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

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Komnas HAM

2022

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LIST OF SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik [Indonesian Statistics Agency]
DIHR	Danish Institute for Human Rights
DPN Argentina	Defensoria del Pueblo Argentina
GANHRI	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
HAM	Hak Asasi Manusia [Human Rights]
Kemenkumham	Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia [Ministry of Law and Human Rights]
Ministry of NDP / NDPA	Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Republik Indonesia / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional [Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency]
Komnas HAM	Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia [National Commission on Human Rights]
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNS	Standard Norms and Settings
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
VNR	Voluntary National Review

FOREWORD

As an independent institution whose position is at the same level as other state institutions, the National Commission on Human Rights hereinafter referred to as the Komnas HAM, the function is to carry out studies, research, dissemination, monitoring, and mediation of human rights (Article 1 Paragraph (7) of Law Number 39 of 1999). The Komnas HAM has the authority based on Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights to discuss various issues related to the protection, enforcement, and promotion of human rights and recommends the bearers of obligations to implement the suggestions, opinions, and recommendations of Komnas HAM.

One form of the Komnas HAM's accountability is to compile the Annual Report of the Komnas HAM. However, each year this report is compiled, it has not used the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals or hereinafter referred to as the SDGs in order to strengthen the role of the Komnas HAM in ensuring how human rights are integrated into the process and outcomes of achieving the SDGs.

The role of the Komnas HAM is essential to ensure that the human rights dimension becomes the spirit of the SDGs process and achievement. The part of the Komnas HAM includes providing recommendations and conducting investigations in cases of human rights violations related to the SDGs commitments since every aspect of the SDGs is related to the duties of the Komnas HAM. The main principle of implementing the SDGs is that nothing is left behind. The principles of non-discrimination and leaving no one behind including vulnerable groups, victims of past human rights violations, indigenous peoples, and religious minorities. This principle is stated in the SDGs Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

The role and position of the Komnas HAM in achieving the SDGs are very strategic, thus the efforts to strengthen both internally and externally need to be continued because so far the role of the Komnas HAM has been limited to Goal 16, although in the SDGs scheme it is clear that Goal 16 is an enabler or necessary factor, thus the Goal 1 to Goal 15 can be achieved based on the "leave no one behind" principle. The role of the Komnas HAM is formulated as an implementing agency for the SDGs in accordance with President Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. President Regulation 59/2017 only places the Komnas HAM as the implementer for the achievement of Goal 5 (Gender and Women) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), which only partially covers the Global Goals in Goal 5 and Target 16.2. The Global Goals in Goal 5 are limited to eliminating violence against women. Meanwhile, the Global Goals in Goal 16 are limited to the reduction of violence and death, the rule of law and justice, and access to information and freedom.

As a result, the perspective of SDGs in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM is needed to get the description and measure of how the SDGs are integrated into the implementation of its functions, duties, and authorities of the Komnas HAM, both in terms of the promotion and enforcement of human rights, and supporting units such

as the Human Rights Bureau, General Bureau and Planning Bureau, Internal Control, and Cooperation. This document was created as one of the strategies for strengthening the role and position of the Komnas HAM in achieving the SDGs.

Hopefully, this document can be a good start and be continued in the future so that human rights and the SDGs issues can continue to be integrated into all aspects so that human rights can truthfully become the spirit of the SDGs process and achievement.

The Komnas HAM would like to thank the team that compiled this report for working together to produce this strategic document, and to colleagues from the Indonesian SDGs Secretariat and the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) for their cooperation in supporting the Komnas HAM to strengthen the institutional capacity related to the SDGs and Human Rights issues.

Jakarta, 1 August 2022

Head of Komnas HAM's SDGs Team

Sandrayati Moniaga
Commissioner of Study and Research

1. Introduction

This report aims to provide the perspective of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM.[1] The research approach that is carried out for this report is to look at how the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM from the perspective of the SDGs and what could be further improved, among others, by linking the recommendations to the Komnas HAM on "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" published in 2021[2] and the development of these recommendations.

In "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia", among others, it was recommended to the President of the Republic of Indonesia for the Komnas HAM to be given a role and position as the SDGs supervisor in the context of human rights and to increase the capacity of the SDGs within the Komnas HAM.[3] The research also presented the form of SDGs activities related to the Komnas HAM's mandate in implementing study and research, dissemination, monitoring, and mediation functions.[4]

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

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

[1] See: Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020, "Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020" [Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report] (2021) (hereinafter: "Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report").
[2] Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (2021) (English Version).
[3] (1) Ibid., 28; and (2) Komnas HAM, "Policy Brief – Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia", 3-4.
[4] Ibid., Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2), 20.
[5] Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, xviii.

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

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

2.1. Explicit Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals have been discussed by the Komnas HAM in its annual report since the 2017 annual report until now.[8] The discussion on the SDGs in the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM is specifically dedicated and located in a special sub-chapter entitled "The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights Team".[9] The sub-chapter "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights Team" is in the "Special Team Formed by the Plenary Session" under the Chapter "Advancement and Enforcement of Human Rights: Achievements and Challenges".[10] The 3-page sub-chapter (not fully three pages) reports the Komnas HAM activities in 2020 and also several activities that end in 2021.[11]

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

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[6] For suggestions on strengthening Komnas HAM's position on the SDGs implementation in Indonesia, see in general: (1) Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2); and (2) Komnas HAM, "Policy Brief - Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 3).

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

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

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

[10] Ibid., translated by authors.

[11] Ibid., 82-84.

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

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

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

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

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

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[12] For a discussion on the legal basis for Komnas HAM SDGs implementation, see in general: Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2).
[13] Mimin Dwi Hartono, "Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan" ["Sustainable Development Goals and the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights: Lessons and Steps Forward" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia")], 20 December 2021.
[14] Ibid., Hartono.
[15] Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 83.
[16] Ibid., translated by authors, 82.
[17] Ibid., translated by authors, 84.
[18] Ibid., 83.

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

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

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

[19] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia [Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights] (authorised on 23 September 1999, promulgated on 23 September 1999) (hereinafter: the Law 39/1999), Article 76 Paragraph (1) and Article 89.
[20] Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 83.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid., translated by authors, 82.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Ibid., translated by authors, 83.
[25] Ibid.
[26] Ibid.
[27] Ibid.

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

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

The above activities do not include activities that do not explicitly explain those activities related to the SDGs. Another activity that is not categorized as direct function implementation but is still equally important is to include the SDGs in the Komnas HAM Strategic Plan 2020-2024.[30]

2.2. The Sustainable Development Goals in Komnas HAM's Programs and Activities[31]

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

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

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[28] Ibid.
[29] Ibid., translated by authors, 82.
[30] Ibid.
[31] It is recommended before or when reading this sub-chapter to see in general "Connection Between Goals 1-17 with Articles on Human Rights in Law 39/1999", see: (1) Law 39/1999 (n. 19), Article 75; and (2) Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2), 9.
[32] Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report 2020, (n. 1), translated by authors, 15-115.
[33] United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1 (adopted on 25 September 2015) (hereinafter: UNGA Res. 70/1), 25-26 (Goal 16).

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

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

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

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

[34] (1) Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 25-27; and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33).
[35] Law 39/1999 (n. 19), Articles 2, 4, and 9.
[36] (1) Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 17-21; and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 16-17 (Goal 3, Target 3.8).
[37] (1) Ibid., Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n.1), 28-39; and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 21 (Goal 10, Target 10.2-3).
[38] (1) Ibid., Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n.1), 28-39; and (2) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 17 (Goal 4).
[39] (1) Ibid., Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n.1), translated by authors, 43; (2) Komnas HAM, “Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals” (2021); and (3) Komnas HAM, “Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia” (n. 2), 11.
[40] Ibid., Komnas HAM, “Matrix of the Three Top: Complaints of Human Rights to the National Commission on Human Rights in 2019 and Its Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals” (n. 39).

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

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

[41] Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 49-64.
[42] Ibid., 49.
[43] Ibid., 50-51.
[44] Ibid., 51-52.
[45] Ibid., 52-53.

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

Table 2 **List of Ten Prominent Cases Handled by Komnas HAM**

[46] Ibid., 54.
[47] Ibid., 46.
[48] Ibid., 55.
[49] Ibid., 56-57.
[50] Ibid., 60.
[51] Ibid., 61.
[52] Ibid., 63.

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

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

The last sub-chapter in the “Human Rights Enforcement” is “Mediation”. In the case of mediation, the right to welfare and the right to life for example hold the highest positions of number 1 and 2 in terms of the number of complaints to the Komnas HAM where the right to welfare can be linked to the SDGs in Goals 1, 2, 5, 8, 10-11, and the right to life with Target 16.1. on Goal 16.[55]

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

3. Next Steps: Recommendations for Optimalization

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

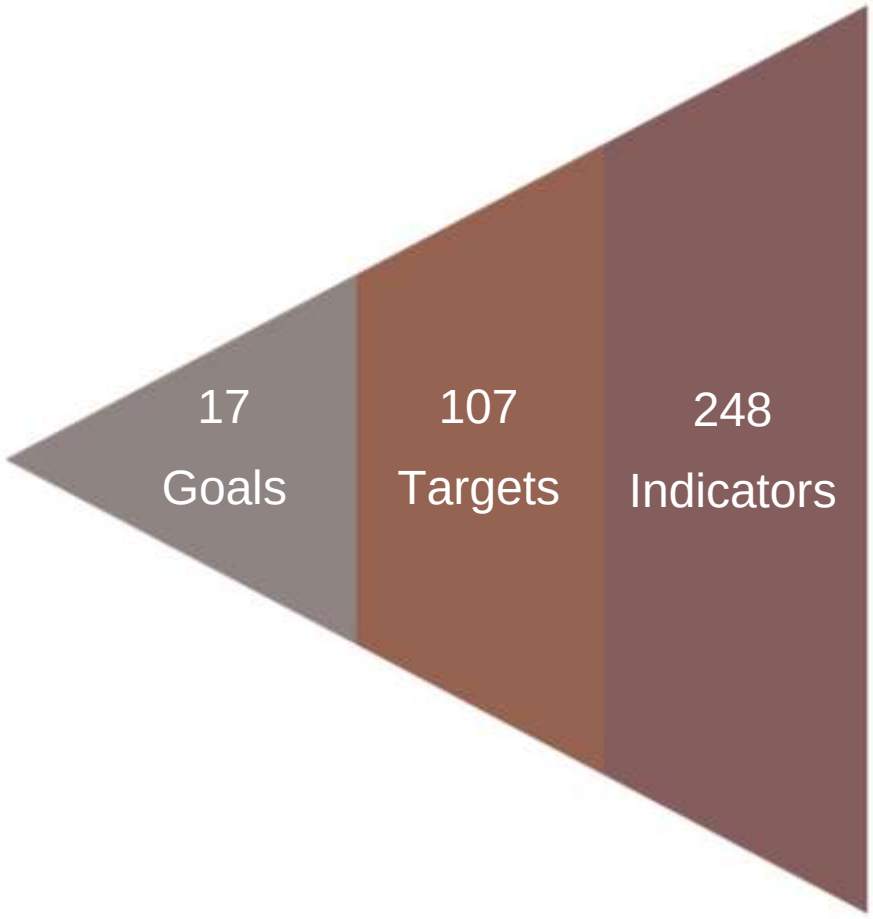


Diagram 1 **Scope of the Sustainable Development Goals.**[58]

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

[56] Komnas HAM, “Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia” (n. 2), 11.
[57] (1) UNGA Res. 70/1 (n. 33), 15-27; and (2) “SDG Indicators”, United Nations (managed by United Nations Statistics Division), accessed on 26 November 2021, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata.
[58] Data is processed based on: ibid.

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

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

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

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

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

[59] Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 1), translated by authors, 3.
[60] Ibid., translated by authors, 3-4.
[61] Webinar "Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia" ["Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia"] 20 December 2021, Sandrayati Moniaga's statement, minutes 128-131.
[62] Ibid., translated by authors.

3.1. External Approaches

3.1.1. Revision of Regulation, Decision, and Policy

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

To be able to achieve such regulation changes, there is a need for a process of communication up to the making of an academic draft. The Komnas HAM itself actively supports the formation of human rights legislation, such as through the FGD on the establishment of the Local Regulation for Religious Harmony in Kulon Progo 31 August 2021.[65] Furthermore, the Komnas HAM has also issued Standard Norms and Settings which aim to become an interpretative instrument to assess and interpret certain human rights norms and conditions in Indonesia.[66] The Standard Norms and Settings are as follows:[67]

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

[63] Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2).
[64] The Law 39/1999 (n. 19), Article 89 Paragraph (1) Letter b, translated by authors.
[65] Andri Ratih, "Komnas HAM Mendukung Raperda Kerukunan Umat Beragama" [Komnas HAM Supports the Local Regulation Draft on Religious Harmony], Komnas HAM, published on 2 September 2021, https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2021/9/2/1879/komnas-ham-mendukung-raperda-kerukunan-umat-beragama.html.
[66] Mimin Dwi Hartono, "Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan" ["Sustainable Development Goals and the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights: Lessons and Steps Forward" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia")], 20 December 2021.
[67] Ibid.

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

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

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

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

The external approach that has been taken so far is the Komnas HAM's participation in VNR. What the Komnas HAM can do with VNR is an active initiative in optimizing the role of human rights monitoring in the SDGs. At VNR 2021, the Komnas HAM was only involved three times at VNR meetings,[68] namely attending the "Kick Off Meeting for the Preparation of VNR Indonesia 2021" which was held on 17 February 2021, "Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 10" which was held on 12 April 2021, and "Human Rights Orientation Meeting in VNR 2021" which was held on 22 April 2021.[69]

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

The VNR and its Annexes did not mention what the Komnas HAM explicitly stated within the meeting.[71] Based on the title of the second meeting, it can be seen that the Komnas HAM was involved in the meeting with regard to Goal 10.[72] Other

[68] Kementerian PPN / Bappenas, "Annexes Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2021" (2021) (hereinafter: "Annexes Indonesia's VNR 2021"), 334, 343, and 345.
[69] Ibid.
[70] Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2).
[71] Annexes Indonesia's VNR 2021 (n. 68), 334, 343, and 345.
[72] Ibid.

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

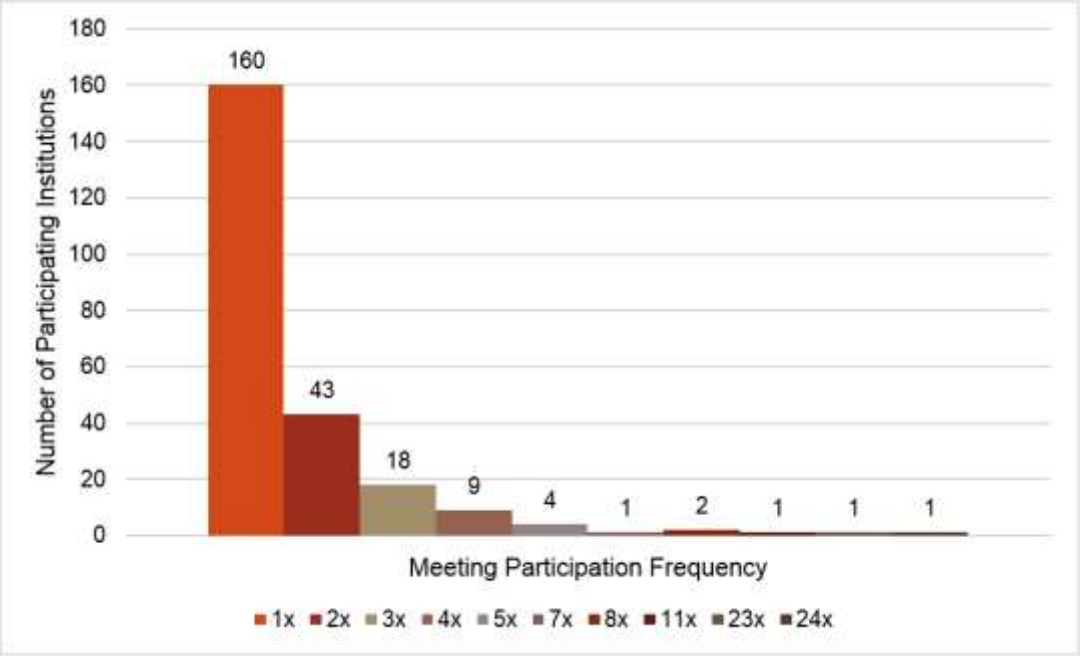


Diagram 2	**Participation of Institutions in the VNR Meeting of Indonesia 2021.[74]**

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

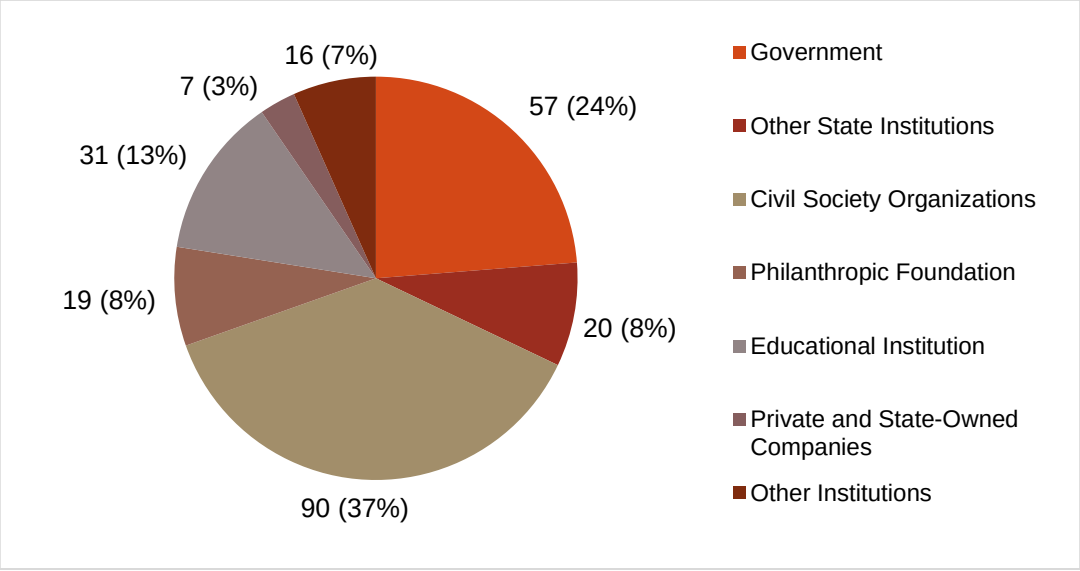


Diagram 3	**Distribution of Participating Institutions within VNR Meeting of Indonesia 2021.[75]**

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

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

In the future, the Komnas HAM is also advised to gradually expand its contribution to other SDGs issues apart from the seven strategic issues that have been set out in the Komnas HAM Strategic Plan 2020-2024.[80] It is hoped that the Komnas HAM's active role can have an impact on a more comprehensive and in-depth VNR implementation.

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

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

[76] Ibid., 267.

[77] (1) Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 59 Tahun 2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan [President Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals] (Stipulated on 4 July 2017, promulgated on 10 July 2017) (hereinafter: President Regulation 59/2017); and (2) Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2), 1.

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

[79] Ibid., 252.

[80] Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2), 15, 25, and 26.

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

[82] Mimin Dwi Hartono (Acting Head of Advancement Support of Human Rights Bureau of Komnas HAM) and Sri Nur Fathya (Sub-Coordinator of Inter Agency Cooperation / Junior Public Relations Officer of Komnas HAM), "DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia", interviews were conducted by the Research Team (Handa S. Abidin, Ulya Yasmine Prisandani, and Fidela Gracia) with Mimin Dwi Hartono and Sri Nur Fathya on 21 December 2021.

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

3.2. Internal Approaches

3.2.1. Capacity Building

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

3.2.2. SDGs Inclusion in the Annual Report

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

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[83] Mimin Dwi Hartono, "Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan" ["Sustainable Development Goals and the Promotion and Enforcement of Human Rights: Lessons and Steps Forward" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia")], 20 December 2021.

[84] Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (n. 2), 16 and 30.

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

[86] Ibid., 82-84.

3.2.3. Activities Implementation Aspect

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

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

3.2.4. Budgeting

The Komnas HAM has a budget of Rp105,534,794,000.00 (one hundred five billion five hundred thirty four million seven hundred ninety four thousand rupiahs) in 2020.[90] In the 2020 Annual Report of the Komnas HAM, there are no activities to optimize the SDGs supervision or increase personal capacity specifically allocated to the budget.[91] SDGs supervision or capacity building related to the SDGs must also be linked to the preparation of strategic maps that support activities related to the SDGs.

3.2.5. Partnership

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

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[87] Ibid., 33.

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

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

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

[91] Ibid., 146-147.

[92] Ibid., 131-134.

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

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

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

3.2.6. SDGs Dissemination in Social Media

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

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

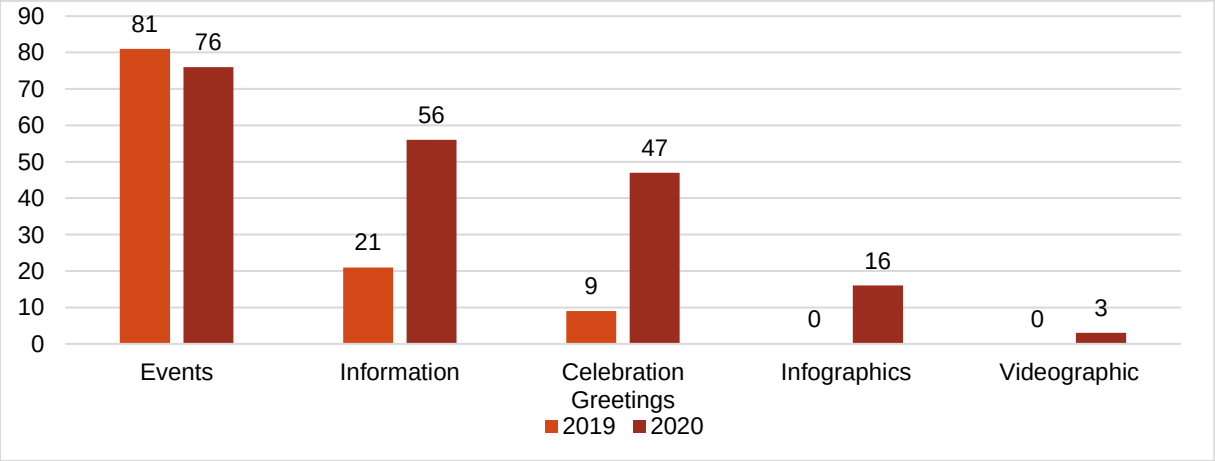


Diagram 4 **Distribution of @komnas.ham Instagram Content (2019-2020)**

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

[94] See also Komnas HAM, "The NHRI Practice and Experience in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals Achievements" (n. 93).
[95] Ibid.
[96] Ibid.

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

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

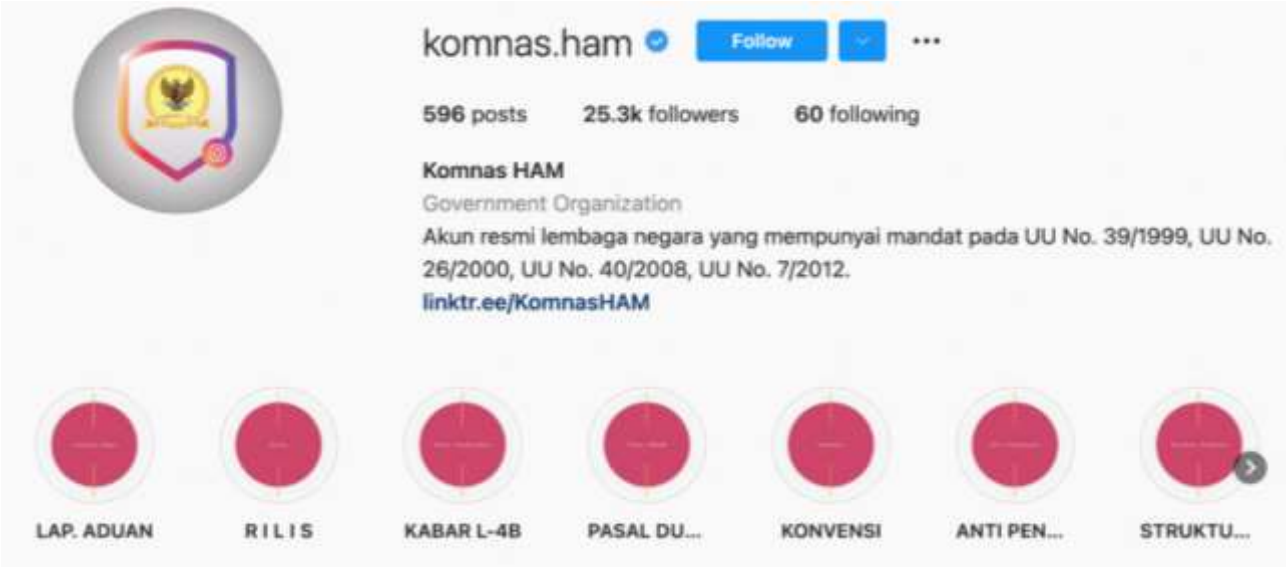


Figure 1	Instagram profile @komnas.ham as of 1 December 2021

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



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

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



Figure 3	Twitter profile @KomnasHAM as of 1 December 2021

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

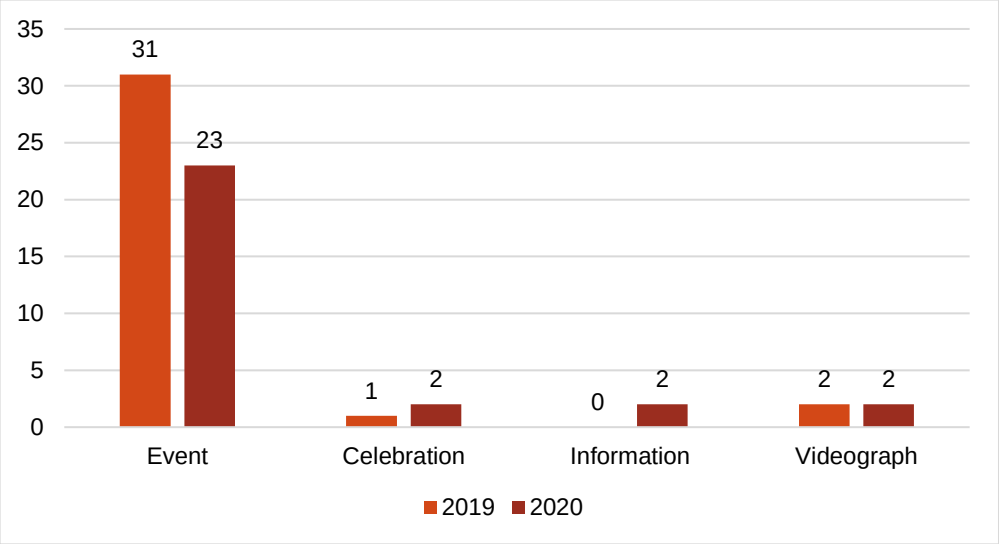


Diagram 5	Distribution of Komnas HAM's YouTube Content (2019-2020)

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

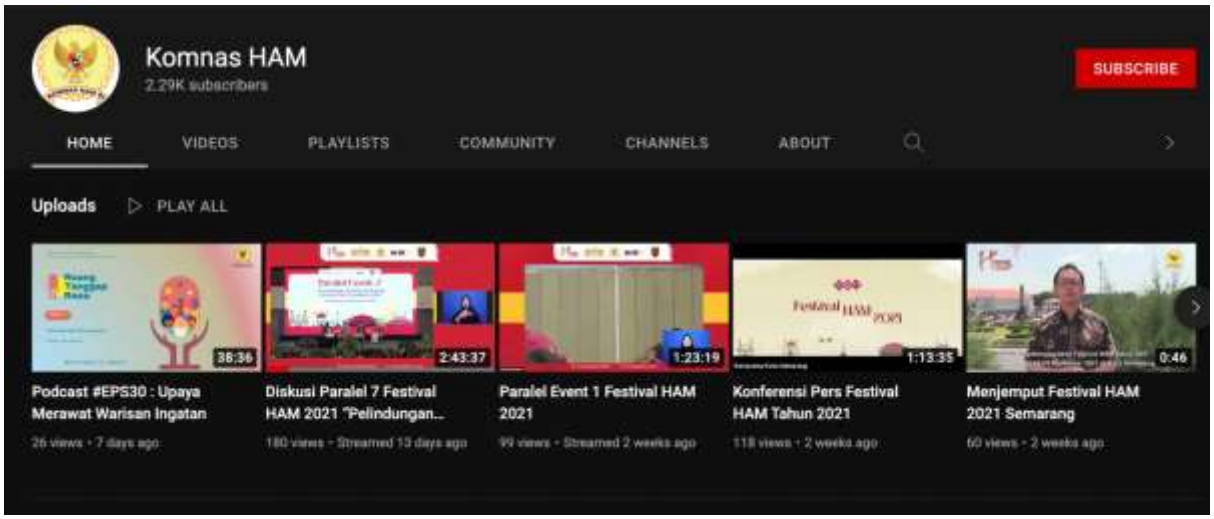


Figure 4	Komnas HAM's YouTube channel as of 1 December 2021

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

[98] DPN Argentina, “Día Mundial de la #Salud”, accessed on 5 December 2021,https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1379765916259483648.



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



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

[99] DPN Argentina, "Día Internacional de la #Educacion", accessed on 5 December 2021,https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1353311642705145858.
[100] DPN Argentina, "El Día Internacional de la #MadreTierra", accessed on 5 December 2021, https://twitter.com/DPNArgentina/status/1252930170496966657.

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



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

Figure 9	**DPN Argentina Instagram Content related to the SDGs Podcast as of December 5, 2021.[102]**

[101] See: Komnas HAM, "The NHRI Practice and Experience in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals Achievements" (n. 93).
[102] DPN Argentina, "No te pierdas el Nuevo", accessed on 5 December 2021, https://www.instagram.com/p/CRmTcDUtOOU/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

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

Recommendations

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

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