The NHRI Practice and Experience in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals Achievements



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Komnas HAM
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The NHRI Practice and Experience in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals Achievements

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables iv
List of Diagrams iv
List of Figures v
List of Selected Abbreviations vi
Foreword vii
1. Introduction 1
2. Indonesia 3
2.1. Introduction 3
2.2. Further Look through Written Questions, Interviews, and Other Sources 3
2.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs? 4
2.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted? 5
2.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs? 6
2.2.4. What are the Challenges in Optimizing the Implementation of SDGs Activities? 7
2.2.5. What are the Solutions to the Challenges Faced in the Implementation of SDGs Activities? 7
2.2.6. How Does Sharing Experiences Between Human Rights Institutions Benefit the Implementation and Optimization of SDGs? 8
2.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities 9
3. Kyrgyzstan 12
3.1. Introduction 12
3.2. Further Look through Written Questions and Other Sources 12
3.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs? 13
3.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted? 14
3.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs? 15
3.2.4. What are the Challenges in Optimizing the Implementation of SDGs Activities? 15
3.2.5. What are the Solutions to the Challenges Faced in the Implementation of SDGs Activities? 16
3.2.6. How Does Sharing Experiences Between Human Rights Institutions Benefit the Implementation and Optimization of SDGs? 16
3.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities 17
4. Palestine 18
4.1. Introduction 18
4.2. Further Look through Written Questions, Interviews, and Other Sources 18
4.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs? 19
4.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted? 19
4.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs? 19
4.2.4. What are the Challenges in Optimizing the Implementation of SDGs Activities? 20
4.2.5. What are the Solutions to the Challenges Faced in the Implementation of SDGs Activities? 20
4.2.6. How Does Sharing Experiences Between Human Rights Institutions Benefit the Implementation and Optimization of SDGs? 21
4.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities 22
5. Conclusions and Recommendations 25
Bibliography 27

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Indonesia's Answers to Written Questions in Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context"	**4**
Table 2	Kyrgyzstan's Answers to Written Questions in Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context"	**13**
Table 3	Palestine's Answers to Written Questions in Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context"	**19**

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

Diagram 1	Categorization of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic Strategic SDGs Activities	**14**
Diagram 2	Sources of Human Rights and SDGs Data in Kyrgyzstan	**15**
Diagram 3	Conclusion on SDGs Sharing Experiences	**25**
Diagram 4	Recommendations related to Sharing Experiences on SDGs	**26**

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Implementation of the Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in the National Context” where Komnas HAM inaugurated the event and the representative of Komnas HAM also became the speaker, 22 November 2021	**9**
Figure 2	Implementation of the Webinar “Tinjauan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Hak Asasi Manusia”, 17 December 2021	**9**
Figure 3	Implementation of the Webinar “Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan”, 20 December 2021	**10**
Figure 4	Implementation of the Webinar “Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan”, 21 December 2021	**10**
Figure 5	Implementation of the Webinar “Peran Komnas HAM terkait Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap HAM dan TPB di Indonesia”, 22 December 2021	**11**
Figure 6	Roundtable Discussion “Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic” conducted by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, 18 August 2021	**17**
Figure 7	Webinar “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” where the representative from the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic became the speaker, 22 November 2021	**17**
Figure 8	Palestine SDGs National Team Meeting in Ramallah, March 2019	**22**
Figure 9	The ICHR participated in the SDGs training held in Beirut, Lebanon, 9 September 2019	**23**
Figure 10	Heba Farid at the UNESCO event on youth rights related to SDGs, Byblos, Lebanon, 11 September 2019	**23**
Figure 11	Heba Farid (second from left) attended the “National Evaluation Capacities Conference: Theory Based Evaluation in Practice Workshop”, Egypt, 21 October 2019	**23**
Figure 12	The ICHR links SDGs to human rights violations complaints, Ramallah, Palestine, 17 November 2021	**24**

LIST OF SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

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

FOREWORD

As mandated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, the Komnas HAM aims to encourage the creation of a conducive situation for the implementation of human rights, as well as improve the protection and enforcement of human rights for every citizen. In order to be able to participate in various fields of life, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a very strategic instrument to support the achievement of this mandate.

In line with this goal, one of the roles of the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in achieving the SDGs is to oversee the implementation of the SDGs in its national context. The importance of inter-human rights institutions sharing experiences regarding SDGs is in order to get new things that a human rights institution had never thought of before, to resolve existing problems that other human rights institutions also have, and to strengthen the solidarity of human rights institutions in seeking joint solutions to the problems that arise, generally have a similar character.

As a form of commitment to support the achievement of SDGs at the national and regional levels of Asia Pacific, the Komnas HAM is committed to becoming the Coordinator of National Human Rights Institutions in the Asia Pacific in the SDGs Working Group in GANHRI (Global Alliance of Human Rights Institutions). One of the activities developed by the Komnas HAM in carrying out its duties as the Asia Pacific Coordinator is conducting a survey on NHRI initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region on the issue of SDGs with the DIHR.

The survey on SDGs and human rights was attended by 17 human rights institutions from various countries in the Asia Pacific who are members of GANHRI and the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. As a follow-up, the Komnas HAM and the DIHR conducted an in-depth study in three countries through research with the title: "**NHRI Practices and Experiences in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Palestine in Encouraging the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals**." This research supported by the DIHR aims to complement the survey, especially from countries participating in the webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDG Achievements in Their National Context" organized by the DIHR and the Komnas HAM on November 22, 2021.

The Komnas HAM expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the researchers involved in the research team coordinated by Handa S. Abidin and Bayu Imantoro, consisting of Ulya Yasmine Prisandani, Fidela Gracia, and Soraya Dewi Kartikasari, as well as the Komnas HAM staffs involved in this research, namely Mimin Dwi Hartono, Sri Nur Fathya, Rebeca Amelia Susanto, Nur Afifa Fauzia and Zsabrina Marschsya Ayunda. The Komnas HAM would like to thank the DIHR for their support in this research, in particular to Sille Stidsen who was directly involved in the planning and implementation of this research on behalf of the DIHR.

Hopefully this research can be utilized and followed up by various parties, especially the Komnas HAM, the DIHR and other national human rights institutions in a more concrete form through various activities to encourage the achievement of SDGs.

Jakarta, 1 August 2022

Head of Komnas HAM's SDGs Team

Sandrayati Moniaga

Commissioner for Study and Research

1. Introduction

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

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

This report aims to complement the survey, especially from countries participating in the webinar titled “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” organized by the DIHR and the Komnas HAM on 22 November 2021.[4] The countries discussed further in this report are Indonesia (Komnas HAM) and Kyrgyzstan (Institute of the Akyikatchy of the Kyrgyz Republic / Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).

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

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

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

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

[3] See footnote number 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7] Ibid.

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

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

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

2. Indonesia

2.1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

[11] Ibid.

[12] Ibid., 12, 14, and 19-20.

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

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

[15] Ibid.

interview was held on 21 December 2021.[16] In addition, an in-depth study was also carried out based on the material presented at webinars related to the SDGs which were held in December 2021.

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

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

Table 1 **Indonesia's Answers to Written Questions in the Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context"**

2.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs?

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted?

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

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

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

[20] Ibid; DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Ibid.
[25] See amongst others: (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 42-43; (2) Tim Penyusun Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020, "Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM 2020" [Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report] (2021), 83-84; (3) Komnas HAM, "Research: Strengthening the Position and The Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" (2021), 12-13; and (4) Webinar "Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan and Penegakan HAM di Indonesia" ["Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia"], 20 December 2021, Mimin Dwi Hartono's statement, minutes 78-79. See also: Danish Institute for Human Rights, "Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region" (n. 10), 12.
[26] Ibid., Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context", minutes 42-43.
[27] Ibid.
[28] Ibid. See also Sub-chapter 2.2.6. on this chapter.
[29] Komnas HAM 2020 Annual Report (n. 25), translated by authors, 3.

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

2.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs?

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

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

The Komnas HAM has taken advantage of the opportunity to be involved in the preparation of VNR as a means to monitor whether the recommendations of the Komnas HAM are implemented by the government.[34] In addition, Hartono conveyed that the short time given to respond to the VNR was due to sudden information with a short deadline which became an obstacle to providing optimal responses.[35] Hartono also said that in the future the Komnas HAM needs to make the Komnas HAM version of the VNR report.[36] The Komnas HAM is also involved in public consultation activities on the SDGs National Action Plan 2021-2024.[37] However, due to the short deadline given by the government, the Komnas HAM did not provide written comments.[38] Nevertheless, the human

[30] Mimin Dwi Hartono, "Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia") [Sustainable Development Goals and the Advancement and Enforcement of Human Rights: Lesson Learned and the Step Forward" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia")], translated by authors, (20 December 2021), 11.
[31] Ibid.
[32] Ibid.
[33] Ibid., translated by authors.
[34] DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).
[35] Ibid.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ibid.
[38] Ibid.

rights aspect is very relevant in the SDGs National Action Plan 2021-2024.[39] Another form of monitoring can also be done by developing the web-based tools made by the Komnas HAM together with the UNESCO.[40]

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

Hartono stated that the challenge for the Komnas HAM when carrying out SDGs activities was the mainstreaming of the SDGs within the Komnas HAM internally.[41] The SDGs are still considered as a burden that is not easy to understand, and not considered as part of the job.[42] Another challenge is getting other government institutions to pay more attention to the invitation to collaborate with the Komnas HAM.[43] In the past, the presence of high echelon officials at events organized by the Komnas HAM was rare, but now it is reported that the response has improved.[44] For example, Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, Airlangga Hartarto was present as a speaker at the webinar "The Role of the National Human Rights Commission on the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights and the SDGs in Indonesia" which was held on 22 December 2021.[45]

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

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

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[39] Ibid.
[40] Ibid. See also: Danish Institute for Human Rights, "Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region" (n. 10), 12.
[41] Ibid.
[42] Ibid.
[43] Ibid.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Komnas HAM, "Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia terkait Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap Hak Asasi Manusia dan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia" ["The Role of the Komnas HAM regarding the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights and Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia"], YouTube video, minutes 27-49, accessed on 9 January 2021, http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xJI6vfguT
ow.
[46] DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).
[47] Ibid.
[48] Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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[49] Webinar "Kampanye Internal Sustainable Development Goals di Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals dalam Konteks Pemajuan dan Penegakan HAM di Indonesia" ["Internal Campaign for Sustainable Development Goals at Komnas HAM: Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Promoting and Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia"], 20 December 2021, Hairansyah's statement, translated by authors, minutes 118-120.
[50] DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).
[51] Komnas HAM, "Podcast #EPS 32: SDGs dan Anak Muda" ["Podcast #EPS 32 podcast: SDGs and Youth"], YouTube video", minutes 19-20, accessed on 29 December 2021, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJPx_cbogYU. See also: Danish Institute for Human Rights, "Working with the 2030 Agenda to Promote Human Rights: NHRI Initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region" (n. 10), 14.
[52] Ibid.
[53] DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia (n. 16).
[54] Ibid.
[55] Ibid.
[56] Ibid.
[57] Ibid.

2.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities



Figure 1	**Implementation of the Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in the National Context" where Komnas HAM inaugurated the event and the representative of Komnas HAM also became the speaker, 22 November 2021.** Source: Research Team Collection.



Figure 2	**Implementation of the Webinar "Tinjauan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Hak Asasi Manusia", 17 December 2021.** Source: Research Team Collection.



Figure 3	**Implementation of the Webinar "Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pemajuan serta Penegakan HAM: Pembelajaran dan Langkah ke Depan", 20 December 2021.** Source: Research Team Collection.



Figure 4	**Implementation of the Webinar "Penguatan Posisi dan Peran Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Mendukung Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan", 21 December 2021.** Source: Research Team Collection.

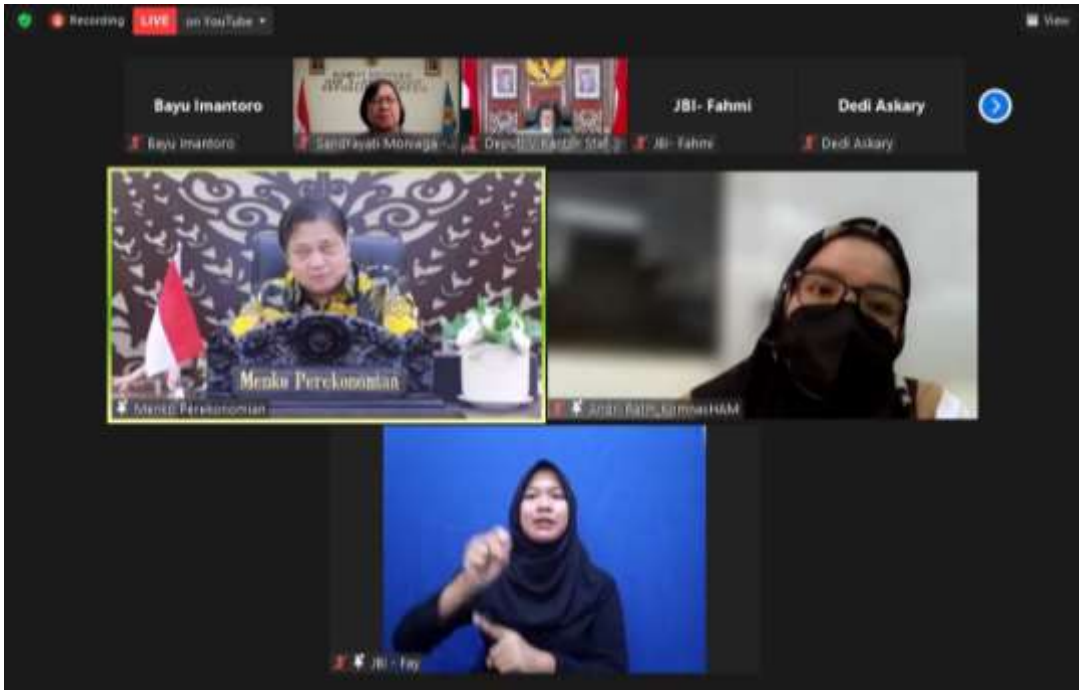


Figure 5	**Implementation of the Webinar "Peran Komnas HAM terkait Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap HAM dan TPB di Indonesia", 22 December 2021.** Source: Research Team Collection.

3. Kyrgyzstan

3.1. Introduction

The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic monitors the government's performance regarding the SDGs and does not carry out the SDGs activities directly.[58] One of the targets that become the focus of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic is Target 16.[59] One of the obstacles faced by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic is the lack of knowledge of the SDGs which has an impact on the non-optimal use of tools and methods regarding the SDGs.[60] The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic also emphasized the importance of collaboration between parties in the implementation of the SDGs.[61]

3.2. Further Look through Written Questions and Other Sources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2 **Kyrgyzstan's Answers to Questions Written in Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context"**

3.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs?

There are at least two important points mentioned by Azarbekov when asked about the SDGs priorities of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic. First, Azarbekov underlines the importance of the overall rights and freedom of a person and relates them to all indicators in the SDGs.[65] It should be noted that Kyrgyzstan has started paying attention to the 17 SDGs since 2016.[66] Second, Azarbekov sees that the implementation of the SDGs needs to be carried out based on national law and international standards.[67]

Further, look into the focus of human rights and the SDGs in the activities of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic can be observed from the list of activities that have been uploaded on the Facebook page.[68] The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic carries out activities related to human rights in general, but has not linked them explicitly to the SDGs.[69] However, the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic once held a roundtable discussion on the implementation of the SDGs on 18 August 2021.[70]

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[64] Ibid., "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020", Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic), translated by authors.
[65] "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).
[66] Askat Azarbekov, "Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context") (22 November 2021), 2.
[67] "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).
[68] The activities of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic are regularly uploaded via social media Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ombudsmankr.
[69] Ibid.
[70] Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, "Roundtable Discussion - Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic", 18 August 2021, accessed on 29 December 2021, https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=2933200863559751&set=pcb.2933201240226380.

3.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted?

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

Further explanation regarding the activities of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic related to the SDGs is described in "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" webinar which was held on 22 November 2021.[73] In general, activities related to the SDGs presented in the webinars include the following:



Diagram 1	**Categorization of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic Strategic SDGs Activities.** Source: Askat Azarbekov.[74]

[71] "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).
[72] Ibid.
[73] Processed based on: (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 24-37; and (2) Askat Azarbekov, "Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context") (22 November 2021).
[74] (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 29-30; and (2) Askat Azarbekov, "Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic: Challenges and Aspirations" (PowerPoint Presentation on Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (22 November 2021).

3.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs?

The role taken by the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic in monitoring the SDGs is to submit human rights reports from the public which have been sent to the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic which would then be linked to the SDGs.[75] The Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic also plays a role in data collection, data expansion, and provide recommendations as described above. Regarding data collection, the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic managed to find data inaccuracies problem and helped the government to correct this data.[76] The contribution of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic in this activity was presenting complete data so that the government can obtain more accurate information in the implementation of the SDGs, especially Goals 16.10. and 16.3.[77] Better data quality can improve Kyrgyzstan's reporting at the international level.[78]

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

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



Diagram 2	**Sources of Human Rights and SDGs Data in Kyrgyzstan.** Source: Askat Azarbekov.[82]

[75] "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020" (n. 9), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).
[76] Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 24-27.
[77] Ibid., minutes 28-29.
[78] Ibid., minutes 29-30.
[79] "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).
[80] Ibid.
[81] "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Askat Azarbekov's answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).
[82] Processed based on: Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 78-80.

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

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

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

Similar to Sub-chapter 3.2.5., answers to the questions on sharing experiences were not obtained directly. Azarbekov in the national context supports collaboration and sharing of experiences with other institutions in order to improve the quality of reports internationally.[86] Azarbekov also stated the need to develop a mechanism that serves as a platform for exchanging information related to the SDGs achievement.[87]

In 2017 the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic xhas also played a role in founding the Eurasian Ombudsman Alliance.[88] One of the activities carried out by the Eurasian Ombudsman Alliance is organizing events that can be categorized as experience-sharing events, such as the international conference titled “Human Rights Protection in Eurasia: Exchange of the Best Practices of Ombudspersons” which was held on 17 November 2020.[89]

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[83] “Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020” (n. 9), Askat Azarbekov’s answers (Chief of the Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic).
[84] Ibid.
[85] Ibid.
[86] Processed based on: Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, “The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context” (n. 4), minutes 34-35.
[87] Ibid.
[88] Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, “The IV meeting of the Eurasian 2020 Eurasian Alliance”, Ombudsman Office of the Kyrgyz Republic Facebook Content, 18 November 2020, accessed on 29 December 2021, https://www.facebook.com/ombudsmankr.
[89] Ibid.

3.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities



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



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

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

4. Palestine

4.1. Introduction

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

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

The Research Team sent written questions and conducted an interview with the ICHR, represented by Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the ICHR). Similar to Kyrgyzstan, the Research Team obtained the results of Farid's answers based on the "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific".[91] The questions asked to Palestine were the same as those asked to Kyrgyzstan, but all seven questions were answered by Palestine.[92] The interview itself was held on 14 December 2021.[93] In addition, the researchers also processed information presented in the webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context",[94] and Farid as the ICHR representative also sent documentation of SDGs related activities to the Researcher Team via email.[95] Farid also provided answers to the written questions asked in the webinar as follows:[96]

[91] Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the Independent Commission of Human Rights), "Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview", the interview was conducted by the Research Team (Handa S. Abidin, Ulya Yasmine Prisandani, and Fidela Gracia) with Heba Farid on 14 December 2021 (hereinafter: "Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview").
[92] Ibid.
[93] Ibid.
[94] Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4).
[95] Heba Farid (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the Independent Commission of Human Rights), email to Ulya Yasmine Prisandani, "RE: Follow-Up Interview & List of Question for 14 December 2021", 17 December 2021.
[96] "Questions on SDG related Experiences since January 2020" (n. 9), Heba Farid's answers (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of ICHR), translated by authors.

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

Table 3 **Palestine's Answers to Questions Written in Webinar "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context"**

4.2.1. What Human Rights are Prioritized within the SDGs?

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

4.2.2. What Strategic SDGs Activities Have Been Conducted?

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

4.2.3. How is the Role in Monitoring the SDGs?

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

[97] Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).
[98] "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in the Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Heba Farid's answers (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the Independent Commission of Human Rights).
[99] Ibid.
[100] Ibid.
[101] Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 15-16.
[102] Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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

In the interview session, Farid stated the importance of other national institutions related to the SDGs to realize that the role of the ICHR is actually more than just indicator 16.a.1.[112] Farid on a different occasion also explained the need for stakeholders at the Palestinian national level to understand the role of the ICHR and the 2030 Agenda.[113] On the internal challenges related to the

[103] Ibid.
[104] Ibid.
[105] (1) Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 12-14; and (2) Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).
[106] Ibid.
[107] Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).
[108] Ibid.
[109] Ibid.
[110] Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 19-20.
[111] Ibid.
[112] Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).
[113] Danish Institute for Human Rights and Komnas HAM, "The Role of NHRIs in Monitoring SDGs Achievements in their National Context" (n. 4), minutes 68-70.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[114] (1) "Follow Up Study on Komnas HAM's Survey on NHRIs in Asia Pacific" (n. 6), Heba Farid's answers (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Databases Officer of the Independent Commission of Human Rights); and (2) Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview (n. 91).
[115] Ibid., Palestine's ICHR Zoom Interview.
[116] Ibid.
[117] Ibid.
[118] Ibid.
[119] Ibid.
[120] Ibid.

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

4.2.7. Photos of SDGs Activities



Figure 8	**Palestine SDGs National Team Meeting in Ramallah, March 2019.** Source: Heba Farid.[122]

[121] Ibid.

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





Figure 9	**ICHR participated in the SDGs training held in Beirut, Lebanon, 9 September 2019.** Source: Heba Farid.[123]	Figure 10	**Heba Farid at the UNESCO event on youth rights related to SDGs, Byblos, Lebanon, 11 September 2019.** Source: Heba Farid.[124]



Figure 11	**Heba Farid (second from left) attended the "National Evaluation Capacities Conference: Theory Based Evaluation in Practice Workshop", Egypt, 21 October 2019.** Source: Heba Farid.[125]

[123] Ibid.
[124] Ibid.
[125] Ibid.

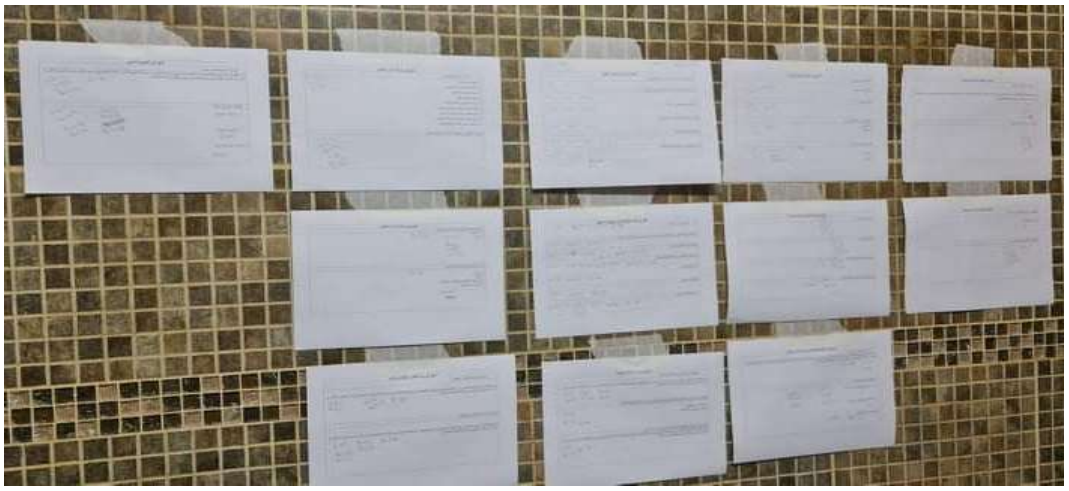


Figure 12	**ICHR links SDGs to human rights violations complaints, Ramallah, Palestine, 17 November 2021.** Source: Heba Farid.[126]

[126] Ibid.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

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

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



Diagram 3	Conclusions on SDGs Sharing Experiences

[127] Ibid.
[128] (1) “DIHR Project Interview - NHRI Role with Indonesia” (n. 16); and (2) “Palestine’s ICHR Zoom Interview” (n. 91).
[129] See Chapters 2-4.
[130] Ibid.

Recommendations

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

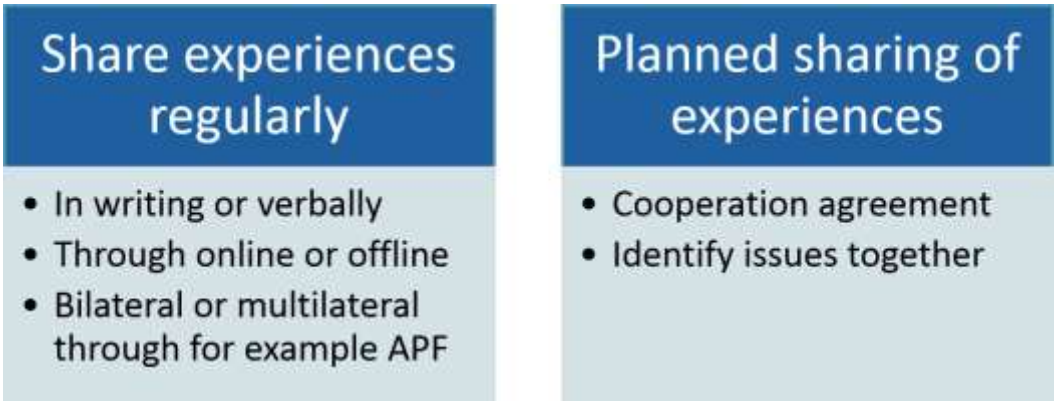


Diagram 4	Recommendations related to Sharing Experiences on SDGs

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