



## **Input for the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders Working in Remote and Rural Areas in Indonesia - 58<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Council**

**Submitted by: Freedom of Association Coalition (YAPPIKA<sup>i</sup>, PSHK<sup>ii</sup>, LBH Jakarta<sup>iii</sup>, IMPARSIAL<sup>iv</sup>, and ELSAM<sup>v</sup>)**

### **A. General Situation**

1. Human rights defenders (HRDs) in remote and rural areas play a crucial role in transforming public awareness into meaningful advocacy challenging detrimental policies and practices towards marginalized groups and natural resources. However, they face distinctive vulnerabilities not even found in urban areas. These layered vulnerabilities that diminish their right to justice resulted from their geographically far from infrastructure and access to justice situation with lack of legal assistance and media attention; difficulty in accessing technology; limited support from national and international organizations; along with the state's negligence in enforcing protection and justice.
2. Indonesia's political situation, including the economic development agenda and policies supported by political and security stability, business groups' interest, and the growing influence of oligarchs in politics, government, and policy-making, has led to increasingly intense attacks and threats.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the National Strategic Project (PSN)<sup>2</sup> involves a military approach, particularly in land acquisition and forced eviction of affected communities.
3. Repressive policies pose significant challenges for HRDs. For example, the Government uses the Societal-based Organizations (Ormas) Law to disband Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) deemed oppositional to state policies; the Job Creation Law accelerates the exploitation of natural resources, adversely impacting local communities, indigenous peoples and the environment; the Criminal Code (KUHP) with anti-self-determination (treason) articles is also used to repress HRDs and civil society, particularly in Papua. The New KUHP, set to take effect in January 2026, actually further legitimizes the criminalization of the treason article. Furthermore, the it restricts the right to freedom of assembly by requiring permits for public activities, carrying potential criminal sanctions. These restrictions on the right to assembly have also been marked by police and military brutality..
4. Since 2020, HRDs have experienced attacks/threats with increasingly diverse patterns and forms, both offline and online, from stigmatization, intimidation, and judicial harassment to murder.<sup>3</sup> Throughout 2014 – 2023, Kemitraan recorded 1,019

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<sup>1</sup> KEMITRAAN Research Team. (2024). *Gloomy Notes on Protection of Human Rights Defenders 2014 – 2023*. P. ix. Accessed from: <https://kemitraan.or.id/book/catatan-kelabu-pelindungan-terhadap-pembela-ham-2014-2023/>

<sup>2</sup> PSN is a development policy of President Joko Widodo's government regulated under Presidential Regulation No. 109/2020 and Government Regulation No. 42/2021

<sup>3</sup> KEMITRAAN Research Team. (2024). "Gloomy Notes on Protection of Human Rights Defenders 2014 – 2023". P. ix. Accessed from <https://kemitraan.or.id/book/catatan-kelabu-pelindungan-terhadap-pembela-ham-2014-2023/>; ELSAM. (2021). "The Rise of Resistance Amid a Storm of Threats: 2020 Report on the situation



attacks/threats against HRDs in Indonesia, with 5,475 victims. Other findings reveal five types of attacks occurring most frequently: persecution with 243 incidents; judicial harassment with 197 incidents; expulsion/dissolution with 149 incidents; terror and threats with 146 incidents; and electronic attacks/threats with 140 incidents.

5. Throughout 2014 – 2023, Auriga recorded at least 133 Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation (SLAPP) incidents or threats against environmental defenders. The types of threats consisted of 82 criminalization cases, 20 assault cases, 15 intimidation cases, 12 murder cases, two property damage cases, and two immigration/deportation cases. There was a significant increase in threats in 2017 to 14 cases (from two cases in 2016), exactly one year after the government passed the PSN regulations. A significant increase also occurred in 2021, with 24 cases (from 14 cases in 2020) when Indonesia’s government and House of Representatives passed the Job Creation Law.
6. In the last 10 years, the government has been pro-mining and energy (including captive coal-fired power plant construction and nickel mining permits) in the name of downstreaming. It has led to numerous human rights violations in remote and rural areas. The findings explain that the mining and energy sector contributed the most cases of threats to environmental HRDs, with 60 out of 133 cases.<sup>4</sup> This regime systematically weakens their position, especially in remote and rural areas, facilitates the exploitation of natural resources without considering social and ecological impacts, and also ignores the health of its citizens, many of whom suffer severe psychological impacts and trauma. Policies centered on corporate interests not only marginalize the rights of communities and HRDs but also reinforce impunity and power structures that perpetuate criminalization, violence, and torture against HRDs.

## B. Violations against HRDs

### 7. Human rights violations against Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs)

The attachment of societal expectations around body and gender roles creates layered vulnerabilities for WHRDs. They face violence not only in the form of threats, terror, arbitrary arrests, and abuse of the law but also gender-based and sexual violence, including rape and sexual torture – experienced physically, psychologically, and digitally. They experience stigma and societal pressure to conform to domestic roles as mothers or wives, which can lead to family conflict.<sup>5</sup>

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of human rights defenders on the environment”. Accessed from <https://www.elsam.or.id/laporan/derap-perlawanan-di-tengah-badai-ancaman>

<sup>4</sup> Betahita. (5 February 2024). “Special Coverage: Defending the Environment = Imprisonment and/or Loss of Life”. Accessed from : <https://betahita.id/news/lipsus/9846/membela-lingkungan-bui-dan-atau-hilang-nyawa.html?v=1707069776>

<sup>5</sup> National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan). (29 November 2023). “Press Release from Komnas Perempuan on the Commemoration of 2023 Women Human Rights Defenders’ Day - Presenting Regulations, Protecting Women Human Rights Defenders.” Accessed from



Indigenous WHRDs, who protect and reside on their ancestral lands, are forcibly displaced and plunged into deep structural poverty as a result of the PSN, which are patriarchal and ignores ecological values. Their compounded burdens are further intensified by state policies and corporate interests that are far from the values of women's and climate justice.

- 1) In May 2020, women in Pubabu, East Nusa Tenggara Province, resisted the local government's forced evictions. They protested in various ways, including undressing themselves.<sup>6</sup>
- 2) In September 2020, dozens of mothers protested against PT Wira Karya Sakti, which evicted farmers from their huts and farms in Lubuk Madrasah Village, Tebo, Jambi Province. As a form of resistance, they undressed and only wore underwear.<sup>7</sup>
- 3) In 2021, women in South Seluma, Bengkulu Province, protested against plans to exploit iron sand mining. The authorities strongly responded, forcing the protest tent to disband, resulting in seven groups of residents becoming victims. In addition, several affected residents were arbitrarily detained.<sup>8</sup>
- 4) In February 2022, the *Wadon Wadas* Women Group in Wadas, Purworejo, Central Java Province, protested andesite mining, which was destroying nature.<sup>9</sup> As a result, the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) recorded at least 67 residents arbitrarily arrested. After the arrest, several residents, especially women and children, experienced fear and potential trauma.<sup>10</sup>
- 5) In September 2023, women on Rempang Island, Batam City, Riau Islands Province, protested the relocation plan for the Rempang Eco-City project. During the protest, at least 34 men were arrested and charged with committing violence against officers who were measuring the lands. Meanwhile, the women strengthened resistance as a “form of defense” by affirming the power of “surviving at the cost of death.”<sup>11</sup>

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<https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/siaran-pers-komnas-perempuan-tentang-peringatan-hari-perempuan-pembela-ham-2023>

<sup>6</sup> Kemitraan. (2023). “Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders; Threats, Regulations, and Protection Recommendations.” P. 15. Accessed from: <https://kemitraan.or.id/book/perempuan-pembela-hak-asasi-manusia-lingkungan-hidup-ancaman-regulasi-dan-rekomendasi-perlindungan/>

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Fahriza, M.A., Zakaria, S., Burhan, V. ELSAM. (2021). “Review of the Situation of Environmental Human Rights Defenders: Focusing on Women, Families and Communities.” Accessed from <https://www.elsam.or.id/laporan/tinjauan-situasi-pembela-ham-atas-lingkungan--mei-agustus-2021->

<sup>9</sup> Kompas. (19 June 2024). “Wadon Wadas, Portrait of Women's Fight Against Andesite Mining in Wadas Village”. Accessed from <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2024/06/19/122504578/wadon-wadas-potret-perjuangan-perempuan-melawan-penambangan-batuan-andesit?page=all>

<sup>10</sup> Republika. (25 February 2022). “13 Komnas HAM Findings Regarding the Wadas Case, Several Facts Revealed!”. Accessed from <https://eksplorarepublika.co.id/posts/59033/13-temuan-komnas-ham-terkait-kasus-wadas-sejumlah-fakta-terkuak->

<sup>11</sup> BBC News Indonesia. (12 October 2023). “The Power of Mothers of Rempang Island against relocation - 'We don't have weapons, we just risk our lives’”. Accessed from <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/c3g3jr77324o>



As women whose thoughts are never considered, their continuous acts of resistance serve as a protest to protect the community's source of life. National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) recognizes undressing protest as a form of non-violent resistance; representing the “loudest voice” women can raise against eviction and violence. This action becomes the final “weapon of the weak” when all other attempts to resolve the conflict have failed.<sup>12</sup>

## 8. Human rights violations against the right to self-determination in Papua

It is important to highlight violations against HRDs in Papua, especially in the humanitarian work they carry out. They still face obstacles, threats, and violence both psychologically and physically or in the form of certain restrictions, such as restrictions on freedom of expression, freedom of association, and even criminalization.<sup>13</sup> In 2023, Jurnalisme Data reported that 108 Papuan HRDs were victims of human rights violations.<sup>14</sup> Meanwhile, in 2020 – 2023, Amnesty International Indonesia mentioned that 86 people in Papua and Maluku were criminalized on charges of treason. This resulted from the government and security forces' stigmatization of Papuan HRDs who are considered separatist and rebel groups. The security-driven approach to resolving conflict in Papua further exacerbates these challenges.

- 1) In October 2020, Pastor Yerima Zanambani (68) was tragically tortured and killed in Intan Jaya, Papua. The murder was strongly suspected to have been carried out by Indonesian Military personnel. Yerima is a respected church figure, supporter of peace and justice, and HRD in Papua.<sup>15</sup>
- 2) Around 2018 – 2022, the massacre case of the Nduga indigenous people in Papua involving military operations was increasingly heating up. Thousands of the people were forced to flee to areas such as Wamena, Timika, and Jayapura. Based on KontraS records, as of December 2022, there were 60,642 internally displaced people with 732 casualties.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Komnas Perempuan. (30 September 2020). “Press Release from Komnas Perempuan on the act of undressing as a form of non-violent resistance by women in the face of state and corporate repression”. Accessed from <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/siaran-pers-komisi-nasional-anti-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-tentang-tindakan-membuka-baju-adalah-bentuk-perlawanan-tanpa-kekerasan-oleh-perempuan-menghadapi-tindakan-represi-negara-dan-korporasi-30-september-2020>

<sup>13</sup> Al Araf, et. al. (2011). “Securitization In Papua: The Implication of Security Approach Towards Human Rights Condition in Papua”. Jakarta: Imparsial.

<sup>14</sup> Jurnalisme Data Indonesia. (2023). “Physical Attacks on Human Rights Defenders in 2019 – 2023”. Accessed from <https://jurnalismedata.id/kabar-data/opini-tulisan/tahun-2023-pembela-ham-banyak-mendapat-serangan>

<sup>15</sup> Amnesty International. (19 September 2024). “The Murder of Pastor Yerima: Four Years Without Justice.” Accessed from <https://www.amnesty.id/kabar-terbaru/siaran-pers/pembunuhan-pendeta-yeremia-empat-tahun-tanpa-keadilan/09/2024/>

<sup>16</sup> The Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (Kontras). (22 February 2023). “Humanitarian Pause: Canceled Without Implementation, Failure in Addressing Conflict and Problems of Displaced Papuans.” Accessed from <https://backup10juni.kontras.org/2023/02/22/jeda-kemanusiaan-batal-tanpa-diimplementasikan-gagal-tangani-konflik-dan-permasalahan-pengungsi-papua/>



- 3) In July 2024, an unidentified person shot Yan Christian Warinussy in the chest. He is a human rights defender and Director of the Research, Study, and Legal Aid Development Institute (LP3BH).<sup>17</sup>

## 9. Human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples

### 1) *Human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples in Kalimantan*

On 26 August 2020, Effendi Buhing, Leader of the Laman Kinipan Indigenous Community, was arbitrarily arrested for defending and protecting a customary forest that was threatened to be palm oil plantations. According to the National Committee on Agrarian Reform, five Indigenous people were also criminalized, namely Riswan, Yefli Desem, Yusa (traditional elder), Muhammad Ridwan, and Embang.<sup>18</sup> Criminalization of the Kinipan Indigenous Peoples is part of broader practices that threaten forests and Indigenous communities under the guise of development.

### 2) *Human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)*

In early April 2022, 24 Rendu Indigenous Peoples were arbitrarily arrested and brought to the Nagekeo Police Office for a Lambo Dam construction issue. This arrest occurred after the people asked about the unclear changes in the reservoir size and criticized the Nagekeo District Head's actions. Additionally, the Police used intimidation and violence considered unlawful and attempted to create horizontal conflict with Indigenous communities.<sup>19</sup> More recently, in April 2024, Daniel Dhima, Leader of the Nakabani Indigenous community, became a victim of intimidation while defending his land in Ulupulu Village over the Lambo Dam construction project. Intimidation fuels tensions among residents and even causes rifts in family relationships.<sup>20</sup>

## 10. Human rights violations against Farmers

In August 2020, Pak Manre was detained by the South Sulawesi Police on charges of tampering with currency, which is considered to violate Article 35 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 7/2011 on Currency. This accusation arose after he symbolically tore an

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<sup>17</sup> Amnesty International. (18 July 2024). "Shooting of human rights defender shows increasing threats in Papua". Accessed from: <https://www.amnesty.id/kabar-terbaru/siaran-pers/shooting-of-human-rights-defender-shows-increasing-threats-in-papua/07/2024/>

<sup>18</sup> BBC News Indonesia. (8 August 2020). "Indigenous People: Arrest of Kinipan traditional leader and 'state legalization of robbery on customary land in the Jokowi era', environmental activists allege." Accessed from: <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-53890151>

<sup>19</sup> Mongabay. (23 April 2022). "What's wrong with Lambo Dam?." Accessed from: <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2022/04/23/apa-masalah-pembangunan-waduk-lambo/>

<sup>20</sup> Tamimi. (27 September 2024). "The Fate of Indigenous Peoples Affected by the Lambo Dam Project." Accessed from: <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2024/09/27/nasib-masyarakat-adat-terdampak-proyek-bendungan-lambo-1/>





envelope containing money as a form of protest against sea sand mining activities he considered damaging the environment where he earns a living.<sup>21</sup>

## 11. Human rights violations against Students

As agents of change, students become human rights defender actors, both for their groups or organizations and affected communities. Students experienced intimidation, criminalization, death threats, and other human rights violations, such as Ahmad Zaki (Student President of UIN Sjech M. Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi), who received terror and death threats from an unidentified person because he actively defended and fought for human rights of indigenous peoples of Nagari Air Bangis in West Sumatra.<sup>22</sup>

### C. Best Practices

## 12. Women Human Rights Defenders, Families, and Communities Take Part in Sustaining the Resistance Movement

ELSAM findings (2021) explain that women, families, and communities play a central role in defending human rights related to the environment through some important aspects. First, they are the main movers in the fight for environmental justice, not only as supporters but also as leaders of movements fighting for environmental protection and community rights. Second, women have a deep attachment to the natural resources they manage daily, such as water, land, and forests. Protecting the environment also means protecting the survival of themselves and their families. In addition, families and communities function as supporting units that strengthen solidarity in the face of threats.<sup>23</sup>

Women's involvement strengthens the community's position in addressing challenges. Women and communities also play a crucial role in supporting democratization, creating space for dialogue, and inclusive participation in fighting for social and environmental justice. By uniting and in solidarity for a common collective interest, efforts to fight various threats become more effective. Overall, their role is vital in strengthening the solidarity and sustainability of the fight, as demonstrated by the women who fought against the development of the National Strategic Project.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> ICJR & ELSAM. (24 August 2020). “[ICJR and ELSAM MEDIA Release] Pak Manre, a fisherman who fights for environmental issues, should not be prosecuted.” Accessed from: <https://icjr.or.id/media-rilis-icjr-dan-elsam-pak-manre-seorang-nelayan-yang-memperjuangkan-isu-lingkungan-tidak-tepat-diproses-pidana/>

<sup>22</sup> Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI) West Sumatera. (28 August 2023). “West Sumatra Human Rights Defenders Network: Arrest the perpetrator of the Death Threats! The State Must Protect Students!”. Accessed from: <https://www.wallhisumbar.org/jaringan-pembela-ham-sumatera-barat-tangkap-pelaku-pengancam-pembunuhan-negara-harus-lindungi-mahasiswa/>

<sup>23</sup> Fahriza, M.A., Zakaria, S., Burhan, V. ELSAM. (2021). “Review of the Situation of Environmental Human Rights Defenders: Focusing on Women, Families and Communities.” Accessed from:

<https://www.elsam.or.id/laporan/tinjauan-situasi-pembela-ham-atas-lingkungan--mei-agustus-2021->

<sup>24</sup> Ibid



### **13. Establishment of an Integral Security Service Provider Network for Environmental Human Rights Defenders in Indonesia**

Various CSOs took the initiative to establish an Integral Security Service Provider Network for Environmental Human Rights Defenders in Indonesia to increase synergy in providing more holistic services consisting of services for: i) physical security; ii) digital security; iii) legal aid; iv) psychosocial assistance; v) research and advocacy; and vi) emergency funds. This network also provides flexible, responsive funds to handle cases of attacks and/or violence experienced by Environmental Human Rights Defenders, as well as increasing holistic security capacity both for them and their organizations.

### **14. CSOs Consistency in Promoting Legal Certainty for the Protection and Safety of Environmental Human Rights Defenders in Indonesia**

Several Indonesian CSOs advocate for policies and legislation to obtain legal certainty for the protection and safety of Environmental Human Rights Defenders in Indonesia. Throughout 2020 – 2021, some CSOs pushed for the ratification of the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) Standard Norms and Regulations for Human Rights Defenders, to recognize and protect human rights defenders in Indonesia. In February 2021, Komnas HAM ratified and established Standard Norms and Regulations Number 6 on Human Rights Defenders<sup>25</sup>. Additionally, some CSOs are pushing for adopting anti-SLAPP regulations to protect Environmental Defenders in Indonesia<sup>26</sup>. In September 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry ratified Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 10/2024 on Legal Protection for People fighting for the Right to a Good and Healthy Environment<sup>27</sup>.

## **D. Recommendation**

15. Indonesia's Government and House of Representatives must immediately:

- Revise various policies that threaten the work of Human Rights Defenders (Electronic Information and Transactions Law, Mineral and Coal Mining Law, Job Creation Law, and Societal-based Organizations Law).
- Revise the Human Rights Law by strengthening the role and function of independent state institutions to enable a more comprehensive space for protection and recovery for HRDs and WHRDs.

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<sup>25</sup> The National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), "Komnas HAM Ratifies Norm and Regulation Standard for Human Rights Defenders". Accessed from: <https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2021/9/8/1888/komnas-ham-sahkan-snp-pembela-ham.html>; dan [1635987255-standar-norma-dan-pengaturan-nomor-6-2021](https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2021/9/8/1635987255-standar-norma-dan-pengaturan-nomor-6-2021)

<sup>26</sup> Pradipta Pandu (25 July 2020). "Issuance of Anti-SLAPP Regulation shouldn't Just Be a Promise". Access from: [Penerbitan Aturan Anti-SLAPP Jangan Sekadar Janji - Kompas.id](https://www.kompas.com/read/2020/07/25/anti-slapp-regulasi-jangan-sekadar-janji)

<sup>27</sup> Antara News (25 September 2024). "KLHK: Anti-SLAPP Regulations as State Efforts to Protect Environmental Defenders". Accessed from: <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/4357599/klhk-aturan-anti-slapp-upaya-negara-hadir-lindungi-pejuang-lingkungan>; dan <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/300669/permen-lhk-no-10-tahun-2024>



- Review Article 191 of the New Criminal Code on Treason and Article 274 on criminal sanctions for assembly activities in public places without a permit which potentially criminalize HRDs.
- 16. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry must promptly implement Ministerial Regulation on anti-SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation) related to Article 66 of the Law on the Environment.
- 17. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection must establish a protection system, including safe houses for WHRDs experiencing various forms of violence and attacks.
- 18. Law Enforcement Officials must focus on implementing Article 10 of Law No. 31/2014 on Amendments to Law No. 13/2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, and disseminate this article on a massive scale, particularly to Law Enforcement Officials and CSOs across Indonesia, in addition to utilize human rights-based mechanisms in handling cases of HRDs and avoid hastily criminalizing them.
- 19. Civil society organizations and movements at the local, national, and international levels, along with the general public, support and strengthen solidarity in addressing human rights violations, particularly in efforts to defend and protect HRDs, especially in remote and rural areas.

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<sup>i</sup> **The Peoples Participation, Initiative and Partnerships Strengthening Foundation (YAPPIKA - a member of ActionAid International)** is a non-profit organization that has been standing and working together with some communities in Indonesia since 1991 to encourage government policies to improve public services in between the fields of education and health and advocate for a better enabling environment for civil society. Since 2010, the YAA Indonesia has been the secretariat of the Freedom of Association Coalition focused on enabling a conducive environment for CSOs in Indonesia. YAPPIKA Website: <http://yappika-actionaid.or.id/>

<sup>ii</sup> **The Center for Indonesian Law and Policy Studies (Pusat Studi Hukum dan Kebijakan Indonesia, PSHK)** is a research and advocacy institution for legal reform, with visions of the establishment of socially responsible law or towards socially responsible lawmaking. Established in 1998, PSHK works focus on legislation and justice. In the field of legislation, PSHK carries out three main activities, namely legislative monitoring, legislative assessment, and legislative drafting. Meanwhile, In the field of justice. PSHK is consistently involved in the reform agenda at the Indonesian Supreme Court. Enhance legal understanding of policy-making processes through evidence-based studies and active participation in public discourse is the main aims of PSHK. PSHK Website: <https://pshk.or.id/>

<sup>iii</sup> **The Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH Jakarta)** is an institution that provides structural legal assistance to poor, legally illiterate and oppressed communities in the context of upholding the rule of law, democracy and human rights based in Jakarta. LBH Jakarta Website: <https://bantuanhukum.or.id/>

<sup>iv</sup> **The Indonesian Human Rights Monitor (IMPARSIAL)** was established by 18 workers of human rights in Indonesia, among others, Todung Mulya Lubis, Karlina Leksono, M.M. Billah, Wardah Hafidz, Hendaridi, Nursyahbani Katjasungkana, [the late] Ade Rostina Sitompul, Robertus Robet, Binny Buchory, Kamala Chandrakirana, [the late] H.S. Dillon, [the late] Munir, Rachland Nashidik, Rusdi Marpaung, Otto Syamsuddin Ishak, Nezar Patria, Amiruddin, and Poengky Indarti. The founders share the same concern: state power with tendency of its repressive practices show a stronger tendency in Indonesia today. Right opposite, society institutions working in the field of promotion and protection of human rights also show lower trend. IMPARSIAL Website: [www.imparsial.org](http://www.imparsial.org)





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<sup>v</sup> **The Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM)** is a human rights organization that has been established in Jakarta, since August 1993. It aims to participate in efforts to develop, promote and protect civil and political rights as well as human rights in general - as mandated by the 1945 Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. ELSAM currently has three main activities, which consist of: (1) mainstreaming human rights in policy making; (2) study and production of human rights knowledge to support policy advocacy; and (3) Human Rights Education. ELSAM website: <https://elsam.or.id/>