

PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 75 OF 2015
ON
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON HUMAN RIGHTS 2015-2019

WITH THE BLESSINGS OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering :
- a. that human rights are inherent basic rights of each individual that are universal and timeless in nature, for this reason must be respected, fulfilled, protected, upheld, and promoted;
 - b. that the respect, fulfillment, protection, upholding, and promotion of human rights will ultimately create welfare, peace, prosperity and justice for all people;
 - c. that the respect, fulfillment, protection, upholding and promotion of human rights are the state's obligation and responsibility, especially the government, and require public participation;
 - d. that the Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2011 on National Action Plan on Human Rights 2011-2014 is no longer in effect, thus it needs to be continued to the National Action Plan on Human Rights 2015-2019;
 - e. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, point c and point d, it is then necessary to issue Presidential Regulation on National Action Plan on Human Rights 2015-2019;

Observing : Article 4 section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION ON THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON HUMAN RIGHTS 2015-2019.

Article 1

In this Presidential Regulation:

1. Human Rights hereinafter referred to as HR, are a set of inalienable rights which is inherent to the nature and existence of every human being of God Almighty and are the blessings from the Almighty that must be respected, upheld, and protected by the state, law, government and every person for the respect and protection of human dignity.
2. National Action Plan on Human Rights, hereinafter referred to the NAPHR, is a document that contains targets, strategies and priority actions of NAPHR, and is used as a guide by ministries, government institutions, and local governments in implementing respect, protection, fulfillment, upholding, and promotion of human rights in Indonesia.
3. HR Actions are activities or programs that elaborate the NAPHR to be implemented by ministries, government institutions and local governments.
4. Joint Secretariat of NAPHR is an implementing unit of NAPHR which is established to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of NAPHR at the ministries, government institutions and local governments.

Article 2

- (1) This Presidential Regulation issues NAPHR 2015-2019 that remains in effect until December 31, 2019.
- (2) The NAPHR as referred to in section (1) is attached in an Annex as an integral part of this Presidential Regulation.
- (3) The NAPHR as referred to in section (2) comprises of:

- a. introduction;
- b. NAPHR strategies for 2015-2019; and
- c. drafting, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of NAPHR.

Article 3

Ministers, heads of government institutions, governors, and regents/mayors are responsible to implement NAPHR in accordance with their respective mandates and the existing laws and regulations.

Article 4

- (1) This Presidential Regulation serves as the legal basis on the establishment of Joint Secretariat of the NAPHR.
- (2) Joint Secretariat of the NAPHR as referred to in section (1) consists of representatives from:
 - a. Ministry administering law and human rights issues;
 - b. Ministry administering social affairs;
 - c. Ministry administering home affairs; and
 - d. Ministry administering for national development planning.
- (3) The Joint Secretariat of NAPHR as referred to in section (1) is led by Minister administering law and human rights issues.

Article 5

- (1) The Joint Secretariat of NAPHR as referred to in Article 4 is responsible to:
 - a. coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of NAPHR at the ministries, government institutions, and local governments; and
 - b. submit progress report on the implementation of NAPHR at the ministries, government institutions, and local governments to the President on annual basis.
- (2) As a manifestation of public accountability, the progress report on the implementation of NAPHR as referred to in

section (1) is published.

Article 6

- (1) In implementing NAPHR as referred to in Article 2, Ministries, government institutions and local governments must develop HR actions every year.
- (2) In drafting the HR actions as referred to in section (1), ministries, government institutions and local governments coordinate with the Joint Secretariat of NAPHR.
- (3) Human Rights actions as referred to in section (1) are issued in a Presidential Instruction.

Article 7

- (1) In implementing the human rights actions, ministries, government institutions and local governments involve public participation.
- (2) The public participation as referred to in section (1) can be carried out during drafting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Article 8

- (1) Ministries, government institutions, and local governments must submit progress report on the implementation of HR Actions every three months to the Joint Secretariat of NAPHR.
- (2) The Reports as referred to in section (1) are used as the basis of progress report on the implementation of NAPHR to the President.

Article 9

Provisions on guidelines of coordinating, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting the HR Actions are attached in the Annex as an integral part of this Presidential Regulation.

Article 10

- (1) All necessary expenses incurred for the implementation of

activities of NAPHR at the ministries and government institutions are borne by the State Budget.

- (2) All necessary expenses incurred for the implementation of activities of NAPHR in the province, regency/municipality, are borne by respective Local Budget.

Article 11

In the event that 2020-2024 NAPHR is not yet issued, the drafting of HR Actions for the year 2020 will refer to the 2015-2019 NAPHR.

Article 12

At the time when this Presidential Regulation comes into force, the Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2011 on National Action Plan on Human Rights 2011-2014 is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 13

This presidential regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Presidential Regulation by its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta
On 22 June 2015
THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
Signed
JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta
On 23 June 2015
MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
Signed
YASONNA H. LAOLY

Jakarta, 02 December 2015
Has been translated as an Official Translation
On behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,


EKATIAHJANA

ANNEX OF
THE PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION
NUMBER 75 OF 2015
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON HUMAN
RIGHTS 2015-2019

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The Republic of Indonesia places Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the basis of its commitment to respect, fulfill, protect, uphold, and promote human rights. The commitment has been long formulated before the issue of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations in 1948.

The second amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regulates human rights principles into one chapter. Chapter XA Article 28A to Article 28J reiterates that it is the State's commitment to respect, fulfill, protect, uphold, and promote HR in Indonesia. Article 28I Section (4) stipulates that Protecting, promoting, upholding, and the full realization of human rights are the responsibilities of the state, foremost of the government. Article 28J Section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia emphasizes that each person has the obligation to respect the fundamental human rights of others while partaking in the life of the community, the nation and the state.

The mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is further elaborated in Articles 71 and Article 72 of Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights. Article 71 enacts that the Government must respect, fulfill, protect, uphold, and promote human rights as laid down in this Law, other legislations and international human rights laws ratified by the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, Article 72 emphasizes that the duties and responsibilities of the Government as referred to in Article 71, include measures towards effective implementation in law, politics, economics, social and cultural aspects, state security, and other areas.

Article 28H Section (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that each person has the right to facilities and special treatment to get the same opportunities and advantages in order to reach equality and justice. Furthermore, Article 5 section (3) of the Law Number

39 of 1999 on Human Rights states that all members of vulnerable group in society, such as children, the poor, and disabled, are entitled to greater protection of human rights. These articles imply that the respect, fulfillment, protection, upholding, and promotion of human rights must be accessible to all people in Indonesia. The provision of accessibility includes special treatment and protection for vulnerable groups such as persons with Disabilities, the elderly, the poor, women, children, internally displaced persons, migrant workers as well as local community. The government must ensure that the human rights are enjoyed by every person without distinction to religion, origin, race, ethnicity, group, social status, economy status, sex, language and certain political belief in view to creating justice and generating welfare for the people.

As one of the members of the United Nations, Indonesia is obliged to implement international Human Rights instruments including the accessed Vienna Declaration of 1993 and the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which was ratified through Law Number 19 of 2011. By so doing, Indonesia, as a part of the global community, commits to undertake efforts in the elimination of all forms of discrimination and to ensure participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life. The Vienna Declaration and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities mandated every country to adopt and implement National Action Plans on Human Rights.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia designed nine priorities agenda called 'Nawacita', aimed at strengthening Indonesia's political sovereignty, economic and cultural independence, and national character. These also include the President's policy in order to address Human Rights issues.

To realize the President's vision and mission as well as to fulfill such obligation, the Government deems the necessity to improve and continue the implementation of National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAPHR) 2011-2014 and the National Action Plan on People with Disabilities 2004-2013, by integrating elements of justice, humanity, and inclusiveness of vulnerable groups into one National Action Plan on Human Rights 2015-2019.

The NAPHR, issued through Presidential Regulation, is:

- a. A document containing targets, strategies and focuses of Action Plan on Human Rights for 2015-2019 on the respect, protection,

fulfillment, upholding and promotion of HR.

- b. General guidelines and plans as well as directives for state officials as living documents which are in line with the potentials and issues of respective ministries, government institutions and local governments.

The implementation of previous NAPHR and NAPPD has brought about changes towards the understanding increase of state officials and the public about human rights issues in general as well as issues related to the rights of persons with disabilities. However, it is noted that the achievement of human rights is yet to be optimal. The demands on the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities have intensified after the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities, which shifted the previous paradigm that only focused on welfare towards the fulfillment of the rights of person with disabilities in all fields.

The evaluation of NAPHR 2011-2014 and NAPPD 2004-2013 reveals that there are several challenges and obstacles encountered, including among others:

1. Lack of coordination among implementing government institutions.
 - a. Despite the establishment of committee and working groups on NAPHR, in most ministries, government institutions and local governments, they are still lack of effectiveness.
 - b. The units responsible for planning and monitoring/evaluation have not implemented NAPHR effectively.
 - c. There is still lack of clear coordination mechanism among ministries/ government institutions as well as between national and local governments in the implementation of NAPPD 2004-2013.
 - d. There remains misperception that NAPHR is the sole responsibility of Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and also NAPPD is the Ministry of Social Affairs.
 - e. The wide scope of issues handled entirely by Secretariat of the National NAPHR Committee under Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as issued under the NAPHR is not quite effective in ensuring the implementation of NAPHR.
 - f. The lack of consistency of the NAPHR implementing unit in conducting main programs and action plans, including in the allocation of resources to support NAPHR.
2. Ineffective monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism of NAPHR

2011-2014 and NAPPD 2004-2013.

Based on the considerations, in order to improve the effectiveness of respect, fulfillment, protection, upholding and promotion of human rights, the NAPHR 2015-2019 will be implemented through:

1. Strengthened coordination among all implementing institutions of NAPHR
 - a. In alignment with the Government's objective to create an effective bureaucracy that is minimum in structure but maximum in function, it is necessary to simplify the NAPHR implementing institutions as well as to improve the coordination mechanism among all implementing institutions both at the national and local levels.
 - b. Considering the wide range of scope regulated in the NAPHR and on the effort to improving effectiveness and efficiency, it is necessary to establish joint-secretariat of NAPHR, consisting of ministries responsible to administer human rights issues, social and domestic affairs as well as national development planning.
 - c. The Joint-Secretariat of NAPHR coordinates the implementation of NAPHR at the ministries, government institutions and local governments.
 - d. In ensuring the implementation of NAPHR at the local level, the head of local government coordinates relevant units responsible for planning and social affairs along with vertical ministerial institutions administering human rights issues. The local Government also coordinates with the joint-secretariat of NAPHR to achieve the NAPHR objectives.
2. Improved Mechanism of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.
 - a. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting are inseparable within the implementation of NAPHR. Moreover, the program for preparing the ratification of international human rights instruments is expanded to also include not only the preparation of ratification but also the drafting of report on the implementation of international human rights instrument.
 - b. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism on the NAPHR implementation must also be done in an electronic format.
 - c. Reporting of NAPHR implementation must be done every three months, using 8-column format (8CF).

- d. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the NAPHR implementation must be done by respective institutions, involving public participation.
- e. Results of monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the NAPHR implementation must be verified by Joint Secretariat of NAPHR.

B. Objective

The general objective of NAPHR is to enhance the efforts made by the State, in particular the Government, in view to respect, fulfill, uphold and advance human rights for all people taking into consideration the religious values, moral, customs, culture, security, public order and interests of Indonesian people that are based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitutions of the Republic of Indonesia.

These general objectives will be reflected in the following indicators:

- a. increased HR awareness of state officials and public;
- b. implementation of HR instruments in the Government's policy;
- c. enhanced Indonesia's participation in international forums on the respect, protection, fulfillment, upholding and promotion of HR;
- d. increased number of settlement of HR violations.
- e. improved accessibility for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in civil, political, economy, social and cultural sectors.

CHAPTER II

NAPHR STRATEGIES FOR 2015-2019

In order to achieve the objectives of NAPHR for 2015-2019, implementation strategies shall be formulated as follows:

- a. Strategy 1
Strengthening the capacity of NAPHR implementing institutions;
- b. Strategy 2
Preparing ratification and reports drafting on the implementation of international human rights instruments;
- c. Strategy 3
Preparing regulation, harmonizing laws and regulations draft, and evaluating laws and regulations based on HR perspective;
- d. Strategy 4
Raising HR education and awareness;
- e. Strategy 5
Applying HR norms and standards;

f. Strategy 6

Public communication services

The six strategies are further elaborated in the following matrix:

Strategy 1: Strengthening the capacity of NAPHR implementing institutions

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Lack of implementation of NAPHR by the implementing institutions.	Improved capacity of implementing institutions to support and fully implement the NAPHR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of NAPHR understanding of the state officials. b. Lack of NAPHR integration into the ministerial, institutions and local government's programs c. Lack of time, infrastructure and facility in disseminating NAPHR and changes of its implementation mechanism d. Lack of effectiveness of the NAPHR implementation due to unsuitable assignment of staff and unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The establishment of the NAPHR Joint-Secretariat; b. The adoption of HR actions in ministries, government institutions, and local governments. c. The implementation of periodic monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To optimize the capacity of NAPHR implementing institutions. b. To provide technical assistance for NAPHR implementing institutions. c. To enhance cooperation on HR issues.

Strategy 2: Preparing ratification and reports drafting on the implementation of international human rights instruments.

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<p>a. Lack of comprehension from authorities on international HR instruments that will be ratified.</p> <p>b. Lack of implementation on ratified international HR instruments by ministries, government institutions, and local governments.</p>	<p>a. Enhanced common understanding on the international HR instruments to be ratified among NAPHR implementing institutions.</p> <p>b. Improved availability of data on the implementation of international HR instruments as a basis for drafting periodic reports to UN treaty bodies.</p>	<p>a. Lack of understanding on the urgency of ratifying international HR instruments among state officials.</p> <p>b. Lack of understanding on the importance of fulfilling obligations as State Party of international HR instruments among state officials.</p> <p>c. Lack of availability of integrated data on the implementation of HR actions in ministries, government institutions, and local governments.</p>	<p>a. Availability of supporting academic paper for drafting laws and regulations on the ratification of international HR instruments.</p> <p>b. The formulation of academic paper, draft laws or presidential regulations, and their harmonization to international HR instruments.</p> <p>c. The availability of data on the implementations of international HR instruments in the database center of the ministries, government institutions and local</p>	<p>a. To enhance understanding on ratifying the international HR instruments among the ministries and government institutions.</p> <p>b. To optimize monitoring on the implementation of international HR instruments and UN treaty bodies recommendations.</p>

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
				governments as a reference for the formulation of periodic report.	

Strategy 3: Preparing regulation, harmonizing laws and regulations draft, and evaluating laws and regulations based on HR perspective

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of HR perspective in laws and regulations. b. Lack of coherence in laws and regulations. 	Enhanced HR perspective and values in the formulation of laws and regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of understanding on HR values among concerned authorities. b. Lack of understanding on HR values among legal drafters. c. Lack of the follow up on the recommendations on laws and regulations that are not in line with HR perspective and lack of considerations on the 	The issuance of laws and regulations that integrate HR perspective, including the rights of persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To harmonize laws and regulations draft with international HR instruments and existing HR laws and regulations. b. To monitor and evaluate laws and regulations that are not in line with HR perspective.

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
			<p>rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>d. Lack of public participation in the process of law making.</p>		

Strategy 4: Raising HR education and awareness

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Lack of understanding and awareness on HR including the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups among the state officials and public.	Enhanced understanding and application of HR values by the state officials and public in their social life.	<p>a. Lack of state officials who have the capacity in providing information about HR values including the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>b. Lack of government institutions that integrate HR materials into their training and</p>	<p>a. The increased number of state officials who have the capacity in providing information about HR values including the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>b. The increased number of government</p>	<p>a. To increase number of state officials who have the capacity in providing information about HR values including the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>b. To disseminate HR values including the rights of persons with</p>

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
			education curriculum/programs. c. Lack of effectiveness in addressing the right of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups	institutions that integrate HR materials including the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups into their training and education curriculum/ programs. c. The enhanced public understanding on HR, including the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.	disabilities and vulnerable groups comprehensively.

Strategy 5: Applying HR norms and standards

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rights to Life				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of public health quality in particular the persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. b. Lack of environmental accessibility of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. c. Lack of Environmental quality. d. Lack of protection of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improved public health quality including the persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. b. Increased accessibility of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to community services. c. Improved public environmental quality including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of health care facilities and infrastructures both in quality and quantity. b. Lack of public awareness and understanding on the importance of environment. c. Lack of human resources and supporting facilities in monitoring and enforcing illegal logging and forest fire, as well as illegal fishing and mining. d. Lack of inclusiveness of natural disaster risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The decrease of maternal and infants mortality rates. b. The decrease of number of persons with communicable diseases. c. The availability of medical rehabilitation as basic health services. d. The increase of environmental accessibility for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. e. The decrease of number of environmental cases. f. The increase of environmental quality. g. The availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To improve public health quality. b. To increase environmental quality. c. To enhance public accessibility of qualified environment in particular for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. d. To provide mechanism and procedure of natural disaster management and risk reduction inclusively.

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	groups in the natural disaster.	groups. d. Provided protection for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in the natural disaster.		inclusive natural disaster and risk management.	
2	Rights to Form Family and Have Children				
	Lack of marriage administraton requirement for people from vulnerable groups to marry.	Simplified marriage administration requirements for vulnerable groups.	Lack of effectiveness of civil administration system.	a. The registered number of marriages or divorces, including for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable group in the civil administration system. b. The Increased number of other vulnerable groups registered in the civil administration system.	To improve accessibility and civil administration services inclusively for public including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, particularly in having a family.

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Rights to Self Development				
	<p>a. High number of people with low level of knowledge and primary education.</p> <p>b. Lack of access to public information.</p>	<p>a. Enhanced community's basic knowledge and ability to read, write, and calculate through formal and informal education.</p> <p>b. Improved accessibility to public information services including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>a. Lack of development and dispersal of educational facilities and infrastructures, including inclusive and special education.</p> <p>b. Lack of access to public information services provided by government institutions</p>	<p>a. The decrease of illiteracy rate.</p> <p>b. The increase of government institutions that provide access to public information services, including for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>a. To increase number of people to education, including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>b. To improve access to public information and technology including persons with Disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.</p>
4	Rights to Justice				

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<p>a. Lack of implementation of restorative justice mechanism.</p> <p>b. Lack of access to legal assistance and advocacy for vulnerable groups in legal proceedings.</p>	<p>a. Enhanced restorative justice mechanism in addressing misdemeanor cases.</p> <p>b. Ensured availability of legal assistance and advocacy for vulnerable groups in legal proceedings.</p>	<p>a. Lack of understanding on restorative justice principles among law enforcement officials.</p> <p>b. Lack of coordination in case settlements between law enforcement and related institutions.</p>	<p>a. Increased number of the use of restorative justice mechanism in misdemeanor cases settlement.</p> <p>b. Increased number of vulnerable groups who receive legal assistance and advocacy in legal proceedings.</p>	<p>a. To increase number of the use of restorative justice mechanism in misdemeanor cases settlement.</p> <p>b. To enhance access to legal assistance and advocacy in legal proceedings for vulnerable groups.</p>
5	Rights to personal Freedom				
	High number of religious-based conflicts.	Enhanced interfaith harmony.	Lack of mutual understanding and tolerance among religious groups.	Reduced number of religious-based conflicts.	To improve interfaith harmony.
6	Rights to security				

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cases of violence or torture in law enforcement process. b. Cases of land-tenure and land conflicts. c. Cases of anarchist mass riot and rally. d. Cases of violence and mistreatment against persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preventive measures against abuse or torture in law enforcement process. b. Increased use of community-based dispute settlement mechanism to address land conflicts. c. Reduced prevalence of anarchist mass riot and rally. d. Reduced cases of violence and mistreatment against persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of understanding on human rights values among law enforcement officials. b. Lack of minimum standard of facilities and infrastructures for proper interrogation. c. Lack of knowledge on alternative community-based mechanism to resolve land conflicts among the government officials and the public. d. High prevalence of stigmatization against persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increased number of law enforcement officials who understand HR values in law enforcement process. b. Increased number of facilities and infrastructures that meet the minimum standard for law enforcement process. c. Decreased number of land conflicts. d. Availability of HR based public services for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To prevent violence or torture in law enforcement process. b. To expedite community-based conflict resolution mechanism. c. To prevent abuse in public service institutions against persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.
7	Rights to Welfare				

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<p>a. Lack of facilities and infrastructures to support adequate public standard of living, including for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>b. High poverty and unemployment rate, particularly among persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>c. Lack of access on social security of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>a. Increased adequate public standard of living, including for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>b. Improved public skill and job opportunity, including for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>c. Comprehensive social security service for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>a. Lack of the development of facilities and infrastructures to support adequate standard of living.</p> <p>b. Lack of access to job opportunities, skilled personnel, and capacity building programs.</p> <p>c. Lack of coverage of national social security system for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>d. Lack of social institutional roles.</p>	<p>a. Increased number of people who enjoy adequate standard of living.</p> <p>b. Increased job opportunities for people including for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>c. Decreased poverty and unemployment rate.</p> <p>d. Increased number of community including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable group to national social security program.</p> <p>e. Enhanced role and function of social institutions.</p>	<p>a. To increase provision of facility and infrastructure required to support adequate standard of living.</p> <p>b. To increase access to public job and entrepreneurship opportunity for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>c. To improve public social security protection programs for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>d. To manage regular and temporary social assistance both at the national and local</p>

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>levels.</p> <p>e. To increase number of community including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable group to national social security programs.</p> <p>f. To strengthen role and function of social institutions.</p>
8	Rights to Participate in Public Governance				
	<p>a. Lack of access for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to exercise their rights to vote and be elected in a general election.</p>	<p>a. Ensured public access to vote and to be elected.</p> <p>b. Ensured participation of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable</p>	<p>a. Lack of accurate population data system.</p> <p>b. Lack of facilities and infrastructures in general election for people from vulnerable groups.</p> <p>c. Lack of access for</p>	<p>a. Increased participation of people including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in general election.</p> <p>b. Increased public</p>	<p>a. To improve access and administration services for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to participate in public governance.</p> <p>b. To increase participation of</p>

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	b. Lack of participation of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in public governance.	groups in public governance.	recruitment and selection system of state officials.	participation including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in public governance.	persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in public governance.
9	Women's Rights				
	<p>a. Disparity between women and men to access, participation, control and benefits of development.</p> <p>b. High number of violence, abuse and discrimination against women, including women with disabilities.</p>	<p>a. Reduced disparity between women and men to access, participation, control and benefits of development.</p> <p>b. Preventing violence, abuse and discrimination against women, including women with disabilities.</p>	<p>a. Lack of understanding on gender perspective among state officials.</p> <p>b. Lack of access to education for women.</p> <p>c. Women being marginalized due to social and cultural values.</p>	<p>a. Increased women access, participation and benefits of development.</p> <p>b. Increased number of women to attain higher education.</p> <p>c. Reduced violence against women.</p>	<p>a. Gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>b. To enhance prevention and handling of cases of violence against women.</p>

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Rights of the Child				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. High number of abuse, exploitation and violence against children. b. Lack of access to basic rights of the child, including children with disabilities and of vulnerable groups. c. High number of children in conflict with the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preventing abuse, exploitation and violence against children. b. Increased number of children whose basic rights are fulfilled, including children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. c. Decreased number of children in conflict with the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of awareness and participation among parents and public to protect children from abuse, exploitation and violence. b. Prevailing public social and cultural values are not accommodating to the fulfillment of children's basic rights, including children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. c. Lack of facilities and infrastructures in supporting juvenile justice system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Decreased number of abuse, exploitation and violence against children. b. Increased number of children who have access to fulfill their basic rights, in particular children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. c. Decreased number of children in conflict with the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To decrease number of abuse, exploitation and violence against children. b. To improve access to services and the fulfillment of children's basic rights. c. To increase prevention and handling children in conflict with the law.

Strategy 6 : Public Communication Services

No.	Issues	Objectives	Challenges	Indicators of Success	Focus
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of facilities to file public complaints. b. Lack of coordination among public institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Accelerated and accurate public communication mechanism. b. Enhanced accountability among institutions responsible in the upholding of HR and public services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of quantity and quality of human resources in public communication services. b. Lack of commitment from state officials to follow up and handle public complaints. c. Lack of information on public communication services in ministries, government institutions and local governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increased number of complaints handled by relevant institutions. b. Increased number of the settlement HR violation both by individuals and groups. c. Improved commitment of state officials in handling public complaints. 	<p>To improve handling of HR cases by ministries, government institutions and local governments.</p>

CHAPTER III
DRAFTING, MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPHR

A. COORDINATION

1. Ministries, government institutions, and local governments coordinate and develop shared visions and actions with the Joint Secretariat to draft, monitor, evaluate and report the implementation of NAPHR. These efforts are undertaken to avoid incongruity and/or overlapping during the implementation of human rights actions.
2. The basic principles of drafting, monitoring and reporting of the implementation of NAPHR are as follows:
 - a. Centralized and integrated.

Drafting, monitoring, evaluating and reporting of NAPHR must be done through coherent coordination that integrate actions of national and local governments as well as the community.
 - b. Continuity and sustainability.

Coordination of activities must be done continuously during the implementation of human rights actions to overcome obstacles and challenges.
 - c. Objective and professional.

Drafting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of NAPHR must be done professionally based on accurate and comprehensive data analysis to create objective assessment and appropriate inputs to support the implementation of NAPHR.
 - d. Transparent.

Drafting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of NAPHR must be transparent and be reported periodically through media for public access.
 - e. Participatory.

Drafting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of NAPHR must involve active participation of all stakeholders including civil society organizations, academics, media and professional associations.
 - f. Empowerment.

Monitoring and evaluation must not merely a judgment process but rather a learning process for implementing institutions and

the community to be more understanding and care as well as empowered in the implementation of NAPHR.

g. Accountable.

Drafting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of NAPHR must be internally and externally accountable.

h. Timely.

Drafting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of NAPHR must be done in accordance with the schedule.

3. The objectives of drafting, monitoring, evaluating and reporting of NAPHR are as follows:

- a. To ensure that indicators of success meet the targeted outcomes.
- b. To ensure that actions of ministries, government institutions and local governments are implemented in accordance with the agreed work plan.
- c. To identify and anticipate various challenges that ministries, government institutions and local governments may encounter during the implementation of human rights actions.
- d. To measure achievements and impacts of implementation of NAPHR.
- e. To provide inputs/suggestions for better transformation and improvement of the implementation of NAPHR.

4. The responsibilities and tasks of each unit in the Joint Secretariat of NAPHR are as follows:

1. The unit responsible for laws and human rights is tasked to coordinate, monitor, verify, evaluate and report the implementation of human rights actions that are related to the empowerment of persons with disabilities at the ministries, government institutions, and local governments.
2. The unit responsible in administering social affairs is tasked to coordinate, monitor, verify, evaluate and report all human rights actions that are related to the empowerment of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups at the ministries, government institutions, and local governments.
3. The unit responsible in administering home affairs is tasked to ensure the support of local governments during the

implementation of NAPHR in respective regions.

4. The unit responsible in administering national development planning affairs is tasked to facilitate the implementation of NAPHR as previously planned.
5. The ministries, government institutions and local governments have the following tasks and responsibilities:
 - 1) The implementing unit in respective ministries, government institutions and local governments responsible for drafting and reporting of the outcomes of NAPHR is the unit that implements planning function, or appointed focal point in its respective ministries, government institutions and local governments.
 - 2) The implementing unit in respective ministries, government institutions and local governments responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the human rights actions is the unit that implements internal inspection function or appointed focal point in its respective ministries, government institutions and local governments.
 - 3) Focal point is an individual appointed by the ministries, government institutions and local governments to be in charge in ensuring the implementation of drafting, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of HR actions.
 - 4) The monitoring system of human rights actions is done on-line using F8K system.

B. MECHANISM

1. DRAFTING

The drafting of HR actions is necessary to implement the NAPHR.

a. Definition

Drafting of HR actions is the implementation of NAPHR into HR actions in accordance with the priority of annual development program. The drafting must be done in the current year and its implementation in the subsequent year.

b. Steps in Drafting

- 1) Ministries, government institutions, and local governments
 - Coordinating relevant units and stakeholders in preparing proposals for human rights actions (June-August)

- Delivering the proposals to the Joint Secretariat of NAPHR (June-August)

2) The Joint Secretariat of NAPHR

- collecting inputs from all stakeholders (June-August);
- drafting the initial draft of HR actions (September);
- organizing public consultation (October);
- integrating inputs received from public consultation into the plan for further confirmation with the ministries and government institutions (October)
- submitting the draft of HR actions to the President (November);
- Disseminating information on HR actions (December);
- Conducting meetings with ministries, government institutions and local governments to discuss three month targets (B03, B06, B09, B12), maintain focus and adopt mutual agreement (December);
- Integrating the agreement into monitoring system (December).

- c. Output: Presidential Instruction on HR Actions (in the beginning of subsequent year).

2. MONITORING

a. Definition

The monitoring of HR actions is done to support the monitoring of NAPHR.

The monitoring of HR actions as part of periodic information gathering activities in the ministries, government institutions and local governments is conducted by the focal point. This aims at identifying problems and solutions as well as anticipating potential challenges during the implementation of HR actions in the ministries, government institutions and local governments.

b. Steps in Monitoring

1) Ministries, Government Institutions and Local Governments

- Coordinating efforts of respective units for HR actions and ensuring HR actions are implemented and reported every three months;
- Submitting the results of monitoring to leaders of ministries, government institutions and local

governments every three months;

2) The Joint Secretariat of NAPHR

- Verifying claims made by ministries, government institutions and local governments on the implementation of HR actions through a monitoring system on the following period: April 6-12, July 6-12, October 6-12, and January 6-12;
- Coordinating with ministries, government institutions and local governments whose targets are not achieved;
- If necessary conducting field-visit to compare the claims made by the ministries, government institutions, and local governments with the fact on the field.

c. Outcome: monitoring and evaluation results.

3. EVALUATION

a. Definition

Evaluation of NAPHR is a series of activities taken to ensure whether the achievements in respective ministries, government institutions and local governments are in accordance with the set targets, and to overcome existing problems and/or to anticipate the potential challenges.

The Joint Secretariat of NAPHR together with ministries, government institutions and local governments conduct the evaluation of NAPHR. This activity is done at the end of the current year.

b. Steps of Evaluation

- Conducting analysis on the achievements and comparing them with the set targets for the current year;
- Comparing the outcomes with the specific and general targets.

c. Output: Evaluation results from ministries, government institutions and local governments.

4. REPORTING

a. Definition

Reporting of NAPHR is the delivery of outcomes through the system managed by the Joint Secretariat of NAPHR.

b. Steps in Reporting

1. Ministries, Government Institutions and Local Governments

Deliver outcomes through the monitoring system in the period of: March 28-April 5; June 28-July 5; September 8-October 5; and December 28-January 5.

2. Joint Secretariat of the NAPHR

- Receives/collects inputs from ministries, government institutions and local governments every three months.
- Submits evaluation reports on the monitoring of HR Actions to the ministries, government institutions, and local governments every three months.
- Formulates the report on the implementation of NAPHR to the President.
- Publishes the report on the implementation of NAPHR.

c. Output : Report.

C. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public's role in ensuring that the government respects, fulfills, protects, upholds and promotes human rights is the realization of their fundamental rights in the administration of government. The fundamental rights of the people include: access to information, to participation, and to justice. The involvement of the public in all stages of NAPHR facilitates the government to formulate policies towards a just, prosperous and self-sufficient society.

In the context of NAPHR, the public may be involved during the drafting, issuance, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of NAPHR in ministries, government institutions, and local governments. Public participation is adjusted to the characteristics of respective ministries, government institutions and local governments.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed

JOKO WIDODO