

Protection of Sexual Reproductive Healthcare Rights of Women in Relation to SDGs in Lampung Timur Regency

Afrintina^{1*}, HS Tisnanta¹, FX Sumarja¹

¹Faculty of Law, University of Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia

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*Corresponding author: Afrintina

Abstract

This research was conducted to identify and map existing policies related to efforts to protect and fulfill the Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare Right (SRHR) of women in relation with Goals 1 (No Poverty), Goals 3 (Healthy and Prosperous Life), Goals 4 (Quality Education) and Goal 5 (Gender Equality) of the SDGs, through services that are the obligation of the Local Government of East Lampung Regency. By using legal, otherwise known as empirical-sociological research methods, it is found that the SRHR and SDG are two different entities but both have similarities in Human Rights (Human Rights), namely related to, Socio-Cultural and Economic Rights. As a form of public service in the context of Human Rights, the East Lampung Regency Government is obligated to fulfill by legalizing various regulations and providing types of services, poverty alleviation, healthcare, education, and gender equality, to overcome stunting, child marriage, maternal and infant mortality, and violence against women, in East Lampung Regent. In the context of human rights, local government obligations are subject to the progressive realization which is carried out using the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA). So that they contribute in the form of a policy brief for the Regional Government of East Lampung Regency in realizing the SDGS issue and Fulfillment of Women's SRHR. Local government obligations are subject to the progressive realization which is carried out using the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA). So that they contribute in the form of a policy brief for the Regional Government of East Lampung Regency in realizing the SDGS issue and Fulfillment of Women's SRHR. Local government obligations are subject to the progressive realization which is carried out using the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA). So that they contribute in the form of a policy brief for the Regional Government of East Lampung Regency in realizing the SDGS issue and Fulfillment of Women's SRHR.

Keywords: SRHR, Protection, Women, SDGs, Human Rights, Socio-Cultural Economic Right, Healthcare Service.

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A. PRELIMINARY

SDGs are a Global Program which contains Human Rights issues as an effort for The Prosperity of Human-Being. The urgency for Indonesia to implement SDGs as a member of the United Nations, and as an actor in the formulation of Goals in SDGs is very pressing. On the other hand, to harmonize the National Long-Term Development Plan and National Mid-Term Development Plan with SDGs, The President of the Republic of Indonesia enacted Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 on Implementation of SDGs Achievement. The important meaning of 17 Goals of SDGs for Indonesia itself is to alleviate poverty, involving multi-party participatory. In this case, the multi-party is Government of East Lampung Regency. The important meaning for East Lampung Regency that is selected as a pilot project for implementing SDGs in Lampung Province is the high percentage of poverty. Of all 17

Goals, Sexual Reproductive and Healthcare Rights of Women (SRHR OF Women) is not included in SDGs, however, according to its holistic characteristic, SDGs' Goals are interrelated. SRHR OF Women is related to Goal 1; No Poverty, Goal 3; Healthy and Prosperous Life, Goal 4; Quality Education, Goal 5; Gender Equality, which interrelation of these goals lies in the issues, urgency, and functionality of a regulation.

SRHR is an urgent and fundamental part of general health, because it is the right of every man/woman [1]. As a Human Right, women's SRHR is an Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ecosob). In the context of fulfillment, the Ecosob rights will be related to human rights in a philosophical sense,

¹Lili Rasjidi and IB Wysa Putra, Law as a System., Bandung: Rusdakarya Youth, 1993, p. 118.

including the obligation of the state to provide protection, respect, and fulfillment of the human rights of all its citizens. How to do these three things will face various kinds of challenges, in the economic aspect, for example, East Lampung Regency being the poorest Regency in Lampung Province, which then has an impact on other aspects, such as the health aspect. Due to poverty, the quality of health becomes poor, making it vulnerable to high maternal and infant mortality, malnutrition, which makes East Lampung a priority area for stunting reduction [2]. Aspects of education, low literacy rates, have an impact on the high rate of child marriage, which also contributes to the high number of cases of violence against women and children. All of the above are issues of women's Sexual Reproductive Health (KSR). The Local Government of East Lampung Regency was elected as a Human Rights Eligible Regency.

The relationship between SDGS and women's SRHR is very close, which lies in the existence of the same problem that is tried to be solved. No one left behind / no one is left behind, becoming a common benchmark in solving health problems. So, in the context of Human Rights, the resolution of these challenge will be the responsibility of the central, provincial, district/city, to the village government, which then must produce policies to fulfill women's rights in terms of Sexual Reproductive Health. On regency level, there is the authority of the regional government to make such a policy, this is because the regional government has tasks mandated by the constitution which are divided into mandatory and optional regional affairs, mandatory affairs are divided into matters related to basic services and unrelated to basic services. SRHR is included in the obligatory affairs of local government basic services. Hence, the regency has the authority to make a policy to overcome the problems mentioned prior.

In addition to the Presidential Regulation at the central level, at the regional level there is a provincial-level policy, namely the Lampung Governor's Decree No.G/674/V1.01/HK/2017 concerning the Establishment of a Regional Coordination Team for the Implementation of the Lampung Province SDGS of 2017-2019, district level there are Decree of East Lampung Regent No.B.89/22.SK/2018 concerning Formation of Regional Coordination Team for SDGS Implementation in East Lampung Regency of 2018-2019, and at the village level, there is a Permendes PDTT concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds of 2021. All of the above policies are put into the context of fulfillment, respect and protection. In the context of fulfilling SRHR as an Ecosob, it is the duty bearer of

the local government who develop policies related to the fulfillment of these rights. Regions fulfill the SHRH through development planning, authority in planning development and through regulations. The regulation is in the form of a head of regional regulation that is built from a multi-level governance structure that is structured from the central government to the village, thus making it clear that local governments have an obligation to carry out development with a benchmark of progressive realization, namely the principle of universality.

Thus, it becomes very interesting to conduct a research related to women's SRHR in East Lampung Regency, using SDGS and women's SRHR as a benchmark for achieving sustainable development in 2030. So, the key question that arises then, how can human rights be fulfilled if the state does not have a commitment to SDGS implementation?

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Legal/empirical sociological research which includes research on legal identification (unwritten) and research on the effectiveness of law in society/ field research [3] are the methods used in this research which is based on the science of normative law (laws) [4], but not studying the norm system in the rule of law, instead observing how the reactions and interactions that occur when the norm system works in society [5].

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Fulfillment of Women's SRHR as Human Rights

Health is part of human rights, and Reproductive Health is included in it [6]. Health and Safety is a human right of every person, both male and female, which the state of law and the government must respect, uphold and protect, because it is urgent and fundamental. Women's rights to reproductive health have been recognized nationally and internationally [7].

³Sarjono Sukanto, Introduction to Legal Research (Jakarta: UI Press, 1983), 31.

⁴Soerjono Soekanto, Normative Legal Research (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2004), 1-5.

⁵Yulianto Achmad Mukti Fajar, Dualism of Normative and Empirical Legal Research (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010), 47.

⁶Sabrina Nadilla, "Localization of Human Rights through Public Participation in Human Rights-Based Policies", Jurnal HAM, Volume 10 Number 1, July 2019, p. 88.

⁷Muhammad Rafi Darajati and Muhammad Syafei, Legal Politics for the Establishment of Two International Human Rights Covenants on Civil Political Rights and Economic Socio-Cultural Rights, Law Journal: Faculty of Law, Syiah Kuala University, Vol.4(2) August 2020, p. 110.

² Visit site <https://rri.co.id/bandar-lampung/area/1058740/provinsi-lampung-targetkan-penurunan-angka-stunting-up-to-14-percent-di-tahun-2024> accessed on May 31, 2021 at 13:24 WIB.

On International level, explicitly [8] contained in Ch.12 CEDAW, implicitly, contained in Chapter VII ICPD. On National level, explicitly stated in Article 12 General Comment 14 International Covenant on Ecosob Rights. All of these legal bases simply explain that the recognition of sexual and reproductive health is part of fundamental human rights, both men/women have the right to information, access to safe, effective, affordable and decent family planning, of their own choice, which can be enjoyed, and easy. Accessible, to the highest standards of health with dignity for everyone, of which sexual and reproductive health is a part. Reproductive rights also mean the right to lead a healthy reproductive life, because reproductive health is not limited to pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding, but also includes ways to fulfill reproductive health rights.

Women themselves were chosen as objects in this study because, based on the results of previous studies [9]. It was found that women need more intensive health care than men, because women have the nature of menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and menopause [10]. In terms of socio-cultural, women tend to have limited access to the public world, and are positioned as less significant compared to men [11]. Aside from that, facts in the community that assesses only women who can be *infertile* or not being able to have children, so that women are stereotyped/labeled as defects which then considered natural for men to look for other partners [12], which adds to the suffering of barren women [13]. In other conditions, the economy for example, women suffer more than men, this is the result of structural impoverishment [14], and other humanitarian issues [15].

⁸ Kartono Mohamed, "Reproductive Health If Women Could Choose", Publisher of the Women's Journal Foundation, 2007, pages, 7-21.

⁹ Nurdiansyah, Reproductive Health and Law on Public Services for Women and Girls with Disabilities, (Jakarta: The Ford Foundation) page 11.

¹⁰ Saron Pinem, Reproductive Health & Contraception, (Trans Info Media: Jakarta, 2009), p. 34,

¹¹ Aris Arif Mundayat, Edriana Noerdin, Erni Agustini, Sita Aripumama, and Dri Wahyuni, The MDG's Target of Reducing Maternal Mortality Rates in 2015 is Hard to Achieve: Poverty Faced with Women Has an Impact on Poor Women's Reproductive Health, (Women Research Institute: Jakarta, 2010), p. 223.

¹² Yani Widyastuti, Anita Rahmawati, and Yuliasti Eka Purnamaningrum, Reproductive Health: Social Dimensions of Women and Its Problems, (Firamaya: Yogyakarta, 2009), p. 90

¹³ Kartina Wahjuningtyas, Village Women's Reproductive Health Sketch: The Suffering of Infertile Women, (Rural Development Foundation Press: Malang, 2001), p. 113.

¹⁴ Roosna Hawati, Village Women's Reproductive Health Sketch, (The Ford Foundation: Jakarta, 2001), pp., vi.

It can be concluded that women more susceptible than men. Starting from the aspect of health, which is inherent in women's bodies but is regulated in such a way in customs, values and norms that are institutionalized, structured and massive, and are used as standards for behavior that are considered normal and an objective reality, even believed to be natural and confirmed in various ways. Regulations and also social values [16].

2. Regional Policy of East Lampung Regency in the Context of SRHR and SDGS

The commitment of the Indonesian government as a party that plays an active role in determining the SDGS targets is contained in Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 on national targets in the 2015-2019 National Mid-Term Development Plan that are in line with the SDGs. The Minister of National Development Planning, who represents the central government, issues the SDGS Roadmap and National Action Plan (NAP) of SDGS which serve as regional guidelines for the preparation of the 5 (five) annual Local/Regional Action Plan (LAP) of SDGS. As a reference document for the development framework, SDGS is related to three indicators, namely human development covering education and health, social economic development covering large and small scale environments, environmental development covering the provision of a quality environment and good natural resources.

The SDGS LAP in Lampung Province was prepared by the Governor together with the East Lampung Regent to produce Gubernatorial Regulation No.19/2019 concerning SDGS which contains the importance of ensuring the implementation of SDGS achievement in the regions so that it is in line with the national development plan, by involving mass organizations, philanthropy, business actors, academics, and other related parties. This shows the important role of local governments to strengthen communication, socialization and advocacy. Encourage the development and improvement of data, carry out monitoring, evaluate and report on the implementation of the SDGs, as well as strengthen collaboration with stakeholders. The East Lampung Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RLTDP) 2005-2025, which was

¹⁵ Sarah Santi, "WOMEN AND POVERTY: DEVELOPMENT, POLICY, AND FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY", Journal of the National Forum, Volume 4 Number 1, (2007): pp., Abstract. And see Ishartono, "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) and Poverty Reduction", Social Work Journal, Volume 6 Number 2, Page 162.

¹⁶ Adriana and Kristi Purwandari, in the book The Reproductive Rights of Women Who Are Imprisoned, Jakarta: : Pustaka Sinar Harapan, Study Program at the University of Indonesia and The Ford Foundation, 1998, p. Notes.

stipulated by the East Lampung Regency Regional Regulation No. 10/2010, mandates the vision of East Lampung to be prosperous, competitive, religious, and sustainable. This is in accordance with the long-term

development direction, conditions, problems, challenges as well as regional strategic issues. The vision can be seen in the following table-1:

Table-1: Table of Vision and Mission of East Lampung Regency 2016-2021

VISION	MISSION	SDGS
Safe, independent, prosperous, with noble character through increasing sustainable agriculture-based economy and siding with the interests of the people	1. The quantity and quality of physical, economic and social infrastructure increases	➤ Goal 6 ➤ Goal 9 ➤ Goals 1
	2. Economic competitiveness of quality and sustainable growth	➤ Goals 2 ➤ Goal 8 ➤ Goals 9 ➤ Goals 12 ➤ Goals 14
	3. Community welfare increases	➤ Goals 1 ➤ Goal 5 ➤ Goal 8 ➤ Goals 10 ➤ Goals 13 ➤ Goals 15
	4. Creating peace, public order and community protection	➤ Goals 16
	5. Realizing the accessibility and quality of services in the fields of education, health, and other basic needs	➤ Goals 1 ➤ Goals 3 ➤ Goals 4
	6. Realizing good and clean governance	➤ Goals 16

From the table above, it can be seen that the mapping of the suitability of the RPJMD and TPB including Mission 3 and Mission 5 is closely related to the Rights of Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health, namely Goals 1 Without Poverty and Goals 5 Gender Equality in Mission 3. Goals 1 Without Poverty, Goals 3 Healthy Life and Prosperity, and Goals 4 Quality Education in Mission 5. Thus, this shows that the East Lampung Regency development plan pays attention to the achievement of women's reproductive health rights with dignity.

The achievement of the SDGS objectives is related to the implementation of national development which is subject to the provisions of Law No.25/2004

on Development Planning and Law No.23/2014 on Regional Government. The achievement of the SDGS objectives must be integrated into the regional development planning documents prepared by the Regent and Local Parliament. The documents referred to are RLTD (RPJDP), RMTDP (RPJMD), Local Government Work-plan (RKPD) and Local Budget (APBD). The implementation of the substance of the development planning document is carried out by the Local Services which is contained in the Strategic Plan (RENSTRA), Work Plan (RENJA), Work Plan Budget (RKA), and Budget Implementation (DPA) documents. The flow of regional development planning can be illustrated in the following chart:

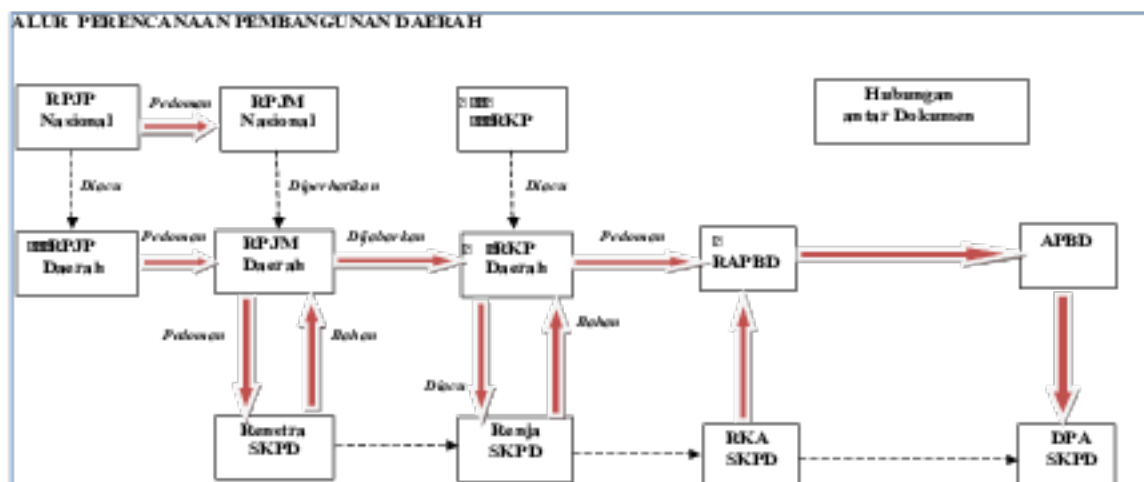


Fig-1

The planning flow above is a budget cycle that is carried out annually and must be adhered to as a form of accountability for its implementation. Accountability for the implementation of government activities must be based on the APBD, especially on the budget implementation document (DPA) whose implementation is subject to the precautionary principle and is not allowed to change the budget and activities. The SDGS RAD (LAP) document is a secondary development document that forms the basis for the SKPD (Local Services (LS) to prepare the SKPD Work plan, RKA and DPA. RAD SDGS can be allocated a budget as long as it is accommodated by the APBD and stated in the DPA SKPD. If the SKPD does not propose the SDGS RAD that has been determined by the governor, the RAD cannot be allocated by the regional

budget (APBD). In the practice of preparing regional budgets, there are many RADs that must be considered by the SKPD, such as the RAD for reducing regional poverty, RAD for Human Rights Friendly Districts and so on. However, in reality the documents that could actually help the SKPD in preparing the SKPD Renja, are not accommodated and forgotten. Therefore, in relation to the implementation of RAD SDGS, a strong commitment is needed from the head of service, the head of Bappeda (Regional Planning Agency) and the Regent. The RAD SDGS document in East Lampung Regency shows the various activities and implementing agencies that are responsible for being the leading sector. The number of activities and agencies implementing the RAD can be presented in the table-2 below:

Table-2: Matrix Table of the Number of Activities and Institutions Implementing the SDGS Regional Action Plan in East Lampung Regency

NO	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
1.	public health Office	59 Activities
2.	social services	10 Activities
3.	Department of environment, settlement and land	6 activities
4.	Office of women's empowerment for child protection	16 activities
5.	Cooperatives, MSMEs and Manpower Service	4 activities
6.	Department of education and culture	20 activities
7.	Department of agriculture and food	7 activities
8.	BPBD	1 activity
9.	Department of fisheries and animal husbandry	4 activities
10.	PMD	3 Activities
11.	Department of Industry and Commerce	4 Activities
12.	Ministry of Communication and Information	1 Activity
13.	Head of Agency and Politics	3 Activities
14.	Disdukcapil	1 Activity

From the table above, it is stated that not all offices/SKPDs are responsible for the SDGS issue agenda. In East Lampung Regency there are 25 SKPD consisting of 17 agencies, 4 agencies, 2 secretariats and 2 agencies (inspectorate and civil service police). There are 3 offices related to SRHR and SDGs issues, but there are also very strategic offices, especially the Public Works Department but are not involved in the agenda of SDGS issues. The agencies related to the SRHR issue include: Health Office, PPPA Office, and Education Office. The Strategic Plan (Renstra) which is made into an activity program by the Health Office related to SRHR issues includes: (1) health promotion and community empowerment, (2) prevention and control of HIV-AIDS, and (3) improvement of safety and health services for mothers and children. This strategic plan is intended for improving public health quality equitable and affordable, this is because the target of Minimal-Standard of Service (MSS) in the health sector has not been achieved, and the standards of health resources in the Puskesmas have not been met, both in terms of number, type of personnel, distribution and competence, b. There has not been an external network of recording and reporting systems, especially

from private health facilities in East Lampung Regency so that health services served at private health facilities are not reported, and cross-sectoral participation has not been optimal in health.

The Strategic Plan of the Department of Education and Culture requires local governments to provide good educational services, which are in accordance with the applicable education system and standards as support for the compulsory education program, so that school-age children do not have difficulty attending school. However, it was later seen that the literacy rate prevalence was quite low, in contrast to the high child marriage rate, due to difficult economic conditions, so that girls were married off. As a result, high divorce cases are also high as well as violence against women and children in East Lampung Regency. Regarding gender issues, the PPPA Service stated that local governments are obligated to fulfill individual rights so as not to be discriminated against, and to make rules/policies that support the prevention of violence and discrimination against women and children. including establishing recovery programs for victims, providing facilities and special treatment for

vulnerable groups (women, disabled, seniors, pregnant women, and children), as well as disadvantaged groups (ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, and victims of discrimination due to differences in sexual orientation). All of the above Strategic Plans mandate that all costs incurred are charged to the Regency/City APBD. However, the implementation in the field, Human Rights Friendly and Child Friendly District is not befitting the slogan. The implementation is worrying. Cases of infant mortality and maternal mortality due to bleeding are high, high prevalence of stunting children under five, Sexually transmitted diseases are high, even the rates of violence against women and children are also high. It still needs a tighter monitoring in all agencies, from local governments to related CSOs.

Human Rights Cities/Human Rights City, is a key city in the promotion and protection of human rights which is based on the government. The residents are morally obedient to the principles of human rights [17]. The concept of the City of Human Rights emphasizes the importance of ensuring the participation of all stakeholders, especially marginal and vulnerable groups, and emphasizes the importance of effective and independent human rights protection as well as monitoring mechanisms that involve everyone [18]. Regarding this, then CSO roles such as The Women-Child Advocacy Institute DAMAR and the Eastern Women's Union are important, besides the local government, it is also necessary to know the program activities of community elements that focus on women's health and welfare issues. DAMAR itself is a non-governmental organization that focuses on fulfilling women's basic rights to create a democratic, equitable society for all, including the issue of SRHR in Lampung Province. As an institution that also carries out policy advocacy and empowerment, DAMAR formed the Women's Organization in East Lampung Regency, the organization is the East Women's Union which has a mandate for the promotion of women in East Lampung Regency. The DAMAR activity program itself consists of 4 (four) area objectives with several superior activity programs, including: (1) Grassroots women have collective and economic power to fulfill SRHR, with the flagship program of regular discussion groups for Fathers, Mothers, Adolescent Boys and Adolescent Girls, (2) Easy, fast, precise and quality access to health services - SRHR for women, with the flagship program of the One Stop Service & Learning (OSS&L) Health Center at the Tambah Subur Health Center, East

Lampung, (3) Families, customs and religions make changes to customary rules and religious interpretations related to SRH, and (4) The village government and district/city government form policies as an effort to fulfill and protect women's SRHR, with leading activities of Multi Stakeholder Regional Consultation for Inclusive and Responsive SDGS Implementation in East Lampung District.

The Eastern Women's Union itself also has a work program that is in line with DAMAR, but with a different strategy, namely by focusing on strengthening the economy through Credit Union (CU) Economic Development/savings and loan activities for women's groups consisting of the women's group from Taman Negeri Village, Tegal Ombu, Batangharjo, and Bumiharjo with the aim of strengthening women in the economic sector as an effort to support the implementation of the 2030 sustainable development program in East Lampung Regency. These activities produce young champions which build awareness of women's rights, women's sexual and reproductive health rights, improvement of gender relations and others in East Lampung Regency. It didn't stop there, the Eastern Women's Union was also involved and entered into Regional Coordination Team for SDGS implementation in East Lampung Regency.

3. East Lampung Regency as a Human Rights Friendly Regency

The Declaration of East Lampung as Human Rights Friendly Regency was marked by the establishment of Perbup (Regent's Decree) No. 48/2016 on East Lampung, a Human Rights Friendly Regency. The establishment of the Perbup is an affirmation to increase the role of local governments in protecting, respecting, and advancing human rights. East Lampung also established Regional Regulation No. 5/2016 concerning Child Friendly Districts and Designation of Child Friendly Villages. This commitment is a manifestation of the local government's responsibility for the promotion, respect, protection and fulfillment of human rights. As a form of implementation, local governments develop a normative framework strategy, and framework, as well as its implementation. Produce human rights programs, in terms of fulfilling a sense of security, religion, education, employment, public information and fulfillment of children's rights. These efforts are contained in many local government documents. Including RPJMD, regional head policies as well as decisions of SKPD officials, including Perbup No.48/2016, as a form of respect, protection, enforcement, and promotion and guarantee of the fulfillment of human rights carried out by the Regional Government. By encouraging the role of all stakeholders to apply human rights principles. As a Human Rights Friendly District, East Lampung Regency has an Existing Policy Regarding the Protection and Fulfillment of the Right to Women's

¹⁷ See the Progress report of the Advisory Committee on the role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights, presented at the tenth session of the UN Human Rights Council, September 2014.

¹⁸ Zainal Abidin, et al, 2018, Human Rights District/City Handbook (Edition III), South Jakarta: International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), p. 17.

Sexual and Reproductive Health In accordance with the SDGS Goals, these policies include:

a. East Lampung Regency Regional Regulation No. 15/2016 on the RPJMD of East Lampung Regency 2016-2021

The preparation of this Regional Regulation is carried out using a political, technocratic, participatory, top-down and bottom-up approach, guided by Permendagri (Minister of Internal Affairs Regulation) No.54/2010 concerning the Implementation of PP (Government Regulation) No.8/2008 concerning the stages, preparation, control, and evaluation of the implementation of regional development. The vision of East Lampung Regency is intended to realize the aspirations and mandates of the people of East Lampung in accordance with the achievement of national goals and the opening of the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, the Work Plan of the Health Service and the PPPA Service contains a program of activities to achieve development targets related to women's SRHR in East Lampung Regency.

b. East Lampung Regent Decree No.B.89/22.SK/2018 on the Establishment of the Regional Coordination Team for the Implementation of SDGS in East Lampung Regency 2018 – 2019

It states in detail the composition of the regional coordination team for the implementation of SDGS in East Lampung Regency 2018-2019. The structure starts from the directors, implementing coordinators, to working groups on pillars, such as the Pillars of Social Development, Economics, Environment, and Legal-Government Development. Bappeda, Dinas Kesehatan, Dinas PPPA, and the Women's Union of East Lampung Regency are included in these pillars and have a mandate to achieve the targets set out in the SDGS.

c. Multi-stakeholder Declaration on Achieving Gender Responsive, Inclusive and Transformative SDGs 12 July 2018.

Contains multi-stakeholder agreements in East Lampung Regency in achieving SDGS that are gender responsive, inclusive and transformative for all stakeholders, including the East Lampung Regional Government, national and international development partners, women's organizations, civil society organizations, grassroots women's groups, businesses, philanthropy, mass media, experts and academics to support the implementation of the SDGs with the principles of being gender responsive, inclusive, transformative, and reaching everyone. The contents of the Declaration contain the 2015-2030 SDG commitments. These commitments include: to address the problems that are still a challenge in realizing the elimination of poverty and food availability, fulfilling the right to health, quality education, gender equality and reducing economic and social inequality, strengthening region's potential, especially Human and Natural Resources via Women Empowerment Strategy

and Women Leadership to ensure economic growth, employment rate, infrastructure repairment to accelerate economic growth, and development distribution via multi stakeholder partnership to achieve economic development-pillar, ensuring the balance of development-land and sea-ecosystem, also overcoming climate change by environmental sustainable development so that the availability of clean water in cities and dwelling areas can be ensured.

In addition, ensuring the further empowerment of the poor and vulnerable groups, including disabled by promoting and facilitating policies that promote social inclusion and economic empowerment, develop laws and governance for the realization of peace, justice and strong institutions by ensuring the involvement of citizens from all walks of life. without leaving marginalized groups, especially women, and is committed to accelerating development achievements that have gaps between achievement targets and current conditions. The declaration was signed by the various parties involved including, H. Zaiful Bokhari, ST., MM as the Deputy Regent of East Lampung representing the Regional Government of East Lampung Regency, Ir. Puji Riyanto, MM Head of Bappeda East Lampung, Dr. Nasir Chancellor of the University of Nahdlatul Ulama as the academic representative, M. Suyatno, M. Pd. I NPC East Lampung as the representative of the disabled group, Sely Fitriani, S.H.; Executive Director of DAMAR and Indah Lestari, S. Pd. PAUD; Chairperson of the East Lampung Women's Association as a representative of women's groups.

This declaration resulted in 13 recommendations related to Women's SRHR which were considered important to be submitted, formulated and followed up in the form of regional development programs/activities and budgeted for both the 2018 APBD Amendment Budget and the 2019 APBD and beyond. The thirteen recommendations related to SRHR include: ensuring that medical personnel are evenly distributed in all villages, Puskesmas or sub-health centers, monitoring pregnant women and taking a persuasive approach to giving birth in health facilities, providing education to birth attendants (birth attendants) on procedures assisting medical deliveries, and collaborating between medical personnel and workers, updating data on health insurance recipients, distribute quickly and carry out a monitoring process for those who are entitled to receive PBI health insurance. Increase community income through increasing family economic strengthening through cottage industries, agriculture, plantations, and the creative economy, increasing school age for school-age children, monitoring and ensuring elementary and junior high school age children to attend school and facilitating adequate facilities and infrastructure, improving governance such as health services during pregnancy and childbirth, 1000 days of life, care from birth to the elderly, reproductive health education for

adolescents and awareness to parents not to marry off their children at the very early age. The Child Protection Act is a source of law for local governments in protecting children's rights by promoting the Stop Child Marriage Movement campaign, increasing protection for women and children victims of violence through the establishment of a special UPT (Technical Implementation Unit) for women and child victims in hospitals, making local regulations, local governments providing schools proportionally to the number of children with disabilities, and providing school transport (school buses) for children with disabilities. From the things above, it can be seen that the principles upheld in the implementation of Human Rights and SDGs are the principles of equality and non-discrimination, universality, integration and inclusion "no one left behind".

On the basis of human rights, the participation of all parties including the community in development plans is very important to achieve the goals of the SDGs. This must be optimized, by making efforts to increase awareness, active involvement, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government programs related to human rights and SDGs. This is because a policy is the goal (goals) of a grand design program whose planning must be good [19] also because, the law must represent the interests of society [20] if the law is to be functioned to realize protection that is not only adaptive and flexible, but also predictive and anticipatory [21]. It will be seen how the SDGs are closely related to the realization of human rights itself. Of the 169 Targets in the SDGs, 156 of them reflect human rights principles and norms, as guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments [22].

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the results of the study show that the way the local government of East Lampung Regency in an effort to protect and fulfill women's reproductive rights is through services that are the obligations of the local government., by enactment of the RPJMD which contains programs related to the empowerment and protection of women's HKSR who are the leading sector

¹⁹ Budi Winarno, 2007, in the book Public Policy, theory & process: EDITION, Revised, Yogyakarta: CAPS, 2012.

²⁰ See Satjipto Raharjo, Legal Studies, Bandung : PT. Image of Aditya Bakti, 2000, p. 53

²¹ Lili Rasjidi and IB Wysa Putra, 1993, Law as a System, (Bandung: Youth Rusdakarya) p. 118.

²² Mimin Dwi Hartono, "A Human Rights Approach to Achieving SDGS", 30 March 2021, accessed from <https://www.komnasHAM.go.id/index.php/news/2018/3/30/511/ approach-ham-for-achieve-SDGS.html>, on April 1, 2021 at 20.32 WIB.

in the SKPD of the PPPA Office. These programs are then translated into the Renja for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and will be reported annually to determine whether the level of realization has reached the target set in the RPJMD. In addition, the enactment of the East Lampung Regency Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations that regulate the implementation of services related to the empowerment and protection of women's SRHR also provides a strong legal basis for the implementation of programs that have been listed in the RPJMD and Renja SKPD.

Furthermore, policies required by the local government of East Lampung Regency, related to the protection and fulfillment of women's SRHR in accordance with the SDGS goals has been fulfilled with the Decree of the East Lampung Regent No.B.89/22.SK/2018 concerning the Establishment of the Regional Coordination Team for the Implementation of the SDGS in East Lampung Regency 2018 - 2019. The follow-up actions have also been good (although an evaluation related to implementation must be carried out) with the holding of a workshop that resulted in a multi-stakeholder declaration by presenting facts on the ground related to the problems to be solved along with policy recommendations that could be made by the East Lampung Regional Government, this is because the East Lampung Regency Government has involved community groups for the development planning process in the area, East Lampung Regency.

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