

SHADOW REPORT

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16.10.01 IN INDONESIA



During 2020, there were at least 104 alerts for cases of violence against journalists in Indonesia. They vary from prosecution, physical violence, forced arrests, lawsuits, to digital attacks.

The Alliance of Independent Journalist [AJI]

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OVERVIEW

The year 2020 will be remembered as a particular year in the history of Indonesia, including by the press. This pandemic, which began in March 2020, has caused significant impacts on the media and journalists, as marked by the closure of the media, the implementation of efficiency efforts resulting in layoffs, delays, and cuts in wages.

Amid the heavy pressure from the economic side, threats also come from the side of freedom of the press. The year 2020 marks a new chapter in cases of violence against journalists. The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) recorded 104 cases in 2020. Not only higher than 2019's recorded cases of 53, but this is also the highest number since AJI has monitored cases of violence against journalists more than ten years ago.

The year 2020 is also marked by the Omnibus Law ratification, especially about the Job Creation Law, passed by the Government and the House of Representatives on October 5. The Law is considered a 'red carpet for investors and is detrimental to many parties, including workers. Journalists also become victims of violence by police officers when covering demonstrations against the implementation of this controversial Law. This incident contributes significantly to the increase in the number of cases of violence against journalists in 2020.

INTRODUCTION

SDG 16 - promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels is both an outcome and an enabler of sustainable development. The media and journalist community is one of the essential components of SDG 16. Since indicator 16.10.1 -number of verified cases of murders, kidnappings, forced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, and torture against journalists, media workers, labor leaders, and human rights defenders- aims to protect, among others, the rights of journalists and media outlets to conduct their work without facing violence, threats or intimidation.

In this context, the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) designed a set of common indicators to facilitate tracking and comparing freedom of expression across the country. The typical indicators are based on target 16.10. which focus on protecting fundamental freedoms and ensuring safety and protection for journalists to safeguard the democracy in Indonesia. This report helps to assess progress towards SDG and also provides key recommendations for further strengthening these freedoms. It is expected that the Indonesian Government would give attention to improve the condition of freedom of expression in Indonesia.

METHODOLOGY

The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) records violence cases against journalists regularly and provides information for the public through a website (<https://advokasi.aji.or.id>). AJI gathered the data from AJI's member reports at 40 cities all over Indonesia. Every report will be verified through the internal mechanism, then published on the website to be publicly available. Every year, AJI issues the annual report which portrays the updated condition of safety journalist in Indonesia, including the analysis and recommendations for the audience.

AJI is the only journalist organization that is actively involved at SDG16 and VNR in Indonesia. Since 2019, AJI has submitted the data and recommendation to the SDG VNR report, mainly contributing to component 16.10.01. And one of the AJI representatives has joined the meeting at the UN in New York in 2019.

Although the Indonesian Government did not quote AJI in their presentation report at the 2019 UN HPFL meeting, AJI believed the Indonesian Government considered the report. Since the Indonesian Government still included AJI to contribute to the SDG VN Report this year. The Indonesian Government was invited by AJI to submit the data and recommendation to the 2021 VNR report through Bappenas (The Ministry of National Planning and Development Republic Indonesia). And AJI will keep promoting the safety report to the Indonesian Government to include in the updated situation report of SDG VN of Indonesia.

CONTEXT

Jokowi, who was paired with the prominent Islamic figure KH Maruf Amin, won over their military and businessman competitor team, Prabowo Subianto - Sandiaga Uno in the April 17, 2019 Presidential Election. Jokowi - Makruf was then sworn in as president - vice president on October 20, 2019. With this result, Jokowi became the second president in Indonesia's post-New Order history to serve for two consecutive terms.

A second term of rule is often marked with high expectations. With the previous five years of experience, Jokowi is expected to leave at the end of his term with best achievement as his legacy. This was marked by how ministers were selected by the President: the cabinet has been filled with professionals to ensure the effectiveness of the administration. In the first term, politicians dominated the cabinet, implying the reward granted to political parties supporting the incumbent in the presidential election.

Jokowi had indicated this plan when talking about how he would proceed in his second term. In his statement in Jakarta on 9 May 2019, he said, "I have no more burden now. I will not run again. So, whatever is best for the country, that will be what I will do." The Indonesian constitution does limit presidential power to the maximum two terms.

However, there had been concerns that Jokowi would develop what was known in US politics as a "second term curse." This refers to a deteriorated performance of an administration as it goes through the second term. The fact that they do not have to fight for electoral incentives, nor should they work hard to win the people's heart may lead to their complacency.

Jokowi's political positioning was expressed in his inauguration, two years ago. In his speech, this civilian president spoke more about building the human capacity, building infrastructure, improving regulations, simplifying the bureaucracy, and transforming the economy. Issues pertaining to eradication of corruption, law enforcement, democracy or press freedom were not mentioned.

In 2020, the first year of Jokowi's second term, Reporters Without Borders ranked Indonesia 119th in terms of press freedom. This position is better than that in the previous year, 2019, which was the 124th. This seems to imply that in terms of press freedom everything is just fine. The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) and the Legal Aid Institute (LBH) Press, two institutions that advocate for the issue of press freedom in Indonesia, have actually recorded an increase in cases of violence against journalists.

Violence against journalists has been perpetrated in various forms. Prosecution, detention, and physical violence as journalists do their work: reporting, and digital attacks are among the types of violence perpetrated against them. This has adversely affected the way journalists and the media carry out their function to provide the public with information and exercise social control over the government. This too has hampered efforts to achieve target 16.10.1 of the SDGs.

The high number of cases of violence against journalists is not a stand-alone issue, with no connection whatsoever with other issues. Currently, there is an upward trend of pressure on freedom of expression, as the government shows more and more defense towards criticism, and violence against human rights activists increases, transparency deteriorates, and limited public participation goes down. Some observers call this phenomenon “a democratic backsliding” which marks the emergence of authoritarianism.

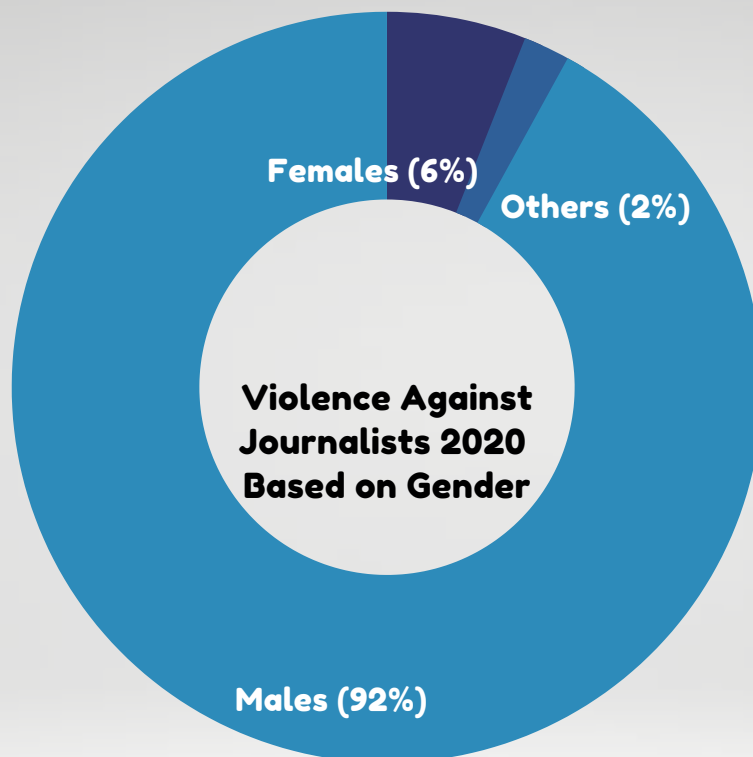
One of the less tolerant attitudes towards criticism and aspirations was shown by the government when handling a series of nationwide demonstrations taking place in September 2019. Students and civil society staged protests on the streets to voice opposition against the amendment of the KPK Act which was considered to weaken the anti-corruption movement. The government responded violently to the protest, resulting in the demise of five student protesters. At least 10 journalists covering the news on the demonstration were also exposed to police violence.

The trend of using violence in confronting demonstrators continued in 2020, shown in demonstrations against the passing of the Job Creation Law on October 5, 2020. An organization engaged in human rights issues, Imparsial, noted that in 2020 there were 41 attacks against human rights defenders, an increase from 38 cases in 2019, 11 cases in 2018 and 16 cases in 2017. This includes prosecution, persecution, intimidation, digital attacks, and even homicides.

This hostile political climate was what Indonesian press observed in 2020. AJI and LBH Pers recorded that there were at least 104 alerts for cases of violence against journalists. They vary from prosecution, physical violence, forced arrests, lawsuits, to digital attacks. Member of the Press Council Asep Setiawan considered violence against journalists as a form of threat to democracy.

In 2020, violence against journalists was dominated by aggression and attacks, making up 63 cases. The second dominant type of violence was restrictions on access to information, constituting 16 cases. Others include, criminal and civil allegations (9 cases), unilateral detention (6), stigmatization (3), and regulations that limit or threaten journalists (1). Violence against journalists was vividly exhibited in the widespread demonstration against the Job Creation Law in October 2020, when Indonesian law enforcement officials performed repressive action toward the demonstrators.

RESULTS



Cases by Indicators

12 COMMON INDICATORS

1. HOMICIDE: 0

- Attacks leading to death.
- Intentional homicides as a reprisal for exercising journalism.

2. KIDNAPPINGS: 0

Abduction and illegal detention of one or more people against their will, even through the use of force, threat, fraud, or persuasion aiming to leverage liberation in order to obstruct, censor or negatively influence journalistic work.

3. FORCED DISAPPEARANCE: 0

Arrests, detentions or transfers against the will of journalists or relatives by government agents, organized groups acting on behalf of the government or with their direct / indirect support, who deny information about their whereabouts or situation; or deny that they are in custody, placing them outside the protection of due process and the rule of law.

4. ARBITRARY DETENTION: 6

It is thus considered when:

- There is no legal basis that justifies the detention of journalists or their relatives
- When detention is a consequence of the exercise of freedom of expression as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

5. TORTURE: 0

Any act through which pain, punishment, intimidation, coercion or grave suffering, either physical or psychological, is intentionally inflicted on journalists or on their relatives

6. AGRESSION AND ATTACKS: 63

- Attacks against the physical integrity of journalists and / or their relatives
- Raids and / or attacks against media outlet infrastructure or the property of journalists
- Destruction or confiscation of journalistic equipment
- Forced displacement
- Threats

7. STIGMATIZING DISCOURSE: 3

- Insults or reputation attacks coming from public officers or important public figures
- Systematic campaigns to discredit reputations

8. ACCESS TO INFORMATION: 16

- Restrictions on the right to access public information such as refusal, partial or incomplete delivery, omission.
- Obstruction of journalistic work

9. JUDICIAL PROCEDURES AGAINST MEDIA OUTLETS AND JOURNALISTS: 9

- Civil procedures
- Criminal procedures

10. ABUSE OF STATE POWER: 0

- Official propaganda / abusive allocation of State ads
- Irregular concession of frequencies
- Administrative sanctions
- Restriction on production inputs
- Closure of media outlets
- Forced rectification / removal of content without judicial order

11. JURIDICAL FRAMEWORK CONTRARY TO STANDARDS: 1

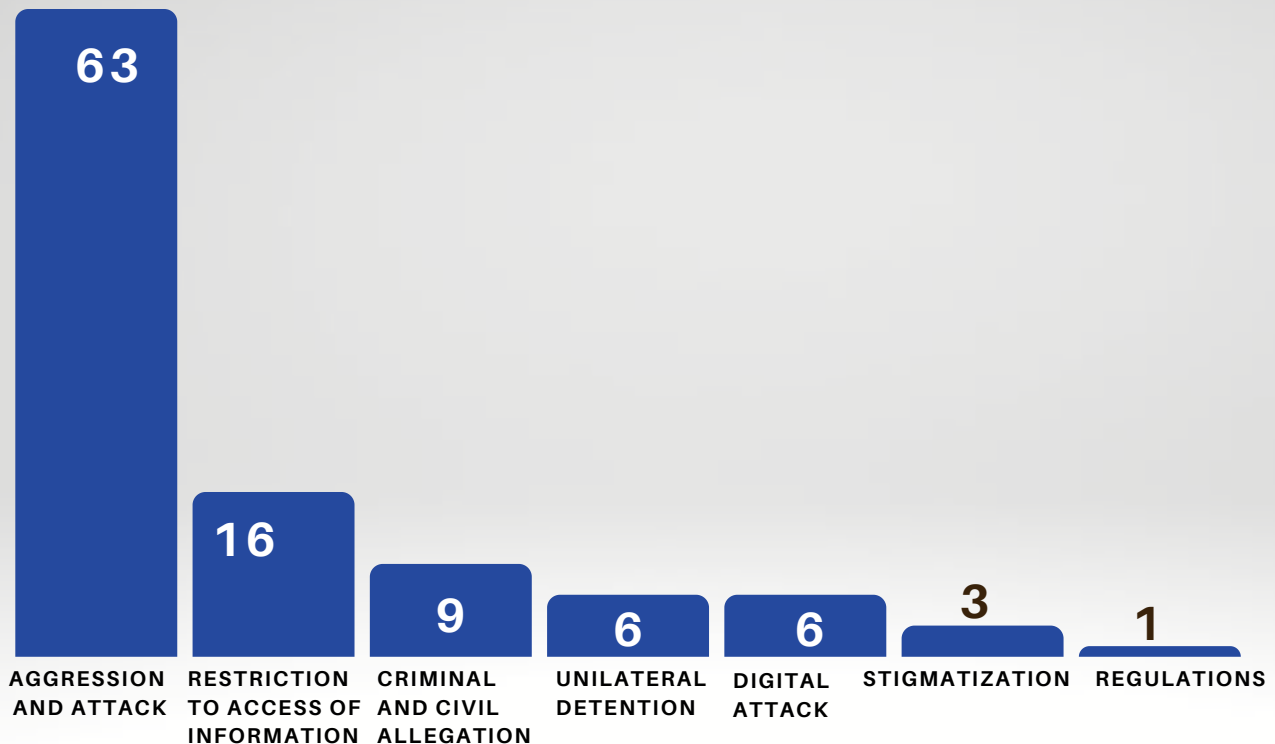
Proposals and / or approval of norms that restrict freedom of expression and / or constitute censorship.

12. INTERNET RESTRICTIONS: 6

- Closure and arbitrary suspension of social network accounts
- Hackings
- Cyber threats
- Selective blocking of web sites
- Using institutional accounts or the authorities to block users.

** Processed from materials from the Indonesian Independent Journalists Alliance (AJI) and the Press Legal Aid Institute (LBH)*

Types of Cases of Violence against Journalists 2020



1. Aggression and Attack

Physical attacks against journalists were the most violent cases in 2020. The incident that contributed the most to cases of violence was the demonstration against the ratification of the Job Creation Law. Law enforcers acted aggressively toward the demonstrators, arresting and beating them. Journalists have also become victims of their violent actions.

One of the victims of physical violence by the police was a journalist of Suara.com, Peter Rotti. On October 8, 2020, Peter recorded a video when several police officers attacked a demonstrator near Transjakarta Bank Indonesia bus stop on MH Thamrin Road, Central Jakarta. At that time Peter was with his colleague, who was also a videographer, Adit Rianto S.

Seeing Peter filming, suddenly a plainclothes police officer approached, followed by six of his friends. They tried to seize Peter's camera. To respond to Peter's defense, they dragged him away while beating and kicking him. Even though Peter and Adit already mentioned that they were journalists, the officers did not stop their violent attack. They eventually managed to seize Peter's camera and take out the memory chip. The camera was later returned to Peter.

Apart from the physical violence, another type of violence against journalists is death threats. This was experienced by a journalist of Detik.com after writing news about President Jokowi's planned visit to Summarecon Mall Bekasi, West Java on May 26, 2020. This plan provoked strong criticism as it entailed opening up an economic center in the midst of the pandemic. Indonesia first confirmed cases of Covid19 infection in early March 2020. Until May 25, 2020, the number of infected cases was 22,750.

The news was written based on information from officials in Bekasi City. Due to the protests, the news which was originally entitled "Jokowi is to Open Malls in Bekasi this Afternoon Amid the Pandemic" was replaced with "City Government: Jokowi in Bekasi this afternoon to Open Malls". The aftermath was that the news writer was bullied on social media. A number of accounts exposed this journalist's identity and distributed his photos, along with strong harsh words. A fake food order was made in his name and a death threat was addressed to him via WhatsApp on May 27, 2020.

A journalist for the weekly tabloid Modus Aceh and modusaceh.co, Aidil Firmansyah, 25 years old, also received a death threat on January 4, 2020. The case was triggered from the news entitled "Not Receiving any Compensation, Residents Intercepted PLTU 3 and 4 Transportation Vehicles". After the publication of this news, the businessman associated with the news, AR, invited Aidil to meet at his office at around 23.50 Western Indonesian Time.

When Aidil showed up, AR took out a revolver from his desk drawer and handed it over to his friend who was in that room. That friend of AR then grabbed Aidil by his neck. As this was happening AR was making threats after threats, including homicide. Aidil eventually managed to leave the scene after making a written statement that he would apologize to three Acehnese local media agencies regarding the news. He then reported the case to the police.

2. Restriction to Access of Information

The second largest number of incidents of violence are those concerning the restriction to information for journalists. The forms of access restriction vary, from prohibition to cover certain news up to expulsion when journalists show up at the scene to do their job. In 2020, this type of incident occurred when journalists covered mass demonstrations against the ratification of the Job Creation Law in Jakarta and a number of other big cities, in October 2020.

One of these incidents occurred in Ternate, North Maluku, on October 8, 2020. At that time students were demonstrating in front of the mayor's office in Ternate. The crowd almost knocked down the guardrail. The police then arrested one of the protesters from the crowd. The man was then dragged into the waiting room of the office. Yunita Kadir, a journalist from the Halmahera Post, tried to cover the arrest process, but was blocked by a plainclothes police officer. Even though she showed her press card, the police officer yelled at her and kept forcing her to leave.

A similar case also occurred in Semarang City, Central Java, October 7, 2020. At that time there was a clash between the police and the protesters who were against the passing of the Job Creation Law. A Suara.com journalist, Muhammad Dafi Yusuf, who was covering the incident, was prohibited from recording the incident when the police violently dismissed the crowd. The police also asked Dafi to delete the video he had taken, which contained the footage of the uniformed officers hitting student protesters.

Dafi was not the only one who received such threats and faced restrictions to access information. In a separate location, Praditya Wibbi from Serat.id and Rahdyan Trijoko Pamungkas from Tribun Central Java shared a similar experience. They were prohibited from taking pictures as police tried to disperse demonstrators who were protesting against the passing of the Job Creation Act. The police tried to disperse the crowd by firing tear gas and water cannons. Uniformed officers chased the demonstrators who ran in various directions.

3. Civil and Criminal Allegations

Indonesia has at least two laws that have been used as a tool to prosecute journalists, namely the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE). The Criminal Code is a criminal law which is a legacy from the Dutch colonialization era that has not been properly and comprehensively amended. This law contains a number of articles that have been used to criminalize journalists, for allegations of defamation, insulting the president, to religious blasphemy.

The ITE Law, which was later revised in 2016, was originally intended to protect the increasing number of online transactions. However, as the time passes by, this regulation is more often used as a tool to prosecute activities which occur on digital platforms. This is because some articles can be used to report someone to the police, including journalists, using provisions pertaining to defamation and hate speech.

The ITE Law had undergone a revision after sparking public concern. This is because those who are charged under this law can be immediately detained. However, the revision did not change the problematic content. One of the revisions concerns the maximum penalty for defamation, which is reduced from six years to four years. With this change, theoretically the alleged perpetrator cannot be immediately detained.

Diananta Putra Sumedi was a journalist who was prosecuted under ITE Law. The chief editor of the Banjarhits was detained by the South Kalimantan Regional Police on May 4, 2020. He was detained pursuant to a complaint filed for him to the police. It was due to the news he covered entitled "Land Seized by Jhonlin, Dayak People Filed a Complaint to the South Kalimantan Regional Police", which was uploaded on Banjarhits.id on November 9, 2019.

Actually, Diananta was also reported to the Press Council, the institution that handled disputes over media coverage. As the case was being processed Press Council, the police should not proceed with the criminal investigation. However, this was ignored as police proceeding continued and Diananta was charged with Article 28 of the ITE Law which governed about broadcast information that intentionally provoked hate or hostility toward certain individuals and / or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroups. In a trial on August 10, 2020, the judge found Diananta guilty and sentenced him to 3 months and 15 days imprisonment.

Another journalist suffered from a similar incident was M. Sadli Saleh, who works for Liputanpersada.com. The legal case that ensnared the man from Central Buton, Southeast Sulawesi Province was related to news about a construction project in the city, which he captured in a story entitled 'Abracadabra: The Five-Way Intersection Simpang Lima Labungkari is to Magically Transform into a Four-Way One ', on July 10, 2019.

The news angered local officials and they filed a complaint to the police. In a police report dated 29 September 2019, Sadli was charged with the ITE Law and article 310 of the Criminal Code. Article 310 of the Criminal Code contains the provision concerning defamation. In a trial on March 26, 2020, the panel of judges found Sadli guilty and sentenced him to 2 years in prison.

In addition to the criminal allegation, a civil lawsuit against the media was also made in 2020. One was made against the editorial team of Radarsulteng.id, in Central Sulawesi. The online media under the Radar Group, together with the Head of the Public Relations Division of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police, were sued by Muslim Lawyers Team (TPM) Central Sulawesi on September 16, 2020. The trigger was a piece of news published on Radarsulteng.id entitled: "Police Stated that the Shooting that Killed a Resident was Perpetrated by Ali Kalora's Men" uploaded on April 10, 2020 at 22.00 Central Indonesian Time.

In the lawsuit, TPM assessed that the news was only based on information without clear evidence and was detrimental to the family of the late Qidam Alfarizki Mowance. This was because, in the news, it was written that Qidam was a subordinate of Ali Kalora, the leader of the East Indonesia Mujahidin group (MIT). MIT, which operates in the forests of Central Sulawesi, has been accused of being responsible for a number of terror cases and is known to be an organization linked to the Islamic State organization of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

Tempo Magazine also filed a civil suit against the former Minister of Agriculture Amran Sulaiman at the South Jakarta District Court. The lawsuit was related to the news entitled "Self Sufficiency Investigation of Amran and Isam Sugar Methods" in the September 9-15 2019 edition of Tempo Magazine. Amran asked the court to sentence Tempo to pay material losses amounting to Rp 22 million (approximately 1500 US Dollars) and immaterial losses amounting to Rp 100 billion (approximately 6,9 million Dollars). This lawsuit ended last August 2020 after the plaintiff failed to show up at the trial.

4. Arbitrary Detention

The year 2020 also recorded cases of arbitrary detention of journalists covering large demonstrations against the ratification of the Job Creation Act. This law was passed on 5 October 2020, which was then followed by demonstrations in various major cities in Indonesia. In response to demonstrations in many of these areas, the government took a heavy toll, including making arrests of demonstrators.

One of those arrested by the police was a journalist. This was what happened to Ponco Sulaksono, a journalist who worked for online media redputih.com in Jakarta. He was known to be sending news to his office on October 8, 2020, at 15:14 Western Indonesian Time. But then no further news was sent. Later it was discovered that after sending the news, he continued his coverage of the Gambir area, Central Jakarta. A crowd of protesters was concentrated there.

At 6:00 p.m., police fired tear gas at the demonstrators. The crowd ran scattered. Poncho did the same and fell down. He was helped by police officers in uniform. But suddenly there were police in plainclothes asking for his identity. Even though they had shown his press ID, the police did not believe it. He was then taken to the police station. His cell phone was confiscated so he could not give news to his office. Poncho was then taken to Jakarta Metrojaya Provincial Police Detention Center. He was released the following day.

5. Digital Attacks and Internet Restrictions

Another form of violence that journalists also experience is digital attacks. According to AJI's data, this type of attack began to hit journalists in 2017. It continued to reoccur in the following years. The digital attacks were carried out in various ways, including exposing the identity of the journalist and spreading it (doxing), because of the news they wrote. Such attacks also occurred in 2020.

One of the victims of doxing was a fact-check journalist from Liputan6.com. The attack was launched after he made a fact check published on 10 September 2020. A day later the perpetrator launched the attack, by publishing his personal data on a number of social media accounts, including Instagram and Telegram. Personal photo of this Liputan6.com journalist was taken without permission, turned into animation, to discredit him.

Ika Ningtyas and Zainal Ishaq, two journalists and fact checkers from Tempo.co, also experienced a similar case. The doxing case against the two occurred after Tempo Fact-check published 4 articles on the verification of the claims made by veterinarian M. Indro Cahyono's regarding Covid-19 from April-July 2020. Verification was deemed necessary because Indro's posts on social media went viral. The factcheck showed that the claims regarding Covid-19 by Indro were 100 percent untrue, and they could potentially mislead the public to have a false understanding.

One of the fact checker's results was captured in an article entitled "Is it true that PCR tests cannot distinguish between exposure and infection and live viruses and dead viruses?", which was published on July 29, 2020. On July 31, 2020, Indro's social media accounts shared a photo of Zainal taken from his Facebook profile photo. In the upload, Indro Cahyono's account also posted a narrative entitled "Fighting against the Pandemic Terrorists". The next day, August 1, 2020, he again shared photos of Zainal and Ika with the narrative stating that they were fear-spreading journalists.

Apart from the journalists, two leading online media, namely Tempo.co and Tirto.id were also targeted. The attack on Tempo took place on 21 August 2020. At that time the attack tried to hack the website. During this time, the display of the website turned black, a 15-minute duration of a national hymn titled "Gugur Bunga" played at the background and a running text saying "Stop Hoax, Don't Fool the Indonesians, Go Back to journalistic ethics and Comply with the Press Council. Do not just obey the PAYING PARTY. Deface By @xdigeembok. " A few hours later, the website could be recovered.

The hack against Tirto.id occurred on the same day. Hackers broke into the content management system (CMS), then deleted a number of articles. One of the things that was deleted was the claim of the discovery of the Corona drug by a team from Airlangga University, the National Intelligence Agency (BIN) and the Indonesian Army who were considered to have overstepped scientific disciplines. The news was published on August 20, 2020.

Initially the reporter who wrote the news informed the IT team at 23:39 that the article was not retrievable. The website said '404: page not found. " A few moments later, on August 21, 2020, at 12:38 a.m., the IT team checked the article on the CMS. It turned out that it had been moved to the 'Trash' section. The editor of the article said that he did not delete it. The editorial team then republished the news, at 2 in the morning. A further search discovered later that 7 articles had been removed.

6. Constraining Regulations

On November 27, 2020, the Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Trial Protocols and Security in the Court Environment was issued. One of the provisions contained in this regulation governs about photo taking, audio recording and audio-visual recording in the courtroom. This is something journalists do when covering trials in the court.

According to this new regulation, photo taking, audio recording and audio-visual recording require a prior permission from the judge or the head of the panel of judges. This provision is contained in Article 4 paragraph 6 which reads, "Taking photos, audio recordings and / or audio-visual recordings must have the permission of the Judge / Presiding Judge before the start of the trial." Violation of Article 4 paragraph 6 qualifies as a contempt of court.

AJI and civil society believe that this Supreme Court regulation will limit journalists' rights to seek information, which is protected by Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press. The Journalist Safety Committee, which is a coalition of journalists and civil society organizations, assesses that this new provision can be seen as an effort to inhibit and restrict journalists from carrying out journalistic activities in courtrooms.

This is the second time the Supreme Court has made provisions that could hinder journalists. On February 7, 2020, the Supreme Court issued Circular Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Ground Rules for Attending Trials. It contains the provisions that photo taking, voice recording, TV recording are subject to the permission granted by the Head of the District Court. After protests from many parties, the Supreme Court withdrew the circular.

7. Violence against Female Journalists

AJI and LBH Pers also recorded at least five cases of violence against women journalists. Of the four cases, three were related to demonstrations against the Job Creation Act. The perpetrator of violence was the police. The other two cases were intimidation by a governor and digital attacks on journalists by a doctor.

Reports about cases of violence came from the city of Surabaya, East Java. On October 8, 2020, students and civil society demonstrated against the Job Creation Law in the Grahadi State Building area, Surabaya. The peaceful demonstrations sparked off and police responded by firing tear gas. At least 509 people were arrested during the demonstration.

Detik.com journalist, Esti Widyana, at that time tried to record the process of arresting the crowd inside the Grahadi State Building. Suddenly, a policeman who was involved in the arrest approached Esti. He snapped and tried to grab Esti's cell phone. In fact, Esti experienced this incident not once, but three times. During the demonstration that day, there were at least five other journalists who had a similar experience.

Demonstrations on the same day with a similar theme also took place in Palu City, Central Sulawesi. The crowd was involved in an argument with the police in front of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Parliament Building, at around 16.00 Central Indonesian Time. After the riots, the police pursued and tried to arrest the demonstrators. In this chase, journalists were also arrested, even though they had shown their press card. One of the victims was Alsih Marselina, a journalist from Sultengnewa.com. She was hit in the face.

Demonstrations against the Job Creation Act also took place in Ternate, North Maluku, on October 20, 2020. The crowd tried to move forward and almost knocked down the guardrail in the premises of Ternate mayor's office. The police then arrested one of the protesters and took him into the waiting room of the mayor's office on the 2nd floor. Yunita Kadir from the Halmahera Post attempted to cover the arrest, but was stopped by plainclothes police. Even though she showed her press card, the policeman still banned her, yelled at her and kicked her out.

Another female journalist who experienced violence while covering the demonstration was Ilfa, from Sultrademo.com. On October 28, 2020, students held a demonstration in front of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Police office. Using the momentum of commemorating Youth Pledge Day, they urged the police to resolve the cases of the deaths of Randi and Yusuf, two students who died during a demonstration against the revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law in September 2019.

The demonstration resulted in a riot due to the police's tough attitude towards the students. At that time Ilfa covered the demonstration. She recorded the demonstration, including violence perpetrated by the police against students. Suddenly some police officers approached her and took her to the Provost Post of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Police Office. The police took her mobile phone away. All photos and demonstration videos saved in it, were deleted.

Violence in the form of threats was experienced by a journalist of Rakyat Merdeka Online in Lampung, Tuti Nurkhomeiyah. The event occurred March 3, 2020. At that time, the Governor of Lampung, Arinal Djunaidi, in front of the head of the department and a dozen journalists said to Tuti, "Well you... starting from today I will keep you monitored...So just write good and decent articles." Arinal also said like this, "After all, you wear a hijab, so sami'na wa atho'na (we listened to it and followed). We don't want to say innalillahi wainna ilaihi rojiun (we surely belong to Allah and to Him we shall return) later. "

The threats are not only verbal. After the event, Tuti was approached by the four bodyguards and taken to the governor's office. In the room, Arinal then questioned one of the news about him wearing official clothes while attending the 10th Golkar Party Conference at Graha Wangsa, Bandar Lampung, March 2, 2020. Someone in the room suggested that Tuti apologize to the governor so that the problem could be resolved.

One case of violence in the form of doxing against female journalists was experienced by Ika Ningtyas, a fact checker from Tempo.co. The case began when Ika, together with a fellow fact checker at Tempo, Zainal Ishaq, conducted a fact check on a number of claims by veterinarian M. Indro Cahyono regarding Covid-19 from April-July 2020. One of the results was CekFakta's article July 29, 2020 entitled "Is it true that PCR tests cannot distinguish between exposure and infection and live viruses and dead viruses?" To retaliate against the news, Indro spread photos of Ika and Zainal, labeling them adversely as fear-spreading journalists.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

Currently, most of the violence against journalists' cases in Indonesia was unresolved. Some have been legally reported, but it would often stop at the police—no follow-up after. For cases of violence against journalists involving police officers, it is still far from enforcing the Law. And, when the case involves TNI officers, the legal process continues until military courts sentence the perpetrators of violence. The challenge here is how the spirit of one corps does not prevent the police from enforcing the Law, how the Indonesian Government puts equal treatment related to any violent perpetrator.

Thus, we recommended the Indonesian Government to be more concerned with the settlement of cases on violence against the journalist. The fulfillment will strengthen the safety protection to the journalist, for working without being interfered, frightened and making the journalist be a journalist.

AJI also suggested the Indonesian Government include journalists and media violence in the SDG VNR of Indonesia. It will support the Indonesian Government to fulfill the achievement of the SDG indicator, particularly component 16.10. It will raise public awareness and understanding of the act that violated and harmed social justice in Indonesia.