infid International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development

REPORT

Research on Progress, Potential and Best Strategy for Implementing and Expanding The Adoption of The Human Rights City Initiative Across Indonesia

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Research on Progress, Potential and Best Strategy for Implementing and Expanding The Adoption of The Human Rights City Initiative Across Indonesia

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Summary

International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID) with the support from Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) conducted a research on the progress, potential and best strategy in implementing and expanding the adoption of the human rights city agenda across Indonesia. Research will cover 100 districts/cities in Indonesia viewed by various parties to have adopted the human rights city concept, and have earned recognition and appreciation from human rights agencies or institutions.

The research aims to identify the progress, potential and best strategy in implementing and expanding the adoption of the human rights city initiative in 100 district and cities across Indonesia. It also documents ongoing progress made by human rights cities in Indonesia on the following aspects:
1. Local government commitment and willingness to implement human rights (promote, protect and fulfil).
2. Realization of human rights by local government.
3. Human rights priorities or programmes of local government.
4. Local government efforts in the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights as indicated in existing regulations, structures and cultures conducive for advancing human rights.

The research adopts a mixed method that uses both the qualitative and quantitative approaches in collecting data from multiple sources. The research design combines descriptive and correlational studies for analysing qualitative and quantitative data. Based on the research design, the research begins with a qualitative study, followed by a quantitative study, then a qualitative study with the triangulation technique that combines qualitative and quantitative data analysis. The initial qualitative study involves desk research (data analysis of village potentials, Human Development Index, the recognition and appreciation shown to districts/cities by the Law and Human Rights Ministry), interview with CSOs, and an analysis of print and online media news.

Provided below is a brief explanation of key research findings:

1. Local governments being surveyed are found to have high-level of commitment and willingness. Citizens sensed a slight difference in the level of government commitment and willingness between the cities. Based on citizen assessment, the 100 surveyed regions are divided into two groups: districts/cities that citizens rank high and moderate in terms of the level of commitment and willingness.

2. The realization of the human rights city initiative is tangibly evident in the sample districts/cities, many of which have even reached tremendous accomplishments. This is recognized both by citizens and the national government. Some districts/cities even have their own institutions specifically dealing with human rights issues, albeit still few in numbers.

3. Based on data on village potential, citizen assessment regarding the implementation of the 12 rights covered in the human rights city initiative, government commitment, and institutionalization of human rights, showed that 22 cities have achieved high levels of progress.

4. Based on data on village potential, citizen assessment regarding the implementation of the 12 rights covered in the human rights city initiative, showed that 59 cities are considered to have huge potential for implementing the agenda. Meanwhile, 41 other cities are considered to have moderate potential.

5. Based on factor analysis according to key characteristics and the results of citizen assessment obtained through a survey, there are five types of cities focused on implementing the following rights:

    Type 1   Focusing on economic, social and cultural rights, especially basic needs: peace and safety, children protection, food and water
    Type 2   Focusing on civil and political rights
    Type 3   Focusing on the fulfilment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights
    Type 4   Focusing on the fulfilment of rights to be progressively realized by concentrating on one specific right before shifting focus on to another right.
    Type 5   Focusing on the fulfilment of rights based on issue

6. There are five key strategies that surveyed cities have applied in general. Several cities focus on either one of the components of society, i.e., structure, culture and process. Others synergically combine the three components in their strategies. Some concentrate on emerging and ongoing issues.

7. The importance of citizen awareness and participation in making sure that human rights are realized for all members of society. Certain cities adopt a bottom-up approach, starting from the local citizens engaging in open and voluntary dialogues that provide them with the opportunity to voice their views and opinions on the human rights that they would like realized for inclusion in their jointly formulated "Human Rights Charter". In several cities, the monitoring system allows their inhabitants to oversee and evaluate government efforts in the fulfilment of human rights.

8. Journalists are made of aware of their role in learning more about human rights, and provided with the necessary instruments to better understand, inform, and promote human rights learning. There are other ways in which the media is involved in human rights learning, and promoting the creation of human rights cities.

9. The stages involved in building human rights cities: conducting a needs assessment by engaging the local community; encouraging the participation of citizens in planning programmes and joint activities for creating human rights cities; joint monitoring and evaluation; and promoting citizen engagement in the process of realizing human rights in their respective regions.

10. Several districts/cities have undertaken efforts to ensure participatory budgeting as a tool for building human rights cities in the future.

11. Certain cities promote public participation in creating spaces for human rights education, including therein human rights learning.

12. Several cities focus on improving the quality of governance practices, especially in public service delivery. The provision of public services is a manifestation of human rights respect and protection. Human rights cities would strive to improve public services. They make all efforts to be more sensitive towards the people's voices and aspirations.

13. The government and citizens of surveyed cities have called for the government to prioritize those who have long been marginalized. Many are now aware of the urgency to promote disability-inclusive development.

14. At the structural level, local regulations and policies need to be established in such a way that they ensure balance of power and correct structural disparities that could lead to widening social inequalities.

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Introduction

1.1. Background

In the past 4 years, International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) has promoted the implementation of the human rights city framework by local government (districts and cities) across Indonesia. Various tactics have been used to target local governments and local CSOs of some 50 districts and cities. INFID has also made Komnas HAM (National Commission on Human Rights) and KSP (Executive Office of the President) as the main partners in promoting human rights cities, including with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to create synergies with the government in spearheading the creation of human rights cities.

This year, INFID has established collaborative ties with Swedish-based Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) to conduct research on 100 districts and cities in Indonesia to identify progress, potential and the best strategy in implementing the expanding the adoption of the human rights city framework. This partnership was made possible when in 2017 Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) started a new regional programme known as RWI's 2017-2021 Regional Asia Programme on Human Rights and Sustainable Development for the purpose of contributing towards just, inclusive and sustainable development through mutually reinforcing protection of human rights, gender equality and the environment.

The RWI Programme consists of three strategies: 1) strengthening knowledge on the relationship between human rights, gender equality and the environment in the region aimed at informing policies and developing laws; 2) strengthening multi-sectoral synergies, pursuing constructive collaboration and rights-based action towards SDG targets, and offering platforms for mutual exchanges, learning, and dialogues; 3) promoting fair and efficient justice for all, in relation to environmental damage and cross-border violations, and the actions of non-state/private sectors, and provide adequate measures for marginalized and discriminated groups.

With regard to Strategy 1, the programme in 2018 launched a regional thematic study on the experiences in human rights protection at the local level, promising practices and challenges of human rights cities in Asia Pacific. Indonesia is one of the few countries in the region where cities have adopted the human rights concept. RWI has picked Indonesia as one of the countries where human rights city practices will be studied. A 2018 INFID study is a preparatory step towards providing the necessary information and complementing the regional research project scheduled for late 2018, particularly given Indonesia's experiences in advancing the concept of fulfilling human rights through government commitment. INFID has initiated efforts aimed at promoting human rights cities in Indonesia and the rest of the world. It has conducted studies on this issue as part of the organization's approach in promoting human rights cities.

RWI has partnered with INFID for several activities promoting human rights cities since 2017, and discussed the possibility of furthering the collaboration in sharing experiences on building human rights cities in Indonesia for regional research. Discussions culminated in an agreement to provide INFID with support for conducting a survey of 100 cities in Indonesia, the results of which will contribute to RWI's regional study of human rights cities.

In view of this, INFID works in concert with RWI to carry out research on the progress, potential and best strategy for implementing and expanding the adoption of the human rights city agenda in Indonesia. Research is conducted in 100 districts/cities in Indonesia, which various parties viewed to have adopted the human rights city concept, and have gained the recognition and appreciation of human rights protection agencies or institutions.

The research uses several methods, including desk review, focus group discussions, and survey, and engages multiple stakeholders, such as NGOs, citizens and human rights experts. The research was carried out for 5 months from early June to December 2018. This report presents the findings.

1.2. Objectives

The research aims to identify progress, potential and best strategy for implementing and adopting the human rights city framework in 100 districts/cities across Indonesia. Furthermore, it is intended to document ongoing progress made by the human rights cities on the following aspects:

1. Local government commitment and willingness to implement the human rights city agenda (promote, protect and fulfil).

2. Realization of human rights by local government.

3. Specific local government human rights priorities and programmes.

4. Local government efforts in promoting, protecting and fulfilling human rights as indicated in existing regulations, structures and cultures conducive for advancing human rights.

1.3. Research Questions

1. How committed and willing are local governments in implementing human rights (promote, protect and fulfil)?

2. How far have human rights been realized by local government?

3. What specific human rights priorities or programmes must local government initiate?

4. What efforts have been made by local government to promote, protect and fulfil human rights as indicated in existing regulations, structures and cultures conducive for advancing human rights?
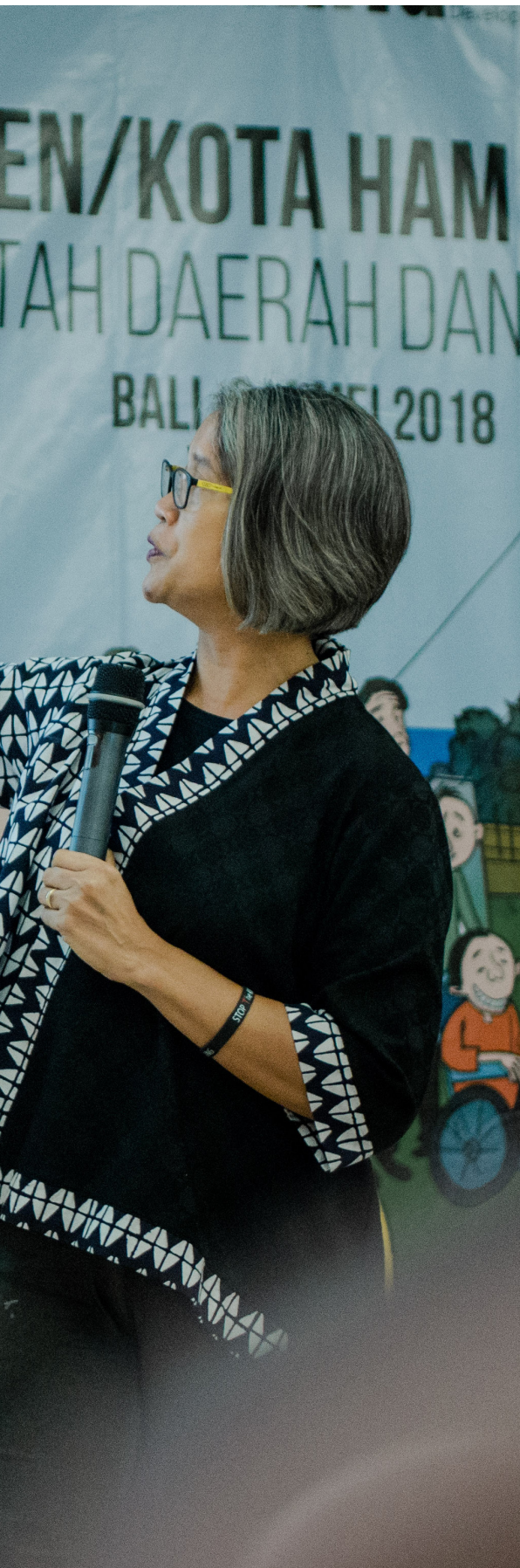
Theoretical Framework

2.1. Cities, Municipal Governments, and Human Rights Cities

A city in this research is a region/space in Indonesia that includes districts/cities. This concept is based on a research report prepared by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on Local Government and Human Rights. Local government refers to the second or third tier of government, which in Indonesia is the district/city level. This concept differs from the "Rights to the City" framework.

In view of this, local government here is defined as the lowest level of public administration within specific conditions. In Indonesia, local government refers to the district/city government. Local authorities work toward bringing the government closer to the grassroots community, and allowing the people to effectively participate in decision-making processes that affect their daily lives. Being the closest to the people, local governments in principle are in a much better position than the central government to deal with issues that call for local knowledge and regulations tailored to local needs and priorities.

Local government holds special powers conferred to them by laws and orders issued by higher-level government. Such powers substantively comprise of the ability to regulate and manage certain public affairs relating to public services. An important feature of local government is the regulatory power that they wield to specifically perform their functions, which under all circumstances shall remain in compliance with prevailing laws. District/city governments exercise local autonomy that forms a key element of democracy. In this respect, political, fiscal and administrative decentralization is key to localizing democracy and human rights.

The definition and limits of human rights cities used in this research draw from good practices widely recognized nationally and internationally. The definition of human rights cities is derived from the Guide on Human Rights Cities released by INFID in November 2015:

"A Human Rights City is (1) a community that engages its citizens in promoting and respecting human rights, equality and non-discrimination; (2) a city that applies human rights as fundamental values and guiding principles in governing the city; (3) an inclusive and just city; (4) a non-discriminatory city; (5) a city that makes human rights values and principles as the norm in its relationship with citizens as well as among citizens."

2.2. Right to the City

It should be reiterated here that the word 'city' refers to districts and cities in Indonesia, even though references to the right to the city in this report do not specifically mention districts that could in fact be rural areas. Right to the city are therefore also right to the district. As such, the right to the city described here also covers the right to the district in Indonesia.

In this research, human rights city, its dimensions and indicators shall be defined according to the Gwangju Declaration on Human Right Cities launched in Gwangju, South Korea, and the Global Charter–Agenda for Human Rights in the City that was ratified by the World Council United Cities and Local Government (UCLG) in 2011 in Florence, Italy, and the Gwangju Guiding Principles on Human Rights Cities, adopted on 17 May 2014 at the 4th World Human Rights Cities Forum. The survey conducted by INFID refers to these documents in formulating the right to the city along with the dimensions and indicators. Through the survey, INFID hopes to further strengthen the commitment of districts and cities in realizing the right to the city of their inhabitants.

Referring to the Global Charter–Agenda for Human Rights in the City, in this research the rights observed and studied in targeted cities are as follows:

I Right to the city – every city inhabitant is entitled to enjoy urban space and all the benefits therein;

II Right to participatory democracy – the city is managed through participatory methods and mechanisms, and the government must be transparent and accountable;

III Right to civic peace and safety in the city – every citizen is entitled to feel safe from all disturbances;

IV Right of women and men to equality – men and women have equal rights, and the city government may not discriminate by reason of gender;

VI Right to accessible public services – public services accessible to all, including persons with disabilities, senior citizens and children;

VII Freedom of conscience and religion, opinion and information – the freedom to practice religion and worship for all citizens;

VIII Right to peaceful meeting, association and to form a trade union – the right and guarantee to freedom of association, opinion and expression;

IX Cultural rights;

X Right to housing and domicile;

XI Right to clean water and food;

XII Right to sustainable urban development.

The document provides rights-based guidelines for citizens and inhabitants to lead decent and dignified lives within a district or city. As comparison, cities worldwide are annually ranked by The Economist in the Global Liveability Index that business enterprises can refer to in calculating employee expenses by taking into account the cost of living in the city. The index measures 5 aspects relating to a city's liveability: Stability (high or low levels of security, order and criminality), Health (availability and quality of private and public health services), Culture and the Environment (high or low levels of corruption), Education (availability of private and public educational facilities), and Infrastructure (public transportation, roads, etc.).

The documents Gwangju Declaration on Human Right City (2011) and Gwangju Guiding Principles for a Human Rights City (2014) provide the following description on the right to the city:

● Every person has the right to a city that is free from discrimination on the grounds of gender, age, health status, income, nationality, ethnic group, migratory condition, and political, religious or sexual orientation, and to preserve their cultural values and identity in accordance with the principles and norms enshrined in this Charter.

● The Right to the City is defined as the equal right to benefit from the city on the basis of the principles of sustainability, democracy, equality and social justice. This right is the collective right of city inhabitants, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, which

confer upon them the legitimacy of action and organization based on their uses and customs, in a view to ensure the full exercise of the right to free self-determination and an adequate standard of living. The Right to the City is interdependent of all internationally recognized and integrally conceived human rights, and therefore includes all civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights which are already governed in international human rights agreements.

- This assumes the inclusion of the right to work under equal and satisfactory conditions; to form and affiliate with trade unions; to social security, public health and clean drinking water, energy, public transportation and other social services; to food, clothing and decent housing; to quality public education and to culture; to information, political participation, peaceful co-existence and access to justice; and to organize, assemble and express opinions. These rights also cover respect for minorities; ethnic, racial, sexual and cultural plurality; and respect for migrants.

- Urban regions and their rural surroundings are also spaces and locations for the implementation and fulfilment of collective rights as a means to guarantee equitable, universal, just, democratic and sustainable distribution and use of resources, wealth, services, goods and opportunities that cities make available. The Right to the City therefore includes the right to development, to a healthy environment, to the utilization and preservation of natural resources, to participation in urban planning and management, and to historical and cultural heritage.

- The city is a culturally rich and diverse collective space that relates to all its inhabitants.

- For the effects of this Charter, the concept of city carries a two-fold meaning. In terms of its physical character, the city is every metropolis, village or town that is institutionally administered as a local government unit with municipal or metropolitan character. It includes urban space and the rural or semi-rural surroundings that form part of its territory. As public space, the city is the entire spectrum of institutions and actors who take part in its management, such as governmental authorities, legislative and judicial bodies, institutionalized social participation entities, social movements and organisations, and the community in general.

- For the effects of this Charter, all persons inhabiting a city, either on a permanent or temporary basis, shall be considered citizens.

- Cities, taking joint responsibility with the national authorities, shall adopt all necessary measures – at the maximum level allowed by the resources available to them – to strive towards progressively achieving, by all appropriate means and the adoption of legislative and regulatory measures, and the full realization of economic, social, cultural, and

environmental rights. In addition, cities in accordance with their legal framework and the international treaties, shall enforce legislative or other appropriate provisions so they fully reflect the civil and political rights provided in this Charter.

The Gwangju Declaration on Human Rights City also sets forth the principles and strategic foundations of the right to the city. Firstly, cities should be an environment that allows the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms that ensure the dignity and collective well-being of all persons, in conditions that promote equality, equity and justice. Every person has the right to find in the city the necessary conditions for their political, economic, cultural, social and ecological realization where solidarity is maintained.

Secondly, every person has the right to participate directly or through representation in the elaboration, definition, implementation and fiscal distribution and management of public policies and municipal budgets in a view to strengthen the transparency, effectiveness and autonomy of local government and community organisations.

Key points on the right to the city as well as their principles and strategic foundations shall inform the formulation of survey indicators. Measuring instruments will also refer to these two concepts.

2.3. Basis for Identifying and Measuring Progress and Potential of Human Rights Cities

There is no single method in which to identify progress and measure the human rights city index. This survey therefore needs to construct and develop an appropriate measuring method and technique. Human rights city progress and potential in this research is measured through a combination of desk review, analysis of media content and survey in the form of interviews based on a question guide. Several aspects need to be considered in determining the human rights city index measuring method and technique.

First, the method and technique needs to be explained to and understood by those targeted in this survey. It relates to the wider public understanding the report and method. As the policy-maker, the government is one of the key target groups of this survey. They need to see which districts and cities are well governed, and which need improvements.

Second, the method and technique must focus on a different perspective that is important to the people, and that can stimulate discussions from a different lens for seeing human rights cities. The theoretical framework must be appropriate and adequate, and the rationale behind every indicator needs to be discussed in the report to allow readers to understand

the meaning behind measurement results. Indicators must be determined in such a way that they form composite indicators, which significantly represent the characteristics and quality of human rights cities. The theoretical framework provides the basis of the indicators. The wide range of perspectives are also included in discussions because certain meaningful indicators cannot always be measured.

In choosing indicators, the researcher considers the possibility of collecting the necessary data for cities across Indonesia, where conditions may vary considerably. The researcher works toward identifying indicators that can produce meaningful composite indicators, and generate an adequate and fair index for cities being measured. The results should be used for comparing cities in Indonesia. The composite indicators should also be examined for possible correlations with other indicators. In addition, the measurement should be transparent so that indicators or underlying values can be identified and studied.

2.4. Dimensions and Indicators of Human Right Cities

I. Dimension on the Right to the City

Key Points of HRCI	Indicators
● The right to peacefully co-exist among city inhabitants ● The right to spaces and resources that allow inhabitants to be active citizens	● The city supports its inhabitants in defending for their rights ● City dwellers have the duty to respect the rights and dignity of others

II. Dimension on the Right to Participatory Democracy

Key Points of HRCI	Indicators
● City inhabitants have the right to participate in political and city management processes; such as in the local policy-making process to question policies implemented by local government in a view to promote transparency and public accountability ● The city promotes quality participation of its inhabitants in public affairs, ensures access to public information, and recognizes their ability to influence local decisions.	● Greater participation from minority groups. ● City inhabitants participate according to their abilities and means; expressing their opinions to other individuals or groups in the spirit of tolerance and pluralism. ● City dwellers pay attention to local policies to further common interest for the benefit of the community.

III. Dimension on the Right to Civic Peace and Safety in the City

Key Points of HRCI	Indicators
● Citizens have the right to personal and material safety from all forms of violence, including those committed by law enforcement bodies. ● The city ensures the physical and mental safety of its inhabitants, and takes measures against acts of violence. ● The city is equipped with democratic law enforcement agencies, prepared to protect its inhabitants without discrimination. Law enforcers are also prohibited from resorting to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.	● Detention or imprisonment facilities may allow visits from independent authorities. ● The city takes measures to address school and domestic violence, as well as violence against women and vulnerable groups, such as children and the elderly. ● The city is aware of its role in managing social tensions, for the purpose of preventing friction between different groups; promoting co-existence, social mediation and inter-group dialogues. ● City inhabitants work toward the promotion of everyone's safety, and respect peace among them.

IV. Dimension on the Right of Women and Men to Equality

Key Points of HRCI	Indicators
● City inhabitants have the right to not be treated in a discriminatory manner on the grounds of gender ● The city adopts measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.	● The city undertakes measures to ensure that women can develop in the political, social, economic and cultural sectors. ● Every city inhabitant refrains from involvement in any act detrimental to women's rights.

V. Dimension on the Rights of Children

Key Points of HRCI	Indicators
● Every child has the right to live in an environment conducive for his or her physical, mental and ethical development. In accordance with the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is any person under the age of 18.	● The city ensures that every child live in decent conditions, having the opportunity to access normal schooling. ● As part of fulfilling their responsibility, city inhabitants respect the dignity and rights of children.

VI. Dimension on the Right to Accessible Public Services

Key Points in HRCI	Indicators
• City inhabitants have the right to a socially and economically inclusive city, and access to basic social services. • The city provides or promotes the creation of quality and non-discriminatory public services, which delivers the following minimum: training, access to healthcare, housing, energy, water, sanitation and adequate food. • Improving the quality of life of all city inhabitants, especially for persons with disabilities	• There is concern over the protection of the rights of senior citizens and the need to foster solidarity across generations. • The city ensures the just distribution of public services to all territories. • City inhabitants use social services in a responsible manner.

VII. Dimension on the Freedom of Conscience and Religion, Opinion and Information

Key Points in HRCI	Indicators
• All city inhabitants have the freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes the freedom to change one's religion or belief; and to manifest one's religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. • All city inhabitants have the right to freedom of opinion and expression. These rights may be subject to limitations to protect public safety, order, health or morals. • The city ensures that its citizens can voice their opinions without interference, including in receiving information and ideas through the media, whether in private or in the public. • The city takes measures to provide inhabitants with free access to all sources of information, and facilitates the development of diverse and free sources of information.	• The city facilitates journalists in finding facts without discrimination, and ensures their access to the widest range of information, especially relating to city administration. • The city encourages debates and the exchanging of ideas and information. Ensuring that all inhabitants have access to public meetings and facilitating the creation of such places. • City inhabitants have the duty and responsibility to respect the religion, beliefs and opinions of others.

VIII. Dimension on the Right to Peaceful Meeting, Association and to Form a Trade Union

Key Points in HRCI	Indicators
• Every city inhabitant has the right to freedom of assembly and association. • No one may be forced to join a union. • The city ensures that its inhabitants can assemble and meet safely. This right may be subject to limitations to protect public safety and order, health or morals, or to protect the rights and freedoms of others.	• City inhabitants, especially employers, respect the right of every person to assemble and associate, and a worker's right to work.

IX. Dimension on Cultural Rights

Key Points in HRCI	Indicators
• City inhabitants have the right to quality and ongoing education and training, and to enjoy culture in all its diverse expressions and forms. • The city stimulates creativity, supports the development and diversity of cultural expressions and practices, sports, and venues for the dissemination of arts and culture, such as local public libraries. • The city promotes ongoing training and education programmes. • In collaboration with cultural associations and the private sector, local government stimulates the development of a cultural urban life.	• The city promotes the learning of information and communication technologies through free public workshops, and access to communication services and tools. • The city respects, protects and promotes cultural diversity of its inhabitants who in turn respect the rules that govern co-existence and universally recognized human rights. • City inhabitants respect cultural expressions and responsibly treat the public areas and facilities dedicated to culture.

X. Dimension on the Right to Housing and Domicile

Key Points in HRCI	Indicators
• Every city inhabitant has the right to decent and sanitary housing, certainty of legal status over their home and land, and access to a registered address, and migrants have the right to settlement areas adapted to their needs. • The city considers its approach to land use and housing development, and adapt it to the economic, social and cultural needs of the population as a whole, and vulnerable groups in particular. • The city takes appropriate measures to improve regulations on the housing market to ensure affordable options available for vulnerable groups.	• The city stands against spatial exclusion and segregation to ensure social inclusion and diversity. • Furthermore, the city recognizes the right to domicile for all its inhabitants. • As part of their responsibility, city dwellers use their homes appropriately, and foster neighbourly relations.

XI. Dimension on the Right to Clean Water and Food

Key Points in HRCI	Indicators
• All city inhabitants have the right to drinking water, sanitation and adequate food. • The city guarantees every inhabitant access to drinking water and sanitation services, in adequate amounts and quality.	• City inhabitants consume water in a manner that respects existing natural resources, and appropriate use facilities and equipment

XII. Dimension on the Right to Sustainable Urban Development

Key Points in HRCI	Indicators
• All city inhabitants have the right to quality urban development, which focuses on social integration with adequate and environmentally-friendly public transportation. • City inhabitants have the right to electricity, gas and other sources of energy at home, school and in the workplace for an ecologically sustainable city. • The city ensures that urban development takes place in harmony with housing areas in order to prevent social segregation. • The city undertakes the necessary measures to improve the quality of the urban environment, quality of water, and noise levels.	• The city has an efficient public transport system that reaches all housing areas. • The city guarantees access to gas, electricity and other sources of energy, in sufficient quality and quantity to all inhabitants • The city prohibits cuts in the supply of gas, electricity and other sources of energy for people in dire situations. • City inhabitants respect the environment and encourages energy savings and the appropriate use of public installations, including public transportation.

2.5. Indicators to Identify Human Rights Cities

2.5.1. Village Potential as Indicator of Initial Potential for Human Rights in the City

To understand how Human Rights in the City is implemented across Indonesia, this research uses 2014 data on village potential or known as Podes (*potensi desa*). Such data covers various aspects and factors that theoretically contribute to promoting Human Rights in the City. Using Podes data can help foresee cities with high, medium or low potential for Human Rights in the City.

Data on village potential has been gathered since 1980 concurrently with the 1980 population census. In a span of 10 years, data was collected on 3 separate occasions as part of a series of

censuses. Village potential is identified prior to the census to ensure its smooth implementation. For years ending with the number '1', data is collected to support the agricultural census for identifying regions where agricultural business is concentrated by sector and sub-sector. For years ending with '4', data is gathered to support the economic census for identifying businesses by sector and sub-sector. For years ending with '8', data is collected to support the population census for identifying new settlement areas. The 2014 Podes data informs the planning of the economic census for 2016. Three types of questionnaires were used for the 2014 Podes: village, sub-district and district/city-level questionnaires. This was necessary to maintain data accuracy and completeness. The gathered data is divided into 2 (two): core data and module data. Questions on core data consistently appear in every Podes data collection process, consisting of data on infrastructure, natural resources, disasters, village institutions and others. Most questions for Podes 2014 are already available and can be used for the economic census, therefore no need for specific questions (module data).

Data obtained from Podes 2014 can be used for different purposes by different parties requiring regional-based data sources. Podes 2014 was held in April 2014, covering all village-level administrative regions that comprise of villages (including the *nagari* in West Sumatra), urban wards and UPT or implementing units, hereinafter are referred to as villages. Podes 2014 also covers all sub-districts and districts/cities. Villages enumerated for Podes 2014 are operational villages that meet the following three conditions:

1. Have clear territorial borders
2. The local population resides in rural areas
3. A village government is in place

Podes 2014 was collected through questionnaires with hundreds of items to fill out. The questionnaire is structured around 12 key areas:

1. General information on the region being surveyed
2. Population and labour: number of Indonesian migrant workers
3. Housing and the environment: for example household consumers of electricity supplied by the PLN state-owned power company and non-PLN providers, and households without electrical power.
4. Natural disasters and mitigation measures
5. Education and health: e.g., number of schools, level of education, healthcare facilities, medical workers, disease outbreaks, participants of the BPJS health insurance programme, number of poor people.
6. Socio-cultural: e.g., mutual-help activities, number of persons with disabilities.
7. Entertainment and sports: e.g., sports facilities, cinemas, recreational venues.
8. Public transport, communication and information: e.g., post offices, TV programmes, phone network, internet.

9. Land use
10. Economic: e.g., presence of markets, financial institutions (banks, cooperatives), small-scale industries
11. Safety: e.g., crime rate, clashes among citizens, number of security guards, distance to nearest police station.
12. Community empowerment programmes
13. Autonomy: e.g., receipt of grant aids
14. Information/Profile of government bodies.

Podes provides the most comprehensive social, economic and political data and information, right down to the smallest administrative units of villages and urban wards. Other panel data such as the Indonesian Democracy Index, Gender Development Index and Basic Health Research contains provincial-level data.

The research team found that village potential data obtained at the district/city level is the most adequate data for attaining the research purpose.

For this research, indicators will be formulated on human rights in the lives of local people at the district/city level. Certain village potential data is relevant to the components needed for promoting human rights in the city.

2.5.2. Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) also covers data on Indonesia. HDI refers to a comparative measure of variables that include life expectancy, literacy, education and living standard of countries worldwide. At the international level, HDI can be used to classify whether a country is considered developed, developing or underdeveloped, and also to measure the impact of economic policies on the quality of life. At the national level, HDI can help identify whether a province or district/city falls under the developed, developing or underdeveloped category. Indonesia also uses HDI to gauge the impact of its economic policies on the quality of life.

HDI measures three key dimensions: (1) a long and healthy life assessed from life expectancy at birth; (2) knowledge level measured by the expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling; and (3) a decent standard of living measured by the Gross Domestic Product/ GDP (purchasing power parity) per capita. HDI is positively correlated with human rights fulfilment. Components measured by HDI are part of human rights. Life expectancy is a concrete manifestation of the right to life. Literacy and knowledge ownership is the concrete manifestation of the right to education. A decent standard of living is the tangible reflection

of the right to a decent life. Health is also a concrete indication of the right of life and forms the foundation for the realization of other human rights. The HDI of a district/city reflects the level of attention over human rights. In view of this, HDI becomes one of the criteria for selecting the 100 cities surveyed for this research.

2.5.3. Government Appreciation to Human Rights Cities

In facilitating human rights implementation and fulfilment in Indonesia, the government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights formally shows recognition to cities and districts that pay attention to human rights. It is a form of appreciation to local government performance in upholding human rights, indicating that the city has made significant strides in advancing human rights.

In awarding human rights cities, the Law and Human Rights Ministry looks at seven types of rights: right to health, right to education, the rights of women and children, right to civil registration, right to work, right to decent housing, and right to a sustainable environment. More specifically, there are 83 indicators that local governments must meet. These indicators provide the basis for the government's assessment of districts, cities and provinces, to be subsequently declared as a human rights city, district or province.

The formal appreciation of human rights cities by the government is provided in Law and Human Rights Ministerial Regulations No. 11/2013 on Criteria of Human Rights Cities and No. 25/2013 on Amendment to Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 11/2013 on Criteria of Human Rights Cities. These regulations set out seven types of rights as the assessment criteria. Since the regulations were enforced, the government has awarded several districts/ cities for embracing the human rights-based approach. This show of appreciation can motivate district/city governments to implement at least four aspects: (1) National Action Plan on Human Rights; (2) National Strategy on Access to Justice; (3) Three Plus Track that covers Pro-Poor and Pro-Job Growth, Justice, and the Environment; and (4) implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Human Rights City Award received by districts and cities in Indonesia can be an indicator of human rights enforcement in the said region. On this basis, HDI is one of the criteria for choosing the 100 cities surveyed for this research.

2.5.4. City Assessment by Indonesia's Commission on Human Rights and Civil Society Organisations

CSOs in Indonesia include NGOs, institutes and study centres dedicated to the upholding of human rights. They have worked alongside local government, including at the district/city level, to make sure that human rights are realized. INFID is one of the CSOs that has established such partnerships. CSOs can also provide insights for assessing which districts or cities can be categorized as being human rights friendly, and that have also adopted the human rights city concept.

CSOs assess the policies and programmes introduced by districts and cities, including the type of activities, budget allocated for human rights enforcement, programme coverage and benefit, and adoption of a right-based approach in government structures. In view of this, the research team has drawn from CSOs' assessment as part of the criteria for selecting the 100 cities studied in this research.

Apart from Indonesian CSOs, assessments made by international and regional CSOs and institutions are also taken into consideration. International recognition of cities considered to be rights-friendly, to have implemented the human rights city framework, and to fall under the smart city category, is also used as a criterion for selecting the 100 targeted cities for this research.

2.6. Progress, Potential and Strategy in Implementing the Human Rights City Agenda

Every community has the potential to grow and develop towards a certain direction, one of which is to evolve into becoming a human rights city. The potential to become a human rights city emerges from its natural resources, public awareness, quality of civic interaction, facilities, infrastructure and existing regulations in a district/city. If these potentials are actualized, progress will be made in implementing the human rights city framework and in fulfilling the rights of the people.

The potential to become a human rights city can be seen through observation of the district/city's key characteristics and components. Village potential data on human rights-related dimensions can also serve as indicators of human rights city potential. Furthermore, interviews with citizens can help obtain information on their experiences and perceptions to indicate the potential for becoming a human rights city.

Citizen perceptions and assessments are necessary to identify human rights fulfilment progress and potential of a district/city. The city's progress and potential must be known

to and acknowledged by its inhabitants, not only one-sidedly claimed by the government, or seen from the programmes launched by the government. A government policy or programme can only be claimed to be successful if it is effectively delivered to and enjoyed by the inhabitants. This also applies to human rights policies and programmes. The human rights city concept also concerns citizens' active participation in the fulfilment of the right to the city and other human rights for all city inhabitants. Human rights city also entails the internalization of values and understanding on human rights among city inhabitants, the manifestations of which are clearly evident in the behaviours of and interactions among inhabitants. A city is considered to be a human rights city if its inhabitants internalize human rights.

The implementation of the human rights city framework and fulfilment of the people's right to the city is inextricably linked to the social conditions of the society. There are at least three dimensions to social life: the structural, cultural and procedural dimensions. Based on these dimensions, society possesses the fundamental elements of social structure, culture and social process. Social structure relates to the relationship patterns between social groups, particularly concerning power relations between groups in society. Social structures can either be institutionalized legally and formally into laws, government policies and others, or

not be institutionalized, such as the power that the business sector holds over the lives of the wider public, even without having the formal-legal power to govern society. Other factors that have structural powers to compel people to act in a certain manner include the city's demographic structure and physical structure.

Culture is a system of values, norms, beliefs and customs internalized within individuals or communities that give them the power to shape the attitudes and behaviours of members of society. Culture influences a person's norms and customs in society. These norms and customs tend to be preserved by certain groups in the community to protect their interests.

Social process refers to the dynamics of day-to-day interactions among members of society. For example, conversations between local residents in public spaces, teacher-student and police-citizen interactions, seminar discussions, exhibitions, art and cultural performances, and demonstrations. Through social process, individuals and groups can relatively express their aspirations freely. Dynamic and creative negotiations take place in social processes between members of society, and therefore can be a source of structural or cultural change.

Efforts to implement the human rights city concept and fulfil human rights in a district/city can be incorporated into the aforementioned components of society; either starting from the structure, culture or process, or all three. A structural approach can be adopted as a strategy for expanding the ongoing implementation of the human rights city framework. It focuses on structural change or efforts to build a human rights city as part of the structure through laws and regulations. A strategy that applies a structural approach initiates change in local government policies or district head regulations, and allocates funds for human rights fulfilment on an annual basis.

The cultural approach can be used for strengthening cultural practices consistent with the principles of human rights. An example of a cultural strategy is introducing a government programme for instilling human rights values and norms to guide activities carried out in the community; developing rights-based public service policies; creating public spaces and promoting a human rights-friendly culture among the young generation.

The procedural approach can be adopted for generating change with immediate impact. However, the expected change and impact may not be significant and widespread, and may not last. An example of the procedural approach is the organizing of human rights-themed events and activities held in public spaces to allow the people to interact creatively, opening up opportunities for citizens to express their aspirations and opinions.

In practice, these structures, cultures and processes are not standalone components, but are mutually influencing and intersecting (mutually reinforcing). In society, all three components function together. The best strategy for the optimal implementation of the human rights city concept and the fulfilment of human rights is therefore the systematic efforts to promote change through the three components. Through this strategy, the government engages the people in taking stock of the situation in society before finding the right way to initiate change in every component. Efforts can be made to improve the components in order of priority, or done simultaneously. It depends on the results of the needs assessment of the respective district/city.

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.1. Research Method and Design

The research adopts a mixed method that uses both the qualitative and quantitative approaches in collecting data from multiple sources. The research design combines descriptive and correlational studies for analysing qualitative and quantitative data. Based on the research design, the research begins with a qualitative study, followed by a quantitative study, then a qualitative study with the triangulation technique that combines qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

The initial qualitative study involves desk research (data analysis of village potential, Human Development Index, the recognition and appreciation shown to districts/cities by the Law and Human Rights Ministry), interview with CSOs, and an analysis of print and online media news.

The research then adopts the quantitative approach that involves assigning and calculating weight for potential cities targeted in this study, and conducting a questionnaire survey of citizen perceptions on the implementation of the human rights city concept in 100 identified districts/cities. Available data is then analysed by using descriptive statistical technique, correlation and regression analysis, cross-checking data correspondence, and factor analysis.

Research covers the following activities:

1. Selecting 100 cities to be targeted;
2. Survey of the inhabitants of the 100 cities;
3. Identifying progress and potential of human rights cities;
4. Clustering cities;
5. Identifying the types and levels of commitment and willingness of the targeted district/city governments;
6. Identifying the types and levels of human rights realization by local government;
7. Identifying the types and levels of human rights institutionalization by local government;
8. Identifying the best strategy for implementing and expanding the human rights city agenda.

3.2. Data Collection Method

Data is collected through desk review, focus group discussions, expert judgment, peer review and survey of 100 districts/cities. It is obtained from government documents, research findings published by experts, literatures on human rights development in Indonesia, the official websites of the Law and Human Rights Ministry and local governments, interviews with citizens, and observation.

To gather the required data, multiple methods need to be implemented. A comprehensive review of secondary data such as research reports, books and academic articles or journals is conducted to gain a deeper understanding on the implementation of the human rights city framework. This will provide an overview of several key features that define a human rights city. The key features are then used as the basis for public policy analyses. This will allow us to identify whether the local government of the targeted district and city demonstrates the commitment and willingness to implement human rights, and the extent to which local government has taken the necessary measures to fulfil human rights, and the level of institutionalization. Other documents that provide information on how local government utilize its resources in promoting and protecting human rights in their cities can also be used for obtaining additional data for a better measurement of the three key points.

Furthermore, a citizen survey will be conducted to learn about public perceptions on all the measures mentioned above. Survey results can provide us with a comprehensive index that reflects the progress and potential of each city in becoming rights friendly. The questionnaire, which is based on the key features of a human rights city, will be developed as an instrument for gathering data from members of the public. Survey results must complement data obtained from public policy analyses and other secondary data.

3.3. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis covers both qualitative and quantitative data analyses. Primary and secondary data is analysed. Combining both primary data from a survey and secondary data from documents and public policy analyses is important for gaining a complete understanding of the progress and potential of each city. Both sets of data need to be analysed comprehensively by using several techniques, such as correspondence analysis, multiple regression, and other necessary methods. The results of data analysis will also provide index values for clustering each city into the high, medium or low category for the three measurements.

3.4. Criteria of Targeted Districts and Cities

One hundred districts and cities will be studied across Indonesia. The selection of the 100 regions is based on the following:

1. Frequency in receiving recognition and appreciation for commendable performance in upholding human rights from the Law and Human Rights Ministry. In order to be classified as a human rights city, it has to meet the following seven-point criteria: (1) right to health, (2) right to education, (3) the rights of women and children, (4) right to civil registration, (5) right to work, (6) right to decent housing, and (7) right to a sustainable environment. All seven points of the criteria are measured in 10 structural indicators, 30 process indicators and 60 outcome indicators, making it 100 indicators in total. The awarding of appreciation as well as the criteria and indicators are stipulated in Law and Human Rights Ministerial Regulation No. 25/2013 on Amendments to Law and Human Rights Ministerial Regulation No. 11/2013 on Criteria of Human Rights Cities, complete with its implementation and technical guidelines.

2. Cities categorized as tolerant are identified in the Setara Institute's study on the Tolerant City Index. The index indicates a city's success in promoting inter-faith tolerance. Four variables are assessed: city government regulations in the Local Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and local regulations considered to be discriminatory or non-discriminatory; (2) city government actions include government responses in dealing with incidents of intolerance that take place within their jurisdictions; (3) social regulations, or incidents of intolerance that have occurred in recent years in the city; (4) religious demography and composition of the population that emphasize on comparing the composition by religion.

3. Cities considered to be tolerant and human-friendly are identified by Maarif Institute through its Islamic City Index based on three criteria: safety, prosperity and happiness.

The index is constructed according to the principles of *maqashid syariah*, which are spelled out into several dimensions, including religion, leadership and governance, civility, prosperity, and strong suits. These dimensions are then condensed into safety, prosperity and happiness.

4. Cities that have participated the most often in activities conducted by INFID and Komnas HAM in promoting human rights cities. These activities cover training, sensitization and promotion of human rights, facilitation for developing social programmes on citizen welfare and rights, and promotion of tolerance among the people.

5. Level of compliance in the delivery of public services based on a study by Ombudsman Indonesia. Indicators assessed include:
    1. Service standards that cover clarity of requirements, mechanisms and procedures, service products, time to completion, and clear information of service costs or rates;
    2. Availability of service announcements;
    3. Availability of a service information system, whether electronic or non-electronic such as booklets, pamphlets, websites, TV monitors, etc.;
    4. Facilities and infrastructure that include the availability of waiting rooms, restrooms, and service counters/desks;
    5. Special services that include the availability of facilities for users with special needs (handrails, wheelchairs, tactile pavements, nursing rooms, etc.) and other special services for users;
    6. Complaints management that includes availability of key contact information (text message, phone number, email) and officers to process incoming complaints;
    7. Performance evaluation, availability of facilities to measure user satisfaction;
    8. Vision, mission and motto of services, which are displayed at the place of service;
    9. Attributes, availability of officers with the proper ID cards;
    10. One-stop service: assess whether services are already included in the One-Stop Service system.

6. Amount of the local government budget (APBD) set aside for human rights realization, including for substantial routine public expenditures, such as for free primary school fees, schoolbook subsidies, affordable nutritious food, asset distribution and free healthcare, availability of medicines for the poor, and HIV/AIDS campaign programs. The larger the amount of budget, the more points given to efforts in fulfilling human rights.

7. Budget allocation for civil servants for routine expenditures to fulfil rights in an indirect manner, such as salaries and benefits in the education, food and health sectors. Assessment on such budget allocation is made in terms of adequacy and appropriateness with the civil servant's needs in their respective cities and districts.

The seven criteria for city selection is based on the principle that the more criteria met by a city, the higher the chances of the city to be chosen as research sample. Cities need not satisfy all seven criteria. Every criteria is assigned a weight of 1 point. If the entire set of criteria is fulfilled by a city, it will earn a score of 7. Based on their score, 100 cities are selected as research sample. Not all districts and cities from the 100 samples have the full score of 7. Most scored between 4 and 6.

3.5. Procedure

In more detail, there are 10 steps in conducting the research. The following scheme presents these steps in brief.

1 Choose 100 cities

2 Survey on citizens: conduct interview

3 Identifying the potential and progress of human right cities

6 Identifying commitment of local government

5 Identifying type of human rights city

4 Clustering Cities

7 Identifying realization of human rights cities

8 Identifying institutionalization of human rights cities

9 Identifying best strategy to implement and expand adoption of human right cities

10 Implication and recomendation

Selection of 100 cities

The first step is to choose the targeted 100 cities. This is carried out by the research team with INFID based on the predetermined criteria. The process involves the following activities in chronological order.

1. Identifying cities that have ever received a Human Rights City award from the Law and Human Rights Ministry. By late 2017, at least 351 out of 515 districts/cities have participated and provided information on milestones achieved with regard to human rights fulfilment. From this number, 232 among them are rated good and 84 fairly good in terms of the attention given to human rights. In this research, 232 cities are viewed to have met the first criteria for eligibility as a sample city.

2. From the 232 cities that earned the Human Rights City award, 100 of them will be part of the research. The 7 criteria will be used for choosing the 100 cities.

   a. Based on the criteria of frequency in receiving the Human Rights City award from the Law and Human Rights Ministry, the districts or cities that have been the most frequent recipients will be chosen. Districts or cities that have earned the award once will be a research sample.

   b. Based on the criteria of districts or cities assessed to be tolerant, those that are ranked the highest 20 according to the Tolerant City Index released by Setara Institute since 2015 will be chosen. At least 30 districts and cities will be eligible samples. These cities on average ranked among the highest as tolerant cities according to Setara Institute.

   c. Based on the criteria of districts/cities assessed to be tolerant and human-friendly according to Maarif Institute's Islamic City Index, cities ranked the top 10 will be chosen. The cities will be research samples.

   d. Based on the criteria of districts/cities that most frequently participated in activities conducted by INFID and Komnas HAM to promote human rights cities, 10 cities will be chosen.

   e. Based on the criteria of level of compliance in public service delivery assessed by Ombudsman Indonesia, 20 top ranked cities will be chosen.

   f. Based on the criteria of APBD allocation for human rights realization, 20 cities with the largest budget will be chosen.

   g. Based on the criteria of expenditure for civil servants, 20 cities with the largest budget allocation will be chosen.

3. Following an assessment based on the 7 criteria, 140 districts and cities are shortlisted from which 100 will then be chosen according to the highest scores, factoring in also ease in accessing and studying the region, as well as cost considerations.

Once the cities that meet the 7 criteria mentioned earlier have been listed, 100 will be chosen by also taking into account their reachability given the available budget and field researchers. The following is the list of surveyed 100 cities.

Table 1. List of 100 cities

NO	PROVINCE	DISTRICT/CITY
1	ACEH	BANDA ACEH
2	BALI	DENPASAR
3	BANDAR LAMPUNG	PRINGSEWU
4	BANTEN	TANGERANG
5	BENGKULU	BENGKULU
6	DI JOGJA	BANTUL
7	DI JOGJA	YOGYAKARTA
8	DI JOGJA	KULONPROGO
9	DKI JAKARTA	WEST JAKARTA
10	DKI JAKARTA	CENTRAL JAKARTA
11	DKI JAKARTA	EAST JAKARTA
12	DKI JAKARTA	SOUTH JAKARTA
13	DKI JAKARTA	NORTH JAKARTA
14	WEST JAVA	KARAWANG
15	WEST JAVA	PURWAKARTA
16	WEST JAVA	TASIKMALAYA
17	WEST JAVA	BANDUNG
18	WEST JAVA	BOGOR
19	WEST JAVA	CIREBON
20	CENTRAL JAVA	BANYUMAS
21	CENTRAL JAVA	JEPARA
22	CENTRAL JAVA	WONOSOBO
23	CENTRAL JAVA	SALATIGA
24	EAST JAVA	BOJONEGORO
25	EAST JAVA	BONDOWOSO
26	EAST JAVA	BLITAR
27	EAST JAVA	JEMBER
28	EAST JAVA	MALANG
29	EAST JAVA	SURABAYA
30	WEST KALIMANTAN	KUBURAYA

NO	PROVINCE	DISTRICT/CITY
31	WEST KALIMANTAN	SAMBAS
32	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	BANJARMASIN
33	MALUKU	AMBON
34	NTT	KUPANG
35	PAPUA	MERAUKE
36	PAPUA	JAYAPURA
37	SOUTH SULAWESI	BANTAENG
38	SOUTH SULAWESI	MAROS
39	SOUTH SULAWESI	PANGKEP
40	SOUTH SULAWESI	MAKASSAR
41	CENTRAL SULAWESI	SIGI
42	CENTRAL SULAWESI	PALU
43	NORTH SULAWESI	BITUNG
44	WEST SUMATERA	PADANG
45	NORTH SUMATERA	KARO
46	NORTH SUMATERA	DELISERDANG
47	NORTH SUMATERA	BINJAI
48	NORTH SUMATERA	SERDANG BEDAGAI
49	NORTH SUMATERA	ASAHAN
50	NORTH SUMATERA	MEDAN
51	ACEH	PIDIE
52	BALI	BADUNG
53	BALI	GIANYAR
54	BANTEN	SOUTH TANGERANG
55	BANTEN	CILEGON
56	DI YOGYAKARTA	SLEMAN
57	DI YOGYAKARTA	GUNUNG KIDUL
58	WEST JAVA	CIMAHI
59	WEST JAVA	DEPOK
60	WEST JAVA	CIANJUR
61	WEST JAVA	BEKASI
62	WEST JAVA	SUKABUMI
63	WEST JAVA	WEST BANDUNG
64	WEST JAVA	INDRAMAYU
65	WEST JAVA	SUBANG

REPORT | RESEARCH ON PROGRESS, POTENTIAL AND BEST STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTING AND EXPANDING THE ADOPTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS CITY INITIATIVE ACROSS INDONESIA

NO	PROVINCE	DISTRICT/CITY
66	WEST JAVA	GARUT
67	CENTRAL JAVA	SURAKARTA
68	CENTRAL JAVA	KLATEN
69	CENTRAL JAVA	MAGELANG
70	CENTRAL JAVA	CILACAP
71	CENTRAL JAVA	KENDAL
72	CENTRAL JAVA	BREBES
73	CENTRAL JAVA	BOYOLALI
74	EAST JAVA	PASURUAN
75	EAST JAVA	MOJOKERTO
76	EAST JAVA	BATU
77	EAST JAVA	BANYUWANGI
78	EAST JAVA	SIDOARJO
79	EAST JAVA	KEDIRI
80	EAST JAVA	MADIUN
81	EAST JAVA	GRESIK
82	EAST JAVA	JOMBANG
83	WEST KALIMANTAN	PONTIANAK
84	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	BARITO KUALA
85	EAST KALIMANTAN	BALIKPAPAN
86	EAST KALIMANTAN	SAMARINDA
87	EAST KALIMANTAN	BONTANG
88	RIAU ISLANDS	BINTAN
89	LAMPUNG	METRO
90	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	CENTRAL LOMBOK
91	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	EAST LOMBOK
92	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	MATARAM
93	RIAU	PEKANBARU
94	WEST SUMATERA	WEST PASAMAN
95	WEST SUMATERA	PASAMAN
96	WEST SUMATERA	LIMAPULUH KOTA
97	WEST SUMATERA	AGAM
98	WEST SUMATERA	TANAH DATAR
99	SOUTH SUMATERA	BANYU ASIN
100	SOUTH SUMATERA	PALEMBANG

Citizen assessment survey

Survey uses questionnaires to look into government efforts in realizing the people's 12 rights to the city. Interviews are conducted with 20 people for each city, totalling 2010 people being interviewed. Interviewees are asked about their opinions/assessment on 76 items that are indicators of conditions/activities/programmes for human rights fulfilment based on the 12 rights to the city.

The sampling technique is multistage random sampling where sample groups are firstly identified before samples are drawn randomly from these groups. This technique is similar to cluster sampling, but involves the selection of samples from the chosen clusters. With this technique, samples are selected at least in two stages.

Data is analysed by using the statistical technique. For an overview of the research subject, the percentage, mean as well as the age and sex dispersion of subjects are calculated through descriptive statistics. Data analysis of variables as social barometer components and their correlation with other variables is conducted by multiple correlation and multiple regression.

Identifying progress and potential as human rights cities

Identification is based on citizen assessment with assigned scores, and quantification of the Human Rights City award, village potential data and HDI. Calculations are categorized and interpreted to gain understanding on progress and potential in implementing human rights cities.

Identification is based on an analysis that combines the results of the analysis of survey data (primary data) and data from documents published in local government websites.

Data analysis on secondary data (public policy, other files and documents available from the local governments or other sources)

+

Data analysis on primary data obtained from conducting survey on citizens

Score reflecting progress and potential of the adoption of human rights cities +Type and Comitment in 100 cities and districts in Indonesia
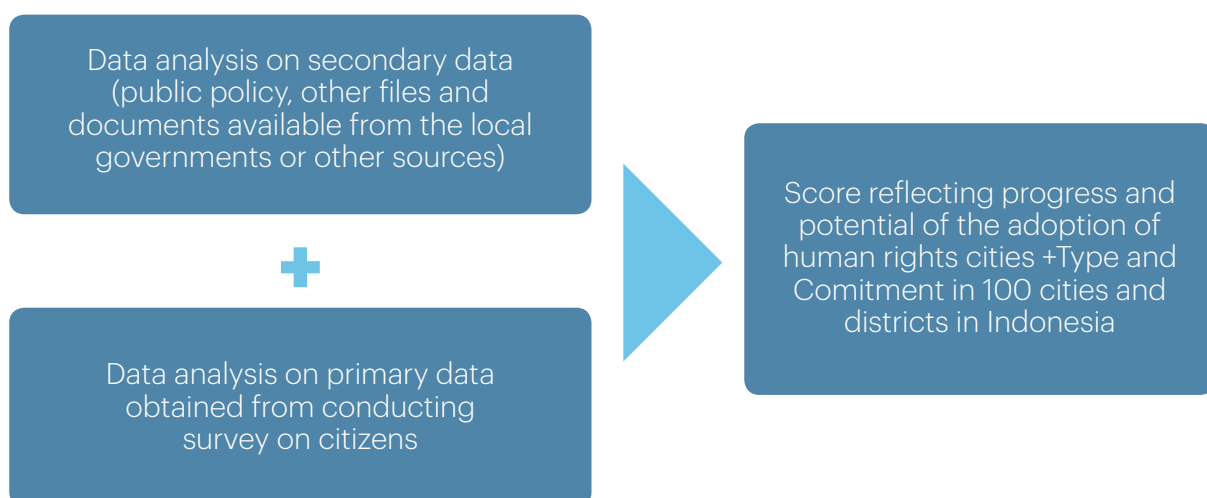
Clustering cities and identifying the type of cities

Cities are grouped by the type of citizens' right to the city that each city is working towards realizing. Clustering is based on factor analysis according to the scores assigned from citizen assessments (N = 2000). For each cluster of cities, rights that are most prominently featured are identified, along with their purpose and instruments.

Identifying government commitment and willingness

The commitment of city governments is identified according to the results of measuring government commitment and willingness obtained from a citizen survey. City inhabitants are asked to rate government commitment and willingness by answering the following questions:
1. How far has local government promoted human rights programmes?
2. How far has local government implemented human rights programmes?
3. How far does local government guarantee human rights?
4. How far are human rights guaranteed by local government?
5. How far are human rights protected by local government?

Identifying the realization of human rights cities

Identification of the level of realization of human rights cities is based on measurement results from a citizen survey. City inhabitants are asked to assess local government efforts in realizing human rights cities by answering the following questions:

1. How far has local government fulfilled human rights?
2. How far has local government implemented human rights programmes?
3. Does local government work alongside local NGOs in promoting, protecting and realizing human rights?
4. Does local government work alongside foreign NGOs in promoting, protecting and realizing human rights?

Identifying the institutionalization of human rights

Identification of the level of institutionalization of human rights is based on measurement results obtained from a citizen survey. City inhabitants are asked to assess government efforts in institutionalizing human rights by answering the following questions:

1. Does local government have human rights regulations to promote, protect and realize human rights?
2. Does local government have human rights institutions or working units to promote, protect and realize human rights?
3. Does local government have human rights structures to promote, protect and realize human rights?
4. Has a Local Human Rights Commission been established (KOMDAHAM)?
5. Does the region have a human rights culture?

Identifying the strategy for implementing and expanding the adoption of the human rights city framework

Identification of the strategy for implementing and expanding the adoption of the human rights city agenda by local government uses data from citizen assessments, documents and websites. Data is analysed to gain understanding on implementation practices in the 100 cities surveyed.

Results

4.1. Identifying progress and potential of human rights cities

Cities considered to have made progress are those with the following characteristics:

1. High-potential villages;
2. In planning its programmes, the government has made efforts to realize human rights through various ways;
3. Outcomes of implementation are observable;
4. High rating from citizens with regard to human rights fulfilment and implementation of aspects on human rights cities;
5. The government is considered to have high-level of commitment and willingness to fulfil human rights.

Based on Podes data, citizen assessments on the implementation of the 12 rights covered in the human rights city framework and on government commitment and the institutionalization of human rights, there are 22 cities seen to have undergone tremendous progress. Other cities experienced moderate progress. The following is a list of the cities that have made huge progress.

Binjai	Deli Serdang	Serdang Bedagai
Jepara	Balikpapan	Karo
Bitung	Jogja	Asahan
Denpasar	Medan	Banda Aceh City
Surabaya	Badung	Sigi
Bantul	Bojonegoro	Pidie
Pasuruan	Wonosobo	West Bandung
Mojokerto	Gunung Kidul	

High-potential cities have the following characteristics:
1. High-potential villages;
2. In planning its programmes, the government has made efforts to realize human rights through various ways;
3. High rating from citizens with regard to human rights fulfilment and implementation of aspects on human rights cities.

Based on Podes data, citizen assessment on the implementation of the 12 rights covered in the human rights city framework, found that there are 59 cities with high potential in implementing the human rights city concept. Meanwhile, another 41 cities are considered to have moderate potential. The following is a list of high-potential cities.

West Bandung	Sigi	Pontianak
Bojonegoro	Agam District	Tanah Datar
Yogyakarta	Pidie	Mataram
Surabaya	Samarinda	Jepara
Bitung	West Pasaman	West Jakarta
Pasuruan	Bengkulu	Gianyar
Balikpapan	Badung	Cirebon
Mojokerto	Asahan	Banyumas
Gunung Kidul	Cilacap	Lima Puluh Kota
Bondowoso	Salatiga	Depok
Sleman	Garut	Malang
Jember	Surakarta	Palembang
Denpasar	Purwakarta	Serdang Bedagai
Kulon Progo	Magelang	Padang
Kupang City	Jember	Bogor
Banda Aceh City	Binjai	Karo
Bantul	Deli Serdang	Banjarmasin
Banyuwangi	Tangerang	Palu
Banyuasin	Tasikmalaya	Cimahi
Bantaeng	Pringsewu	

4.2. Clustering cities and identifying types of cities

Based on factor analysis according to key characteristics and citizen assessment obtained through a survey, five types of cities are identified according to the rights that each city focuses on, as provided below.

Table 2. Five Types of Cities

Type	Focus of Rights Implementation
Type 1	Focus on economic, social and cultural rights, especially the basic needs: peace and safety, child protection, food and water
Type 2	Focus on civil and political rights
Type 3	Focus on the fulfilment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights
Type 4	Focus on the fulfilment of one specific right, and later shifting the focus to another human right
Type 5	Fulfilment of rights by issue

GRAPH ON SCORE COMPARISON PER HRCI DIMENSION (1-12) AND GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT AND WILLINGNESS (13)
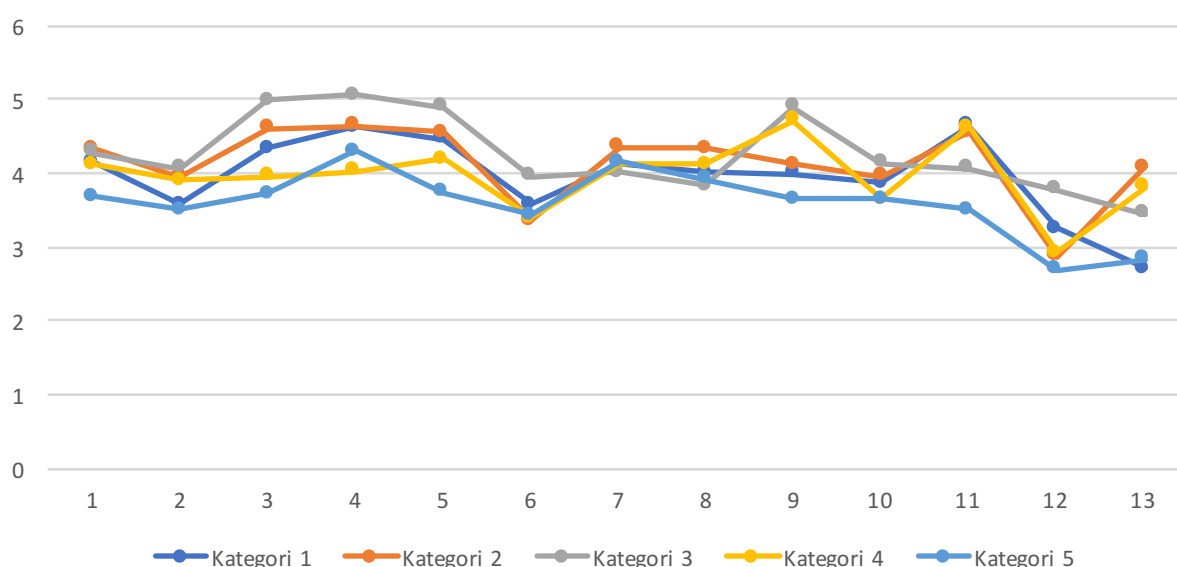
Based on results of the factor analysis, the 100 cities are classified into 5 clusters by type of city. The following is a list of cities by type.

Table 3. List of cities by city type

Human Rights City Type 1

No	Province	City/District	No	Province	City/District
1	East Java	Gresik	24	West Java	Garut
2	West Java	West Bandung	25	West Kalimantan	Pontianak
3	DI Yogyakarta	Gunung Kidul	26	West Java	Depok
4	DI Yogyakarta	Sleman	27	East Java	Sidoarjo
5	Bengkulu	Bengkulu	28	East Nusa Tenggara	Kupang City
6	West Java	Purwakarta	29	Central Java	Brebes
7	West Sumatera	Agam District	30	West Java	Sukabumi
8	Maluku	Ambon	31	Riau	Pekanbaru
9	Banten	Tangerang	32	West Java	Cirebon
10	Central Java	Banyumas	33	West Java	Cianjur
11	Lampung	Metro	34	West Java	Bogor
12	South Sulawesi	Bantaeng	35	Riau Islands	Bintan
13	South Sumatera	Banyuasin	36	East Kalimantan	Bontang
14	West Java	Bandung	37	South Sumatera	Palembang
15	West Kalimantan	Sambas	38	West Kalimantan	Kubu Raya
16	West Sumatera	Pasaman	39	Papua	Jayapura
17	Central Java	Boyolali	40	South Sulawesi	Makassar
18	Central Java	Kendal	41	South Sulawesi	Pangkep
19	DKI Jakarta	West Jakarta	42	West Java	Indramayu
20	Central Java	Magelang	43	West Java	Bekasi
21	Central Java	Salatiga	44	West Sumatera	Tanah Datar
22	Central Java	Surakarta	45	West Sumatera	Lima Puluh Kota
23	South Sulawesi	Maros			

Human Rights City Type 2

No	Province	City/District
1	North Sulawesi	Bitung
2	North Sumatera	Deli Serdang
3	North Sumatera	Binjai
4	East Kalimantan	Balikpapan
5	Central Java	Jepara
6	North Sumatera	Karo
7	North Sumatera	Serdang Bedagai
8	DI Yogyakarta	Jogja
9	North Sumatera	Asahan
10	Bali	Denpasar
11	Aceh	Banda Aceh City
12	Bali	Badung
13	Aceh	Pidie
14	West Java	Subang
15	West Java	Karawang

No	Province	City/District
16	Central Java	Cilacap
17	Bali	Gianyar
18	West Nusa Tenggara	East Lombok
19	East Kalimantan	Samarinda
20	West Java	Tasikmalaya
21	West Nusa Tenggara	Mataram
22	West Sumatera	Padang
23	West Java	Cimahi
24	East Java	Kediri
25	East Java	Jombang
26	East Java	Madiun
27	Banten	Cilegon

Human Rights City Type 3

No	Province	City/District
1	East Java	Surabaya
2	East Java	Bojonegoro
3	East Java	Pasuruan
4	East Java	Mojokerto
5	Lampung	Pringsewu
6	East Java	Bondowoso
7	East Java	Banyuwangi
8	West Sumatera	West Pasaman
9	East Java	Jember
10	South Kalimantan	Banjarmasin
11	South Kalimantan	Barito Kuala

Human Rights City Type 4

No	Province	City/District
1	East Java	Malang
2	Central Sulawesi	Palu
3	East Java	Blitar
4	DKI Jakarta	South Jakarta
5	Banten	South Tangerang
6	DKI Jakarta	East Jakarta
7	DKI Jakarta	Central Jakarta
8	DKI Jakarta	North Jakarta

Human Rights City Type 5

No	Province	City/District
1	North Sumatera	Medan
2	Central Sulawesi	Sigi
3	DI Yogyakarta	Bantul
4	DI Yogyakarta	Kulon Progro
5	West Nusa Tenggara	Central Lombok
6	Central Java	Wonosobo
7	Papua	Merauke
8	Central Java	Klaten
9	East Java	Batu

4.3. Identifying government commitment and willingness

Identification of city government commitment is based on measurement results on government commitment and willingness obtained from a citizen survey. City inhabitants assess government commitment and willingness in relation to local government efforts in implementing and promoting human rights programmes, as well as guaranteeing and protecting the people's rights.

The local governments surveyed in general are considered to have strong commitment and willingness. There is a slight variation in the level of government commitment and willingness between countries, according to citizens. Based on citizen assessment, the 100 sample districts/cities are divided into two categories: regions with high and medium level of commitment and willingness. The following table provides the list of cities by assessment category.

Table 4. District/City Government Commitment and Willingness

No	City	Score	Category	No	City	Score	Category
1	Bitung	5.19	High	35	Jombang	3.56	Moderate
2	Karo	4.86	High	36	Kulon Progro	3.56	Moderate
3	Medan	4.85	High	37	Mataram	3.53	Moderate
4	Deli Serdang	4.85	High	38	Cilegon	3.52	Moderate
5	Binjai	4.84	High	39	Ambon	3.52	Moderate
6	Serdang Bedagai	4.81	High	40	Bondowoso	3.51	Moderate
7	Jepara	4.78	High	41	Tasikmalaya	3.51	Moderate
8	Asahan	4.56	High	42	West Pasaman	3.49	Moderate
9	Balikpapan	4.41	High	43	Bengkulu	3.48	Moderate
10	Banda Aceh City	4.30	High	44	Cimahi	3.47	Moderate
11	Denpasar	4.28	High	45	Padang	3.46	Moderate
12	Badung	4.25	High	46	Purwakarta	3.45	Moderate
13	Sigi	4.15	High	47	Madiun	3.44	Moderate
14	Jogja	4.08	High	48	West Bandung	3.35	Moderate
15	Karawang	4.08	High	49	Sleman	3.33	Moderate
16	Pidie	4.04	High	50	Malang	3.32	Moderate
17	Bantul	4.03	High	51	Klaten	3.24	Moderate
18	East Lombok	3.96	Moderate	52	Batu	3.23	Moderate
19	Subang	3.96	Moderate	53	Agam District	3.23	Moderate
20	Surabaya	3.93	Moderate	54	Sambas	3.23	Moderate
21	Gresik	3.85	Moderate	55	Tangerang	3.22	Moderate
22	Pringsewu	3.85	Moderate	56	Jember	3.21	Moderate
23	Central Lombok	3.84	Moderate	57	Banyumas	3.19	Moderate
24	Gianyar	3.75	Moderate	58	Bandung	3.18	Moderate
25	Wonosobo	3.71	Moderate	59	Banjarmasin	3.16	Moderate
26	Cilacap	3.71	Moderate	60	Palu	3.11	Moderate
27	Merauke	3.66	Moderate	61	Sidoarjo	3.08	Moderate
28	Kediri	3.65	Moderate	62	Pasaman	3.03	Moderate
29	Mojokerto	3.62	Moderate	63	Blitar	3.03	Moderate
30	Gunung Kidul	3.60	Moderate	64	Boyolali	3.02	Moderate
31	Bojonegoro	3.60	Moderate	65	Kendal	2.99	Moderate
32	Pasuruan	3.59	Moderate	66	South Jakarta	2.96	Moderate
33	Samarinda	3.58	Moderate	67	Maros	2.95	Moderate
34	Banyuwangi	3.57	Moderate	68	Bantaeng	2.93	Moderate

No	City	Score	Category		No	City	Score	Category
69	West Jakarta	2.86	Moderate		85	Bontang	2.45	Moderate
70	Banyuasin	2.85	Moderate		86	Bintan	2.38	Moderate
71	Metro	2.84	Moderate		87	Makassar	2.37	Moderate
72	South Tangerang	2.72	Moderate		88	Cianjur	2.30	Moderate
					89	Jayapura	2.29	Moderate
73	Magelang	2.70	Moderate		90	Pangkep	2.28	Moderate
74	Pekanbaru	2.69	Moderate		91	Bogor	2.25	Moderate
75	Central Jakarta	2.68	Moderate		92	North Jakarta	2.21	Moderate
					93	Kupang City	2.19	Moderate
76	East Jakarta	2.68	Moderate		94	Cirebon	2.19	Moderate
77	Surakarta	2.61	Moderate		95	Kubu Raya	2.09	Moderate
78	Salatiga	2.60	Moderate		96	Indramayu	2.06	Moderate
79	Depok	2.59	Moderate		97	Bekasi	1.98	Moderate
80	Barito Kuala	2.55	Moderate		98	Palembang	1.97	Moderate
81	Brebes	2.55	Moderate		99	Tanah Datar	1.47	Moderate
82	Sukabumi	2.52	Moderate		100	Lima Puluh Kota	1.36	Moderate
83	Pontianak	2.51	Moderate					
84	Garut	2.49	Moderate					

4.4. Identifying the realization of human rights cities

Identification of the level of realization of human rights cities is based on measurement results obtained from a citizen survey. City inhabitants are asked to assess local government efforts in realizing human rights cities that covers the fulfilment of the people's human rights, implementation of human rights programmes, cooperation with local NGOs to promote, protect and realize human rights, and partnerships with international NGOs to promote, protect and fulfil human rights.

The following table provides the list of cities by assessment category.

Table 5. District/City Government Commitment and Willingness

No	City	Score	Category		No	City	Score	Category
1	West Bandung	4.75	High		5	Bitung	4.68	High
2	Bojonegoro	4.71	High		6	Pasuruan	4.59	High
3	Jogja	4.69	High		7	Balikpapan	4.46	High
4	Surabaya	4.68	High		8	Mojokerto	4.46	High

No	City	Score	Category	No	City	Score	Category
9	Gunung Kidul	4.43	High	45	Jepara	4.10	High
10	Bondowoso	4.43	High	46	West Jakarta	4.10	High
11	Sleman	4.43	High	47	Gianyar	4.10	High
12	Gresik	4.43	High	48	Cirebon	4.08	High
13	Metro	4.42	High	49	Banyumas	4.08	High
14	Denpasar	4.41	High	50	Lima Puluh Kota	4.06	High
15	Kulon Progro	4.39	High	51	Depok	4.06	High
16	Kupang City	4.38	High	52	Malang	4.06	High
17	Banda Aceh City	4.35	High	53	Palembang	4.04	High
18	Bantul	4.32	High	54	Serdang Bedagai	4.03	High
19	Banyuwangi	4.30	High	55	Padang	4.02	High
20	Banyuasin	4.29	High	56	Bogor	4.01	High
21	Bantaeng	4.29	High	57	Karo	4.00	High
22	Sigi	4.26	High	58	Banjarmasin	4.00	High
23	Agam District	4.25	High	59	Palu	4.00	High
24	Pidie	4.22	High	60	Cimahi	4.00	High
25	Samarinda	4.21	High	61	Pasaman	4.00	High
26	West Pasaman	4.21	High	62	Subang	4.00	High
27	Bengkulu	4.19	High	63	Kendal	4.00	High
28	Badung	4.18	High	64	Brebes	3.99	Moderate
29	Asahan	4.18	High	65	Sukabumi	3.98	Moderate
30	Cilacap	4.17	High	66	Barito Kuala	3.97	Moderate
31	Garut	4.16	High	67	Boyolali	3.97	Moderate
32	Salatiga	4.16	High	68	Cianjur	3.97	Moderate
33	Surakarta	4.15	High	69	Bandung	3.97	Moderate
34	Purwakarta	4.15	High	70	Ambon	3.96	Moderate
35	Magelang	4.15	High	71	Madiun	3.94	Moderate
36	Jember	4.14	High	72	Jombang	3.92	Moderate
37	Binjai	4.14	High	73	Sambas	3.91	Moderate
38	Deli Serdang	4.14	High	74	Kubu Raya	3.91	Moderate
39	Tangerang	4.13	High	75	Karawang	3.89	Moderate
40	Tasikmalaya	4.13	High	76	Wonosobo	3.89	Moderate
41	Pringsewu	4.13	High	77	Klaten	3.89	Moderate
42	Pontianak	4.13	High	78	Central Lombok	3.89	Moderate
43	Tanah Datar	4.12	High	79	Bintan	3.89	Moderate
44	Mataram	4.11	High	80	East Lombok	3.85	Moderate

No	City	Score	Category	No	City	Score	Category
81	Cilegon	**3.83**	Moderate	92	Blitar	**3.66**	Moderate
82	Kediri	**3.83**	Moderate	93	South Tangerang	**3.66**	Moderate
83	Medan	**3.82**	Moderate	94	Bekasi	**3.65**	Moderate
84	Indramayu	**3.81**	Moderate	95	East Jakarta	**3.64**	Moderate
85	Pekanbaru	**3.81**	Moderate	96	Pangkep	**3.62**	Moderate
86	Bontang	**3.80**	Moderate	97	Makassar	**3.58**	Moderate
87	Maros	**3.78**	Moderate	98	Sidoarjo	**3.53**	Moderate
88	Merauke	**3.70**	Moderate	99	North Jakarta	**3.31**	Moderate
89	Batu	**3.69**	Moderate	100	Central Jakarta	**3.27**	Moderate
90	South Jakarta	**3.69**	Moderate				
91	Jayapura	**3.69**	Moderate				

4.5. Identifying the institutionalization of human rights

Identification of the level of institutionalization of human rights is based on measurement results obtained from a citizen survey concerning the extent to which the surveyed districts/cities have institutionalized human rights. The scoring for this component is based on citizen assessment on the presence or absence of human rights regulations, institutions/units, and structures to promote, protect and realize human rights, and whether a Local Human Rights Commission is established, and a human rights culture cultivated.

Table 6. List of cities by level of human rights institutionalization

No	City	Score	Category	No	City	Score	Category
1	Bitung	**4.94**	High	14	Badung	**4.22**	High
2	Deli Serdang	**4.49**	High	15	Sigi	**4.21**	High
3	Binjai	**4.49**	High	16	Bantul	**4.18**	High
4	Jepara	**4.44**	High	17	Bojonegoro	**4.15**	High
5	Balikpapan	**4.44**	High	18	Gresik	**4.14**	High
6	Karo	**4.43**	High	19	Pidie	**4.13**	High
7	Serdang Bedagai	**4.42**	High	20	Pasuruan	**4.09**	High
8	Jogja	**4.39**	High	21	West Bandung	**4.05**	High
9	Asahan	**4.37**	High	22	Mojokerto	**4.04**	High
10	Denpasar	**4.34**	High	23	Gunung Kidul	**4.01**	High
11	Medan	**4.33**	High	24	Pringsewu	**3.99**	Moderate
12	Banda Aceh City	**4.33**	High	25	Karawang	**3.98**	Moderate
				26	Subang	**3.98**	Moderate
13	Surabaya	**4.31**	High	27	Kulon Progro	**3.98**	Moderate

No	City	Score	Category	No	City	Score	Category
28	Bondowoso	3.97	Moderate	65	Kendal	3.50	Moderate
29	Cilacap	3.94	Moderate	66	West Jakarta	3.48	Moderate
30	Banyuwangi	3.93	Moderate	67	Batu	3.46	Moderate
31	Gianyar	3.93	Moderate	68	Magelang	3.42	Moderate
32	East Lombok	3.91	Moderate	69	Surakarta	3.38	Moderate
33	Samarinda	3.89	Moderate	70	Salatiga	3.38	Moderate
34	Sleman	3.88	Moderate	71	Maros	3.37	Moderate
35	Central Lombok	3.86	Moderate	72	Blitar	3.34	Moderate
36	West Pasaman	3.85	Moderate	73	South Jakarta	3.33	Moderate
37	Bengkulu	3.84	Moderate	74	Depok	3.32	Moderate
38	Tasikmalaya	3.82	Moderate	75	Garut	3.32	Moderate
39	Mataram	3.82	Moderate	76	Pontianak	3.32	Moderate
40	Wonosobo	3.80	Moderate	77	Sidoarjo	3.30	Moderate
41	Purwakarta	3.80	Moderate	78	Kupang City	3.29	Moderate
42	Padang	3.74	Moderate	79	Brebes	3.27	Moderate
43	Ambon	3.74	Moderate	80	Barito Kuala	3.26	Moderate
44	Cimahi	3.74	Moderate	81	Pekanbaru	3.25	Moderate
45	Agam District	3.74	Moderate	82	Sukabumi	3.25	Moderate
46	Kediri	3.74	Moderate	83	South Tangerang	3.19	Moderate
47	Jombang	3.74	Moderate	84	East Jakarta	3.16	Moderate
48	Madiun	3.69	Moderate	85	Cirebon	3.14	Moderate
49	Malang	3.69	Moderate	86	Cianjur	3.14	Moderate
50	Merauke	3.68	Moderate	87	Bintan	3.13	Moderate
51	Tangerang	3.68	Moderate	88	Bogor	3.13	Moderate
52	Jember	3.68	Moderate	89	Bontang	3.12	Moderate
53	Cilegon	3.67	Moderate	90	Palembang	3.01	Moderate
54	Banyumas	3.64	Moderate	91	Kubu Raya	3.00	Moderate
55	Metro	3.63	Moderate	92	Jayapura	2.99	Moderate
56	Bantaeng	3.61	Moderate	93	Central Jakarta	2.98	Moderate
57	Banjarmasin	3.58	Moderate	94	Makassar	2.98	Moderate
58	Bandung	3.57	Moderate	95	Pangkep	2.95	Moderate
59	Banyuasin	3.57	Moderate	96	Indramayu	2.94	Moderate
60	Sambas	3.57	Moderate	97	Bekasi	2.81	Moderate
61	Klaten	3.57	Moderate	98	Tanah Datar	2.79	Moderate
62	Palu	3.55	Moderate	99	North Jakarta	2.76	Moderate
63	Pasaman	3.51	Moderate	100	Lima Puluh Kota	2.71	Moderate
64	Boyolali	3.50	Moderate				

Identifying the strategy for implementing and expanding the adoption of the human rights city framework

Identification of the implementation and expansion strategy for the adoption of the human rights city framework by local government is based on the results of citizen assessment, documents and websites. Data analysis provides insights into implementation practices in the 100 sample cities.

There are five main strategies that the surveyed cities have adopted. Some focus on either one of the components of society: structure, culture and process. Several synergically combines all three components in its strategy. Others use emerging pertinent issues as their point of entry.

Cities that adopt the structural approach strive towards consistently fulfilling human rights through wider accessibility for their inhabitants in all aspects. The focus lies on policy change through negotiations with the district/city-level parliament. Negotiations also cover budget allocations for human rights programmes. Through this strategy, human rights fulfilment actions can be sustained, no longer hinging on the incumbent district head or mayor. Its weakness however is that the actions taken may not always be tailored to the people's circumstances, and thereby tend to result on slow uptake.

Cities that apply the cultural approach work towards strengthening cultural practices in line with human rights. They focus on converging human rights with cultural values, and subsequently using these cultural values as entry point to promote human rights and familiarize the people with human rights norms. This strategy makes it easier for the uptake of human rights ideals by the people. The disadvantage however is that it tends to reduce prevailing cultural values to the point that it may not entirely conform to human rights standards and the human rights city concept.

Cities that adopt the procedural strategy seek to generate immediate change and impact. Such change and impact however will not be meaningful or far-reaching, nor will it last long. Human rights will appear to be managed like a temporary fairground or exposition that only run for a brief period.
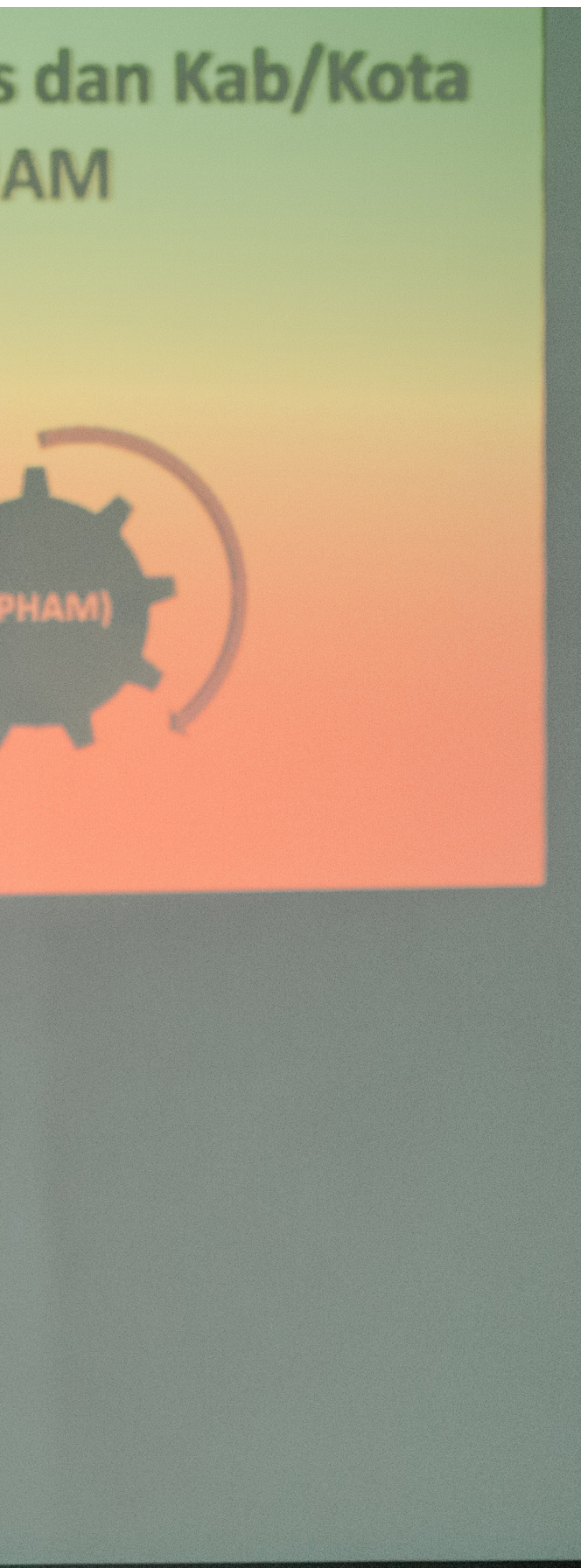
Cities that employ the systematic strategy promote change through the three components mentioned earlier. The government encourages citizen engagement in analysing the situation in society before finding the appropriate ways to initiate change in every component. Prioritizing which component to improve first is indeed important, but should be done without ignoring the other components. A needs assessment is necessary to understand what each district/city needs. The purpose is to create systematic and ongoing change. A systematic analysis is conducted prior to establishing policies and implementing human

rights fulfilment programmes. Cities also have a systematic and comprehensive framework in place for implementing the human rights city concept. Citizens believed that cities are better off as human rights cities, and local governments are considered to demonstrate strong commitment and willingness to achieve this.

Table 7. Type of strategy, objective and instruments for human rights city implementation

Type	Focus	Objective	Instrument
1	Structure	Ensure sustainability and expand reach	Regulations and budgets
2	Process	Generate immediate results	Activities for public events and campaigns
3	Culture	Strengthen cultural practices in line with human rights principles	Human rights promotion through arts and cultural performances
4	Systematic strategy	Systematic and sustainable change	Conduct systematic analysis prior to establishing policies and implementing human rights programmes; systematic and comprehensive framework for implementing human rights in the city
5	Issue	Generate immediate results and able to compete with other cities	Emulate other cities that have successfully implemented the human rights city concept

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Chapter 5

Discussion and Conclusion

5.1. Discussion

Many lessons can be drawn from the cities surveyed in this research. Efforts to learn from these cities are inspired by the human rights city concept that places emphasis on the importance of citizen engagement as part of upholding justice, both distributive and procedural justice. The human rights city concept emerged against a backdrop of structural injustices that have become more commonplace in society. In Indonesia, focusing on districts/cities is considered an effective and efficient strategy and approach given the local government's autonomous power that allows it to immediately adopt the human rights city concept. A decentralized governance system in Indonesia is seen as a strategic step in making sure that human rights are fully realized. To this end, the district/city government needs to be flexible and to gain the support of the people and civil society. The first lesson learnt from the surveyed cities is the importance of multi-stakeholder cooperation. Without cooperation, it would be impossible to build human rights cities.

Given the characteristics of a human rights city that gives emphasis to citizen awareness and

participation in efforts to fulfil the human rights of all, it is therefore critical to apply the bottom-up approach, starting from city inhabitants by engaging them in open and voluntary dialogues to provide them with the opportunity to voice opinions on the rights that they want realized, and the inclusion of these rights into the jointly formulated "human rights charter". The implementation of the human rights city concept can be understood as an effort to restore the city's sovereignty to its inhabitants. The government needs to apply this initiative in Indonesia. Local governments play a pivotal role in supporting efforts for developing human rights cities.

Concerning consistent, consequent and sustainable practices, a monitoring system is crucial to allow city inhabitants to keep track of and assess government efforts in fulfilling human rights in the city. The purpose of human rights cities is to establish human rights governance at the level of local government through cooperation for improving the quality of the people's life based on human rights norms and standards.

To ensure widespread implementation of human rights cities with lasting impact, it is important to engage journalists and educate them on their role in learning about human rights, and equipping them with the necessary tools to better understand, inform and promote the learning of human rights. Ways in which the media has been used for human rights learning and promoting the creation of human rights cities include the following:

- Radio-based learning for discussions, educating marginalized groups and managing social movements, among others.
- Text message-based learning for managing and giving voice to marginalized groups, and recruiting new volunteers for promoting human rights learning.
- Video journalism for presenting a report on the voiceless.

There are several stages involved in building a human rights city. Firstly, needs assessment is of the utmost importance. This phase involves local community engagement and involving other non-state actors in the region, as well as a comprehensive needs assessment and investing in the people. The second phase focuses on engaging the people to design joint programmes and activities aimed at building a human rights city. Citizens must be involved at all times to make sure that human rights fulfilment becomes a collective concern that generates widespread impact. If the government works alone, the impact will not be as far-reaching than if all city inhabitants are also involved. The next phase entails joint monitoring and evaluation that engage all stakeholders. Further improvements and planning of human rights city also through multi-stakeholder engagement is the following stage that once again is oriented towards citizen participation in the process of fulfilling human rights in the region.

Although not commonly practiced, several districts/cities have adopted participatory budgeting as a tool for building human rights cities. The government is expected to be

optimally involved, making the most of opportunities, such as in the empowerment of women and persons with disabilities through various approaches, and capitalizing on processes available in the community to facilitate the implementation of the human rights city concept. Other activities for advancing this concept include participation in election monitoring, organizing quiz competitions and other contests on human rights, and also theatrical performances and human rights awards.

In line with the implementation of the human rights concept, human rights education is equally important. Several cities encourage citizen engagement in creating space for human rights education in which human rights learning also takes place. Human rights education refers to a learning process for building knowledge, values, and the necessary capabilities for the purpose of fostering a human rights culture acceptable to all. This learning process encourages learners to revisit their experiences from a human rights perspective, which will allow them to integrate these concepts into their values and decision-making processes. Human rights education is a community empowerment approach to help the people develop skills and behaviours that can build their integrity and achieve equality in society, the community and the rest of the world.

Several cities focus on improving the quality of governance practices, especially public service delivery. Public service is a tangible form of respect for and protection of human rights. A human rights city should push for the strengthening of public services. It is expected to consistently make efforts in being more sensitive to citizens' voices and aspirations. Local governments have undertaken a wide range of measures to improve urban planning in order to become a citizen and youth-friendly district/city.

The government and inhabitants of cities studied in this research pay attention to prioritizing elements of society who have long been marginalized. Many now are aware of the importance of disability-inclusive development. The right to education for disabled persons not only includes the availability of special needs schools, but also the guarantee of access to education, which in turn will help them secure employment like any other citizen.

Through this research, strategic issues that need to be addressed further are identified in order to build a human rights city. At the structural level, local policies and regulations must be established in such a manner that they create a balance of power and correct structural inequalities that may lead to widespread social disparities. Despite the national and local governments having various laws and regulations in place, along with the relevant local government agencies for human rights fulfilment, they have yet to include the development of appropriate structures, culture and processes within a much broader context. Overlapping policies, duties and responsibilities in developing social and cultural life geared towards human rights fulfilment have rendered their implementation ineffective and inefficient.

A socio-cultural process in society is needed to create spaces for renegotiating the existing structural and cultural order in order to ensure the realization of human rights. Emphasis on active and creative participation, as well as development performance evaluation for improving the quality of human rights fulfilment is essential for every district/city in Indonesia. Attention should be given to the multiplier effect of the structural, cultural and process components combined, in an effort to improve the effectiveness of rights-based development strategies and programmes.

To create human right cities in Indonesia, policies, regulations, bylaws and instructions are necessary for improving the quality of the people's social and cultural life in a broader context that covers the development of structures, values, and implementation processes with human rights as one of the cornerstones. There is also the need to develop strong institutions for improving policies, strategies and implementation processes in order to build first-rate human rights cities. Institutional development includes the formation of local human rights institutions or special task forces or commissions. These entities not only focus on addressing weaknesses in fulfilling human rights, but also mapping out and developing the potentialities within society for human rights realization for all citizens.

District/city governments need to forge partnerships with government bodies, private sector, community organizations, academics, cross-sectoral institutions, and other stakeholders, while creating spaces to the widest extent possible to build human rights cities. Local governments need to strengthen coordination and cross-sectoral cooperation for developing human rights cities. In addition, the public must actively participate in building the necessary human rights structures and culture. For human rights cities to continue to exist, efforts to strengthen and guarantee legal protection for citizens on human rights fulfilment are also necessary.

5.2. Conclusion

1. The commitment and willingness of surveyed local governments is considered to be at a high level. Citizens however observed slight variations in the level of commitment and willingness across cities. Based on citizen assessment, the 100 sample regions are divided into two groups: districts/cities seen by citizens to have a high-level of commitment and willingness, and those that citizens rated as having moderate-level commitment and willingness.

2. In general, the surveyed districts/cities showed concrete progress in becoming human rights cities, and many of which are even considered to have reached a high-level of realization. This is acknowledged by both city inhabitants and the national government.

Some district/cities have went further to establish their own human rights institutions, albeit still few in numbers.

3. Based on village potential data, citizen assessment regarding the implementation of the 12 rights covered in the human rights city initiative, government commitment, and institutionalization of human rights, showed that 22 cities have achieved high levels of progress.

4. Based on village potential data, citizen assessment regarding the implementation of the 12 rights covered in the human rights city initiative, found that 59 cities are considered to have huge potential for implementing the human rights city agenda. Meanwhile, 41 other cities are considered to have moderate potential.

5. Based on factor analysis according to key characteristics and the results of citizen assessment obtained through a survey, there are five types of cities focused on implementing the following rights:

   Type 1 Focusing on economic, social and cultural rights, especially basic needs: peace and safety, children protection, food and water
   Type 2 Focusing on civil and political rights
   Type 3 Focusing on the fulfilment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights
   Type 4 Focusing on the fulfilment of rights to be progressively realized by concentrating on one specific right before shifting focus on to another right.
   Type 5 Focusing on the fulfilment of rights based on issue

6. There are five key strategies that surveyed cities have applied in general. Several cities focus on either one of the components of society, i.e., structure, culture and process. Others synergically combine the three components in their strategies. Some concentrate on emerging pertinent issues as the entry point.

7. The importance of citizen awareness and participation in making sure that human rights are realized for all members of society. Certain cities adopt a bottom-up approach, starting from the local citizens engaging in open and voluntary dialogues that provide citizens the opportunity to voice their views and opinions on the rights that they would like realized for inclusion in their jointly formulated "Human Rights Charter". In several cities, the monitoring system allows their citizens to oversee and evaluate government efforts in the fulfilment of human rights.

8. Journalists are made of aware of their role in learning more about human rights, and provided with the necessary instruments to better understand, inform, and promote

human rights learning. There are other ways in which the media is involved in human rights learning, and promoting the creation of human rights cities.

9. The stages involved in building human rights cities: conducting a needs assessment by engaging the local community; encouraging the participation of citizens in planning programmes and joint activities for creating human rights cities; joint monitoring and evaluation; and promoting citizen engagement in the process of realizing human rights in their respective regions.

10. Several districts/cities have undertaken efforts to ensure participatory budgeting as a tool for building human rights cities in the future.

11. Certain cities promote public participation in creating spaces for human rights education, including therein human rights learning.

12. Several cities focus on improving the quality of governance practices, especially in public service delivery. The provision of public services is a manifestation of human rights respect and protection. Human rights cities would strive to improve and strengthen public services. They make all efforts to be more sensitive towards the people's voices and aspirations.

13. The government and inhabitants of surveyed cities have called for the government to prioritize those who have long been marginalized. Many are now aware of the urgency to promote disability-inclusive development.

14. At the structural level, local regulations and policies need to be established in such a way that they ensure balance of power and correct structural disparities that could lead to widening social inequalities.

PROFIL INFID

INFID (International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development) NGO yang sudah berusia 30 tahun (berdiri tahun 1985). Tokoh-tokoh masyarakat sipil seperti Gus Dur, Asmara Nababan, Gaffar Rahman, Adnan Buyung, Nasution, Dawam Rahardjo, Fauzi Abdullah, Wukirsari, Kartjono, Zoemrotin KS, dan masih banyak lainnya, telah ikut membidani dan menghela INFID.

VISI

Mewujudkan demokrasi, kesetaraan, keadilan sosial dan perdamaian serta terjamin dan terpenuhinya Hak Asasi manusia di tingkat nasional (Indonesia) dan di tingkat global.

MISI

• Menumbuhkan kesadaran masyarakat tentang nilai-nilai Hak Asasi manusia, demokrasi, kesetaraan, keadilan sosial dan perdamaian melalui pendidikan publik

• Melakukan penelitian dan kajian kebijakan Melakukan dialog kebijakan untuk mendorong terciptanya kebijakan yang berpihak dan menjamin terpenuhinya Hak Asasi Manusia bagi seluruh masyarakat terutama kelompok miskin dan marjinal berdasarkan nilai-nilai demokrasi, kesetaraan, keadilan sosial dan perdamaian

• Bekerja sama dan melakukan jejaring kerja membangun solidaritas sosial di tingkat nasional dan internasional.

INFID kini memiliki status sebagai lembaga yang diakui dan diakreditasi oleh Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) dengan UN Special Consultation Status with the Economic and Social Council sejak 2004. INFID juga merupakan anggota IFP (International Forum for national NGO Platform) berbasis di Paris, Prancis . IFP adalah jaringan NGO global yang mewadahi forum-forum NGO nasional di seluruh dunia (http://www.ong-ngo.org/en) sejak 2009. INFID juga merupakan bagian dari Beyond 2015 (www.beyond2015.org). Beyond2015 merupakan jaringan CSO mutinasional yang melakukan kampanye untuk agenda SDGs. Program saat ini adalah MDGs – Post2015, G20 – Ketimpangan serta Program HAM dan Demokrasi