solution.

3.2.2.1 Land Conflicts

Conflict with PT Toba Pulp Lestari

Komnas HAM RI received a complaint from a civil society coalition assisting residents of Natumingka Village in Toba Regency and residents of Dolok Parmonangan and Sihaporas Villages in Simalungun Regency, who were in conflict with PT Toba Pulp Lestari (TPL). Komnas HAM RI had actually been handling this complaint since 2015, through its monitoring and investigation function. From the outset, the civil society coalition reported incidents of criminalisation, arrests, and violence.

In 2022, Komnas HAM RI established a Joint Task Force for the Handling of PT TPL Cases, consisting of elements from the monitoring and investigation as well as mediation functions. The findings indicated that the core issue between the residents of Natumingka, Parmonangan, and Sihaporas revolved around tenurial conflict. This deeply rooted conflict has repeatedly led to clashes between residents and PT TPL, and even horizontal conflicts

among residents.

Komnas HAM RI held direct meetings with residents of Sihaporas and Parmonangan to explore opportunities for dialogue with PT TPL. Komnas HAM RI also initiated meetings with the coalition of community organisations assisting residents, namely AMAN Tano Batak, KSPPM, and Bakumsu. In addition, Komnas HAM RI met with the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum (Forkopimda) of Toba and Simalungun Regencies, as well as the Provincial Government of North Sumatra. In separate meetings, Komnas HAM RI also met with PT TPL.

From these meetings, initial information was obtained indicating that all parties essentially wanted peace and the restoration of social relations among them. Therefore, Komnas HAM RI prioritised and maximised handling this case through dialogue.

Apart from agrarian conflicts, PT TPL was also alleged to have criminalised residents. The Head of the Indigenous Community of Ompu Umbak Siallagan Descendants in Dolok Parmonangan, Sorbatua Siallagan, faced police charges for allegedly occupying forest areas within PT TPL's concession in Aek Nauli Sector, Dolok Parmonangan Work Area, Compartment C.001 and C.059 in Pondok Buluh Village, Dolok Panribuan District, Simalungun Regency.

Komnas HAM RI applied its monitoring mechanism in handling this case, namely by requesting written clarification from the Internal Affairs Division (Irwasda) of the North Sumatra Regional Police, issuing recommendations to the Chief Prosecutor of North Sumatra, and providing a legal opinion (amicus curiae). Komnas HAM RI also supported Sorbatua Siallagan by issuing a letter affirming his status as a "human rights defender."

Construction of UIII Campus

Another land conflict case mediated by Komnas HAM RI concerned the construction of the Indonesian International Islamic University (UIII) Campus in Sukmajaya District, Depok, West Java. Two complaints were received: one from residents cultivating land owned by Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI), and another from residents of Bulak Village, who were at risk of losing their livelihoods, homes, and places of worship due to the construction project.

Komnas HAM RI followed up the complaints by conducting a mediation meeting between the RRI Depok land cultivators, represented by LBH Jakarta, and the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The mediation process did not reach an agreement. Consequently, Komnas HAM RI urged the Ministry of Religious Affairs, UIII, the Provincial Government of West Java, and the Government of Depok City to remain responsible for fulfilling and protecting the rights of Sukmajaya residents displaced by the construction. Komnas HAM RI also reminded residents not to resort to anarchic actions when expressing their aspirations.

PT Kereta Api Indonesia Land

Land conflict cases also arose over land owned by PT Kereta Api Indonesia (KAI).

The Alliance of Occupants of State Houses and Land of Indonesia lodged the complaint. There have been numerous disputes between residents occupying the land and PT KAI, which have occurred in all provinces on the island of Java.

In June 2023, Komnas HAM RI facilitated a mediation meeting between residents occupying PT KAI land in Oro-oro Ombo Subdistrict and PT KAI Daop 7 Madiun. The meeting concluded with a record of proceedings without agreement.

To remind PT KAI of the importance of dialogue in resolving this case, Komnas HAM RI initiated inter-ministerial or inter-agency coordination meetings. From 2023 to 2024, at least five coordination meetings were held. In these meetings, Komnas HAM RI listened to input from the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Finance, and PT KAI.

Although both PT KAI and the residents emphasised the importance of dialogue in resolving this case, no agreement has yet been reached. Both the residents and PT KAI continue to dispute ownership claims over the land. No alternative resolution has yet emerged from this complaint.

Kampung Bayam

Komnas HAM RI received complaints from Aprilia Lisa Tengker et al., represented by the Legal Aid Institute (LBH Jakarta), and from M. Furkon et al., representing residents of Kampung Bayam, concerning violations of the right to adequate housing for residents of Kampung Bayam affected by the construction of the Jakarta International Stadium (JIS) in North Jakarta.

In response, Komnas HAM RI mediated between Kampung Bayam residents, PT Jakarta Propertindo (JakPro), and the Jakarta Special Capital Region Provincial Government. The mediation process successfully resulted in a Peace Agreement, with the main points being that the Jakarta Provincial Government and PT JakPro committed to building alternative housing in Kampung Bayam and to improving the quality of life for residents relocated to Rusun Nagrak.

Poco Leok Case

The Poco Leok case arose from the planned expansion of the Ulumbu Geothermal Power Plant (PLTP) project into Poco Leok, Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. Previously, units 1, 2, 3, and 4 had been established. The expansion planned units 5 and 6, to be developed by PT PLN and funded by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), a German development and investment bank, under the Geothermal Energy Programme.

Residents opposed the project, fearing threats to agricultural land and living space, as well as potential damage to vital water springs. In addition, residents were concerned about the risk of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) gas leaks from the plant.

Upon receiving the complaint, Komnas HAM RI conducted a field visit. The findings revealed a severe lack of information reaching residents about the expansion project, including its potential impacts.

Residents had learned about the project and its possible effects not directly from the government but instead through the media.

Komnas HAM RI requested clarification from PLN and engaged in discussions with the German bank funding the project. Komnas HAM RI recommended postponing the project. The parties agreed to suspend the expansion until adequate public consultations with residents were held. Another matter under mediation between the project implementers and residents concerned the community's environmental concerns regarding the geothermal power plant.

3.2.2.2 Economic Rights

Complaint from Kopaja Employees

Kopaja employees filed a complaint with Komnas HAM RI concerning their rights not being fulfilled after being laid off by the company. Komnas HAM's investigation revealed that Kopaja was facing financial difficulties, making it very difficult to fulfil workers' rights.

Komnas HAM RI mediated the case by obtaining clarifications from the employees, the company, and the Jakarta Regional Government. The findings indicated that Kopaja's issues were purely financial. To meet workers' rights, its business operations needed to continue. One proposed solution was for Kopaja to obtain route permits from the Jakarta Transportation Agency.

After discussions with the Jakarta Regional Government and TransJakarta management, they agreed that Kopaja buses could be integrated into the TransJakarta system, provided they had valid route permits. Kopaja committed to paying its workers' rights if operations resumed. Komnas HAM RI supported the issuance of these permits. The effort bore results: Kopaja obtained route permits, enabling its buses to operate under TransJakarta, thereby gradually allowing the company to fulfil its obligations to workers.

Market Revitalisation Case

The Association of Owners and Occupants of Flats (P3SRS) of Traders at Palembang's 16 Ilir Market lodged a complaint against Perumda Pasar Palembang Jaya and the Palembang City Government. The planned revitalisation of 16 Ilir Market threatened to strip traders of ownership rights to 1,124 market stalls.

Komnas HAM RI conducted a mediation meeting with representatives of P3SRS, the Palembang City Government, the Director of Perumda Pasar Palembang Jaya, the South Sumatra Provincial Government, and the South Sumatra Regional Office of the National Land Agency (BPN) in February 2024. The mediation resulted in a Peace Agreement. The main point was that Perumda Pasar Palembang Jaya would grant priority rights to previous flat unit certificate (SHM) holders during the relocation process.

Case in Batu Leman Hamlet

Residents of Batu Leman Hamlet, Batu Sedau Village, Manis Mata District, Ketapang Regency, filed a complaint with Komnas HAM RI concerning the non-implementation of the third stage of the

Primary Cooperative Credit for Members (KKPA) scheme with PT Harapan Hibrida Kalbar. The case had in fact been ongoing since around 2005.

In 2018, Komnas HAM RI issued a recommendation letter to the Ketapang Regent regarding this matter. However, residents felt that the company had not fulfilled participants' rights under the KKPA programme concerning land compensation as recommended. Residents of Batu Leman Village, assisted by the NGO Padma Indonesia, brought the case to Komnas HAM RI.

Komnas HAM RI followed up through mediation with PT Harapan Hibrida Kalbar's management and representatives of Batu Leman Hamlet residents on 28 February 2024. The mediation resulted in a Peace Agreement, the main points being that the company would provide residual production proceeds to six residents and would return land claimed by residents through a replacement land scheme totalling 42 hectares.

To monitor the implementation of these two agreements, Komnas HAM RI facilitated a post-mediation meeting at the Manis Mata Subdistrict Office on 25 July 2024. The post-mediation agreements included a joint commitment to carry out land clearing at the replacement land site and to establish a technical scheme for distributing residual production proceeds. The transfer of replacement land and residual production proceeds was scheduled for the end of 2024.

Table 3.1 Hearings by Reported Issues

CATEGORY OF COMPLAINANT	TOTAL
Information about Komnas HAM RI	**2**
Employment	1
Neglect of the Rights of Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups	1
Other Reported Issues	**5**
Intellectual Property Rights	1
Civil	1
Consumer Disputes	1
Criminal Acts	2
Human Rights Issues	**90**
Agrarian	22
State Assets	1
Death Penalty	1
Human Rights Defender (HRD)	4
Intolerance and Deprivation of the Right to Freedom of Religion/Belief	3
Freedom of Expression and Opinion	4
Violence and/or Torture by Law Enforcement Authorities	9
Staffing	7
Employment	9
Unprofessionalism / Improper Procedures by Law Enforcement Authorities	8
Performance and Code of Ethics of Law Enforcement Officers	3
Environment	3
Violations of Government Administration	2
Gross Human Rights Violations	1
General Elections	3
Education	2
Neglect of the Rights of Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups	8
Completeness of Complaint Documentation	**2**
Authority of Komnas HAM RI	**3**

Follow-up on Handling of Complaints	**13**
Freedom of Expression and Opinion	3
Unprofessionalism/non-procedural actions by Law Enforcement Officials (APH)	1
Human Rights Defender (HRD)	2
Agrarian	4
Gross Human Rights Violations	1
Staffing	1
Without Case Details	1
TOTAL	115

Figure 3.1 Complaints by Region



Figure 3.2 Complaints by Complainant

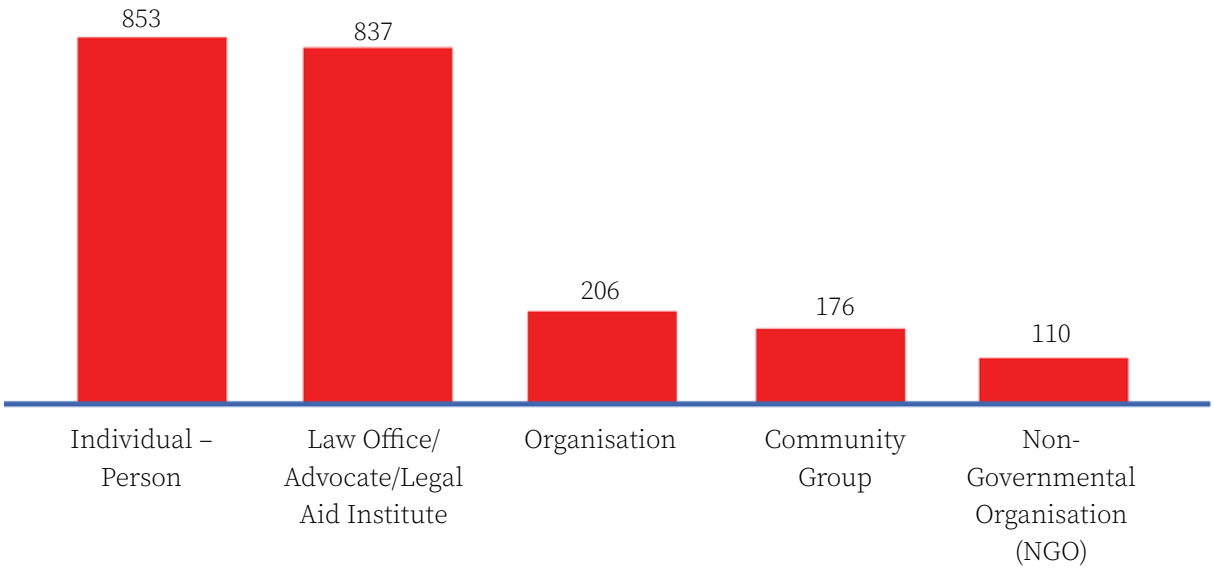


Figure 3.3 Complaints by Reported Party

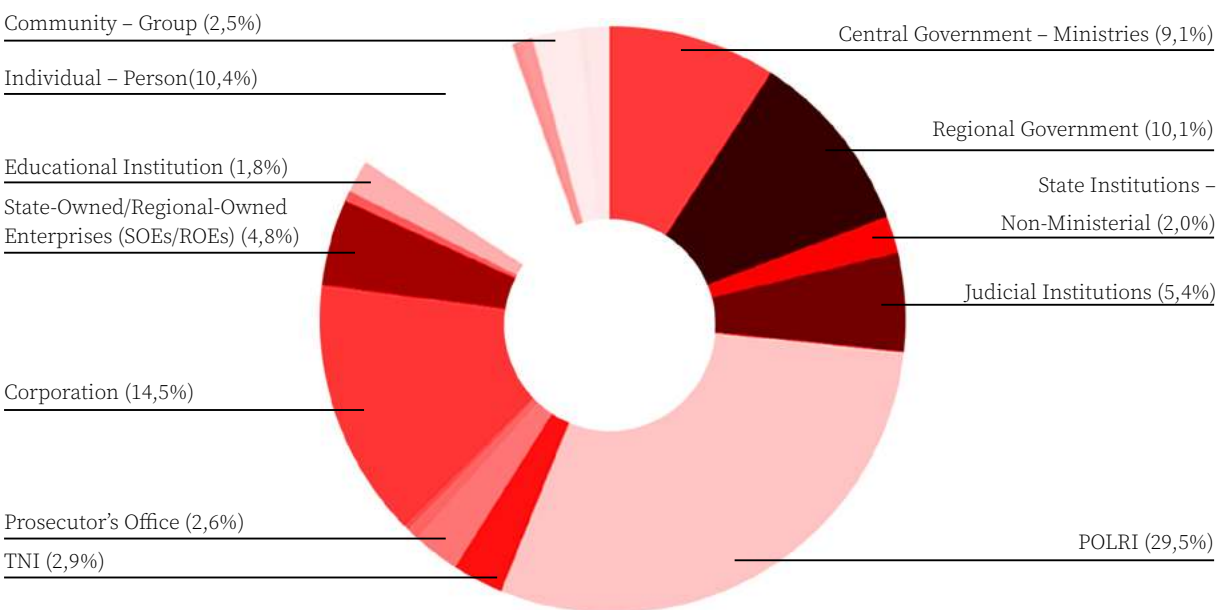


Figure 3.4 Complaints by Reported Action

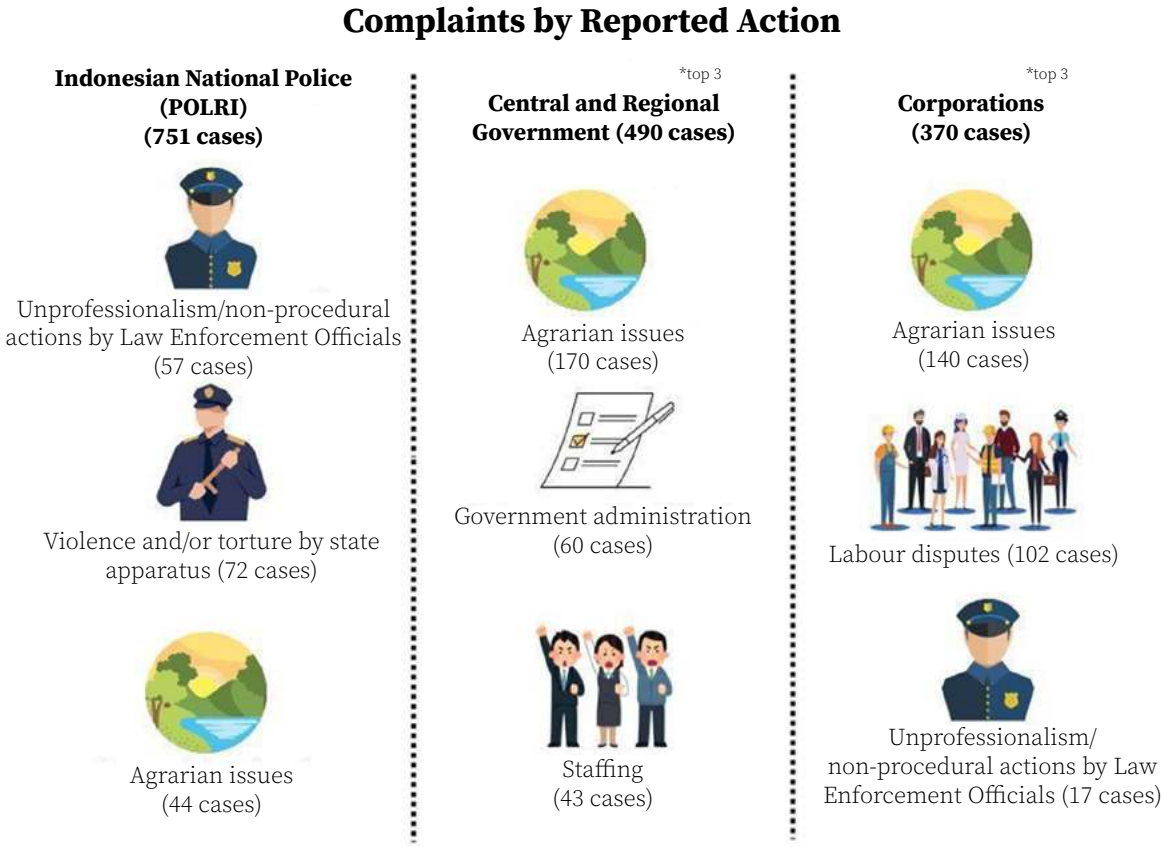
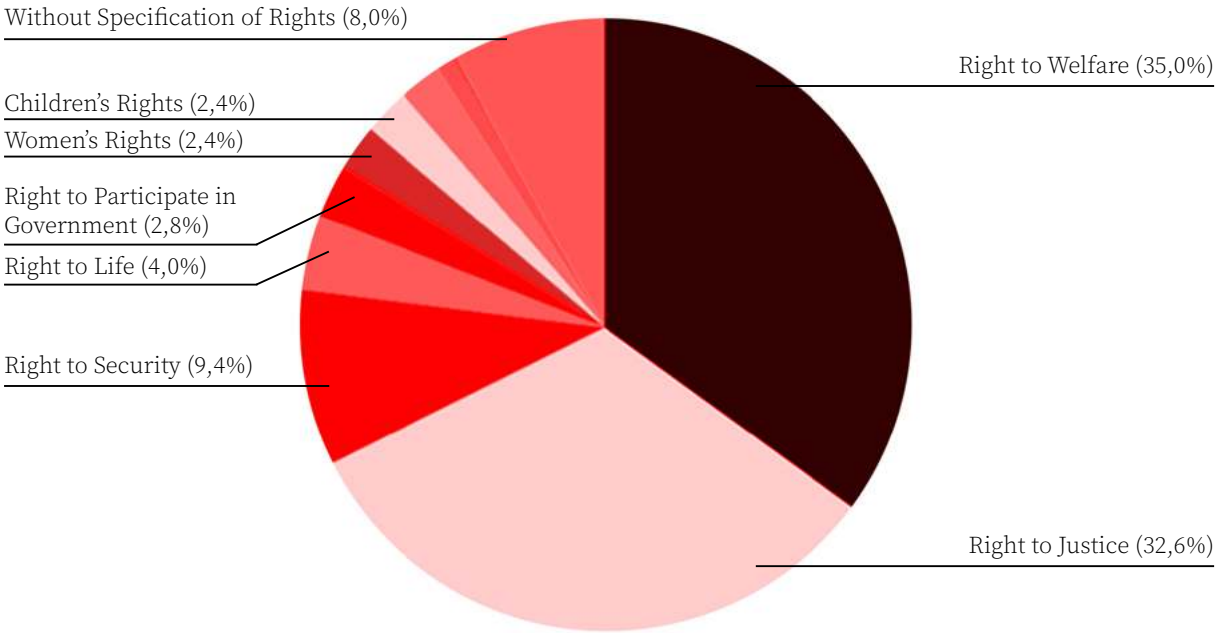


Figure 3.5 Complaints by Victim



Figure 3.6 Complaints by Violated Rights





Chapter IV

Promotion of Human Rights




Majalengka

Field study on the socio-economic impact of the construction of **Kertajati Airport.**



Kick-Off Meeting on **Human Rights Assessment.**



Jakarta

Podcast recording "Sexual Violence Around Us" with speakers Melanie Subono (influencer) and Anis Hidayah (Coordinator of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion of Human Rights, Komnas HAM RI) at the Komnas HAM RI Office, Jakarta, 15 July 2024.



76th Anniversary of **Human Rights Day.**

Human Rights Festival in Bitung with the theme "Advancing Democracy, Fulfilment of Human Rights, and Strengthening Public Participation from Local to National Levels."



Bitung

Training on **Human Rights-Friendly Schools** for 25 high school teachers in Padang City.



Komnas HAM RI **University Roadshow (JELAS**) at Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung.



Inspiration Class on Business and Human Rights for tourism stakeholders in Bali.



Bali

Youth Camp in Trawas, Mojokerto.



STUDY RESEARCH PUBLICATION



The authority of Komnas HAM RI under Article 89 Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights is to conduct studies, research, and dissemination of human rights. These three are necessary as preventive functions addressing the root causes of human rights violations upstream.

4.1 Study and Research

Through its duties and functions of study and research, Komnas HAM RI conducts various programmes and activities to identify and analyse issues related to: international human rights instruments and their implementation, laws and regulations and policies in Indonesia, as well as actual human rights issues occurring that require attention from the government and society. In 2024, the study and research functions produced several Human Rights Standards, Norms, and Regulations (SNP) and a number of policy recommendations addressed to duty bearers, specifically the government at both central and regional levels.

4.1.1 Human Rights Standards, Norms and Regulations

The formulation of Human Rights SNP has become one of the distinctive outputs of Komnas HAM RI through the interpretation and operationalisation of international human rights norms and principles contextualised to human rights policies and situations in Indonesia. SNPs serve as implementable and operational guidelines for duty bearers, the private sector, and every individual as rights holders to encourage the respect, protection, and

fulfilment of human rights.

The preparation of the Human Rights SNPs is carried out with an emphasis on the principles of public participation and transparency through both online and offline public consultations, involving various parties, including ministries, institutions, regional governments, representatives of civil society, and academics from various regions of Indonesia.

The process of drafting SNP consists of five stages: determination of issues agreed upon by the Plenary Session, appointment of the team, preparation of terms of reference and proposed budget plan, preparation of writing structure, drafting of the initial draft, expert FGD, revisions based on expert input, public consultation, public input through the website, revision of the final draft and final public consultation, approval by the Plenary Session, and the launching and dissemination of the SNP.

Two SNPs were drafted in 2024, namely the SNP on the Protection of the Rights of Customary Law Communities and the SNP on the Right to Decent Work.

4.1.1.1 SNP on the Protection of the Rights of Customary Law Communities

Although the rights of customary law communities are recognised in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and various other regulations, violations and neglect of human rights still occur. These include discrimination, conflict, forced eviction, criminalisation, and land grabbing. Despite constitutional and legal recognition, the rights of Customary Law Communities remain under threat, making them a vulnerable group whose very existence is endangered. Komnas HAM RI drafted this SNP as a reference to strengthen the protection of the rights of Customary Law Communities from violations by the government, corporations, or other groups.

This guideline identifies eight types of rights of customary law communities: 1. The Right to Participation, Consultation, and Consent; 2. The Right to Self-Determination and its Limitations; 3. The Right to Land and Natural Resources; 4. The Right to Establish Own Political, Economic, and Social Systems or Institutions; 5. The Right to Health and Social Security; 6. The Right to Work; 7. The Right to Freedom of Religion and Belief; 8. The Right to Education.

The SNP also stipulates a number of obligations to be fulfilled by the state, including the obligation to recognise and respect the unity of Customary Law Communities along with their traditional rights as long as they remain alive and in accordance with societal development and the principles of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity).

The state is also obliged to provide recognition, protection, and empowerment of Customary Law Communities in order to provide legal certainty regarding their position and existence, as well as to provide space for their participation in political, economic, educational, health, social,

and cultural aspects, to preserve their traditions and customs as local wisdom and part of the diversity of national culture, and to strengthen socio-cultural resilience.

The drafting of the SNP on Customary Law Communities was presented at the Komnas HAM RI plenary session in January 2024 and agreed upon at the plenary session in February 2024. The SNP drafting team began its work in April 2024, and the result was approved at the plenary session in December 2024.

4.1.1.2 SNP on the Right to Decent Work

The drafting of this SNP was motivated by the large number of complaints regarding the right to work received by Komnas HAM RI. The majority of reported cases involved unpaid wages and allowances, arbitrary dismissals, unclear employment status, union busting, arbitrary demotions and transfers, prohibitions on forming trade unions, and others. The most frequently reported parties were corporations and the central government.

In addition to unfavourable economic conditions, regulatory factors were also seen as not adequately protecting workers. Komnas HAM RI also commented on the enactment of the Omnibus Law on Job Creation, which was initially passed in 2020. Komnas HAM RI assessed that the law provided very little protection for workers and therefore recommended revisions. Criticism of this regulation also came from many other parties, which eventually led to its amendment.

The standards in this SNP apply to all workers across various types of employment, both formal and informal. The regulatory principles are designed to provide sufficient employment opportunities for all who are free, equal, and productive, including the right to personal development; access to capacity building and training; protection against discrimination; and protection from forced labour, slavery, and human trafficking.

The SNP also sets out principles for safe, fair, and favourable working conditions, including: [1] fair wages and equal remuneration; [2] wages that guarantee a decent standard of living for workers and their families; [3] safe and healthy working conditions; [4] equal opportunities for everyone to obtain promotion; [5] job security and protection from dismissal; [6] rest, leisure, reasonable working hours, and holidays; [7] freedom of association and the exercise of trade union rights, including the right to form and join trade unions of their choice and to exercise their rights, including the right to strike.

The SNP also sets out state obligations, including ensuring citizens' right to employment and a decent livelihood by formulating labour policies, providing services, conducting oversight, and enforcing labour laws and regulations. Companies, in turn, are required and responsible for implementing labour laws and regulations.

Unlike the SNP on the Protection of the Rights of Customary Law Communities, the SNP on the Right to Decent Work was relatively easier to draft. The team began its research and drafting in February 2024,

and the SNP was approved at the Komnas HAM RI Plenary Session in December 2024.

4.2 Studies

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI produced a number of studies, ranging from the Impact of National Strategic Projects, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police, a Study on the 27 July 1996 Incident, a Study on the Roadmap for the Resolution of Agrarian Conflicts Based on Human Rights, a Study on Environmental, Social & Governance Policy for Business Sectors Based on Human Rights, as well as the preparation of Komnas HAM RI's Recommendations to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).

4.2.1 Study on the Impact of National Strategic Projects

National Strategic Projects (PSN) are part of national development set out in the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015–2019 and 2020–2024. PSN are defined as projects or programmes of strategic importance to encourage economic growth, equitable development, and the improvement of public welfare. Introduced during the administration of Joko Widodo–Jusuf Kalla, PSN continued under Joko Widodo–Ma'ruf Amin, supported by various regulations providing for the facilitation of PSN implementation.

As of 2024, the government has recorded a total of 233 PSN with an investment value reaching IDR 6,246 trillion, covering strategic sectors such as transportation, energy, education, and tourism. PSN are expected to improve connectivity, create employment, and strengthen national competitiveness.

However, the implementation of PSN has been marked by agrarian conflicts and alleged human rights violations. Komnas HAM RI recorded that between 2020–2023 there were 114 complaints related to PSN, the majority involving violations of the right to welfare and the right to justice. Most of these complaints came from vulnerable groups, including customary law communities. The main problem arises from the policy of accelerated land acquisition and the rigid application of discretion without meaningful dialogue with affected communities. Examples of conflicts emerged in PSN projects in Rempang Island, Poco Leok, and other regions. For this reason, the facilitation and incentives provided by the government for PSN must be accompanied by accountability and responsibility to ensure that the impacts of development are experienced fairly and equitably.

One of the field studies conducted by Komnas HAM RI was in Sukamulya Village, Kertajati Subdistrict, Majalengka District, to uncover the socio-economic impacts of the Kertajati Airport construction on local communities. Sukamulya Village is one of five villages affected by the construction, where the land acquisition process has been ongoing gradually since 2013. To date, around 1,500 people have been relocated, while 4,000 people are still awaiting clarity regarding their fate.

The community, the majority of whom are farmers, lost their livelihoods as a result of relocation, with compensation deemed unfair and lacking transparency. Sukamulya is now facing flooding due to poor environmental management, while residents' houses near the airport runway zone have suffered damage caused by aircraft vibrations. The uncertainty over further land acquisition has exacerbated the psychological condition of residents, who also feel they are not receiving any economic or social benefits from the airport's presence, including the absence of CSR programmes from the operator, PT. BIJB.

The study's recommendations emphasised the importance of reviewing the PSN (National Strategic Project) development model, which is considered exclusive, discriminatory, and prone to abuse of power and human rights violations. It was recommended that a thorough and participatory evaluation be conducted of the existing PSN, that the upcoming PSN be postponed until comprehensive impact reports are available, and that accountability mechanisms and remedies for human rights violations caused by PSN be established.

Komnas HAM RI advised that the process of determining PSN should involve affected parties to provide input, while the excessive mobilisation of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in securing PSN needs to be evaluated and reformulated through a human rights-based approach. All government projects, including PSN, must be directed towards the welfare of the people, in accordance with the mandate of President of the Republic of Indonesia Prabowo Subianto in the MPR session on 20 October 2024. Furthermore, a human rights-based approach must serve as the foundation in drafting the national development agenda and planning, including the Asta Cita Programme.

4.2.2 Police Law Review

This review was prompted by the proposed amendment submitted by the DPR RI in May 2024 and approved by the President through a Presidential Letter (Surpres) on 8 July 2024, despite the Draft Police Law not being included in the 2020–2024 National Priority Legislative Programme. The sudden proposal raised concerns that discussions of the bill would be rushed, potentially disregarding the principles of good law-making, such as clarity of purpose, formulation, and transparency, as stipulated in Law No. 13 of 2022. This was also seen as limiting the space for stakeholder and public participation in this highly significant legislative process.

As an institution authorised to ensure the protection and respect of human rights, Komnas HAM RI deemed it crucial to provide strategic input regarding this bill. The review aimed to provide policy recommendations to the DPR RI, ensuring that human rights principles are integrated into the draft law and preventing potential human rights violations in its future implementation. Through this review, Komnas HAM RI hopes the drafting of the Police Bill can be made more accountable, participatory, and aligned

with human rights standards.

Komnas HAM RI recommended that the DPR RI provide broad opportunities for public participation in the deliberation of the Police Bill and consider postponing the discussion to the next session period. Several specific recommendations were also provided, including revising certain articles to clarify the limits of Polri's authority and to ensure consistency with legal and human rights principles. For example, the phrase "as needed" in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter a was recommended to be replaced with "in accordance with statutory regulations," while authority related to cyberspace and wiretapping should be regulated more specifically with clear procedures, such as requiring judicial approval for wiretapping. Other recommendations included clarifying the definition of emergency situations in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter m and setting out procedures for the authority to block cyberspace in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter q.

In addition, Komnas HAM RI recommended the removal of several articles deemed potentially overlapping with other authorities or less relevant to policing functions. These included Article 14 paragraph (1) letters d and e regarding legal guidance, Article 14 paragraph (2) letter c on smart cities, and Article 16B paragraph (2) letter b covering terrorism and separatism issues, which may overlap with the authority of the TNI. These recommendations are intended to ensure that the Police Bill remains consistent with the principles of good law-making and upholds human rights.

4.2.3 Review of the 27 July 1996 Incident

The 27 July 1996 Incident, which had previously gone through the Military-Civilian Court (Pengadilan Koneksitas) mechanism, still leaves dissatisfaction among victims, as evidenced by the 13 complaints received by Komnas HAM from 2003 to 2024. This indicates that demands remain unfulfilled, particularly regarding the right to justice and victims' reparation. Taking into account its mandate as well as the victims' demands, Komnas HAM RI established a Team for Reviewing the 27 July 1996 Incident as a follow-up measure to uncover juridical facts through pro justitia investigation.

The 27 July 1996 Incident is strongly suspected to constitute a gross human rights violation in the form of crimes against humanity, given the fulfilment of general elements (chapeau elements) and underlying acts as stipulated in Article 9 of Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning the Human Rights Court. These elements include the commission of crimes as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population, carried out with the knowledge of the perpetrators. Crimes that occurred in this incident include murder, torture or ill-treatment, enforced disappearance, arbitrary deprivation of physical liberty, and persecution, all of which violate the principles of international law.

Komnas HAM RI continues to push for the handling of the 27 July 1996 Incident to fulfil the principles of reparative justice, namely restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of

non-recurrence. Komnas HAM RI strives to realise justice that prioritises victims, bearing in mind that human rights violations can only be effectively addressed if accompanied by strong political will from the government to overcome impunity. With this step, it is hoped that the victims' rights can be formally recognised and that this case may serve as a reminder to prevent similar violations in the future.

The review of this matter began in January and was completed in December 2024. This review analysed and identified suspected elements of gross human rights violations.

4.2.4 Review of the Human Rights-Based Roadmap for Agrarian Conflict Resolution

The urgency of this review lies in addressing agrarian conflicts, which frequently result in human rights violations in Indonesia. Agrarian conflict is one of the most frequently reported issues to Komnas HAM RI every year, with a total of 2,639 cases recorded as of August 2024. These issues stem from disputes over control, utilisation, and ownership of agrarian resources, including land, forests, and areas used for infrastructure, plantation, mining, and energy projects.

Although there has been progress, such as the recognition of customary forests through decrees issued by the Minister of Environment and Forestry (LHK), many customary territories have yet to be acknowledged. These agrarian conflicts involve various ministries and institutions, with data as of March 2024 showing 1,385 registered cases of conflict in the clusters of ATR/BPN, State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), LHK, as well as across ministries.

Komnas HAM RI views agrarian conflicts as obstacles to the fulfilment of human rights, as access to agrarian resources is essential for the welfare, livelihood, and quality of life of communities. Conflicts often result in violence, eviction, and discrimination, which hinder social justice and sustainable development. As a follow-up, Komnas HAM RI designated agrarian conflict as a strategic issue during the Plenary Session on 12 November 2022 and established the Agrarian Team with the primary mandate of drafting a Human Rights-Based Roadmap for Agrarian Conflict Resolution.

This Roadmap is expected to serve as a guide for the government and relevant institutions to fulfil their human rights obligations in resolving agrarian conflicts fairly, upholding communities' rights to agrarian resources, and realising social justice as the right of every citizen. The Roadmap formulation was completed in June 2024, but has yet to be adopted by Komnas HAM RI's Plenary Session.

4.2.5 Review of ESG Policy for the Business Sector Based on Human Rights

This review highlights the growing awareness among business entities in Indonesia of implementing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles as part of sustainable business practices. The increasing trend of sustainability report publications by companies in Indonesia indicates a stronger commitment to trans-

parency and accountability. This review also emphasises the close relationship between ESG implementation and human rights values. The principle that human rights are "indivisible" requires corporations not only to prioritise environmental issues but also to respect, protect, and fulfil other human rights values.

The interconnection between environmental and human issues underscores the importance of a holistic approach in implementing ESG. This review aimed to provide guidance for the government in overseeing business practices that align with human rights principles and to assist the private sector in understanding the importance of compliance with sustainability values that support the advancement of human rights in Indonesia.

The findings showed that the implementation of the ESG framework in Indonesia has made significant progress, particularly in the submission of sustainability reports by public companies. These reports serve as a tool to demonstrate corporate commitment to sustainability, including respect for human rights. However, another challenge that has emerged is the lack of uniform standards in sustainability reporting in Indonesia. While most companies use GRI indicators, others employ different standards, particularly in certain sectors. This inconsistency poses the risk of human rights-washing, where companies focus only on image-building without substantive commitment to human rights.

This review recommended that the government should promote the issuance of a Government Regulation mandating the business sector to submit sustainability reports highlighting achievements in the field of human rights. The Ministry of Finance should also provide regulations or a roadmap mandating ESG implementation, including reporting based on human rights values and principles, particularly for government partner companies in the infrastructure sector. In addition, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) should update regulations on sustainability reports to align with human rights standards and reinforce sanctions for non-compliant companies. Meanwhile, the banking and financing sectors were advised to adopt human rights-based ESG implementation as a primary requirement for business financing.

Companies should also provide grievance mechanisms for communities or parties affected by their business activities and allow for objections to the substance of sustainability reports that do not align with human rights principles. Meanwhile, civil society, NGOs, human rights activists, and national human rights institutions are expected to actively disseminate information on the link between human rights and business activities. They should also be involved in monitoring and evaluating business activities, including ensuring that sustainability reports reflect actual conditions and comply with human rights principles.

4.2.6 Human Rights Assessment

The Human Rights Assessment is a planned and systematic measurement process to evaluate how Ministries and

Institutions (M/I) in Indonesia fulfil their obligations to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights for every citizen. The objective of this activity is to encourage ministries and institutions to optimise their fulfilment of human rights obligations. To date, no method exists that can comprehensively and sustainably measure state compliance with human rights principles, which is urgently needed to ensure the government's commitment to fulfilling human rights obligations.

As part of this initiative, in 2024, seven institutions were assessed in specific human rights areas: the Ministry of Health in the right to health; the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) in the right to education; the Ministry of Manpower and BP2MI in the right to work; the Ministry of Home Affairs in the right to freedom of assembly and association; and Polri and the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) in the right to freedom of opinion and expression. Through this pilot, it is expected that human rights assessment standards can be established and widely implemented to improve state compliance with human rights.

Initially, Komnas HAM RI proposed the term human rights audit. In Komnas HAM RI's view, this was similar to the KPK Integrity Index, though with a different method. If it could be implemented, it would drive change in other institutions, as a low human rights audit score could affect the institution concerned. In discussions with the government, however, this idea was not approved. The compromise form was the human rights assessment.

Currently, assessments have only been conducted for seven ministries and institutions, and the target is for all institutions at the central level. Afterwards, assessments will begin to be carried out on local governments and corporations. The government transition in October 2024 and budget cuts have affected the process of this assessment. At present, Komnas HAM RI team is still finalising the assessment.

4.2.7 Preparation of Komnas HAM RI Recommendations to CESCR

Komnas HAM RI played an active role in the process of drafting recommendations related to economic, social, and cultural rights in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). On Tuesday, 20 February 2024, Komnas HAM RI delivered an oral statement at an informal briefing to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at Palais Wilson, Geneva, providing updates and inputs on submissions previously sent in 2022 and 2024. Several issues highlighted by Komnas HAM RI included the rights of migrant workers, customary law communities, persons with disabilities, human rights defenders, National Strategic Projects, and the principle of non-discrimination.

Indonesia, as a State Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), was scheduled to undergo a review of its 2nd periodic report on the implementation of the ICCPR on 11–12 March 2024. At the 140th session of the

CCPR held in Geneva, Komnas HAM RI was also present to provide written and oral information on the implementation of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CPR) and the fulfilment of CPR rights by the Government of Indonesia. Komnas HAM RI also submitted updates concerning the protection of vulnerable groups, the situation of human rights defenders, freedom of expression, the human rights situation in Papua, as well as the ratification of international conventions such as the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and the OPCAT. This information served as a reference for the Committee in its constructive dialogue with the Government of Indonesia. On this occasion, the Komnas HAM RI delegation delivered a special statement on the 2024 General Election, the rights of human rights and environmental defenders, and freedom of expression.

Komnas HAM RI also submitted a number of key issues to be raised by the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) to the Government of Indonesia at its 39th session. These questions concerned the government's strategic measures to strengthen inter-institutional coordination within the new institutional framework addressing the rights of migrant workers, as well as efforts undertaken to improve the collection and management of data on migrant workers both domestically and abroad. Furthermore, an evaluation was needed regarding the extent to which the Government of Indonesia supported the national human rights institution in monitoring the fulfilment of migrant workers' rights and considered its recommendations in policymaking and in resolving migrant workers' cases.

Komnas HAM RI also stressed the need for attention to the revision of the Immigration Law, particularly in eliminating the criminalisation of irregular migration to ensure compliance with the 1990 Migrant Workers Convention. In addition, the protection of migrant workers against exploitation, violence, and abuse of power by state officials remained a priority. Questions regarding the effectiveness of recovery programmes, particularly for the children of migrant workers, as well as the forms of comprehensive assistance for migrant workers detained in host countries, including legal, medical, and psychological aid, were proposed to ensure better accountability and protection. The government's strategy in engaging civil society and strengthening the training of state officials on migrant workers' protection also constituted a major issue in this list.

4.3 Education and Dissemination

There are two major programmes implemented by Komnas HAM RI through the Education and Outreach Division, namely Peningkatan Aktualisasi HAM Indonesia (PAHAMI/Enhancing the Actualisation of Human Rights in Indonesia) and Penyebarluasan Wawasan HAM (PESAN HAM/Dissemination of Human Rights Awareness). Komnas HAM RI considers these programmes to be of great importance as they work upstream, by influencing the knowledge of law enforcement officers,

central and regional government, as well as the public. Meanwhile, the divisions of monitoring, investigation, and mediation work downstream.

4.3.1 Education

Broadly speaking, the education and outreach division classifies its programmes into two major groups, namely PAHAMI and PESAN HAM. In 2024, four groups became the primary targets of Komnas HAM's education programmes: law enforcement officers (the National Police), security forces (the Indonesian National Armed Forces/TNI), local government, corporations, and the general public. These five groups are those most frequently reported to Komnas HAM RI.

The National Police, for instance, were often reported for cases of violence against the public or questioned for their professionalism in handling legal processes. The TNI were reported mainly for violence, including in Papua, particularly in cases of alleged gross human rights violations. Local governments were criticised for inadequate public services. Corporations were frequently reported in connection with conflicts with communities, particularly in agrarian cases.

Human rights issues have also drawn attention from various circles, including the military. In 2024, Komnas HAM signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) concerning the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights within the TNI. As part of efforts to promote and disseminate human rights awareness, Komnas HAM RI conducted a Human Rights Training for TNI personnel in Jakarta on 6–8 August 2024, with a total of 21 participants from the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

These activities were followed by the drafting of a Human Rights and Humanitarian Training Module for TNI, in collaboration with the TNI Legal Development Agency (Babinkum TNI), alumni of the human rights training, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In December 2024, Komnas HAM RI, together with the Indonesian Peace Foundation (NP) and the Center for the Study of Religion and Culture (CSRC), supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, organised a Learning Exchange on the implementation of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as a Human Rights Training for TNI, which was planned to be conducted twice, targeting personnel at policy and operational levels.

To instil human rights values within local governments, Komnas HAM RI has established the Human Rights Festival. This has been an annual agenda of Komnas HAM RI since 2014. The festival serves as a shared platform for commitment to promote and disseminate human rights awareness. In 2024, Bitung City was selected as the host. The festival was organised in collaboration between Komnas HAM RI, the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), the Presidential Staff Office (KSP), and the local government, namely the Bitung City Government.

The Human Rights Festival was held on 29–31 July 2024 with the theme "Advancing Democracy, Fulfilment of Human Rights, and Strengthening Public Participation from Local to National Levels." A total of 813 invited participants attended, ranging from representatives of district/municipal governments, local communities, non-governmental organisations, the general public, to several representatives of foreign embassies in Indonesia.

Komnas HAM RI organised two District/City Training activities in 2024. The trainings were held in East Manggarai District and Bitung City. These trainings aimed to provide space for dialogue between local government agencies and civil society. This was conducted to ensure that development in East Manggarai District and Bitung City mainstreams human rights as a central perspective in development. The training in East Manggarai District was held on 4–6 March 2024 at the Lehong District Secretariat Hall, with 23 participants consisting of local government officials and civil society.

The training in Bitung was held on 1–5 July 2024 at the Fisheries Training and Outreach Centre in Bitung, North Sulawesi. This training was attended by 26 participants comprising local government officials from Bitung City and North Minahasa, as well as civil society representatives from Bitung City, Manado City, Tomohon City, Minahasa District, North Minahasa District, and Southeast Minahasa District. These two activities served as pre-events to the Human Rights Festival.

Whereas for outreach and Dissemination of Human Rights Awareness (abbreviated as PESAN HAM), a number of activities were carried out. These included: the Human Rights Festival in Bitung, 29–31 July 2024, with the theme "Advancing Democracy, Fulfilling Human Rights, and Strengthening and Training in East Manggarai Regency on 4–6 March 2024 and in Bitung on 1–5 July 2024. In addition to both, there were also Komnas HAM Jelas! (University Tour) and Tanggap Rasa activities.

For the business sector, Komnas HAM RI organised a Seminar and Inspiration Class entitled "Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism" in Bali on 18–20 March 2024. This activity aimed to encourage the dissemination of awareness and the raising of human rights consciousness, particularly among the business community. Corporations are among the parties most frequently reported to Komnas HAM RI, particularly in relation to conflicts with residents arising from their operations.

For the public, especially young people, Komnas HAM RI has programmes entitled Kemah Generasi (Youth Camp), Human Rights-Friendly Schools, and Komnas HAM Jelas! (University Tour).

Kemah Generasi (Youth Camp)

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI implemented the fourth phase of a global programme initiated by The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), namely youth empowerment through human rights education, carried out in the form of the 2024 Kemah Generasi. This is an effort to raise human rights awareness

among young people because of their position and role as an important part of social change. The concept of Kemah Generasi combines human rights training with outdoor activities.

The 2024 Kemah Generasi was a pilot project of Human Rights Education for Young People initiated by Komnas HAM RI and directly mandated by the Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani. The activity, which carried the theme "Be Young, Be Human Being," was held on 12–16 August 2024 at the UBAYA Training Centre, Trawas, East Java, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights Studies – University of Surabaya (Pusham Ubaya).

In this activity, Komnas HAM RI also collaborated with the University of Jember, Brawijaya University, PGRI Argopuro Jember University, Majapahit Islamic University, and the Indonesia Aids Coalition. The activity was attended by 42 students from Malang, Kediri, Jember, Mojokerto, Surabaya, and Jakarta. There was an increase in participants' knowledge, with post-test scores rising by an average of 10 points.

Following the implementation of Kemah Generasi, Komnas HAM RI continued the programme with mentoring and a Mini Training of Facilitators (Mini ToF). Mentoring was carried out as a follow-up to the activity plans of Kemah Generasi participants, with one or two participants mentored by Komnas HAM RI. The Mini ToF was conducted in Malang, East Java, in November 2024. Twelve participants, who were alumni of Kemah Generasi, took part in this Mini ToF. It is hoped that participants of this Mini ToF can later be involved in Kemah Generasi in the following years.

Human Rights-Friendly Schools

The Human Rights-Friendly School training is intended for teaching staff in schools. Komnas HAM RI considers it important to hold this training to ensure that schools become safe and pleasant spaces for students to enjoy their right to education. In 2024, training was conducted in Padang City with 25 participants from high school teachers, outreach in Ambon City with 90 participants from junior and senior high school teachers, and training in Pontianak City with 35 participants from high school teachers.

Komnas HAM RI also collaborated with the Indonesia Aids Coalition in providing training to local governments, particularly from the Social Services, Women's and Child Empowerment Services, and Civil Service Police Units. In 2024, training on "Capacity Development for Local Governments as First Respondents in the Protection, Fulfilment, and Respect of the Rights of Minority/Vulnerable Groups, Especially People with HIV/AIDS" was held in 16 cities during July–November 2024.

4.3.2 Dissemination

For human rights issue dissemination programmes, Komnas HAM RI carried them out through various activities. These included Komnas HAM Jelas (University Tour), Tanggap Rasa, Visits, Publications, and the Library.

Komnas HAM Jelas (University Tour)

Komnas HAM Jelas (University Tour)! is a

collaborative programme by three teams: the Tanggap Rasa Team, the Human Rights Dissemination Team, and the Publications Team. This activity was first held at Parahyangan Catholic University (UNPAR), Bandung, on Tuesday, 28 May 2024. It included a series of activities such as Discussions, Podcasts, Komnas HAM Fair, and Exhibition Booths involving various units of Komnas HAM RI.

The discussion raised the theme "The Earth Amidst a Plastic Siege," held at the Multipurpose Hall of Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung. The Special Podcast Episode of Komnas HAM Jelas!, produced in collaboration with UNPAR Radio Station, highlighted the theme "National Awakening: The Rise of Youth and the Cost of Their Education," with speakers Darren and Masayu (youth/UNPAR students). It was broadcast on 5 June 2024 on Spotify Ruang Tanggap Rasa, Komnas HAM YouTube, and Komnas HAM RI's social media.

Tanggap Rasa

This activity is one of the innovations of the Outreach Division of Komnas HAM RI. It began in 2020 with the tagline "What Is Your Feeling About My Feeling?" Dissemination of human rights awareness through Tanggap Rasa is carried out via the website www.tanggaprasa.komnasham.go.id, Tanggap Rasa discussions, and the production of human rights-related content in the form of the Ruang Tanggap Rasa podcast. This year, there were 23 Ruang Tanggap Rasa podcast episodes on various human rights themes and issues, available on Spotify Ruang Tanggap Rasa and Komnas HAM's YouTube Channel.

Since 2020, Komnas HAM RI, through the Sub-Commission for the Promotion of Human Rights, particularly the Human Rights Outreach Division, has conducted a human rights campaign entitled "Tanggap Rasa: What Is Your Feeling About My Feeling?" This campaign includes various activities, ranging from Tanggap Rasa discussions in collaboration with other teams to the production of the video podcast Ruang Tanggap Rasa, which raises human rights issues.

The Tanggap Rasa discussion themes remain engaging for the public, especially young people. The discussions feature competent resource persons in their fields as well as moderators. In addition, Tanggap Rasa discussions always provide sign language interpreters so that deaf participants can also access the discussions and be exposed to human rights issues.

In 2024, the Tanggap Rasa Team produced 3 internal/external discussions and recorded 23 podcast videos.

A focus group discussion (FGD) entitled "Ruang Tanggap Rasa Podcast: Management and Strategies for Making a More Populist Podcast" featured expert speakers in the field of podcasting: Rane Hafied, Founder and Director of PT. Paberik Soeara Rakjat (PSR) Jakarta, and Mursyidatul Umamah, Content Manager of Pusaka ID. This FGD was held in the Main Plenary Room, 3rd floor, Komnas HAM RI Jakarta, on 2 October 2024.

Visits

One of the methods of disseminating human rights awareness is through visits

made in the form of community receptions at Komnas HAM RI. The hope is that with human rights dissemination, more people will be exposed to human rights and will be able to implement them in daily life. During 2024, Komnas HAM RI received 16 visits, the majority from public universities.

Publications

Dissemination of human rights awareness is carried out both directly and indirectly. One method is dissemination through publications, both printed publications such as the SUAR magazine and the Wacana bulletin, as well as non-printed publications, including articles on the Komnas HAM RI website, Open Journal System (OJS), and audio magazines. Publications can serve as an effective method of disseminating human rights awareness to the public and government officials.

In 2024, the publications team produced 45 articles published on the Komnas HAM RI website (www.komnasham.go.id). These included "Human Rights Festival 2024 Gains Support from North Sulawesi Provincial Government"; "Humanitarian Law and Human Rights"; "Komnas HAM with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Conducts Training Module Consignment with the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)"; "Komnas HAM Prepares Human Rights Training for the TNI/Police," among others.

Printed publications produced in 2024 included the Human Rights Instruments Book, the Wacana Bulletin, and two (2) editions of SUAR Magazine. The Human Rights Instruments Book contains seventeen human rights instruments in Indonesia, compiled so that the public can better understand national human rights instruments. The Wacana Bulletin is a 14-page printed publication presenting human rights issues in a more relaxed style, while SUAR consists of 48 pages with more in-depth discussions of human rights issues. In addition to current human rights issues, film/book reviews with human rights elements, and activities carried out by Komnas HAM, both SUAR and Wacana frequently include a Human Rights Quiz to engage readers.

In 2024, the team also introduced a new initiative: producing an audio magazine in collaboration with a third-party experienced in the field. The process included an initial online meeting with the third party, followed by recording, editing, and revisions. The Publications Team also conducted a review. The purpose of this audio magazine was to make SUAR Magazine and the Wacana Bulletin accessible to visually impaired persons.

The Open Journal System (OJS) in 2024 conducted a call for papers in July for one edition. The article submission process ran from 1 July to 15 August 2024, with 33 journal submissions received, covering various themes such as disability issues, business and human rights, customary law communities, protection of victims of wrongful arrest, gender, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, children's rights, and others. Of the 33 submissions received, the editorial team curated and selected 8 papers for review by section editors and then forwarded them to peer reviewers.

The peer review process resulted in 6 of the best works being deemed suitable for publication in Komnas HAM RI's journal in 2024.

PUHBA (Application-Based Human Rights Publications) was first developed in 2019 under the name Android-Based Human Rights Publications and could only be accessed by Android users. In 2024, the PUHBA application was migrated to the National Data Centre (PDN). In October 2024, with the assistance of the Komnas HAM RI IT Team, PUHBA successfully migrated to the PDN.

Library

The Library of Komnas HAM RI is one of the outreach facilities that can serve as a powerful medium for disseminating knowledge about human rights to the Indonesian public. Through this library, the Indonesian public can access various reference materials either directly or indirectly via the library's website, making it a learning resource and a bridge to greater human rights awareness.

This role is highly strategic in providing indirect human rights outreach. In 2024, the newspapers and magazines subscribed to by the library included Kompas, Media Indonesia, Jakarta Post, Jawa Pos, Tempo, National Geographic, and Bobo. Meanwhile, 55 book titles were procured from the State Budget (APBN), covering a range of themes such as: politics of solidarity, music and human rights, truth commissions, journals, human rights diplomacy, and others.

During 2024, a total of 274 processed library titles were recorded, amounting to 818 copies. In addition to the 2024 acquisitions, processed library materials also came from collections that had not yet been entered into the database but were identified during the stock-taking process. In 2024, a stock-taking was carried out between August and October 2024 based on Assignment Letter Number 094/KT.02/0.3.4/VIII/2024. The results of the stock-taking were submitted to the General Bureau through Office Memorandum Number 189/KT.02/0.3.4/XI/2024. In addition to the SLiMS database, metadata entries were also made into the APF Library and Google Books. Komnas HAM RI publications entered into the APF Library amounted to 84 titles. The APF Library is a digital library managed by the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) and can be accessed via https://library.asiapacificforum.net/. Meanwhile, 92 publications were entered into Google Books and can be accessed through the Google Books application.

The number of times the Komnas HAM RI Library was accessed via Google Books in 2024 was 2,188 times.

Table 4.1 Schedule of Recording and Broadcasting of the "Ruang Tanggap Rasa" Video Podcast 2024

EPISODE PODCAST	TITLE & RESOURCE PERSON	RECORDING DATE	BROADCAST DATE
S4E1	"Yuk Golpud!" Pramono Ubaid Tanthowi (Internal Deputy Chairperson of Komnas HAM RI and Chair of the Komnas HAM RI Election Team)	24 January 2024	7 February 2024
S4E2	"Pengaduan HAM Berinovasi" Hari Kurniawan (Commissioner for Complaints, Komnas HAM RI)	31 January 2024	21 February 2024
S4E3	"Transisi Energi dan Hak Asasi Manusia" Saurlin P. Siagian (Commissioner for Studies & Research, Komnas HAM RI)	19 February 2024	6 March 2024
S4E4	"Diskriminasi di Dunia Kesehatan, Memang Ada ya?" Dokter Tanpa Stigma: Dr. Sandra	27 February 2024	20 March 2024
S4E5	"Perubahan Iklim Salah Siapa?" Esrom Hamonangan (Head of the Bureau for the Support of Human Rights Promotion, Komnas HAM RI)	14 March 2024	3 April 2024
S4E6	"Satu Rasa Bersama Penghayat Kepercayaan" Nur Fitri Handayani (Adherent of Belief System)	2 April 2024	24 April 2024
S4E7	"Asiknya Berliterasi HAM" Kepo Buku: Rane Hafied	26 March 2024	8 May 2024
S4E8	"Hilang Healing Generasi Stroberi" Angga Angelika (Mental Health Practitioner) Not suitable for broadcast due to technical issues (resource person's audio was not recorded)	25 April 2024	
S4E8	"Sekolah Ramah HAM, Apaan tuh?" Putu Elvina (Commissioner for Education and Dissemination, Komnas HAM RI)	15 May 2024	29 May 2024
S4E9	"Indonesia: Katanya Toleran?" Iwan Satriawan (Dean, Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta)	25 April 2024	12 June 2024
S4E10	"Jogja: Ke mana Air Mengalir?" Esrom Hamonangan P. (Head of the Bureau for the Support of Human Rights Promotion, Komnas HAM RI) and Heronimus Heron (Researcher, PUSHAM UII)	25 April 2024	26 June 2024
S4 Special Episode Komnas HAM Jelas! UNPAR	"National Awakening: The Rise of Youth and the Cost of Their Education" Darren and Masayu (UNPAR students and members of Unpar Radio Station)	28 May 2024	5 June 2024

S4E11	"Dongengin HAM" M. Aryo Farid Zidni (Founder of the Community Ayo Dongeng Indonesia)	27 June 2024	10 July 2024
S4E12	"Kekerasan Seksual di Sekitar Kita" Melanie Subono (Influencer) and Anis Hidayah (Coordinator of the Sub-Commission on Human Rights Promotion, Komnas HAM RI)	15 July 2024	24 July 2024
S4E13	"Komikin HAM" Aruga Perbawa (Founder and Community Manager of Komikin Ajah) and Nadja Firsty Nastiti (1st Winner of the Digital Human Rights Comic Competition, Human Rights Day 2023)	9 July 2024	14 August 2024
S4E14	"Kesehatan Reproduksi dan HAM" Tazkiya Zahratul Auliya Aqilah (Expert Peer Educator's Trainer, CIMSA)	15 July 2024	28 August 2024
S4E15	"Teladan Paus, Teladan Keberagaman" Pramono Ubaid Tanthowi	6 September 2024	11 September 2024
S4E16	"Dinasti Politik dalam Perspektif HAM" Abdul Haris Semendawai	18 September 2024	25 September 2024
S4E17	"Anak Zaman Sekarang Katanya Lemah?" Angga Angelika (Mental Health Practitioner)	3 October 2024	9 October 2024
S4E18	"AI-BILITAS" Dimas Prasetya Muharam (Founder of "Kartunet," a work by a person with visual disability)	26 September 2024	23 October 2024
S4E19	"Ada Hari HAM 2024" Henry Silka Innah (Secretary-General, Komnas HAM)	5 November 2024	13 November 2024
S4E20	"Bincang Santai Tim Papua" Atnike Nova Sigiro (Chairperson of Komnas HAM and Chair of the Papua Team)	6 November 2024	27 November 2024
S4 Special Episode Human Rights Day 2024	"Reflection on 25 Years of the Human Rights Law" Saurlin P. Siagian (Commissioner for Studies & Research) and Roichatul Aswidah (Member of Komnas HAM 2012–2017 and author of the study on the Human Rights Law)	22 November 2024	10 December 2024

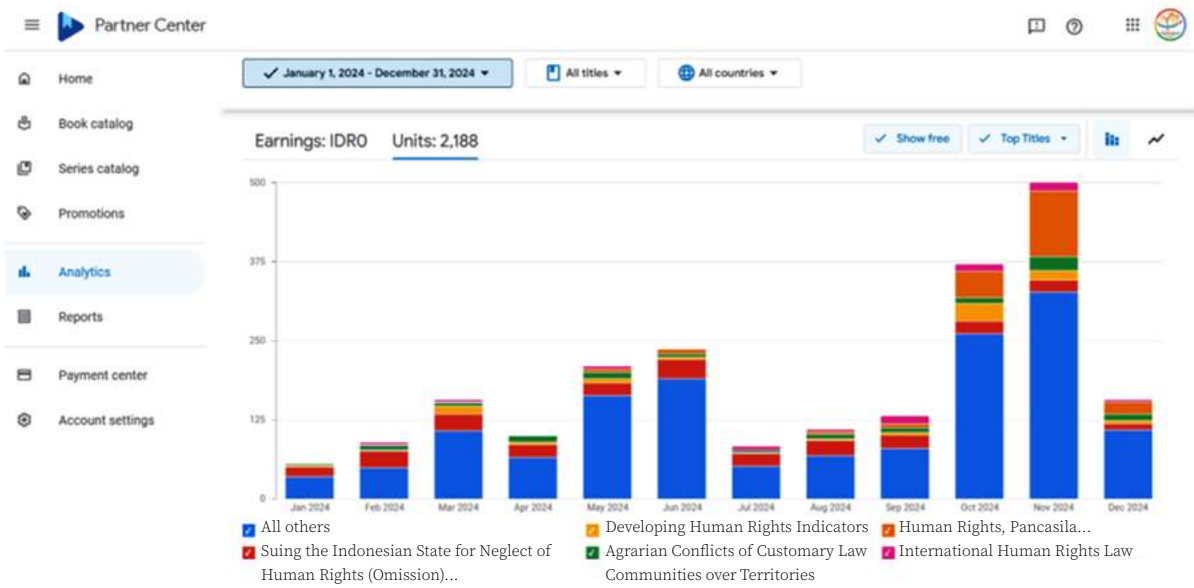
Table 4.2 Visits to Komnas HAM RI in 2024

NO.	INSTITUTION	DATE VISIT	TOTAL
1	Faculty of Law, Kuningan University	12 February 2024	80 participants
2	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Mustopo University	24 January 2024	10 participants
3	ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights	12 February 2024	15 participants
4	Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University Sukabumi	27 February 2024	87 participants
5	Faculty of Information Technology, UNTAR	20 March 2024	4 participants
6	Faculty of Information Technology, UNTAR	21 March 2024	5 participants
7	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Diponegoro University	24 June 2024	90 participants
8	Faculty of Law, Atma Jaya University	2 May 2024	35 participants
9	Faculty of Law, Muria Kudus University	5 June 2024	133 participants
10	Pamulang University	8 July 2024	1 participant
11	Bung Karno University	25 July 2024	30 participants
12	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Gadjah Mada University	18 October 2024	50 participants
13	Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Indonesia (UII)	25 October 2024	20 participants
14	Master's Programme, Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Indonesia (UII)	25 November 2024	100 participants
15	University of Indonesia and University of Technology Sydney	4 December 2024	15 participants
16	State University of Jakarta	12 December 2024	20 participants

Table 4.3 Use of Komnas HAM Library Services in 2024

TYPE OF SERVICE ACCESSED				TOTAL
On-site Reading	Information Search and Literacy	Electronic Collections	Circulation	
2.029	25	40	171	2.265

Figure 4.1 Number of Uses of Komnas HAM Library through Google Books in 2024



Chapter V



Komnas HAM RI Provincial Secretariats





@Aceh
Field monitoring related to the follow-up of complaints of alleged obstacles to the fulfilment of the right to a sense of security due to human–wildlife conflict in the Peusangan Watershed (DAS) Area.



@Aceh
Human rights dissemination for Administrator Officials within the Bireuen Regency Government.



@West Sumatra
Monitoring of the death of Tiara Faradilla.



@West Sumatra
Human rights outreach for members of the Police in the West Sumatra Regional Police.



@West Kalimantan
Monitoring of land disputes between the Sabar Bubu Customary Law Community of Kualan Hilir Village, Simpang Hulu Subdistrict, Ketapang Regency, and PT Mayawana Persada.



@West Kalimantan
Dissemination of the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights in West Kalimantan on 25 July 2024.

@Maluku
Monitoring of an agrarian conflict between Pelita Jaya Hamlet, Resettlement Hamlet of Osi Island, Osi Island Hamlet, and Pohon Batu Hamlet and PT Spices Island Maluku.



Maluku

@Maluku
Dissemination of SNP Number 12 concerning Electoral Rights and Vulnerable Groups in Tual City.



@Central Sulawesi
Monitoring of alleged human rights violations against the right to a good and healthy environment due to the activities of PT Keinz Ventura and PT Bukit Makmur Istindo Nikeltama (Bumanik) in Towara Village, East Petasia Subdistrict, North Morowali Regency.


Morowali Utara

@Central Sulawesi
Dissemination of Human Rights SNP No. 6 concerning human rights defenders at the Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Central Sulawesi Province.



@Papua
Dissemination of Standards, Norms, and Regulations concerning Human Rights Defenders for Human Rights Workers, particularly the Biak Customary Council in Biak Numfor Regency, Papua Province.



@Papua
Monitoring of the bomb terror case at the Jubi Media Office in Jayapura City.





Komnas HAM RI has six secretariats at the provincial level: Aceh, West Sumatra, Central Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, Maluku, and Papua. The function of the Komnas HAM secretariats is to assist Komnas HAM RI in carrying out all mandates originating from the law, namely conducting monitoring, enforcement, investigation, and dissemination of human rights.

5.1 Aceh

The Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Aceh Province received 31 complaints in 2024. The most frequently reported right concerned the "right to obtain justice," followed by the "right to participate in government" and again the "right to obtain justice." The secretariat has 16 staff members. Its budget allocation was IDR 488,750,000, with realisation of IDR 488,715,655 (99.99%).

Monitoring and Mediation

In 2024, the Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Aceh Province carried out monitoring functions for the presidential, legislative, and regional head elections, which were also Komnas HAM RI's priority programmes. Pre-election monitoring took place on 22–26 January 2024 in Bireuen Regency, Bener Meriah Regency, Central Aceh Regency, Nagan Raya Regency, and West Aceh Regency. On 14–15 February 2024, monitoring was conducted of the voting and vote-counting processes in Aceh Jaya Regency and Pidie Regency.

The Komnas HAM RI Secretariat also supported the investigation of gross human rights violations in Bumi Flora, East Aceh

Regency, carried out by Komnas HAM RI on 26–30 May 2024 and 10–13 June 2024. Beyond election monitoring and the investigation of serious human rights violations, the Secretariat also conducted monitoring, pre-mediation, or mediation together with Komnas HAM RI.

Right to a Sense of Security

On 13–17 May 2024, the Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Aceh Province received complaints from residents involved in conflict with wildlife in the Peusangan Watershed Area. This conflict resulted in damage to residents' houses and farmland. Some residents were also injured due to elephant attacks. Efforts to address the human–wildlife conflict have been made but have not yet been optimal.

The Komnas HAM RI monitoring team obtained statements from the complainants, the Aceh BKSDA, the Central Aceh Regency Government, the Bener Meriah Regency Government, and also conducted a site visit. Among its recommendations, the team suggested that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and local governments consider changing the status of the forest area into a Grand Forest Park (Tahura) as a solution to this issue.

HGU Land Dispute

On 5 August 2024, the Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Aceh Province monitored an alleged land dispute involving the Right to Cultivate Title (HGU) of PT Betami and the residents of Batu Jaya Village, Kawai XVI Subdistrict, West Aceh Regency. A total of 421 households reside in this transmigration area. During the Aceh conflict in 2000, the housing was burned by unknown persons.

PT Betami began cultivating the land belonging to Batu Jaya villagers in 2010 and faced resistance from residents. In October 2022, the company cultivating the land changed following an asset takeover from PT Betami to PT Artha Jaya Sawit. PT Artha Jaya Sawit expressed its commitment to resolving the land ownership issue.

Environmental Pollution

On 9–13 September 2024, the Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Aceh Province carried out monitoring following complaints of alleged environmental pollution by PT Medco E&P Malaka in Panton Rayeuk Village, Banda Alam Subdistrict, East Aceh Regency. Initially, residents had complained of a gas odour since 23 September 2023. A year later, residents were still experiencing the same odour and reported health problems, including dry throats.

The company stated that the survey activities for Pressure and Static Temperature of the Oil and Gas Well (SBHP) had been completed since 20 September 2023. The gas well area was guarded to prevent gas leakage. However, due to residents' complaints, the company provided assistance in the form of "misfortune money" (not compensation) to displaced households at IDR 500,000 per day per family.

Environmental Destruction

The Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Aceh Province received complaints of alleged environmental destruction and forest area damage in Jambo Reuhat Village, Kuta Dayah Mukim, Banda Alam Subdistrict,

East Aceh Regency. Monitoring found that illegal logging had been occurring for the past four years. The perpetrators were from outside Jambo Reuhat Village.

Field findings by the Komnas HAM RI Secretariat confirmed evidence of illegal logging. Forest Management Unit (KPH) III reported the case to the police. The police promised to follow it up and would refer to Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction and Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry.

5.2 West Sumatra

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province in 2024 received 49 complaints. The rights reported included the Right to Welfare, the Right to Justice, the Rights of the Child, the Right to Security, the Right to Family, and the Right to Personal Freedom. The most frequently reported parties were the police and local government. The number of staff at the secretariat was 16 people. The budget allocation was IDR 475,770,000, with realisation of IDR 475,410,098 (99.96%).

Monitoring and Pre-Mediation

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province in 2024 carried out a number of monitoring activities and case handling of alleged human rights violations. Some cases were handled through correspondence, while others were addressed through monitoring, including site visits and the provision of recommendations. Cases handled included:

Death of Tiara Faradilla

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province received a complaint from the law office of Hendra Warman regarding alleged discriminatory treatment in the case of the death of Tiara Faradilla on 2 June 2021 as a result of a traffic accident. The victim's family suspected irregularities in her death. However, the medical examination found insufficient evidence to support the suspicion that her injuries were caused by factors other than the accident.

The family requested a re-autopsy, but the police did not grant it, stating that there were no strong grounds to do so. Komnas HAM RI concluded that the legal process in the case of Tiara's death had proceeded according to legal procedures.

Death of Ganti Akmal

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province received a complaint from LBH Padang on 14 March 2022 regarding the death of Ganti Akmal due to extrajudicial killing. Akmal died during an arrest at his plantation, where he was suspected of committing a criminal act of child sexual exploitation in Cumanteh, Jorong V Sungai Jariang, Lubuk Basung subdistrict.

The death was reported to the police, but the investigation was discontinued by the West Sumatra Regional Police, citing insufficient evidence. LBH Padang filed a pretrial motion and requested support from Komnas HAM RI. Komnas HAM RI

submitted an amicus curiae in the case. On 8 May 2024, the Padang Class IA Court granted the pretrial motion and ordered investigators to continue the legal process in Akmal's case.

Violence Against Afif Maulana

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province received a complaint from LBH Padang on 20 June 2024 regarding allegations of torture and abuse by members of the West Sumatra Regional Police against Afif Maulana and 18 teenagers suspected of intending to engage in a street brawl on the early morning of 9 June 2024. They were arrested and taken to Kuranji Police Sector. During interrogation, they experienced violence, though later released. However, Afif was later found dead, floating under Batang Kuranji Bridge.

Following its investigation, the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI concluded that personnel of the West Sumatra Regional Police had tortured the teenagers suspected of intending to fight. There were also acts of degrading and inhumane treatment. The police were also found to have wrongfully arrested 4 of the 18 teenagers.

Police Shooting in South Solok

Head of Operations of South Solok Police Resort, AKP Dadang Iskandar, shot his colleague, Head of Criminal Investigation, AKP Ulil Ryanto Anshar, on 22 November 2024. The shooting was allegedly related to the crackdown on illegal mining in South Solok on 10–13 December 2024. Ulil was a police officer assigned to enforce the law, while Dadang was reportedly involved as a backer of the mining activities.

The Monitoring Team of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province visited the mining site of C excavation in Jorong Bangko Bentiang, Nagari Bomas, which had been mentioned in media reports concerning the shooting of Ulil Ryanto Anshar. The team urged the police to carry out law enforcement that is fair, independent, and transparent in this case.

Case of Prohibition of Worship

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province received information from a resident, Sudarto, on 10 October 2024 regarding the alleged prohibition of worship for Catholic residents of Jorong Padang Ambacang, Nagari Batu Balang, Limapuluh Kota Regency. The case began in April 2024, when residents requested permission to conduct religious activities in a resident's house. The news caused unrest as it gave the impression that the wali nagari had granted permission.

Responding to protests, the Wali Nagari of Batu Balang sent a letter dated 1 October 2024 ordering the cessation of worship activities in the Padang Ambacang settlement. The letter sparked controversy, leading to a meeting at the Ministry of Religious Affairs Office of Limapuluh Kota Regency. The Wali Nagari of Batu Balang later revoked the letter with a new letter dated 11 October 2024, which contained the results of a coordination meeting with the Head of the Ministry of Religious Affairs Office of Limapuluh Kota and the Catholic Affairs Coordinator of the Ministry of Religious Affairs West Sumatra Re-

gional Office.

Conflict in Lubuk Basung

This conflict arose from the expiration of the HGU (Right to Cultivate) of PT Karya Megah Utama, which operates oil palm plantations in Agam Regency, West Sumatra. The customary law community demanded that the company return their customary land, whose HGU had expired. The company refused to return the land, citing that it was in the process of extending its HGU. The customary law community then demanded 20 percent plasma within the HGU.

The company claimed that plasma could be provided outside the HGU in accordance with the law. To resolve the issue, the company attempted a middle ground by allocating IDR 300 million annually for the customary law community. However, the community continued to demand that 20 percent plasma be provided within the HGU. The company then considered increasing its contribution to the customary law community.

5.3 West Kalimantan

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province in 2024 received 44 complaint files from the public. The most frequently reported right concerned the right to land ownership. There were also reports of arbitrariness in the legal process at the police, prosecutor's office, and courts. The budget allocation for the secretariat was IDR 477,622,000, with realisation of IDR 477,587,678 (99.99%).

Monitoring and Pre-Mediation

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province handled complaints of several alleged human rights violations. Below are some of them:

Conflict over the Sabar Bubu Customary Forest

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province received a referral case from the Mediation Division of Komnas HAM RI on 16 July 2024 concerning the customary forest belonging to the Sabar Bubu customary law community covering 1,200 ha, which was included in the 136,710 ha HGU (Right to Cultivate Title) of PT Mayawana Persada. The community also reported that their farms were seized by the company without compensation and hoped their customary forest would be excluded from the HGU.

The Monitoring Team of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province followed up on this case by requesting statements, clarifications, information, and data from the Sabar Bubu customary law community, the company, and the West Kalimantan Provincial Environment and Forestry Service.

Land Dispute in Sambas

Residents of Jamalia reported that their land had been planted with oil palm by PT Sarana Esa Cita in Sambas Regency in 2012. The complainant possessed legal proof of ownership. The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province followed up on the complaint by requesting statements, clarifications, information, and data from the relevant

parties.

The Mediation Commissioner of Komnas HAM RI led mediation on 16 October 2023 at the Sambas Regent's Office, resulting in a Peace Agreement. The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province monitored the peace agreement at the Sambas Regency Land Office on 14 March 2024. As a result, the residents' land was excluded from PT Sarana Esa Cita's HGU.

New Sukadana Airport Land

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province received a complaint from Fabian Boby, the legal representative of 39 residents of Simpang Tiga Village and Raim Berasap Village, on 9 October 2023, regarding land acquisition for the construction of the New Sukadana Airport in Kayong Utara, which was considered inhumane. The compensation for land acquisition was set at IDR 1,000 per square metre.

The Komnas HAM RI team followed up on the complaint. Their findings: First, some residents accepted compensation without the knowledge of their legal representative; second, residents considered the determination of compensation non-transparent; third, residents' land still contained productive rubber trees and other crops. The team recommended that the legal representative send a letter to the Kayong Utara Transportation Office requesting that the local government conduct a reassessment of the land acquisition value.

Batu Leman Land Case

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province received a complaint in 2019 from Padma Indonesia as the representative of residents of Batu Leman Hamlet. The complaint related to oil palm plantation development under the Cooperative Credit Scheme (KKPA) Phase III for the 2004–2006 planting years involving PT Harapan Hibrida Kalbar, PT Lipat Gunting Estate, Kusuma Sawit Mandiri Cooperative, and the Ketapang Regency Government.

On 28 February 2024, the Commissioner of Komnas HAM RI held a mediation meeting resulting in a Peace Agreement. The Mediation Team of Komnas HAM RI, together with the Secretariat Team of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province, conducted post-mediation on 11–13 July 2024 to ensure that the peace agreement was implemented, whereby residents received replacement land covering 42 ha for 6 residents of Batu Leman Hamlet, and 6 other residents received profit-sharing as offered by the company.

Right to a Healthy Environment

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province received a complaint from residents of Sungai Tengar Hamlet regarding the activities of an alumina smelter. Residents considered that dust from the loading and unloading of alumina and coal polluted the environment and impacted surrounding communities. The Secretariat team of Komnas HAM RI, which conducted field monitoring, found air pollution and health problems experienced by residents, including environmental pollution.

The company explained that, based on tests by the Law Enforcement Team of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the air test results were still below the threshold of quality standards. The Mediation Commissioner of Komnas HAM RI coordinated with the West Kalimantan Provincial Government, the Ketapang Regency Government, and the Law Enforcement Team of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry at the Governor's Office. The outcome was an agreement to conduct a comprehensive environmental impact audit.

Following the field monitoring and multi-stakeholder meeting, the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province contacted the complainant to find out the latest conditions. Residents reported that the dust impact had decreased after the installation of two dust collectors at the loading port. The community no longer demanded relocation.

5.4 Central Sulawesi

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province received 24 complaint files in 2024. The types of rights reported included the right to welfare and the right to participate in government. The most frequently reported parties were local government and the police institution. The number of staff at the secretariat was 9 people. The budget allocation was IDR 476,662,000, with realisation of IDR 473,643,145 (99.34%).

Monitoring and Pre-Mediation

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province carried out election monitoring on 13–16 February 2024 in Parigi Moutong Regency and Poso Regency, which was part of the national programme of Komnas HAM RI. At least 10 complaint files were handled through the monitoring mechanism. Some of the cases are as follows:

Status of Transmigration Area

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province received a complaint regarding the unclear status of the Kancu'u transmigration area, environmental pollution, and loss of livelihoods due to the presence of PT Sawit Jaya Abadi in East Pamona District, Poso Regency, since 2008. Monitoring of this case by the Komnas HAM RI Team was carried out on 10–13 September 2024.

Based on information and findings in the field, the Komnas HAM RI Team concluded that the Poso Regency Government was measuring the boundaries of the transmigration community's land and aimed to issue Certificates of Ownership by the end of the year. Regarding alleged environmental pollution, PT Sawit denied it by stating that they had complied with regulations.

Right to a Healthy Environment

Residents filed complaints regarding alleged violations of the right to a good and healthy environment due to the activities of PT Keinz Ventura in Hamlet IV, Molino Village, East Petasia District, North Morowali Regency. The Komnas HAM Team monitored this complaint on 29 January – 1 February 2024.

After meetings and coordination with relevant parties, the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province requested PT Keinz Ventura to conduct human rights due diligence in its operations. Meanwhile, the provincial and regency governments were asked to ensure the protection of human rights for residents and impose sanctions if violations were committed by third parties.

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM in Central Sulawesi Province also received similar complaints from residents regarding the activities of PT Keinz Ventura and PT Bukit Makmur Istindo Nikeltama in Towara Village, East Petasia District. Monitoring of this complaint was carried out on 15–18 October 2024.

Based on the results of meetings and coordination with the relevant parties, the Secretariat of Komnas HAM appreciated the North Morowali Regency Government and the companies for addressing the clean water crisis and environmental impacts experienced by residents of Towara Village due to mining activities in the area.

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province asked the North Morowali Regency Government to acknowledge that there were human rights violations committed by business actors. Meanwhile, PT Keinz and PT Bukit were asked to demonstrate their commitment by avoiding potential violations in their operational environment and conducting human rights due diligence.

Criminalisation in Kalora

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province received a complaint regarding the alleged criminalisation of the Chairperson of the Gawalise Community Institution (LPM), the Customary Leader of Kalora Village, and the Chairperson of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) of Kalora Village, Kinofaro District, Sigi Regency, based on a report by PT Bumi Alfa Mandiri due to their rejection of type C mining in Tipo Subdistrict, Ulujadi District. Monitoring of this complaint was carried out on 30 October – 1 November 2024.

After meetings and coordination with various parties, the Secretariat Team of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province asked the Central Sulawesi Regional Police to ensure protection for human rights defenders or community members fighting for their rights to a healthy environment. The provincial government was asked to tighten permits for type C mining businesses, conduct evaluations, and impose sanctions on businesses that failed to comply with statutory provisions in their mining activities.

Palm Oil Plasma Case in Buol

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM in Central Sulawesi Province received a complaint regarding the implementation of palm oil plasma between the community and PT Hardaya Inti Plantations, which led to the criminalisation of residents and the deployment of security forces to Buol Regency. The Komnas HAM RI Team monitored this case in Balau Village, Tiloan District, Buol Regency, on 2–6 December 2024.

After coordinating with various parties, the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi requested the regional government to address the partnership issue. PT Hardaya was asked to follow up on its commitments by carrying out all its responsibilities, including improving the partnership scheme. The Central Sulawesi Regional Police (Polda) and the Buol District Police (Polres) ensured protection for human rights defenders, including community members fighting for their rights.

Eviction in North Morowali

Residents reported evictions around the concession of PT Gunbuster Nickel Indonesia in North Morowali Regency. The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI conducted a pre-mediation on this case from 4–7 June 2024 in Bungintimbe Village, East Petasia District, North Morowali Regency.

After meeting various parties, the Pre-Mediation Team of the Secretariat concluded that the regional government was committed to resolving the issue. PT Stardust Estate Investment and PT Bumanik, the companies responsible for land managed by PT Gunbuster, were asked to settle the land acquisition.

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi also requested the regional government and the National Land Agency to exercise caution in verifying community land data or documents. Meanwhile, the North Morowali District Police were asked to prioritise restorative justice in resolving agrarian conflicts between the company and the community.

Land Conflict in Bungintimbe Village

There was a land conflict between fishermen from Bungintimbe Village, East Petasia District, North Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi, and PT Sinar Mestika Nusantara. As a result, the company reported the case to the police, leading to two villagers being designated as suspects by the North Morowali District Police. After receiving this complaint, the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi conducted pre-mediation from 25–28 June 2024.

The Komnas HAM RI team coordinated and met with the relevant parties. The criminal case was resolved through a restorative justice approach, in which both parties agreed to settle the matter amicably, and the complainant withdrew their police report.

Land Grabbing in Watutau

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi received a complaint concerning land grabbing from the residents of Watutau Village, Lore Peore District, by the Land Bank Agency in Poso Regency. As a result of this case, seven residents received summonses from the Poso District Police. The Komnas HAM team followed up on the complaint with monitoring activities on 20–23 August 2024.

After conducting monitoring and meeting various parties, the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI reminded the Land Bank Agency to carry out its mandate in line with its functions. Village facilitators were asked to map the community's land, and the Poso District Police were requested to stop summoning the residents of Watutau

Village.

Some time later, a similar complaint arose between the residents of Watutau Village and the Land Bank Agency. Residents again received summonses from the Poso District Police. The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI conducted pre-mediation from 17 to 20 December 2024.

Komnas HAM RI issued a recommendation letter dated 30 August 2024 addressed to the Head of the Poso Regency Land Bank Agency, the Poso District Police Chief, and the Kawal Pekurehua Coalition. Another letter dated 10 December 2024 was sent to the Regent of Poso to facilitate a meeting between the Land Bank Agency, Watutau Village residents, the Kawal Pekurehua Coalition, and the Poso District Police Chief.

5.5 Maluku

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province received 113 complaints in 2024. The rights most frequently complained of were the right to justice (32 cases), the right to welfare (30 cases), and children's rights (22 cases). The most frequently reported party was the police (Polri). The Secretariat has 10 staff. Its budget allocation was Rp490,753,000, with actual spending of Rp490,516,800 (99.95%).

Monitoring and Pre-Mediation

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province handled a number of human rights complaints, including monitoring of the 2024 presidential, legislative, and regional elections. Below are some of the complaints handled through monitoring mechanisms:

Agrarian Conflict in West Seram

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province received a complaint regarding an agrarian conflict between the residents of four hamlets—Pelita Jaya, Resetlemen, Pulau Ori, and Pohon Batu in West Seram Regency—and PT Spice Island Maluku. The conflict led to one death. The Komnas HAM RI team then met with community representatives, company representatives, the Acting Regent of West Seram, and the West Seram District Police to gather information about the conflict.

The monitoring found that the root of the conflict lay in the unclear ownership status of the land leased to PT Spice Island Maluku. The team encouraged a peace process accompanied by the withdrawal of the case report from the police. The regional government was urged to immediately provide certainty regarding the ownership status of the disputed land.

Compensation for Refugees

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province also carried out pre-mediation concerning the non-implementation of a Supreme Court ruling on compensation for 213,217 refugee households displaced by the 1999 Maluku and North Maluku riots in East Seram Regency, Central Maluku Regency, and West Seram Regency, Maluku Province.

Pre-mediation was held on 12–16 November 2024 through meetings with the East Seram, Central Maluku, and West Seram

regional governments, former refugees, and the East Seram District Police Chief. The parties agreed to follow up on the findings of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI regarding refugee data from the Maluku Provincial Social Affairs Office.

Case of Termination of Investigation into Sexual Violence (SP3)

The termination of the investigation (SP3) into a case of child rape involving 11 alleged adult perpetrators and one child perpetrator by the Leihitu Subdistrict Police caused a sense of injustice and legal uncertainty for the victim and the victim's family, who sought justice by filing complaints with the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province and other state institutions.

After monitoring the case, the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI concluded that the actions of the Leihitu Subdistrict Police were inappropriate and categorised the termination of the investigation as a violation of the child's right to justice as guaranteed under Article 52 paragraph (2) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights.

Komnas HAM RI also issued a recommendation letter dated 6 August 2024 to the Maluku Regional Police Chief, requesting a review of the SP3 decision with due regard to the best interests of the victim, as well as preventive measures to address the security situation in Negeri Lima and Negeri Ureng resulting from the continuation of the case.

5.6 Papua

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Papua Province recorded that violence in this region remains high. From 1 January to 9 December 2024, there were 85 recorded cases of violence. Most cases were armed clashes and shootings (55 cases), followed by assault (14), destruction of property (10), and riots (6).

Puncak Regency had the highest number of cases, with 13. This was followed by Intan Jaya (11), Yahukimo (10), Paniai (10), Puncak Jaya (9), Pegunungan Bintang (7), Nabire (5), Jayawijaya (3), Dogiyai (3), Mimika (3), Keerom (3), Nduga (2), Maybrat (2), Lanny Jaya (1), Central Mamberamo (1), Manokwari (1), and Jayapura City (1).

As a result of the violence, 114 people became victims: 71 were killed and 43 were injured. The victims consisted of 68 civilians (40 killed and 28 injured), 26 security personnel (15 killed and 11 injured), 19 members of TPNPB-OPM (15 killed and 4 injured), and 1 foreign national who was killed.

In the economic sphere, agrarian conflict remained a major issue throughout 2024. The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Papua recorded that values of justice and equality for all citizens had not been fully realised, as the customary land rights of communities faced challenges from capital owners. Added to this were the impacts of the presence of national strategic projects (PSN).

The fulfilment of the rights to education,

health, and employment for Indigenous Papuans also remained a major concern. The state, through its apparatus, frequently suppressed citizens' freedom to express their aspirations, including in cases of forest encroachment and violations of customary land rights.

The implementation of special autonomy and the establishment of new autonomous regions (DOB) have also not delivered significant benefits for citizens, particularly Indigenous Papuans. Access to health services, education, and other social services remains far from expectations.

In the agrarian sector, the presence of investors, including PSN development projects in several areas of Papua, is feared to perpetuate conflicts with customary law communities. Meanwhile, physical and armed violence continues to recur, especially in conflict-prone areas.

The struggle of Indigenous Papuans to assert sovereignty over their land, water, air, and other fundamental rights also faces significant challenges from the food estate development policy. The policy treats Papua as if it were an ownerless land. Customary law communities, Indigenous Papuans, and the special autonomy government were not involved in its planning.

The food estate policy will consume more than two million hectares of forest land. Inevitably, the policy risks driving land conversion and deforestation. Instead of promoting sago, which is the staple food of the majority of Papuans, the government is promoting other commodities.

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Papua Province consists of one head and 17 staff. The 2024 budget allocation was Rp505,336,000, with actual spending of Rp502,075,676 (99.22%).

Monitoring and Mediation

The Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Papua Province handled a number of cases of violence and agrarian conflict during 2024. Papua received special attention because of the high number of violent cases, leading Komnas HAM RI to establish the Papua Team. Its task was to pursue case resolution through coordination mechanisms with state institutions. The cases themselves were handled by the Human Rights Enforcement Division and the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Papua Province.

Table 5.1 Complaints by Rights at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Aceh Province

INDICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION	TOTAL
Right to Life, Article 9	3
Right to Found a Family and Continue Lineage, Article 10	-
Right to Develop Oneself, Articles 11 to 16	-
Right to Obtain Justice, Articles 17 to 19	7
Right to Personal Liberty, Articles 20 to 27	-
Right to a Sense of Security, Articles 28 to 35	1
Right to Welfare, Articles 36 to 42	6
Right to Participate in Government, Articles 43 to 44	5
Women's Rights, Articles 45 to 51	-
Children's Rights, Articles 52 to 66	2
Not Within Competence	7
TOTAL	31

Table 5.2 Complaints by Region at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Aceh Province

LOCATION OF INCIDENT	TOTAL
Banda Aceh	11
Aceh Besar	3
Pidie	1
Lhokseumawe	1
Bireuen	-
Bener Meriah	2
Nagan Raya	-
Aceh Barat	2
Simeulue	1
Aceh Utara	1
Aceh Barat Daya	-
Aceh Selatan	2
Aceh Tamiang	-
Aceh Timur	4
Singkil	-

Sabang	-
Subulussalam	1
Aceh Jaya	1
Aceh Tengah	1
TOTAL	31

Table 5.3 Complaints by Complainant at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Aceh Province

CLASSIFICATION OF VICTIMS	TOTAL
Individual – Adult	7
Individual – Child	3
Group – Community	10
Group – Workers/Profession	3
Not Within Competence	8
TOTAL	31

Table 5.4 Complaints by Reported Party at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Aceh Province

CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTED PARTY	TOTAL
Individual/Group (Horizontal)	2
Government	12
Attorney General's Office	3
Corporation	2
National Police (Polri)	3
Not Within Competence	9
TOTAL	31

Table 5.5 Dissemination Activities of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Aceh Province

DATE	ACTIVITY
6 February 2024	Dissemination on Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups as well as Mechanisms for Resolving 2024 Election Violations, at Hotel Kyriad Muraya, Banda Aceh. Participants were Election Supervisory Officers from sub-districts in Banda Aceh City and Aceh Besar District.
7 August 2024	Komnas HAM RI, together with the Secretariat of Komnas HAM in Aceh Province, held a "Public Discussion and Dissemination on Human Rights, SNP HAM on Freedom of Expression and Opinion," with the support of the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG), at the State Islamic University Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

30 September 2024	Dissemination of Human Rights-Friendly Schools in Aceh at the Office of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM in Aceh Province. The activity was attended by 15 participants including representatives of junior high school, senior high school teachers, and the Education Office.
3 October 2024	In cooperation with the Government of Bireuen District, the dissemination of human rights was carried out at the Hall of the Sharia Office of Bireuen District. The activity was attended by 25 participants from the administrative officials within the Bireuen District Government.
29-30 October 2024	Human rights dissemination activities at the Office of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM in Aceh Province. Attended by 29 participants from the Education Office in Banda Aceh City and Aceh Besar District.
12 November 2024	Dissemination of the SNP on Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups in Elections, at Ayani Hotel Banda Aceh. Attended by 31 participants from the Integrated Law Enforcement Centre of Aceh Province, Gakkumdu Centre of Banda Aceh, and Gakkumdu Centre of Aceh Besar.

Table 5.6 Complaints by Rights Classification at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province

CLASSIFICATION OF RIGHTS THEMES	TOTAL
Right to Welfare	16
Right to Life	1
Right to Justice	20
Children's Rights	4
Right to a Sense of Security	5
Right to Found a Family and Continue Lineage	1
Right to Personal Liberty	1
Right to Develop Oneself	1
TOTAL	49

Table 5.7 Complaints by Region of Complainant at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province

LOCATION OF INCIDENT	TOTAL
Agam District	4
Tanah Datar District	3
Pesisir Selatan District	4
Padang City	16
Limapuluh Kota District	2
Solok Selatan District	3

Bukittinggi City	2
Pasaman Barat District	5
Padang Pariaman District	2
Sawahlunto City	1
Pariaman City	3
Padang Panjang City	1
Pasaman District	1
Sijunjung District	1
Mentawai Islands District	1
TOTAL	49

Table 5.8 Complaints by Reported Party at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province

CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTED PARTY	TOTAL
Regional Government	12
Judicial Institution	7
Police	26
Corporation	2
State-Owned Enterprise (SOE)	2
Educational Institution	6
Individual	4
TOTAL	49

Table 5.9 Dissemination Activities of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Sumatra Province

DATE	ACTIVITY
11 January 2024	Human rights education for Representatives of the Student Executive Board of the Faculty of Law, Andalas University, at the Office of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM in West Sumatra Province.
27–29 February 2024	Human Rights-Friendly School Training themed "Training on Human Rights-Friendly Schools for Teachers and Education Personnel in Padang City" at Mercure Hotel, Padang.
15 March 2024	Human rights socialisation for Persons with Disabilities in Solok City. Participants were members of the Association of Persons with Disabilities, Solok City.
16 May 2024	Human rights education for Teachers and Students at State Senior High School 4, Solok City.

6 June 2024	Visit of Law Studies students, Faculty of Social and Humanities, Nahdatul Ulama University of West Sumatra, to the Office of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM in West Sumatra Province.
24 October 2024	Sultanul Arifin, Head of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM, West Sumatra Province, delivered a lecture on "Human Rights and the Responsibility of the State" at the State Islamic University (UIN) Batusangkar.
12 November 2024	Human rights education for members of the Police within the West Sumatra Regional Police, at Hotel Hayam Wuruk, Padang.
7 November 2024	Signing of an Implementation Arrangement (IA) between the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP), Andalas University, and the Secretariat of Komnas HAM in West Sumatra Province.

Table 5.10 Complaints by Classification of Rights Violated
at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province

CLASSIFICATION OF RIGHTS	TOTAL
Right to Life	1
Right to Found a Family and Continue Lineage	0
Right to Develop Oneself	0
Right to Obtain Justice	8
Right to Personal Liberty	1
Right to a Sense of Security	2
Right to Welfare	29
Right to Participate in Government	0
Women's Rights	1
Children's Rights	0
Unspecified	2
TOTAL	44

Table 5.11 Complaints by Region at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI
in West Kalimantan Province

LOCATION OF INCIDENT	TOTAL
Bengkayang District	3
Kapuas Hulu District	0
Kayong Utara District	0
Ketapang District	8
Kubu Raya District	9

Landak District	2
Melawi District	0
Mempawah District	1
Sambas District	4
Sanggau District	3
Sekadau District	0
Sintang District	1
Pontianak City	10
Singkawang City	2
Outside West Kalimantan	1
Overseas	0
TOTAL	44

Table 5.12 Complaints by Reported Party at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province

CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTED PARTY	TOTAL
Individual	4
Company/Corporation	13
Organisation/NGO/Foundation	2
Police	8
Attorney General's Office	1
Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)	5
Court	3
Government Agency	0
State-Owned/Regional-Owned Enterprise (SOE/ROE)	0
Ministry of Law and Human Rights	0
State Institution (Non-Ministerial)	1
Regional Government	4
Central Government	3
TOTAL	44

Table 5.13 Complaints by Complainant at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province

CLASSIFICATION OF VICTIM/COMPLAINANT	TOTAL
Individual – Adult	17
Individual – Female Adult	5
Individual – Child	0
Group – Community	11
Group – Organisation	0
Corporation	1
Individual – Worker/Profession	5
Group – Workers	4
Unspecified Victim	1
TOTAL	44

Table 5.14 Dissemination Activities of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in West Kalimantan Province

DATE	ACTIVITY
25 July 2024	Dissemination on human rights issues, at Golden Tulip Hotel, Pontianak, attended by 50 participants representing government agencies, student organisations, and non-governmental organisations.

Table 5.15 Complaints by Region of Complainant at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province

REGION OF COMPLAINANT	TOTAL
Palu City	9
Poso District	4
Morowali District	1
North Morowali District	5
Banggai District	1
Banggai Islands District	1
Banggai Laut District	2
Buol District	1
TOTAL	24

Table 5.16 Complaints by Rights Classification
at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province

CLASSIFICATION OF RIGHTS THEMES	TOTAL
Right to Life	3
Right to Obtain Justice	4
Right to a Sense of Security	2
Right to Welfare	6
Right to Participate in Government	1
Women's Rights	1
Unspecified Rights (Non-Human Rights)	7
TOTAL	24

Table 5.17 Complaints by Victim Classification at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI
in Central Sulawesi Province

CLASSIFICATION OF VICTIMS	TOTAL
Individual – Adult	8
Individual – Child	1
Individual – Female	1
Group – Community	12
Group – Customary Law Community	1
Organisation	1
TOTAL	24

Table 5.18 Complaints by Reported Party at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI
in Central Sulawesi Province

CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTED PARTY	TOTAL
Central Government (Ministry)	1
Regional Government	7
State Institution (Non-Ministerial)	1
Judicial Institution	1
Police/National Narcotics Agency (BNN)	6
Correctional Institution and/or Detention Centre	1
Corporation	12
Individual	1
TOTAL	29

Table 5.19 Dissemination Activities of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Central Sulawesi Province

DATE	ACTIVITY
24 September 2024	Socialisation of the 2024 SNP on Human Rights Defenders at the Office of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM in Central Sulawesi Province. Attended by 30 participants from various government institutions in Central Sulawesi, academics from Tadulako University, NGOs, and journalists.
14 November 2024	Human rights education themed "Realising Human Rights-Friendly Simultaneous Regional Elections in Central Sulawesi," at Santika Hotel Palu, Palu City. The event was attended by 60 participants from election organisers, law enforcement officers, campaign teams of gubernatorial and district/mayoral candidates, academics, and students.

Table 5.20 Complaints by Region of Complaint at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province

REGION OF COMPLAINT	TOTAL
Ambon City	51
Southwest Maluku District	5
East Seram District	2
Central Maluku District	12
West Seram District	11
Tual City	7
Buru District	-
South Buru District	3
Aru Islands District	12
Southeast Maluku District	4
Tanimbar Islands District	3
Outside Maluku	3
TOTAL	113

Table 5.21 Dissemination Activities of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province

DATE	ACTIVITY
22 January 2024	Socialisation of Anti-Bullying Schools in the framework of Human Rights-Friendly Schools, at SMP Cendekia Ambon.
26 Februari 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Human Rights-Friendly Schools attended by junior and senior high school principals in Ambon City, at the Office of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province.

7 March 2024	Dissemination of Standard Norms and Regulations (SNP) No. 12 on Human Rights, Elections, and Vulnerable Groups, in Southeast Maluku District.
4 June 2024	In cooperation with the Human Rights Promotion Bureau of Komnas HAM RI, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) II on Human Rights-Friendly Schools was held at the Office of the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province.
5 June 2024	In cooperation with the Human Rights Promotion Bureau of Komnas HAM RI, a human rights education on Human Rights-Friendly Schools for high school and vocational school teachers in Ambon City, at Santika Hotel, Ambon City.
6 June 2024	In cooperation with the Human Rights Promotion Bureau of Komnas HAM RI, a human rights education on Human Rights-Friendly Schools for elementary and junior high school teachers in Ambon City, at Santika Hotel, Ambon City.
1 October 2024	Focus Group Discussion on People with HIV and Key Populations. Participants included representatives from non-governmental organisations.
15 August 2024	Focus Group Discussion with academics, youth organisations, and journalists discussing the human rights situation in Tual City, at Husni Ingratubun University.
25 September 2024	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with academics, youth organisations, and journalists discussing the human rights situation in East Seram District, at East Seram Islamic College.
1 October 2024	Guest Lecture on "Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence on Campus," at the Faculty of Law, Pattimura University.

Table 5.22 Monitoring Activities Conducted by
the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Papua Province

DATE	ACTIVITY
April 2024	• Monitoring of the peaceful demonstration of the Papuan Students and People's Front Against Militarism in Jayapura City. • Monitoring of the alleged torture case of three civilians in Puncak District. • Monitoring of the mutilation case of Terina Murib. Monitoring of this case continued until May 2024. • Monitoring of a rape case in Nabire District.
July 2024	Monitoring of the shooting case of Yan Christian Wainussi in Manokwari, West Papua.
August 2024	• Monitoring of the rejection of the construction of Mambaul Ulum Al-Fitrah Islamic Boarding School by the Okumene Jaya Asri association, Jayapura City. • Monitoring of the murder of pilot Glen Malcolm Connigg in Alama District, Mimika District. • Monitoring of the 16 July incident that resulted in the death of three people in Puncak Jaya, Central Papua.
September 2024	Monitoring of the murder case of Tobias Silak in Yahukimo District.

October 2024	• Monitoring of the alleged torture of Yeremias Magai in Nabire District, Central Papua. • Monitoring of the Molotov bomb attack in front of the office of Jubi media, Papua.
December 2024	Coordination on handling the alleged violence and intimidation case against LS, allegedly perpetrated by a member of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in Bintang Mountains, at the Military Police Command (Pomdam) XVII Cenderawasih.

Table 5.23 Dissemination Activities Of The National Human Rights Commission Secretariat In Papua Province

DATE	ACTIVITY
March	Dissemination of the National Human Rights Standards (SNP HAM) on Human Rights Defenders, for Human Rights Defenders, particularly the Biak Customary Council, in Biak Regency.
June	Dissemination on Human Rights for Brimob Den A. Kotaraja: Human Rights and the Police.
July	Dissemination of the National Human Rights Standards (SNP HAM) on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, participated by international relations students of Cenderawasih University.
August	Book discussion: Papua, Between Blessing and Curse: Human Rights Analysis and Chronicle 2023.
September	• Dissemination of the National Human Rights Standards (SNP HAM) on the Right to Land and Natural Resources. • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on the Effectiveness of Special Regional Regulation (Perdasus) No. 23 of 2008 concerning Customary Rights of Customary Law Communities and Individual Rights of Members of Customary Law Communities over Land in Papua Province.
November	• Dissemination of the National Human Rights Standards (SNP HAM) on Human Rights Defenders for Journalists. • Discussion on Press Freedom and the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections.

Figure 5.1 Classification of Rights Reported in Complaints
at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province

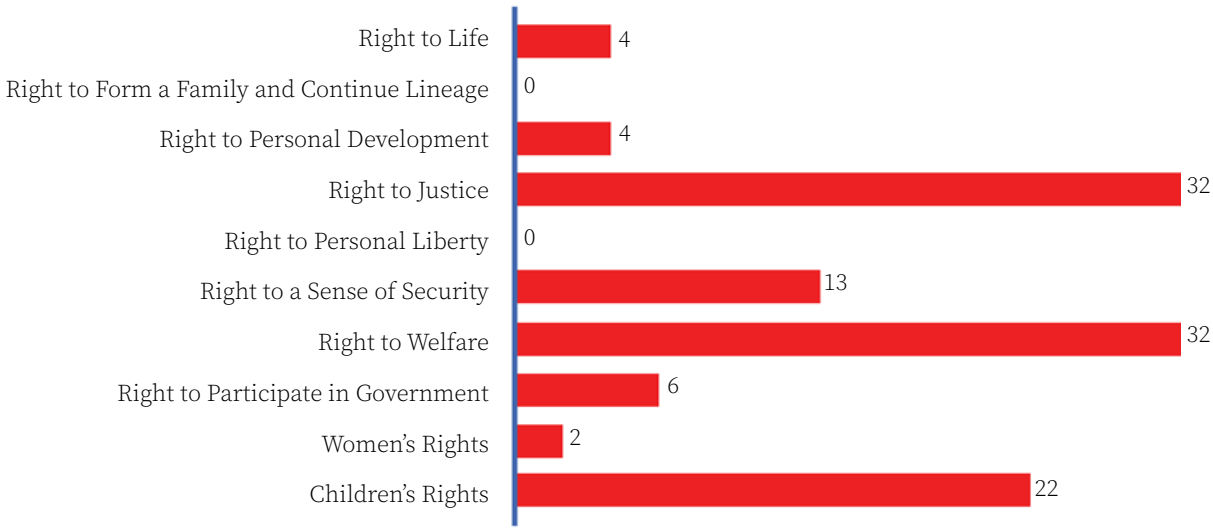


Figure 5.2 Classification of Reported Parties in Complaints
at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Maluku Province

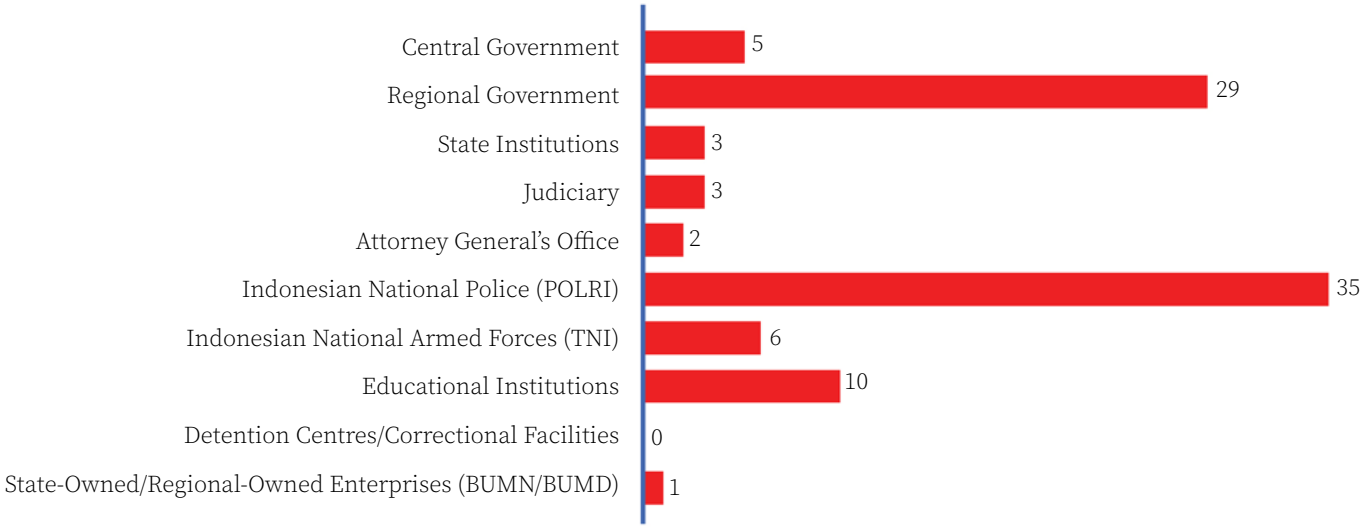


Figure 5.3 Classification of Locations of Incidents by Regency/Municipality in Complaints at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Papua Province

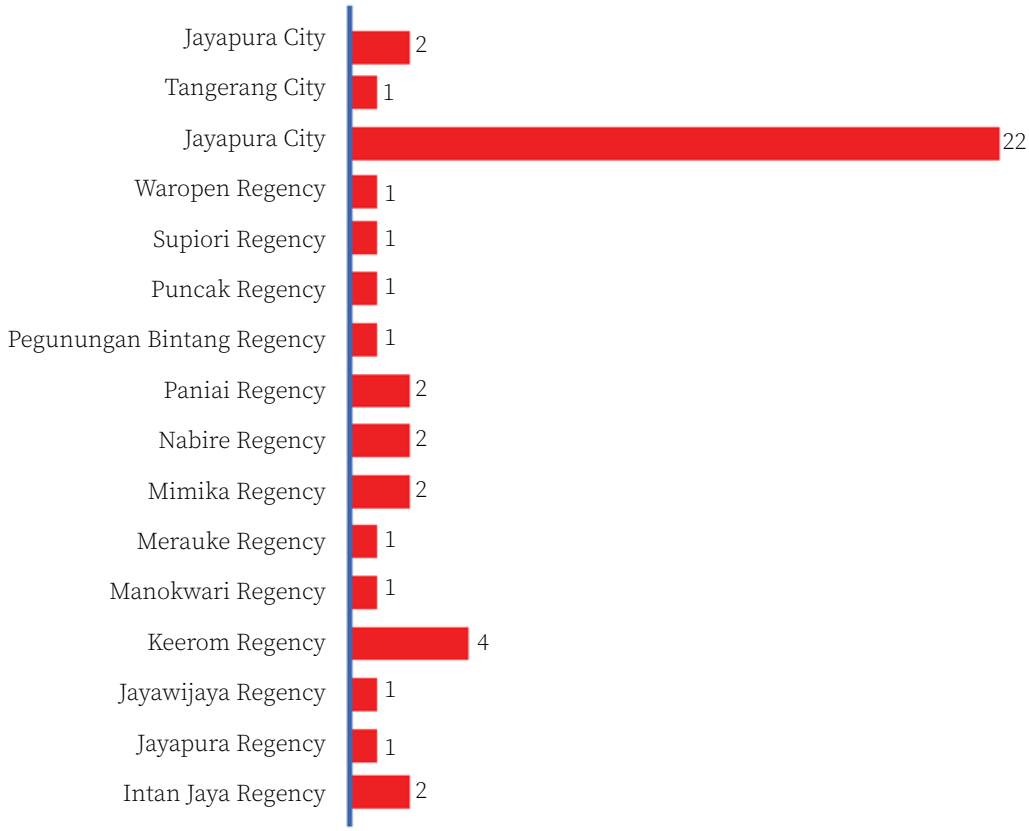
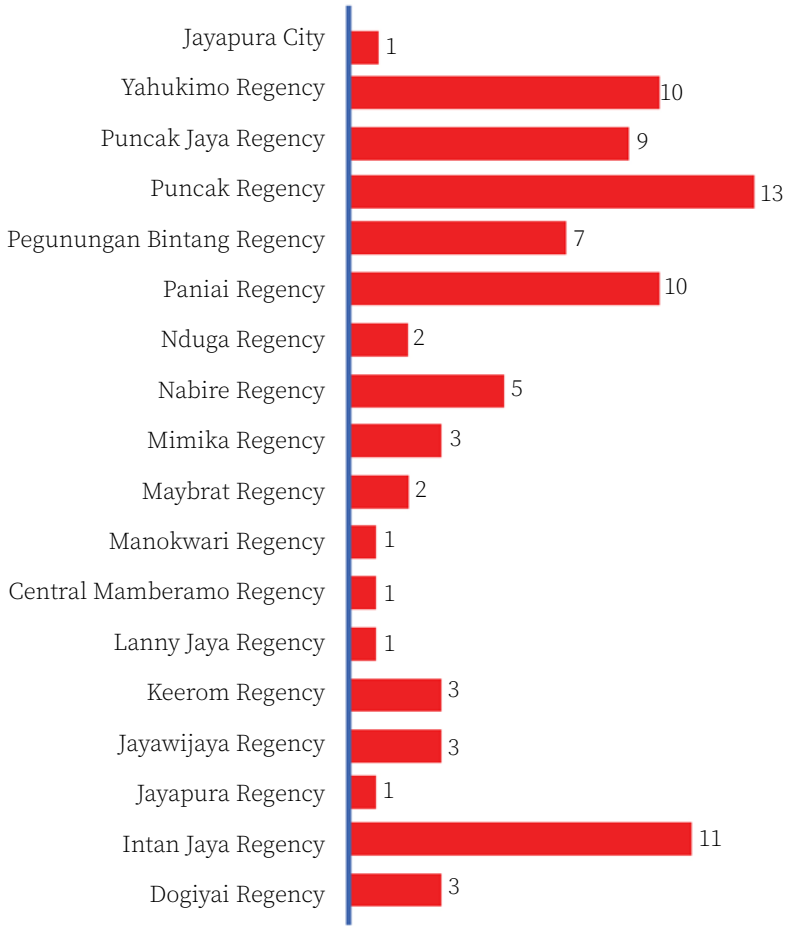


Figure 5.4 Classification of Events by Regency/Municipality in Complaints at the Secretariat of Komnas HAM RI in Papua Province





Chapter VI

Management Support







Basic Competency Selection (SKD) for Civil Servant Candidates (CPNS) FY 2024, 30–31 October 2024, at Regional Office V of the National Civil Service Agency (BKN), Ciracas, East Jakarta.





Inauguration and Oath/Swearing-in Ceremony of Noviaty Listiyasningsih as Head of the Bureau of Planning and Internal Oversight on 7 May 2024.

Inauguration and Oath/Swearing-in Ceremony of Endang Sri Melani as Head of the Bureau of Support for the Advancement of Human Rights on 2 December 2024.





Phase 1 Selection of Government Employees with Work Agreements (PPPK), 5 December 2024, at the Regional Office V of BKN, Ciracas.





Working Meeting with Commission III of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI), Nusantara II Building, Senayan, Wednesday, 12 June 2024, discussing **the Budget Work Plan (RKA K/L) and Government Work Plan (RKP K/L)** FY 2025, as well as the presentation of **the Audit Board of Indonesia's (BPK) audit results for 2022.**

29 August 2024, **Coordination Meeting on the Vital Records Programme**, attended by all representatives of the Records Processing Units within the Secretariat General of Komnas HAM.





Hearing (RDP) with Commission XIII of the DPR RI at the Nusantara II Building, Senayan, Thursday, 31 October 2024, with the agenda "Working Partnership with Commission XIII of the DPR RI."

Submission of audit reports of LKKL within AKN I for 2023 by the Head of the State Financial Audit I to the Heads of Ministries/ Agencies, 25 July 2024, at the BPK Auditorium, Jakarta.


Jakarta



Komnas HAM RI held **a press conference** titled "The Current Situation of Human Rights Enforcement in Indonesia" (Wednesday, 18 September 2024), at the Asmara Nababan Room, Komnas HAM RI.

Media Briefing **"Human Rights Situation in Papua."**

Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Komnas HAM RI and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the TNI environment.




Jakarta

Signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between Komnas HAM RI and the Islamic University of Indonesia.

Handover of SEANF Chairmanship from the Chairperson of Provedoria dos Direitos Humanos e Justica Timor Leste (PDHJ), H.E. Provedor Virgilio da Silva Guteres, to the Chairperson of Komnas HAM RI, Atnike Nova Sigiro.



Yogyakarta



PERFORMANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEDICATION



The achievements of Komnas HAM RI in fulfilling its statutory mandate are not solely determined by units handling complaints or human rights enforcement. Other factors, equally important to sustaining the institution, include financial resources, general administration, legal affairs, and public relations.

6.1 Bureau of Planning and Internal Oversight

6.1.1 Budget and Financial Audit

In 2024, the Minister of Finance continued the policy of Automatic Adjustment in implementing the 2024 State Budget (APBN), pursuant to the Minister of Finance's Circular dated 29 December 2023, as well as the restriction on official travel following the President's directives on austerity measures. By the end of 2024, the budget allocation for Komnas HAM RI amounted to IDR 99,269,374,000, an increase from the previous year's IDR 85,202,757,000. Budget realisation reached IDR 96,369,284,713 (97.08%).

As with other ministries and state institutions, pursuant to Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance, the leadership of Komnas HAM RI, as the Budget/Asset User, is tasked, among other responsibilities, with preparing and submitting the institution's financial reports.

The preparation of Komnas HAM RI's financial reports refers to Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 on Government Accounting Standards and the principles of sound financial management in government. The Audit Board of Indone-

sia (BPK) audited the Komnas HAM RI Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2023 between 19 February and 3 April 2024 at the Komnas HAM RI Office.

Based on BPK's Audit Report (LHP) Number 1.a/LHP/XIV/05/2024 dated 21 May 2024, the Komnas HAM RI Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2023 received an Unqualified Opinion (WTP). This marked Komnas HAM RI's sixth consecutive achievement since 2018.

From the reporting perspective, assessment is based on BPK's audit, while from the accountability perspective, assessment is based on the Government Agency Performance Accountability System (SAKIP). This serves as one of the government's policy instruments to encourage transparency, accountability, and performance in government institutions, both central and regional. In 2024, Komnas HAM's SAKIP received a rating of "Good" with a score of 66.61.

In the process of performance and budget planning, Komnas HAM also continued coordination with Commission III of the DPR RI to review, approve, and oversee the budgeting process. Coordination was also intended to foster synergy in responding to evolving socio-political dynamics. Following the 2024 elections and the changes in commission portfolios in the DPR RI, Komnas HAM subsequently established synergy with Commission XIII of the DPR RI.

6.2 Bureau of General Affairs

6.2.1 Human Resources and Professionalism

Komnas HAM RI employed 383 personnel in 2024. This comprised 9 Members of Komnas HAM RI; 296 staff at the Jakarta headquarters (221 civil servants, 25 Government Employees with Work Agreements/PPPK, and 50 non-permanent staff/PPNPN); and 78 staff at the Provincial Secretariats of Komnas HAM RI.

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI also recruited new civil servants (ASN), including both Civil Servant Candidates (CPNS) and PPPK employees. There were 38 positions for civil servants and 66 for PPPK. In addition, an open selection process was conducted for Senior Executive Service (JPT Pratama) positions: Head of the Bureau of Support for the Advancement of Human Rights and Head of the Bureau of Planning and Internal Oversight.

The selection process produced three top-ranked candidates for each position. Noviaty Listiyasningsih was inaugurated and sworn in as Head of the Bureau of Planning and Internal Oversight on 7 May 2024. Endang Sri Meilani was inaugurated and sworn in as Head of the Bureau of Support for the Advancement of Human Rights on 2 December 2024.

The Government also has an instrument to measure the professionalism of civil servants, namely the Civil Servant Professionalism Index (IP ASN). This system evaluates the suitability of qualifications, performance level, competence, and discipline of civil servants in carrying out

their duties.

As of 10 September 2024, Komnas HAM RI's IP ASN score was 79.4, categorised as "Moderate." This score represented a significant improvement compared to 2023, when Komnas HAM RI scored 54.37, categorised as "Very Low."

The Government also evaluates bureaucratic reform in each ministry and institution to improve the quality of public services, with assessments carried out by the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB).

Based on the letter from the Deputy for Bureaucratic Reform, Apparatus Accountability, and Oversight Number B/765/RB.06/2025 dated 29 April 2025 on the Evaluation Results of Bureaucratic Reform Implementation for 2024, the Bureaucratic Reform Index of the Secretariat General of Komnas HAM RI for 2024 was 72.79 with a "BB" rating. This score represented an increase from 2023 (67.53, rated "B") and from 2022 (72.37, rated "BB").

6.2.2 Information Technology

One of the key infrastructures supporting Komnas HAM RI's activities is information technology. At Komnas HAM RI, IT services include the Human Rights Clinic, Whistleblowing System (WBS), Personnel Information System (Simpeg), Electronic Government Agency Performance Accountability System (E-SAKIP), Complaint Service Survey (SULAPP), Online Human Rights Complaints Application (DUHAM Online), Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH), Human Rights Journal, and the National Human Rights Data and Information Centre (Pusdahamnas).

In 2024, as part of the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 on One Data Indonesia (SDI), Komnas HAM RI issued Secretary General Regulation Number 2 of 2024 on Walidata and Data Producers within Komnas HAM RI. The Bureau of General Affairs, through the Information and Technology Working Team, serves as Walidata and is responsible for managing One Data at Komnas HAM RI.

In 2024, maintenance and development of Komnas HAM RI's server infrastructure were also carried out using the National Data Centre (PDN) servers provided by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics. Komnas HAM RI applied for PDN services and was granted two accounts: the IGCP account (igcp.layanan.go.id) used for server and information system maintenance, and the PDN account (pdn.layanan.go.id) used for service requests.

Komnas HAM RI has configured the PDN Server and migrated several information systems to the PDN Server in phases, including Sikadir, PPID, JDIH, Human Rights Journal, E-SAKIP, E-Cooperation, Human Rights Clinic, and Pusdahamnas. The Komnas HAM RI Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) was established in 2023.

6.2.3 Secretariat, Protocol, and Archiving

The Secretariat of Commissioners of Komnas HAM RI and Protocol (TUPP) has

the duty to manage sessions, provide administrative support for the management of Komnas HAM RI commissioners, and handle protocol affairs. These tasks serve to support the work of Komnas HAM RI commissioners in carrying out their duties.

Sessions

In accordance with the Secretary General Regulation No. 19 of 2020, the duties of the Sessions Unit include preparing sessions and producing minutes of the sessions. Each year, 36 sessions are scheduled: 12 Plenary Sessions, 12 Coordination Meetings, and 12 Leadership Meetings.

Throughout 2024, 36 sessions were convened as scheduled: 12 Plenary Sessions, 12 Coordination Meetings, and 12 Leadership Meetings. Compared with the previous year, the number of sessions decreased because in 2023, there were two additional plenary sessions. These additional sessions were specifically convened to discuss matters outside the regular agenda. The two additional plenary sessions discussed and adopted the following agendas: the Standards, Norms, and Regulations (SNP) on Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups; cooperation planning with external parties; and discussions on current issues.

The 2024 sessions produced 36 minutes in total: 12 from Plenary Sessions, 12 from Coordination Meetings, and 12 from Leadership Meetings. The sessions were conducted in three formats: face-to-face (offline), online, and hybrid (a combination of online and offline). Prior to the sessions, meeting participants were required to send materials digitally by email, which were then stored in Google Drive for distribution.

Secretariat

This section is tasked with administering the work of Komnas HAM RI commissioners. Its activities include: Registering incoming letters to Komnas HAM RI commissioners from both internal and external parties; Registering outgoing letters from internal and external parties; Assisting secretaries for Komnas HAM RI commissioners in internal and external activities; Preparing monthly reports on commissioners' activities.

In 2024, the Secretariat of Commissioners recorded 2,545 incoming letters, 2,272 outgoing letters, and provided 1,062 instances of assistance for activities in offline, online, or hybrid formats.

Archiving

Based on Komnas HAM RI Regulation No. 6 of 2021 on the Archival Management of the National Commission on Human Rights, archival management includes archival development, management of dynamic records, archival human resources, and archival network nodes. To support the implementation of the National Archival Information System (SIKN) and the National Archival Information Network (JIKN), Komnas HAM RI has become a member of the JIKN Network Node.

In managing dynamic records, the Archival Unit and Processing Units managed vital records based on the Decision of the Secretary General of Komnas HAM RI No. 241 of 2023 on the List of Vital Records of

Komnas HAM RI for 2023. Maintenance was also carried out for active records, inactive records, and media conversion of records.

In 2024, the Archival Subdivision carried out the following activities:

Transfer of Permanent Records

On 18 September 2024, Komnas HAM transferred permanent records to the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI). The records consisted of 31 files of Plenary Session decisions from 2009 to 2010.

Records Disposal

Records disposal was carried out for records deemed to have no further value and that had exceeded the retention period (JRA). In 2024, Komnas HAM RI disposed of 2,470 files related to Alleged Human Rights Violations created between 1994 and 2014. The disposal process was conducted after verification by ANRI on 19 July 2024.

Archival Supervision

Internal archival supervision is a process to assess whether record management within an organisation complies with applicable regulations. According to ANRI Regulation No. 6 of 2019 on Archival Supervision, Article 24 paragraph (1), the final assessment score consists of 60% External Archival Supervision and 40% Internal Archival Supervision.

Archival Development

In 2024, at least five activities were conducted as part of archival development:

- 20 February 2024: Technical Guidance on Archiving and Strengthening the Use of SRIKANDI Application Version 3 for representatives of Processing Units of Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Maluku Province.
- 20–22 May 2024: Technical Guidance on Archival Management with Komnas HAM RI Secretariat in Maluku Province to improve administrative services within the Secretariat.
- 5–7 June 2024: Technical Guidance on Archival Management for representatives of Komnas HAM RI Secretariat staff in West Kalimantan Province, covering the management of dynamic records and the use of SRIKANDI Application Version 3.
- 20–21 June 2024: Technical Guidance on Internal Archival Supervision in Bogor to improve records management and prepare for internal archival supervision.
- 13 September 2024: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Developing a Database of Vital Records with Permanent Value Based on the Records Retention Schedule (JRA). Resource: the Director of the Central Archives of ANRI and Senior Archivists of ANRI.

6.3 Bureau of Legal Affairs, Public Relations, and Cooperation

As its name indicates, the Bureau of Legal Affairs is responsible for preparing and drafting laws and regulations, analysing laws, regulations, and policy rules (beleidregels), conducting reviews, audits, and recommendations, providing legal assistance, and managing legal documentation and information. It also responds

to legal issues within Komnas HAM RI relating to legal products or legal cases.

These responsibilities fall under the Legal Unit. Based on the Operational Guidelines of Activities (POK), its main duties consist of two services: Legal Services and Legal Aid Services. One of its services includes managing the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH).

Its duties include coordinating the development of the JDIH website in accordance with the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2019 on Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information.

Meanwhile, the Public Relations (PR) section is broadly responsible for increasing public awareness of Komnas HAM RI. In 2024, the PR duties of Komnas HAM RI generally included: finalising public relations guidelines; covering and documenting activities; disseminating information to the public; promoting the institutional profile of Komnas HAM RI; and providing services through the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID).

6.3.1 Public Relations Guidelines and Social Media Governance

In 2024, the Public Relations Working Team of Komnas HAM RI completed the Draft Regulation on the Implementation of Public Relations. This draft was ratified as the Secretary General Regulation of the National Human Rights Commission Number 3 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Public Relations at the Secretariat General of the National Human Rights Commission.

The Public Relations Working Team of Komnas HAM RI also prepared several other regulations, including the Secretary General Decree of the National Human Rights Commission Number 220 of 2024 concerning the Governance of the Social Media of the Secretary General of Komnas HAM. These guidelines are necessary to enhance effectiveness in social media management and to support the creation of a positive institutional image.

In response to the absence of several Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), the Public Relations Working Team formulated SOPs consisting of:
(1) SOP on Information and Public Relations Services
(2) SOP on Press Conference Implementation
(3) SOP on Coverage and Documentation
(4) SOP on Institutional Introduction
(5) SOP on Press Statements

Coverage and Documentation
The Public Relations Working Team is tasked with covering and documenting the activities of the leadership, members, and the institution. In 2024, there were at least 122 coverage activities. The results of the Public Relations Working Team, both coverage and documentation, were published through the official website and social media accounts of Komnas HAM RI.

Dissemination of Public Information
Public information is disseminated through various means, including posting on the Komnas HAM RI website, issu-

ing press statements, conducting public discussions, social media activities, and providing public information services through the information service unit.

News on the website www.komnasham.go.id

The Public Relations Working Team produces information based on the coverage and documentation of leadership and institutional activities through the official channel www.komnasham.go.id. Throughout 2024, the Public Relations Working Team produced at least 61 articles published on the Komnas HAM RI website.

Press Statements

In 2024, the Public Relations Working Team issued 83 press statements covering the functions of the promotion and enforcement of human rights. The information conveyed included the work of Komnas HAM RI on its nine priority issues, responses to current events, case handling outcomes, institutional performance, and others.

In 2024, the Public Relations Working Team also introduced an innovation by intensively producing videos presenting weekly summaries of Komnas HAM RI's work, titled "Komnas HAM in a Week." A total of 52 videos were produced from the coverage and documentation of the activities of Komnas HAM RI's leadership, members, and the institution.

Press Conferences/Media Briefings/ Public Discussions

The Public Relations Working Team also collaborated with mass media in disseminating public information through press conferences, media briefings, and thematic public discussions. From January to November 2024, the Public Relations Working Team organised 11 press conferences, 4 media briefings, and 4 public discussions.

Institutional Introduction

One of the functions of public relations in Komnas HAM RI is to bridge communication between the institution and the public. The target groups of this activity include academics, civil society organisations, and various communities, covering a wide age range from youth to adults.

In 2024, Institutional Introduction activities were carried out through discussion forums on university campuses in three provinces: Lampung, East Nusa Tenggara, and North Maluku. The theme for 2024 was "Freedom of Opinion and Expression in Indonesia."

- Lampung, 27–28 February 2024. University of Lampung and UIN Raden Intan
- East Nusa Tenggara, 5–6 March 2024. University of Nusa Cendana Kupang, Muhammadiyah University of Kupang, and Widya Mandira Catholic University
- North Maluku, 29–30 May 2024. Muhammadiyah University of North Maluku and Khairun University

6.3.2 Social Media

To facilitate public access to information and services, the Public Relations Working Team utilises social media for

information dissemination. Through information conveyed on social media, it is expected that the public will become more familiar with Komnas HAM RI, its work on the promotion and enforcement of human rights, and gain a better understanding of various human rights issues. Social media also provides a channel for gathering responses, input, and criticism from the public.

Komnas HAM RI operates four social media platforms: Instagram, X, Facebook, and YouTube. Social media management is carried out independently by the Public Relations Working Team, while the content is prepared in collaboration with other working units.

Social Media Account Activities

The activities of Komnas HAM RI's social media accounts during 2024 included:

- 604 posts, consisting of 224 on Instagram, 174 on Facebook, 103 on X (Twitter), 33 on Komnas HAM RI YouTube, and 70 on Komnas HAM RI Public Relations YouTube.
- 88,603 followers across social media platforms, with a total potential reach of 862,226,707 and total engagement of 4,108,890. The dominant sentiment was neutral at 59%, followed by negative at 23% and positive at 18%.
- In the area of human rights enforcement, case handling was mentioned 192 times, initial case responses 101 times, case situation responses 90 times, human rights situations 56 times, and complaints submitted to Komnas HAM RI 53 times.
- In the area of human rights promotion, human rights awareness efforts were mentioned 178 times, human rights training 120 times, human rights education 125 times, Human Rights Day 106 times, and Human Rights Festival 57 times.
- In the institutional area of Komnas HAM RI, Komnas HAM meetings were mentioned 371 times, partnerships 137 times, MoUs with institutions 128 times, institutional achievements 87 times, and the receipt of an Unqualified Opinion (WTP) 4 times.

The Public Relations Working Team of Komnas HAM RI also conducted an analysis of media monitoring results. This analysis covered media reporting on Komnas HAM RI's work and Indonesia's human rights situation, as well as Komnas HAM RI's own social media performance. Media monitoring was conducted for online and print media using the services of a third party, Skema Data Indonesia (SDI).

Throughout 2024, a total of 6,195 news articles in print, online, and electronic media covered Komnas HAM RI's work and performance, as well as the human rights situation in Indonesia.

6.3.3 PPID Services

From January to December 2024, the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) received 24 data requests from the public. These requests came from academics (12), civil society organisations/non-governmental organisations (5), ministries and non-ministerial government institutions (5), individuals (1), and religious organisations (1).

Interview requests with Komnas HAM RI

were responded to by the PPID by forwarding notification letters to relevant bureaus according to the topic. The respective bureau would then provide interview time slots for the information requesters.

The PPID of Komnas HAM RI conducted an evaluation of its services in 2024. The performance score of the PPID in 2024 was 38.16, which placed it in the "less informative" category.

6.3.4 Institutional Cooperation

The coordination and administration of Komnas HAM RI's cooperation with stakeholders is the main responsibility of the Cooperation Working Team. The implementation involves networking with both national and international partners. Cooperation with stakeholders takes into account Komnas HAM RI's strategic issues as part of its annual outputs.

The results of this programme are reflected in the number of cooperation agreements signed by Komnas HAM RI with its partners in the form of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and their derivative agreements, namely Cooperation Agreements/Memoranda of Agreement (MoAs).

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI signed 25 cooperation agreements consisting of 17 Memoranda of Understanding and 8 Cooperation Agreements with domestic and international stakeholders.

Of the 17 MoUs signed, 14 were followed up. This achievement exceeded the 2023 target of 12 agreements followed up. However, overall, in 2024 there was a decrease in the number of agreements signed compared to 2023, which had reached 29 agreements (18 MoUs and 11 Cooperation Agreements).

The following is the classification of Komnas HAM RI's cooperation in 2024 based on its functional support.

10 cooperation agreements supporting the Human Rights Promotion function:

- Joint Agreement between Komnas HAM RI, Executive Office of the President (KSP), Bitung City Government, and INFID on the organisation of the 2024 Human Rights Festival in Bitung City;
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and University of Nusa Cendana on the Promotion of Human Rights through the Tri Dharma of Higher Education;
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and KAPAL PEREMPUAN on the Promotion of Women Human Rights Defenders' Rights;
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and Muhammadiyah University of Kupang on the Promotion of Human Rights;
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and Muhammadiyah Central Board on the Promotion of Human Rights;
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and UNDIKNAS on Promotion through the Tri Dharma of Higher Education;
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and University of Surabaya on the Promotion of Human Rights through the Tri Dharma of Higher Education;
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and the Justitia Madani Indonesia Integrity Foundation (IJMI) on the Promotion of

Human Rights in the Prevention and Eradication of Human Trafficking;
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and the Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM) on the Promotion of Human Rights; and
- Joint Agreement between Komnas HAM RI, Nurani Perdamaian, and the Indonesia Centre for the Study of Religion and Culture, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, on Human Rights Promotion Cooperation for the Personnel of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police.
- Signing of the Komnas HAM RI–ELSAM MoU, 21 October 2024.

Cooperation on Human Rights Promotion and Enforcement, including:
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and Islamic University of Indonesia on the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights through the Tri Dharma of Higher Education;
- Joint Agreement between Komnas HAM RI and the Indonesian Association for Technology and Humanity on Capacity Building for State Apparatus in the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights.

Other cooperation agreements with specific focus areas included:
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights within the TNI.
- MoU between Komnas HAM RI and the Ministry of Home Affairs on the Synergy of the Implementation of Duties and Functions in Domestic Governance to Support the Promotion, Protection, Enforcement, and Fulfilment of Human Rights.
- Signing of the Komnas HAM RI–TNI MoU, 28 October 2024.

Komnas HAM RI Cooperation Agreements for the Period 2022–2024:
- 2022: 17 umbrella agreements and 4 technical cooperation agreements with various strategic partners at the national and international levels.
- 2023: 18 umbrella agreements and 11 technical cooperation agreements, with 12 agreements followed up.
- 2024: 17 umbrella agreements and 8 technical cooperation agreements, with 14 agreements followed up

Follow-Up on Domestic Cooperation in the Advancement of Human Rights:
- 29–31 July 2024. Human Rights Festival with the Presidential Staff Office, INFID, and the Bitung City Government in Bitung, North Sulawesi.
- 5 March 2024. Komnas HAM RI Goes to Campus with the theme Freedom of Opinion and Expression at Muhammadiyah University, Kupang.
- 3 December 2024. Launch of Study and Public Discussion entitled The Impact of National Strategic Projects (NSP) on Human Rights, with Komnas HAM RI and the Institute for Wisdom and Public Policy, Muhammadiyah Central Board.
- 6 July 2024. Scientific Oration by the Chairperson of Komnas HAM on Human Rights Education in Higher Education as the Contribution of Higher Education to the Fulfilment of the Right to Education, at the Open Senate

Meeting of Universitas Pendidikan Nasional, Bali.

- 14 October 2024. Multi-stakeholder Public Consultation on Draft 02 on Customary Law Communities with academics, including the University of Surabaya.
- 9–19 October 2024. Programme Design Workshop with the Justitia Madani Indonesia Integrity Foundation (IJMI) to identify good practices and lessons learned related to the issue of Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and to discuss a roadmap for the prevention and handling of TIP.
- 21 October 2024. Public Discussion on the Implementation of the NAP on Business and Human Rights: Effectiveness and Relevance in Encouraging Corporate Compliance with Human Rights Values, with the Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM).
- 4–10 December 2024. Training with the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), Nurani Perdamaian, and the Indonesian Centre for the Study of Religion and Culture, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, in collaboration with the Philippine National Police.
- Human Rights Public Lecture at Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII), briefing for UII student fieldwork.
- Discussion and Training entitled Stigma and Discrimination and Potential Human Rights Violations Against Children and Adolescents Living with HIV.
- Humanitarian Training with the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI).

6.3.5 Membership in International Organisations

Komnas HAM RI is a member of several organisations engaged in human rights at the regional and international levels. At the international level, Komnas HAM has successfully maintained its 'A' status accreditation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). In the Asia-Pacific region, Komnas HAM RI is also an active member of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF). At the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions in Bangkok, Thailand, the Chairperson of Komnas HAM, Atnike Nova Sigiro, was elected Deputy Chairperson of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions for the 2024–2026 period.

In the Southeast Asia region, Komnas HAM RI holds the position of Chairperson of the South East Asia National Human Rights Institutions Forum (SEANF) for 2024–2025. Over the course of the year, Komnas HAM RI actively participated in Technical Working Group I and II as well as the 21st Annual Conference in Dili, Timor Leste.

Table 6.1 Results of Archival Oversight of Komnas HAM RI, 2021–2024

YEAR CATEGORY	SUPERVISION RESULT
2021	B (Good)
2022	BB (Very Good)
2023	A (Excellent)
2024	AA (Outstanding)

Table 6.2 International Cooperation and Its Implementation

LEVEL OF COOPERATION	NAME OF ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION
Regional	The South East Asia of National Human Rights Institutions (SEANF)	• Technical Working Group (TWG) & 21st Annual Conference • Mou Statelessness in Sabah & Action Plan of Statelessness • Networking & joint workshop on several issues: SDGs, Business & Human Rights, OPCAT, etc. • Chairperson of SEANF 2024-2025
Regional	The Asia Pacific Forum (APF)	• The 29th Annual General Meeting of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions • Komnas HAM RI was elected Deputy Chairperson of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions 2024-2026 • Member of Drafting Committee for the Guiding Principles on the Role of NHRIs in Conflict Situations in the Asia Pacific • Online NHRI Induction Program, April – May 2024 • Online Training Monitoring Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) Programme, 09 September to 11 October 2024
International	The Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI)	The GANHRI 2024 Annual Meeting

Figure 6.1 Media Monitoring of Mass Media Coverage Concerning the Work of Komnas HAM RI in 2024

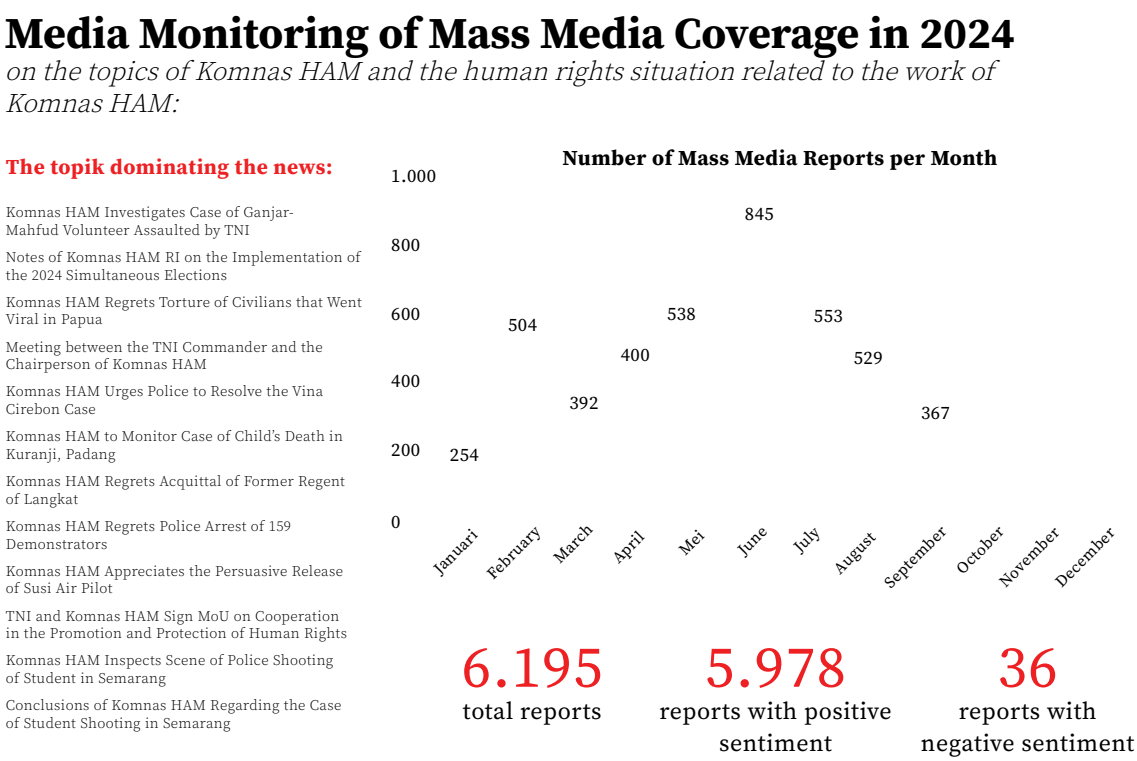


Figure 6.2 Flow of Data Requests to the PPID of Komnas HAM RI

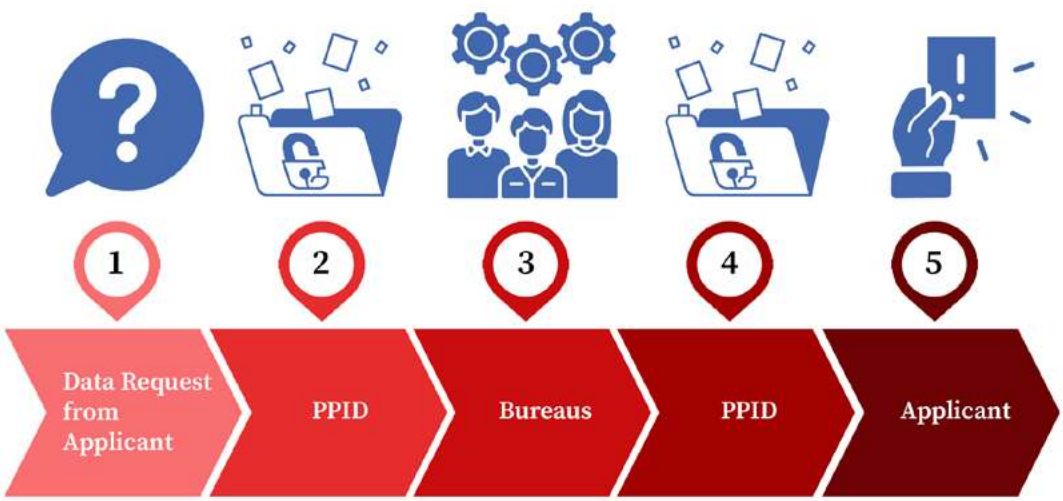
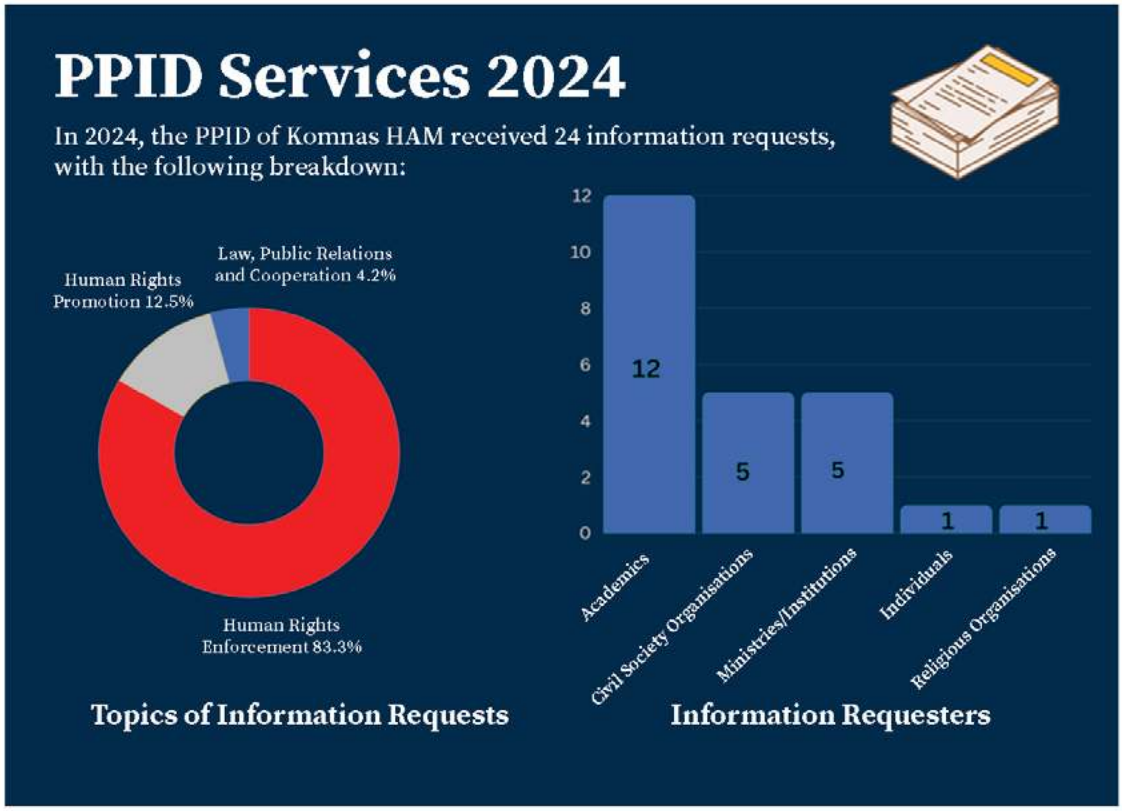


Figure 6.3 Infographic of PPID Service Requests at Komnas HAM 2024



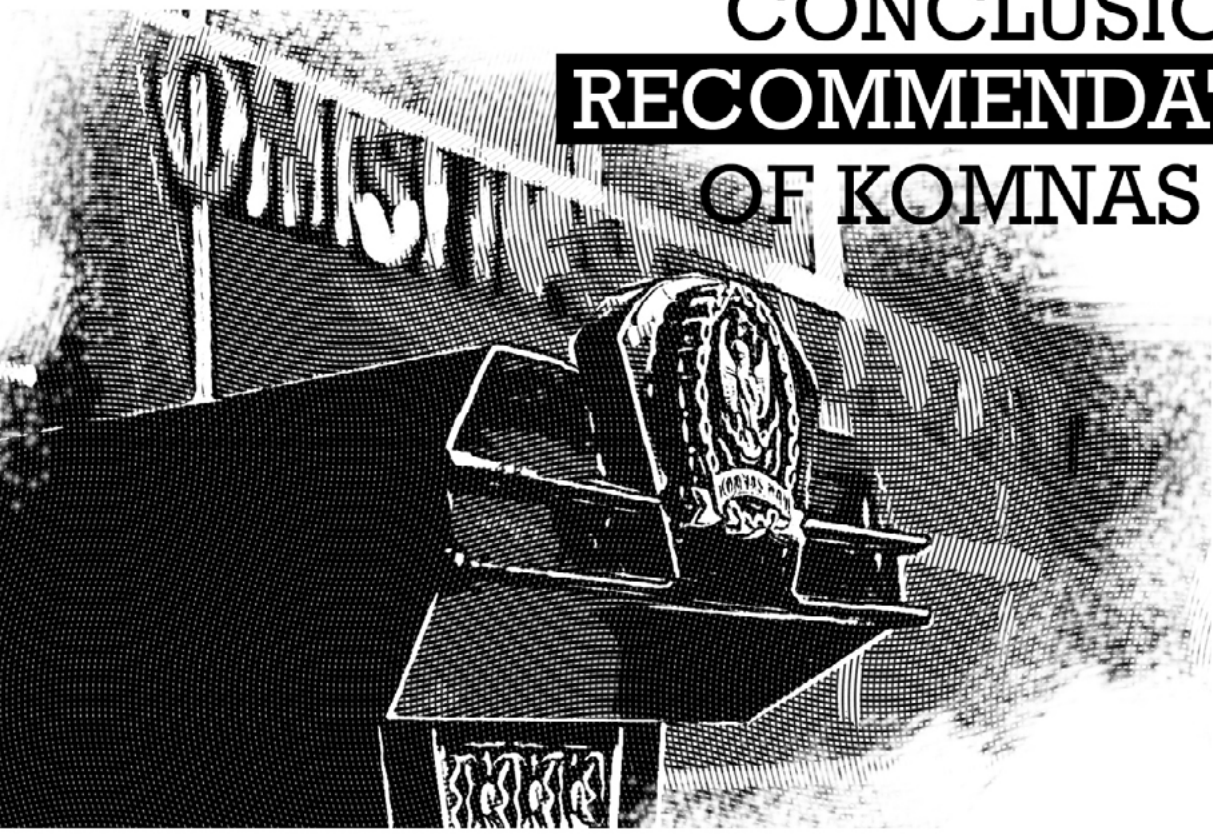


Chapter VII

Closing



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF KOMNAS HAM RI



7.1 Conclusions

The year 2024, as a year of Politics and Democracy, will influence governance and human rights in Indonesia for the next five years. In 2024, aside from monitoring human rights issues related to the Elections, Indonesia also faced various human rights problems and challenges, ranging from agrarian conflict, threats against human rights defenders, human trafficking, to armed conflict and violence in Papua. In 2024, there was also a transfer of government from Joko Widodo–Ma'ruf Amin to Prabowo Subianto–Gibran Rakabuming Raka. The year 2024 will serve as a "benchmark" to assess and encourage a conducive human rights situation in Indonesia.

The administration of President Joko Widodo still left unresolved matters regarding the settlement of gross human rights violations, including follow-ups on a number of Komnas HAM investigations that had been submitted to the Attorney General's Office, the continuation of the Human Rights Court for the Paniai case, as well as the follow-up to the findings and recommendations of the Team for the Settlement of Gross Human Rights Violations through the Non-Judicial Mechanism launched in 2023.

Through monitoring of the Elections and Regional Elections in 15 provinces and 48 regencies/municipalities, and the studies conducted by Komnas HAM RI, it was found that discrimination against vulnerable groups occurred in three main stages of the electoral process, namely during voter registration, the campaign period,

and the implementation of voting.

Beyond the issue of vulnerable groups, there also remain problems in fulfilling the right to health for election organisers. Despite some policy and procedural improvements, the 2024 Elections still recorded 181 deaths among election organisers while carrying out their duties. In the 2019 Elections, 894 organisers had died.

Agrarian conflict also continued to dominate complaints received by Komnas HAM RI, amounting to 505 (out of a total of 2,625) complaint files. The number of complaints related to land disputes further increased with the emergence of various economic development activities labelled as national strategic projects (PSN) by the government.

The status of PSN is highly sought after by businesses because it grants facilities and protections provided by the state, particularly concerning land acquisition. These privileges often result in projects being marked by rejections and clashes between residents and companies supported by security forces. Residents who protested frequently ended up facing the police.

Findings from Komnas HAM RI indicate that during 2020–2023, there were 114 complaints related to PSN. Ninety-five cases involved violations of the right to welfare, and five cases related to the right to obtain justice. Agrarian conflicts had already made up a significant portion of complaints to Komnas HAM RI, and the presence of PSN has further extended this list of agrarian-related grievances.

The frequent conflicts between residents and private companies, in addition to state-owned enterprises, also indicate the poor implementation of human rights principles by the business sector in their operations. This necessity led Komnas HAM RI to conduct a study on the principles of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) in the business sector.

Complaint data received by Komnas HAM RI also showed at least 492 complaints related to "business and human rights practices" in 2024. Conflicts between residents and companies often ended in violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, with residents protesting to defend their land, frequently subjected to criminalisation.

In 2024, the human rights situation in Papua remained concerning. Violence and armed conflict continued to cause victims from various parties, the majority being civilians, including children. Waves of internally displaced persons, resulting from the conflict, were accompanied by the obstruction of basic rights fulfilment such as education, health, and housing. At the same time, the protection of the rights of Papuan customary law communities was threatened by development policies and large-scale investment projects that had not yet respected their rights. The lack of meaningful participation for Papuan people in decision-making processes risks worsening the human rights situation, which has already faced structural barriers. Equitable welfare distribution, expected from the establishment of New

Autonomous Regions (DOB), must ensure the participation of Papuan communities, particularly Indigenous Papuans (OAP).

Spaces for dialogue must be created as a model for peaceful and lasting conflict resolution. The government also needs to implement several mandates of the Special Autonomy Law (Otsus) concerning the settlement of various human rights violations through judicial mechanisms and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Papua.

The Human Rights Enforcement Team of Komnas HAM RI, together with the Komnas HAM Secretariat in Papua Province, handled cases of violence resulting from armed conflict involving civilians as victims. Meanwhile, the Papua Team functions to address these cases using more strategic approaches aimed at reducing the frequency of violence, as well as studying the impacts of the establishment of New Autonomous Regions (DOB).

In 2024, Komnas HAM RI completed the investigation of one case of gross human rights violations in Aceh, namely the Bumi Flora Incident. This adds to the list of gross human rights violations that remain the responsibility of the Attorney General's Office. Previously, Komnas HAM RI had submitted files on 12 cases of gross human rights violations to the Attorney General's Office, but they have yet to advance to the investigation stage.

The government had attempted another approach to address these gross human rights violations, namely through non-judicial settlement. In 2023, a team was established to review these cases and implement recovery measures for victims. Families of victims from five gross human rights violations began to receive assistance as part of this non-judicial effort. However, the programme ended in 2023 and did not continue in 2024.

Komnas HAM RI also recorded a considerable number of complaints concerning human rights violations committed by the police. These complaints ranged from violence in handling community protests in agrarian conflicts to misconduct during legal processes. In addition to addressing cases through supervisory mechanisms, Komnas HAM RI sought upstream solutions by conducting human rights education for the police.

The same approach was adopted to raise awareness of local governments regarding human rights issues. In 2024, Komnas HAM RI organised its annual activities such as the Human Rights Festival and human rights training in Bitung, North Sulawesi, and East Manggarai Regency, to mainstream human rights as a central perspective in regional development.

7.2 Recommendations

1. The presidential, Regional Representative Council (DPD), People's Representative Council (DPR), and Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) elections recorded a high number of election organisers who died while carrying out their duties and instances of discrimination against vulnerable groups. Policy changes are needed to

ensure that the number of fatalities is reduced, and serious and systematic efforts are required to guarantee that vulnerable groups can exercise their rights properly in the next five-year election cycle.

2. Agrarian conflict remains a persistent problem, ranking highest among complaints received by Komnas HAM RI. The presence of National Strategic Projects (PSN) has increased the frequency of such cases. Komnas HAM RI's study found that PSN projects involve minimal participation, often triggering protests and conflict between project companies and residents whose livelihoods are threatened. Komnas HAM RI recommends evaluation and improvement of governance over land and natural resources, including the need for innovative dispute resolution models for agrarian conflicts that respect human rights. Komnas HAM RI also encourages a more humane and measured approach by the police in handling agrarian conflicts.

3. Komnas HAM RI calls for the government's commitment and responsibility—particularly that of the President and the Attorney General's Office—to implement the mandate of Law No. 26/2000 concerning Human Rights Courts. In addition to continuing to pursue judicial settlements, non-judicial avenues must also be maintained, especially to ensure the fulfilment of victims' rights to reparation, truth, and guarantees of non-recurrence in cases of gross human rights violations.

4. The resolution of armed conflict and violence in Papua must be carried out comprehensively through political, legal, economic, and cultural approaches. Violence by armed civilian groups must be addressed through law enforcement while prioritising the security of civilians, including preventing displacement. The government must also ensure adequate resources and competence for security personnel deployed in Papua, not only to prevent casualties among officers but, above all, to prevent civilian casualties. Political and economic policies—such as the creation of new autonomous regions (DOB) and the development of food estates or PSN projects—must respect the social and cultural values of communities and ultimately aim to improve the standard of living and welfare of Papuans. Efforts to promote dialogue must be strategically considered, particularly by the Prabowo–Gibran administration.

5. The high incidence of human rights violations committed by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and other security forces must be addressed through two approaches: upstream, by providing human rights education and training to strengthen awareness and understanding among security personnel; and downstream, by ensuring strict and accountable law enforcement to create a deterrent effect and prevent similar cases from recurring in the future.



Nasional Commission
on Human Rights (Komnas HAM RI)

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