

NASIONAL

BANKRUPTCY

The Securitization of Indonesia's Earth-Human Relations
Oke Gas (Militarization)!
All in (Securitization)!

NATIONAL PBHI

ABOUT PBHI

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A Brief Overview of PBHI:

The Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association (PBHI) is a nonprofit organization founded on 5 November 1996 by human rights advocates, including Hendaridi, Luhut MP Pangaribuan, Rocky Gerung, Siti Soendjati, Maria Pakpahan, and other figures.

PBHI is a membership-based organization (comprising individual legal aid and humanitarian activists), established with the purpose of advancing and defending human rights be it through case handling, assistance and defense of victims of human rights violations, empowerment of affected communities, human rights research and development, or national and international policy advocacy.

PBHI works together with its regional chapters across 10 provinces (North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Lampung, Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, Bali, West Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi). The 6th PBHI Congress was held on 5–7 November 2021, mandating a strategic focus on strengthening grassroots movements through the several priority issues: the initiation and improvement of inclusive and progressive human rights policies; strengthening protection for human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders; ecological justice through environmental protection; improved natural resource governance; the resolution of ecocide crimes; as well as reform of civil supremacy and liberties.

The 6th PBHI Congress also elected Julius Ibrani as Chair of PBHI's National Executive Board, who subsequently appointed Gina Sabrina as Secretary and Regina JBF Astuti as Treasurer. The leadership prioritizes institutional strengthening through the mainstreaming of gender equality, the protection of women and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, and accountability.

Website and Social Media Channels:

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Instagram: [@pbhi_nasional](https://www.instagram.com/pbhi_nasional)

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PBHI

INDONESIAN LEGAL AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

REGIONAL OFFICES



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ABOUT PBHI

VISION

The realization of a state that fulfills its obligations to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights.

MISSION

- To promote universal human rights values.
- To defend victims of human rights violations.
- To educate members and prospective members into human rights defenders.

Di Saigon atau Aceh, Sama Saja



Yang Terhormat
Calon Presiden RI/
Mandataris MPR 1999/2004

Di Timtim atau Kosovo, Sama Saja



Yang Terhormat
Calon Presiden RI/
Mandataris MPR 1999/2004

Sama Saja



Yang Terhormat
Calon Presiden RI/
Mandataris MPR 1999/2004

Dengan hormat,

Pelanggaran hak-hak asasi manusia yang terus dilakukan di Indonesia selama lebih dari 30 tahun terakhir merupakan hal yang sangat serius, praktik impunitas masih harus bertangung, bahkan hingga hari ini.

Saya mengingatkan pemerintahan baru hasil pemilu 1999 untuk menghentikan praktik-praktik yang dilakukan untuk melindungi praktik-praktik pelanggaran hak-hak asasi manusia yang dilakukan di Aceh, Timor, dan Kosovo. Pemerintah harus mendorong dan mengupayakan untuk menghentikan praktik-praktik pelanggaran hak-hak asasi manusia yang dilakukan di Aceh, Timor, dan Kosovo.

Saya juga mengingatkan agar pemerintahan baru hasil pemilu 1999 untuk menghentikan praktik-praktik pelanggaran hak-hak asasi manusia yang dilakukan di Aceh, Timor, dan Kosovo.

Di Timtim atau Kosovo — juga Aceh, Grogol, Semanggi, dan pojok dunia manapun — kejahatan terhadap kemanusiaan sama saja. Setiap pelakunya harus dipidana hukum.

Pertama, untuk memberi keadilan pada korban. Kedua, mencegah kejahatan yang sama berulang. Ketiga, karena hukum tidak boleh memihak — bahkan kepada presiden, menteri, jenderal, atau "setan belang" manapun.

Menyeret pelaku pelanggaran hak asasi manusia (HAM) ke muka hukum adalah tugas negara. Jika tidak, negara telah membiarkan praktik impunitas¹⁾ bertangung. Artinya, melindungi kriminal bebas berkeliaran.

Partisipasi dan tekanan publik sangat dibutuhkan untuk mengakhiri praktik impunitas. Menjelang terbentuknya pemerintahan baru, PBHI mengajak masyarakat luas untuk segera bertindak.

Mari bersama-sama mengirimkan petisi di samping ini kepada calon Presiden/Mandataris MPR 1999/2004.

1) Impunitas merupakan secara bebas tanpa hukuman.

Sekretariat Pusat PBHI, Gedung Sentral Cikini, Jalan Cikini Raya 58 S-T, Lantai IV, Jakarta 10330. Telepon (021) 336-516.

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Calon Presiden RI/
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PBHI LOGO



An image of a white dove breaking through metallic blue prison bars within a black square block.

PBHI

MEANING OF THE LOGO

- Symbolizes the full consolidation of PBHI at both national and regional levels, reflecting the shared issues and realities of human rights violations across different layers and geographic areas.
- Affirms PBHI's advocacy as independent, objective, and value-free.



T H E M E :

The securitization of INDONESIA'S EARTH-HUMAN RELATIONS



Since 2021, Indonesia has entered a phase of systemic reconstruction of a new-style authoritarianism. Democracy, which should have continued to grow in the Reform Era, has been gradually hollowed out from within through regulatory changes, repression of civil liberties, the weakening of oversight institutions, and the systematic disregard of human rights principles. This is not merely democratic backsliding. It is a deliberate and organized sabotage of public space, consciously and strategically carried out by the state.

The weakening of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) became one of the most striking indicators in 2021. The revision of the KPK Law not only attacked the institution's independence but also engineered an ideological screening mechanism disguised as the Civic Knowledge Test (TWK). Through the TWK, the state eliminated dozens of KPK employees with proven integrity, courage, and commitment to the anti-corruption agenda. This effort sent a clear signal that the state no longer desires critical and autonomous institutions, but rather those that are obedient and submissive to the political direction of those in power. At the same time, natural resource exploitation continued to be accelerated through National Strategic Projects which sacrifice customary lands, the environment, and people's living spaces. Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2016 was used to legitimize these violations, wrapped in narratives of development and economic acceleration. Concurrently, journalism and freedom of expression were suppressed, while corporations were granted broad access to territories previously protected by Indigenous peoples and local communities.

Entering 2022, repression evolved into a more brutal and erratic form, even as its political direction became increasingly explicit. The state began treating criticism as a threat, responding with intimidation and criminalization. Fatia Maulidiyanti and Haris Azhar became symbolic victims of a silencing strategy aimed at critical voices that consistently exposed human rights violations in Papua and environmentally destructive extractive

projects. Resistance to the Rempang Eco City development, which targeted Malay communities, was met with police violence and the arrest of residents who refused to surrender their living spaces. Public discussions facilitated by civil society organizations such as PBHI were forcibly dispersed through intimidation, terror tactics, the deployment of individuals claiming to represent mass organizations, and even electricity cut-offs by university authorities. In another incident, the Indonesia Legal Aid Institute Foundation (YLBHI) offices were raided during the G20 Summit in Bali. This was not incidental. It reflected a pattern in which the state began mobilizing conservative civilian groups alongside security forces to manufacture an atmosphere of fear and social control.

This situation did not emerge in isolation. It was designed to be institutionalized through legal instruments. The year 2023 marked a period of regulatory consolidation that normalized repression as the new norm. The Job Creation Law dismantled the precautionary principle in environmental protection, eliminated meaningful public participation in policymaking, and elevated investment interests as the overriding priority. Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code (KUHP) reintroduced colonial-era provisions that open wide avenues for the criminalization of expression, protest, and freedom of opinion, particularly when directed at those in power. Moreover, the establishment of illegal memoranda of understanding between the military and civilian institutions reopened the door to military involvement in civilian affairs, reversing the reform agenda that has been fought for since 1998.

The year 2024 became the culmination of this long-running project of democratic decay. Although officially framed as a “festival of democracy” due to the Simultaneous General Elections and Regional Elections, the reality on the ground revealed that the entire apparatus of the state was mobilized to manipulate electoral competition. State officials, from civil servants to the Indonesian Military (TNI) and the National Police, openly sided with candidates favored by those in power. Social assistance programs were converted into campaign instruments. Law was weaponized to eliminate political opponents. Criminalization and disinformation were deployed to destroy the reputations of candidates outside the ruling bloc. Elections ceased to function as a mechanism for popular choice and instead became tools for the consolidation of power.

At the same time, the securitization approach expanded across all sectors of life. Agrarian conflicts, environmental disputes, and confrontations between citizens and the state were resolved through the deployment of security forces. The placement of active military officers in civilian posts became a normalized practice, even justified in the name of efficiency and stability. The state abandoned a fundamental principle of a democratic state, which is the separation between military and civilian spheres. The appointment of regional heads drawn from military or police backgrounds stands as concrete evidence of the normalization of military control over civilian governance.

Civil society organizations now face severe challenges. Dependence on international funding has placed many organizations in a vulnerable position. Numerous institutions have been compelled to comply with government partnership requirements merely to sustain operations. Advocacy agendas are adjusted, approaches compromised, and proximity to grassroots communities steadily eroded. Movements that once emerged from below have been reduced to project-based institutions, aligning their struggles with donor narratives instead.

The year 2025 opened a new chapter in this authoritarian trajectory. The criminalization of Prof. Bambang Hero Saharjo, an academic who provided scientific testimony in a corruption case involving the tin commodity sector, demonstrates that even knowledge

itself is now treated as an act of defiance. Testimony delivered in a judicial forum, which should have been a space for truth, was instead used as grounds for criminal prosecution. The state has lost the ability to distinguish between civic oversight and loyalty to power.

The enactment of the new TNI Law, that is, Law No. 3 of 2025, provided formal legal legitimacy for the active involvement of the military in civilian positions. This represents not only a betrayal of the spirit of reform but also a clear confirmation that democracy has been sacrificed in the name of illusory stability. All state apparatuses are now directed to distance the public from decision-making processes. Policies are formulated behind closed doors, without meaningful participation, and often announced only after decisions have already been made. The public is afforded no opportunity to correct these decisions—only the obligation to adapt.

Efforts to rewrite history continue to intensify, aimed at sanitizing past military violence and human rights violations. When narratives of truth are replaced with narratives of victory, what we are witnessing is not merely political manipulation, but a profound betrayal of collective memory. At the implementation level, repression has become routine practice. Peaceful protests are treated as security threats. Defense and security forces are deployed to serve corporate interests in the seizure of people’s living spaces, all under the pretext of investment.

The enforcement of the new Criminal Code further underscores this regressive trajectory. Beyond reviving vague and elastic provisions, the Code disregards fundamental human rights protection principles. In the Asta Cita document outlining the vision and mission of the elected President and Vice President for the 2025–2029 period, there is not a single commitment to strengthening human rights or ensuring access to legal aid for the poor. All of these indicators demonstrate that we are witnessing the final consolidation of a new authoritarian regime.

Yet history teaches us that repression never produces lasting stability. When the state chooses violence, censorship, and legal manipulation as instruments of control, public anxiety inevitably grows. And from that anxiety, courage is born. From courage, resistance emerges.



20 I N T R O D U C T O R Y

24 REFLECTION

The tolling bell of the shrinking civic space continued to echo throughout 2024—growing louder with each passing day. In many literatures, a democracy without civil liberties is nothing more than an empty pepesan (shell): it exists in form, but not in substance. Looking back, civil liberties and democracy in Indonesia did not emerge from a vacuum. They were forged through blood, and in many cases, through the sacrifice of lives. Yet years after the Reformasi era, the democracy that was so arduously fought for has failed to move forward. Even more tragically, numerous reports now describe it as being in regression.

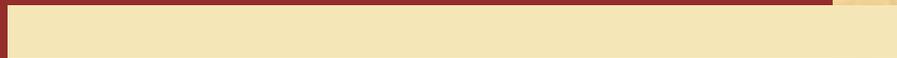
This regression is marked by an increasingly dominant state role that restricts individual freedoms to express opinions, including political views, without fear; by the criminalization of human rights defenders; by lawmaking processes conducted without public participation and in violation of established norms; and by various forms of fraud in elections that are celebrated as festival of democracy. All of this points to a deep and structural problem that this nation must confront over the long term.

This situation is, of course, not experienced by PBHI alone. You who are reading this report, and indeed all citizens, are now facing the return of authoritarianism. Slowly but surely, what previous generations resisted with all their strength is reemerging before our very eyes. Political elites who remain endlessly entwined in a honeymoon with oligarchic interests will, in time, strip away our freedoms one by one. Some of you may not yet feel the threat. But believe this: as long as fellow citizens continue to be criminalized for speaking the truth, have their rights violated by arbitrary power, or even lose their lives in defense of those rights, sooner or later, it may be our turn.

PBHI's 2024 Report, which you are now reading, seeks to demonstrate that the state continues, and may continue indefinitely, to rely on a securitization approach. Securitization is an approach that evokes memories of the New Order era: a tyrannical regime that ruled for 32 years and is now being gradually resurrected from its grave. It was precisely the character of that regime that democracy activists once condemned, buried deep beneath the earth, and sought to seal off permanently. Unfortunately, the strength of civil society to restrain it today is no longer as formidable. If this situation is not genuinely confronted through broader popular power, it is not impossible that we will all be led down a path of darkness.



HOW
WE
WORK



THE ROADMAP OF NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY



2022

State Capture Repression

Targeting activists based on issues and personal prominence



2024

Dynastic Politics and the Hijacking of Elections

Dynastic politics, pork-barrel practices, and the deployment of coercive forces in electoral processes



2023

Regulatory Consolidation and Repression

The consolidation of regulations and repression by those in power to weaken social movement resistance



2025

Securitization and the Death of Democracy

Security-based approaches in state responses

W O R K N E T W O R K S

PBHI NETWORKS

PBHI

INDONESIAN LEGAL AID AND
HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION



In its efforts to strengthen civil society, PBHI continues to expand its networks and partnerships, while carrying out various forms of reconsolidation to generate tangible impact. Through advocacy, research, and broad-based campaigns, PBHI conducts its work in collaboration with grassroots communities, victims, and networks of civil society organizations, while also engaging state institutions focused on human rights issues, particularly in initiatives aimed at strengthening civic space in Indonesia.

1. Policy Advocacy and Strategic Litigation

Building on its analysis of situations in previous periods, PBHI has pursued strategic advocacy efforts targeting policies with significant impact. These efforts take the form of policy advocacy and strategic litigation to promote the mainstreaming of human rights as a safeguard to protect citizens from “brutal” policies. Among them are: the Job Creation Law, which has contributed to massive layoffs and declining quality of life; the Criminal Code and amendments to the TNI Law, which pose risks of repression, criminalization, and militarization; the politicization of anti-corruption institutions through amendments to the KPK Law; and shifts in the policy framework governing National Strategic Projects (PSN) through ministerial regulations.

To counterbalance these developments, PBHI has actively initiated and participated in a range of policy advocacy efforts, including advocacy related to the Legal Aid Bill, the Maternal and Child Welfare Bill, the Draft Government Regulation on Living Law in Society, the Draft Government Regulation on the Commutation of the Death Penalty to Life Imprisonment or Fixed-Term Sentences, the Criminal Law Procedure Code Bill (KUHAP), and others. In addition, PBHI has also undertaken strategic litigation efforts, including judicial reviews of the Coastal and Small Islands Law, the TNI Law, and efforts to correct unethical practices through the Honorary Council of the Constitutional Court.

2. Institutional Capacity Building

To equip its members, staff, and interns in human rights work, PBHI routinely conducts internal capacity-building activities to strengthen both theoretical knowledge and practical skills through internal classes as well as the participation of staff and interns in external trainings and forums. This approach is intended to strengthen PBHI’s human resources while also breaking cycles of excessive personalization within the organization.

PBHI also strengthens grassroots capacities through the activation of ecological justice paralegals, providing litigation and non-litigation assistance at sites of conflict involving National Strategic Projects, and producing campaign materials such as short films to disseminate information and mobilize solidarity.

Staff participation in external activities includes, among others: press freedom advocacy training for PBHI lawyers to address threats, restrictions, and violence against journalistic work; and training on review mechanisms and advocacy at regional and international levels in collaboration with the FORUM ASIA network, as a follow-up to analyses of democratic regression and human rights violations.

3. Documentation and Research

Research and advocacy are two inseparable components of PBHI’s work. Documentation and research form the foundation for policy advocacy and strategic litigation aimed at driving policy change and shaping advocacy strategies for addressing human rights violations. Throughout 2024, PBHI focused on advocating for the abolition of the death penalty through proposals for alternative mechanisms, including the commutation of death sentences to life imprisonment and the conversion of life sentences into fixed-term imprisonment. PBHI also worked on mitigating the impacts of the formalization of living law, including risk mapping and mitigation related to its implementation for vulnerable groups. Also of similar importance are efforts to improve the quality of legal aid services through the development of standard service guidelines and research on legal aid budgeting, as well as advocating for the protection and fulfillment of the rights of victims of trafficking in persons (TPPO), including proposals for victim compensation. PBHI further conducted routine monitoring of human rights violations in Papua as part of its analysis of the government’s approach to conflict in the region.

4. Consolidation of Victims and Civil Society Organization Networks

The consolidation of victims and civil society organization networks plays a critical role in promoting human security and counterbalancing the state's securitization approach. Strengthening solidarity among victims of human rights violations, alongside the reinforcement of civil society networks, can serve as a foundation for pursuing justice while sustaining democratic hope. This underscores the fact that PBHI does not work alone. Various civil society organizations that serve as fellow advocacy peers play strategic roles in public education, dialogue facilitation, and monitoring violations committed by security forces. Such a human security-based approach, which places human rights at the center of policymaking rather than securitization, combined with the significant magnitude of consolidated victim power across diverse forms of state-perpetrated human rights violations, is no longer negotiable.



5. Publications and Campaigns

Publications and campaigns are integral to PBHI's work. These efforts are not only intended to expand public knowledge of the wide range of human rights violations that occur, but such evidence-based and investigative publications also function as trigger mechanisms for independent investigations by the broader public. They have repeatedly prompted state responses, including policy changes grounded in human rights principles.

The core organizational mandate of PBHI, as determined by the 6th PBHI Congress, is structured around 4 (four) strategic issues. Each strategic issue encompasses several core themes, along with corresponding activities and measurable outputs. These four strategic pillars are as follows:

STRATEGIC PLAN

PBHI

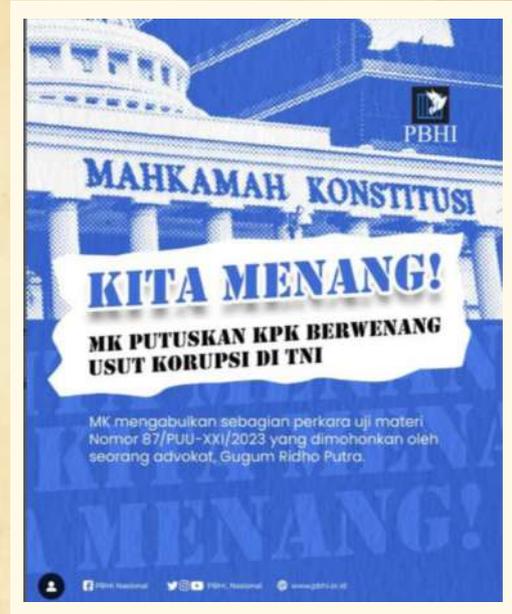
INDONESIAN LEGAL AID AND
HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION



1. Initiation and Improvement of Inclusive and Progressive Human Rights Policies

The initiation and improvement of inclusive and progressive human rights policies are pursued through various approaches, be it through institutional engagement with policymakers or judicial review mechanisms of legislation and regulations. Support for policy reform is reflected, among others, in the granting of the judicial review petition in Constitutional Court Decision No. 87/PUU-XXI/2023, which affirmed the authority of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to investigate corruption offenses involving members of the TNI as part of military justice reform.

PBHI has also advocated for the restoration of victims' rights in cases of human trafficking (TPPO) through restitution and compensation—particularly for victims exploited through online gambling schemes—as well as for strengthening the Women and Children Protection and Human Trafficking Directorate (PPA-PPO) within the National Police Headquarters.



2. Strengthening Protection for Human Rights Defenders and Women Human Rights Defenders

In 2024, PBHI, together with civil society networks, undertook strategic litigation advocacy in the criminalization case of a female worker, Septia Dwi Pertiwi, a former employee of PT Hive Five, a company owned by influencer Jhon LBF. Septia was prosecuted on allegations of defamation after publicly exposing various labor rights violations she experienced during her employment through posts on her personal social media account. Septia was forced to confront Jhon LBF as an entrepreneur supported by government elites who sought to “resolve” the case through pressure rather than justice. The case became particularly problematic when the Public Prosecutor charged Septia under provisions that were no longer applicable, namely Article 27(3) in conjunction with Article 36 and Article 51(2) of the ITE Law concerning defamation and/or insult resulting in losses, as well as Article 27(3) in conjunction with Article 45(3) of the ITE Law on insult and/or defamation. Both

charges were still based on the 2008 ITE Law as amended by Law No. 19 of 2016, despite subsequent legal developments. This case was not merely a labor dispute or an ITE Law prosecution, but a trigger that transformed a victim into a woman human rights defender and led to further demands for judicial reform, particularly within the Prosecutor’s Office and the Supreme Court.

3. Ecological Justice through Environmental Protection, Improved Natural Resource Governance, and the Resolution of Ecocide Crimes

PBHI provided legal assistance to Daniel FM Tangkilisan, an environmental defender who spoke out against environmental pollution in Karimunjawa caused by illegal shrimp farming operations. PBHI’s investigation found that the case constituted a manufactured horizontal conflict, repeatedly deployed as a pattern aimed at criminalizing key figures within environmental movements.

PBHI also identified the involvement of local government authorities behind the illegal shrimp farms whose waste polluted the coastal areas of Karimunjawa. The criminalization of Daniel FM Tangkilisan became a significant precedent, not only in terms of victim transformation, but also in prompting a Constitutional Court decision that clarified that defamation provisions under the ITE Law cannot be applied to government institutions, community groups, or business entities.



Daniel's criminalization case illustrates a broader pattern of ecocide crimes and retaliatory attacks by both government and corporate actors against community resistance in cases of environmental destruction.

4. Reform of Civil Supremacy and Liberties

The strengthening of civic space constitutes a core component of PBHI's strategic work in 2024. Threats to civil liberties, including freedom of opinion, expression, association, assembly, and the criminalization of human rights defenders, have consistently been addressed by PBHI through legal aid initiatives, the production of analytical studies, and the dissemination of knowledge to the public through various forums in collaboration with other civil society coalitions.

Throughout 2024, PBHI carried out activities under the Reform of Civil Supremacy and Liberties agenda through a series of strategic actions that had a significant impact on the protection of democracy and the constitutional rights of citizens. A report submitted to the Constitutional Court Ethics Council (MKMK) concerning Anwar Usman and the ruling on the minimum age requirement for the vice presidency underscored the critical importance of integrity within the judicial system and the independence of judicial power as the foundation of a state governed by the rule of law.

On the same occasion, PBHI also filed reports concerning the Dharma-Kun candidate pair with the Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPUD) and the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) regarding the alleged misuse of citizens' National Identification Numbers (NIKs) to safeguard voter sovereignty and prevent manipulation within electoral administration. In addition, PBHI expressed its opposition to problematic leadership candidates for the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), affirming that the weakening of anti-corruption institutions can directly lead to democratic regression, diminished governmental accountability, and erosion of public trust.

Beyond electoral issues, PBHI linked the civil supremacy agenda to the protection of the right to life and environmental rights through reports and advocacy concerning the nickel smelter tragedy that resulted in fatalities during the 2024 year-end holiday period (Nataru), which showed inadequate attention to occupational safety and state responsibility. PBHI also highlighted the misuse of positions within the Defense Ministry for electoral purposes and exposed the distortion of the 2024 democratic process by the regime, which threatened civil liberties and the principles of political equality. At the international level, PBHI advocated on the issue of marine pollution that affected Indonesia due to the Fukushima nuclear waste, emphasizing that reforms in civil liberties cannot be separated from the right to a healthy environment. All of these efforts showcase PBHI's consistency in linking civil supremacy, democratic integrity, and the protection of human rights as a unified reform agenda.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1526
Media
Coverages



22
Joint press releases
with coalitions



80
Press
Releases



5
Book
Publications



18
Public
Discussions



7
Law and Human Rights
Discussions (#DUHAM)



7
Press
Conferences



7
Complaint centers for the right to justice,
the right to vote, and the right to privacy



11
Monitoring reports on
cases handled by PBHI



10
Strategic litigation cases on environmental issues,
human rights defenders, and civil supremacy.
The Law and Human Rights Ministry Partner Award
for Access to Justice



19.000 Instagram followers
5.771 X followers
1.014 TikTok followers



1020
YouTube
Subscribers



Buruh Ungkap Gaji Perusahaan di Bawah UMR Dijerat dengan Pasal UU ITE yang Sudah Tidak Berlaku
 Sigita Dwi Periwati, buruh perambasi harus menahan diri karena para-gara mengungkap gaji di bawah UMR. Dijerat pasal UU ITE yang tidak berlaku.
 15 September 2024 | 10:51 WIB



TEMPO.CO, Jakarta
 mendigitalisasi Pasal 3
 Dwi Periwati, mantan
 Transaksi Elektronik
 tidak berlaku. "Soal
 Julius Ibrahim, Kami



SPECIAL COVERAGE



Electoral advocacy



Filing a complaint against the Defense Ministry to the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu)



Report filed against Prabowo to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) regarding the procurement of used Mirage 2000-5 fighter jets



The Septia Dwi Pertiwi case



The Daniel Fritz case



Nuclear-related Litigation

TEMPO Menu Harian Mingguan Tempo Plus

Lingkungan

15 Januari 2024 | 14:20 WIB

STOP JAPAN
STOP JAPAN'S FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR WASTE WATER
DO NOT DUMP NUCLEAR WASTE WATER INTO THE OCEAN

Tim Advokasi Masyarakat Perairan Anti Racun atau Tim TAMPAR melakukan somasi kepada Jepang di depan Kantor Kedutaan Besar Jepang di Indonesia, Jakarta, pada Senin 15 Januari 2024. (Aliif Ilham Fajriadi)

TEMPO.CO, Jakarta - Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (PBHI) dan Ekologi Maritim Indonesia (Ekomarim) melakukan aksi somasi di depan Kantor Kedutaan Besar Jepang di Indonesia, Jakarta, pada Senin, 15 Januari 2024, menyusul langkah Jepang membuang air limbah nuklir Fukushima ke laut.

PBHI dan Ekomarim yang tergabung di Tim Advokasi Masyarakat Perairan Anti Racun atau Tim TAMPAR, menggelar aksi somasi dengan membawa selebaran berisikan kalimat penolakan terhadap tindakan Jepang tersebut.

PBHI dan EKOMARIN Gugat Pemerintah Jepang: Stop Pembuangan Limbah Nuklir Fukushima ke Laut

Jakarta, 22 Februari 2024 – PBHI bersama Ekomarim yang tergabung dalam Tim Advokasi Masyarakat Perairan Anti Racun (Tim TAMPAR) melayangkan gugatan ke Pemerintah Jepang melalui Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat.

PBHI Nasional **PBHI_Nasional** www.pbhi.or.id

National Strategic Projects (PSN) and the Military

PBHI

PROYEK STRATEGIS NASIONAL: BERKEDOK INVESTASI, BERWAJAH ASLI REPRESI, SEKURITISASI LEWAT TNI & POLRI

Transisi Kebijakan Mega Proyek Indonesia

2011-2015
SBY, MP3EI
Perpres No. 32 Tahun 2011

2015
Jokowi, PKE

2016 - Sekarang
Jokowi, PSN
Perpres No 3 Tahun 2016

Papua

PBHI Beranda Tentang PBHI Publikasi Advokasi Jaringan Dukung Kami

Rilis Pers
Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Indonesia (PBHI)
Lagi Kekerasan terhadap OAP: Pendekatan Sekuritisasi berujung Penjajahan Hak Asasi Warga Papua

Video penyiksaan terhadap Orang Asli Papua (OAP) yang drendam dalam drum berwarna biru berisi air dan mengalami berbagai tindak penyiksaan seperti dimaki, dipukul, dicambuk, disayat dan ditikam hingga mengakibatkan korban kehilangan nyawa menimbulkan kemarahan di media sosial. Berdasarkan video tersebut teridentifikasi Pelaku merupakan anggota TNI yang berafiliasi dengan Satuan IJU/Siliwangi, Yonif Raider 300/Brawijaya, unit ini dikirim pada Februari awal 2024 ke Kabupaten Puncak untuk melakukan operasi penggerbekan di Ormukia dan Gome. Kasus ini merupakan satu yang terdokumentasi dari sekian banyak tindak kekerasan hingga pembunuhan di luar hukum (extrajudicial killing) diakibatkan pendekatan sekuritisasi berbasis pertahanan dan keamanan dalam negeri oleh Kepolisian dan TNI tiap tahunnya.

Penggunaan pendekatan sekuritisasi untuk 'mengamankan' tanah Papua yang disebut sebagai kawasan rawan konflik dan banyak terjadi pemberontakan separatisme, hanyalah justifikasi dari berbagai tindakan represif yang merupakan bentuk penjajahan terhadap hak asasi warga Papua. Upaya membungkam OAP telah dilakukan sejak Papua jatuh ke tangan Indonesia pada tahun 1962, dan dieksploitasi secara habis-habisan SDA nya secara resmi dan sah menurut hukum sejak 1967 dengan terbitnya UU Penanaman Modal Asing yang disahkan oleh Soeharto.

Complaint Centers Regarding the Misuse of Jakarta Residents' ID data (KTP DKJ) for Dharma Kun

TEMPO Menu Harian Minggu Tempo Plus

PBHI Terima Aduan 395 NIK KTP Dicatat Dukung Dharma-Kun

Jumlah NIK KTP dicatat pasangan tersebut diduga akan terus bertambah, sebab, sudah ada sekitar 500 laporan yang masuk ke PBHI.

20 Agustus 2024 | 10:25 WIB

Dharma Pangrekan (kiri) dan Kun Wardana menghadiri rapat pleno penetapan pasangan calon perorangan di KPU DKI Jakarta, Senin, 19 Agustus 2024. TEMPO/Iham Balindra

TEMPO.CO, Jakarta - Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Indonesia (PBHI) mencatat 395 nomor induk kependudukan (NIK) dalam kartu tanda penduduk elektronik (KTP) pasangan calon Dharma Pangrekan dan Kun Wardana.

Criminalization of Said Didu

STOP KRIMINALISASI TERHADAP SAID DIDU

Siaran Pers

Saat Dr. Muhammad Said Didu melakukan kritik terhadap ketidakadilan terhadap rakyat pada implementasi kebijakan Proyek Strategis Nasional Pantai Indah Kapuk 2 (PSN PIK-2) di 9 (sembilan) Kecamatan Pantai Indah Kapuk 2, Jakarta Utara, yang telah menghabiskan biaya mencapai Rp100.000 miliar yang seharusnya digunakan untuk kepentingan masyarakat, melalui laporan (Asosiasi Pemilik Rumah Tangga) kepada Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK).

Kami dengan terbuka publik dan media sosial untuk mengungkap ketidakadilan di atas.

Vacancy in the Position of Vice Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

KEKOSONGAN JABATAN WAKIL KETUA MAHKAMAH AGUNG: MASYARAKAT DESAK PRESIDEN SEGERA BERTINDAK

Jakarta, 28 Maret 2024 - Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil mengirimkan permohonan kepada Presiden untuk bertindak terhadap kekosongan jabatan Wakil Ketua MA Bidang Non-Yudisial. Koalisi tersebut diwakili oleh Julius Ibrani selaku Ketua Badan Pengurus Nasional PBHI dan juga anggota Koalisi Pemantau Peradilan, Boyamin Saiman selaku Ketua Masyarakat Anti Korupsi Indonesia dan juga Effendi Gazali selaku Peneliti Komunikasi.

Selection Process for KPK Leadership Candidates

PANSEL KPK HARUS CORET CAPIM PELANGGAR UU ANTIKORUPSI!

Jakarta, 30 Agustus 2024 - Sebanyak 40 Calon Pimpinan (Capim) KPK periode 2024-2029 telah diumumkan lulis ke tahap selanjutnya pasca tes tertulis oleh Panel KPK. Nama yang akan mengemban tugas mulia sekaligus sangat berat, yakni, pemberantasan korupsi. Sangat berat karena terjadi state-legalised corruption di 3 level: regulasi/kebijakan, struktur dan kultur. Regulasi/kebijakan negara yang pro-korupsi seperti UU Minerba, UU Omnibus Law Cipta Kerja, Revisi UU KPK, kemudian, struktur institusi pemberantas korupsi yang sangat bobrok dengan adanya pesta pora korupsi massal di internal, yakni, Pimpinan, Dewas, Pegawai, bahkan Penyidik yang korupsi (sebut saja, Firli, pungli di Rutan KPK, penyidik Stephanus Robbin, dll). Sementara penyidik dan pegawai berintegritas justru diberangus lewat Tes Wawasan Kebangsaan. Terakhir, kultur yang buruk seperti yang dicontohkan Firli, Lili, menyusul Nurul Gufron dan Johanis Tanak dan Alexander Marwata yang berkali-kali melanggar etik.

Publications of Research on Human Trafficking (TPPO)

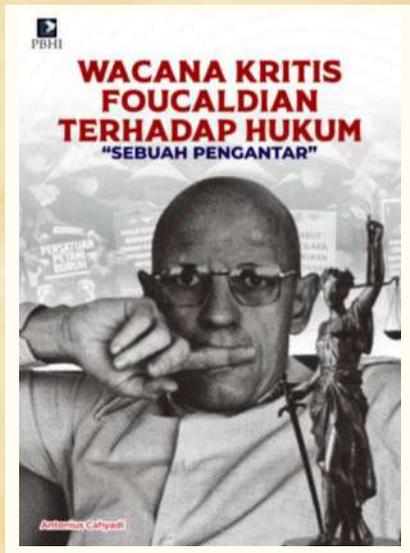
TERPINGGIRKAN DALAM PEMULIHAN: KURANGNYA JAMINAN HAK KORBAN TPPO

Disusun oleh: Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Indonesia (PBHI)

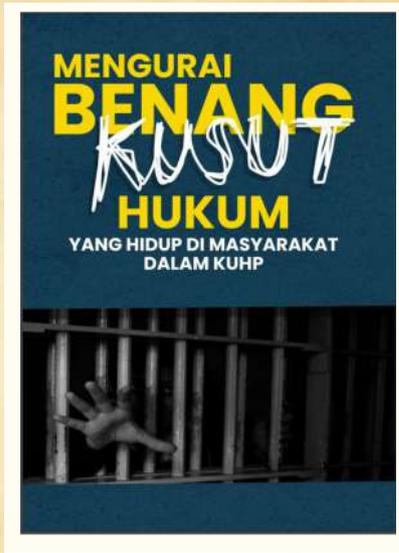
PUBLICATIONS



Guidelines on Standard Legal Aid Services for Legal Aid Organizations concerning Vulnerable Groups in Conflict with the Law



A Foucauldian Critical Discourse on Law: An Introduction



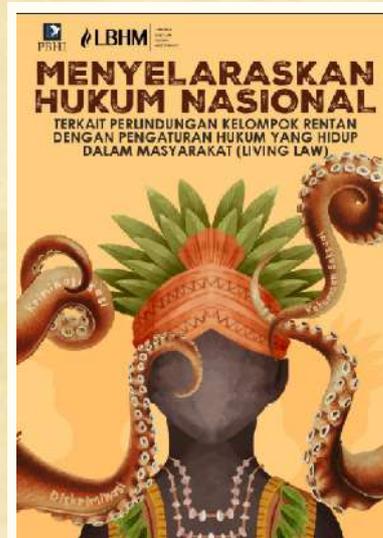
Untangling the Legal Complexity of Living Law in the Criminal Code



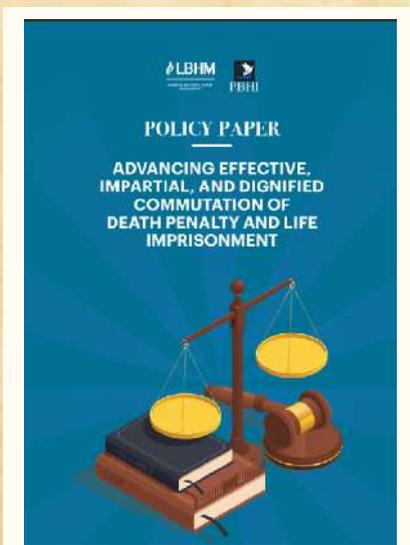
Marginalized in Recovery: The Lack of Guarantees for the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking (TPPO)



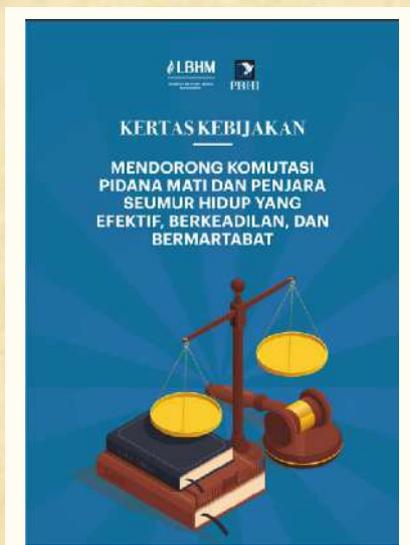
Policy Brief on Risks and Mitigation of the Impacts of Regulating Living Law in the Formulation of the Criminal Code's Implementing Regulations



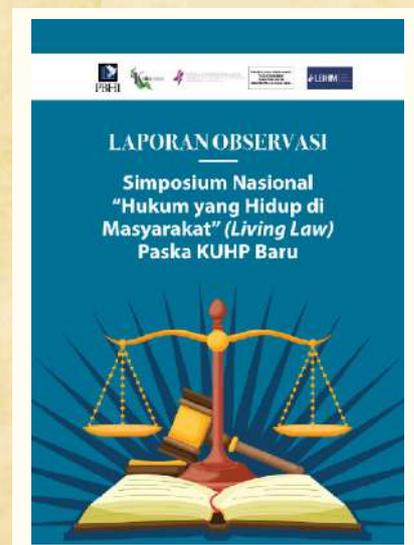
Aligning National Law on the Protection of Vulnerable Groups with the Living Law Regulations



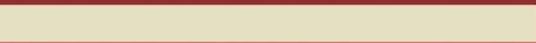
Policy Paper: Advancing Effective, Impartial, and Dignified Commutation of Death Penalty and Life Imprisonment



Policy Paper: Advancing Effective, Impartial, and Dignified Commutation of Death Penalty and Life Imprisonment



Observation Report of the National Symposium "Living Law in Society" Post-New Criminal Code



PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

Access to justice for human rights defenders

Recognition of human rights defender entities

Growing public support and solidarity

Advocates' involvement in the defense of human rights defenders

Human rights defenders' recovery from criminalization

ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE, AND THE RESOLUTION OF ECOCIDE CRIMES

Recognition of legal standing in prohibiting mining activities on small islands

Access to justice for victims of agrarian conflicts

Public support concerning human rights violations and criminalization experienced by communities affected by environmental damage

Awareness among communities affected by National Strategic Projects

REFORM OF CIVIL SUPREMACY AND LIBERTIES

Coalition for Clean Elections' report to the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) regarding the Defense Minister's post on X

Advocacy for renewed deliberation of the TNI and Police Bills that involves civil society

Public awareness in monitoring the 2024 General and Regional Elections

Public monitoring of presidential abuse of power in the 2024 elections

Legal notice to the Jakarta Provincial General Elections Commission (KPU) regarding misuse of ID data to support sham independent candidates

Complaint centers on the deployment of TNI and Police personnel in political activities during the 2024 elections

Public monitoring of law enforcement and ethical violations in cases of repression

Public rejection of cawe-cawe (interference) in the 2024 elections

NISIASIDA

INITIATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS POLICIES

Various initiatives and improvements to human rights policies in 2024 were carried out through several activities, among them are:

SIASTUDA
DE
INDONESIA
ISIASIDA

1. PBHI, Imparsial and the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) participated in the preparation of a Rapid Assessment on the proposed amendments to Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian Military (TNI), serving as recommendations regarding the proposed revision of the law.



2. PBHI, in collaboration with the Legal Aid Institute for the People (LBHM), contributed to the drafting of the Policy Brief on Risks and Mitigation of the Impacts of Regulating Living Law in the Formulation of the Criminal Code's Implementing Regulations

3. PBHI, together with the Civil Society Consortium for Open Government Indonesia's Justice Sector, participated in the development of the Guidelines on Standard Legal Aid Services for Legal Aid Organizations concerning Vulnerable Groups in Conflict with the Law



INTERNAL STRENGTHENING

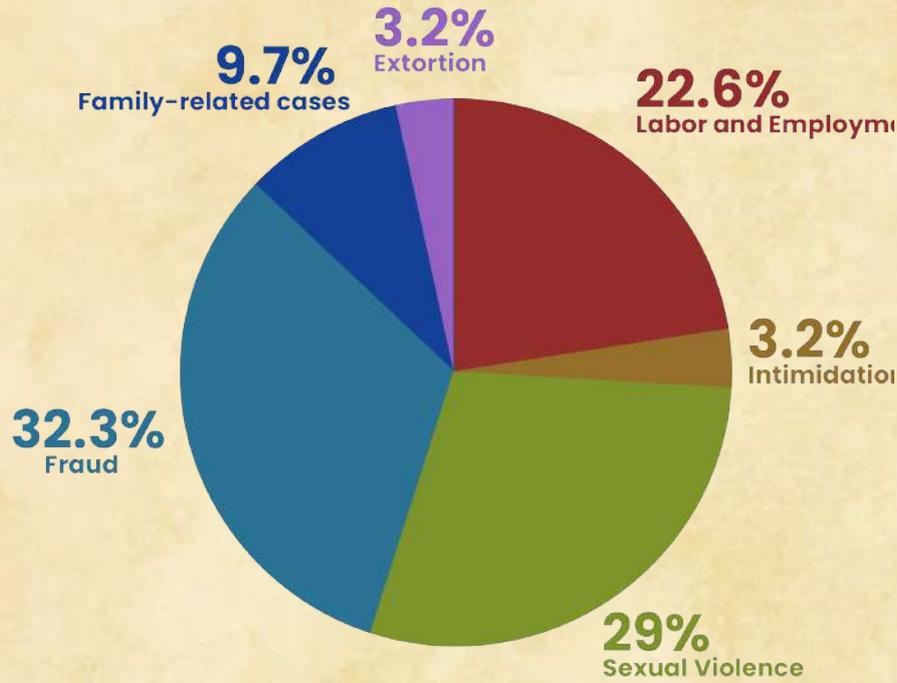
PBHI carried out various internal strengthening activities in 2024, including: Internal capacity-building classes titled “Understanding HIV-AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and Their Relationship with Stigma and Discrimination.”

Staff Capacity Building Participation

1. Training for advocates on press freedom organized by the Legal Aid Institute for the Press (LBH Pers)
2. June 2024: ASEAN Human Rights Academy, organized by Forum Asia
3. August 2024: Diplomatic Training Program in Timor-Leste, organized by the Global Campus of Human Rights



2024 LEGAL AID CASE TRENDS



Based on trends in legal aid cases handled by PBHI in 2024, fraud cases accounted for 32.3% of all cases. The high incidence of fraud is closely linked to human trafficking cases that employ deceptive recruitment schemes. Many fraud victims assisted by PBHI lacked knowledge of or access to the legal system to report their cases. PBHI’s structural legal aid approach helped bridge this gap. The second-highest category was sexual violence, accounting for 29% of all cases handled in 2024. This underscores that sexual violence, especially against women, remains a significant challenge in efforts to create safe spaces for women in Indonesia.

The third-highest category was labor and employment disputes, comprising 22.6% of the total cases that PBHI handled in 2024. This reflects persistent inequalities in labor relations faced by the working class. These conditions are further exacerbated by securitization approaches, where the state treats labor issues, such as protests, strikes, or rights-based demands, as threats to national stability or public order. In such contexts, the state tends to respond by deploying security forces to suppress labor protests rather than addressing their root causes, including low wages, poor working conditions, and labor rights violations.

SUPPORTING PARTNERS

Throughout 2024, PBHI carried out numerous activities in collaboration with several supporting partners, including:



OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS



British Embassy
Jakarta

Partners



OPEN GOVERNMENT INDONESIA



BAPPENAS

Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/
Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional

Coalitions



Koalisi Masyarakat Sipil Kawal Pemilu Demokratis



KOALISI PEMILU BERSIH