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ARCHIVAL ACTIVISM PRACTICES IN INDONESIA: A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITY-BASED HUMAN RIGHTS ARCHIVES MANAGEMENT IN KONTRAS ARCHIVES ON MUNIR

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the management practices of Human Rights (HR) archives at the Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS), particularly those related to the case of Munir Said Thalib, through the perspectives of community archives and archival activism. The study employed a qualitative approach using a case study method. Data were collected through participant observation conducted during the processing of the Munir archives in 2021, in-depth interviews with four staff members from the research division, and analysis of advocacy-related documents. The findings indicate that the management of KontraS archives concerning Munir is carried out adaptively and flexibly in accordance with advocacy needs. Archival acquisition is conducted through thematic appraisal, while arrangement and description are organized horizontally and thematically. Archival storage applies a digitally based post-custodial approach, with open access provided through online platforms. These practices reflect a shift from conventional archival models toward a more participatory approach. From the perspective of community archives, this practice enables victims of human rights violations to preserve collective memory and represent their experiences. From the perspective of archival activism, archives function as instruments of advocacy and resistance against impunity. This study is limited to KontraS archives related to Munir; therefore, generalization to other community archives requires further investigation. The findings demonstrate that the management of KontraS archives concerning Munir represents a hybrid form of archival practice and activism, in which archives function simultaneously as records of collective memory and as instruments of advocacy..

Keywords: Human Rights Archives, KontraS, Munir, Community Archives, Archival Activism

INTRODUCTION

Resource constraints have meant that archival management at the Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS) has not always been a primary institutional

priority, as the organization has focused more heavily on human rights advocacy. As a result, many organizational records remained poorly arranged and inadequately managed. Toward the end of 2020, this situation began to improve through collaboration with the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum to digitize archives related to human rights activist Munir Said Thalib. KontraS was selected as a pilot project because of its close historical relationship with Munir, one of the organization's founders.

Before his death from arsenic poisoning on September 7, 2004, Munir was widely known as one of Indonesia's most outspoken human rights activists, particularly for his advocacy concerning enforced disappearances and political violence toward the end of the New Order period (LP3ES, 2007). As one of the founders of KontraS in 1998, Munir played a central role in shaping the organization's advocacy agenda and assisting victims of state violence. His contributions made him an important figure in Indonesia's human rights movement, while the circumstances surrounding his death have continued to symbolize the struggle against impunity in the country. After his death, traces of his activism remained preserved in the archives held by KontraS. These archives not only document Munir's activities but may also function as evidence, public education resources, advocacy instruments, and forms of resistance against impunity (Caswell et al., 2016).

In the Indonesian context, which has been shaped by a history of political violence and persistent concerns regarding accountability, the management of human rights archives is particularly important. This concern is reflected in Indonesia's relatively low performance in the dimensions of *constraints on government powers* and *criminal justice* in the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index* (World Justice Project, 2023). In response to this broader context, the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum and KontraS implemented an archival digitization program that successfully preserved approximately 8.2 linear meters of records and dozens of photographic albums. As a result, the KontraS archives related to Munir have been arranged more systematically and subsequently used in human rights advocacy activities.

These practices demonstrate that archives cannot be understood solely as neutral administrative products. In this study, the archives under examination are understood as archival records with enduring value due to their historical, evidential, and social significance (Law Number 43 of 2009; Millar, 2017). Critical archival perspectives further suggest that archives play an active role in determining what is remembered, represented, or marginalized. Rather than merely documenting events, archives also shape the production and circulation of memory. Harris (2002) links archives to the politics of memory and the construction of narratives about the past, while in the human rights context, documentation of violence is closely associated with truth-seeking, accountability, reparations, and guarantees of non-recurrence (Douglas & Alisauskas, 2021).

Human rights archives may therefore perform two interrelated functions. First, they may operate as *counter-memory* by preserving the experiences of victims and activists that are insufficiently represented in official narratives. Second, they may serve as evidential resources for reconstructing events, supporting victims' claims, truth-seeking processes, advocacy, and accountability. In this study, the evidential function is not limited to the use of archives as formal legal evidence, but also includes their role in truth-seeking and human rights advocacy. The KontraS archives concerning Munir therefore constitute a space in which memory, evidence, and struggles for justice intersect.

To understand this phenomenon, the study employs two principal conceptual lenses: *community archives* and *archival activism*. *Community archives* refer to community-

based archival practices that emerge across diverse social and institutional contexts in order to document and preserve collective memory (Flinn et al., 2022), including efforts by communities to construct collective memory and sustain narratives that are underrepresented in dominant accounts (Caswell et al., 2017). However, applying this concept to KontraS requires critical consideration because KontraS is a formal organization. Some of its archives are institutional records generated through the performance of organizational functions. This boundary becomes more complex when KontraS works alongside victims, victims' families, activists, and advocacy networks in creating, collecting, preserving, and using human rights documentation.

On this basis, the study does not assume in advance that the KontraS archives concerning Munir constitute *community archives*. Instead, it examines the extent to which their management practices exhibit characteristics associated with community archives, particularly in terms of representation, community participation, and archival use. *Archival activism*, meanwhile, is employed to understand how the preservation, management, accessibility, and use of archives can become part of advocacy, public education, and struggles for justice (Caswell et al., 2016; Gilliland et al., 2017). In this framework, *community archives* helps explain what and whose experiences are represented, whereas *archival activism* helps explain how archives can function as instruments of justice.

Previous studies have examined the relationship among archives, memory, and power (Harris, 2002), *community archives* as spaces of alternative representation (Flinn et al., 2022), and archives as instruments used by marginalized groups in struggles for recognition and justice (Caswell et al., 2016). In Indonesia, Sari and Silalahi (2024) have also discussed participatory archives as instruments in struggles for justice. Nevertheless, research remains limited on how formal human rights advocacy organizations may simultaneously exhibit characteristics of *community archives* and engage in *archival activism*, particularly when archives are examined as both forms of counter-memory and evidential resources.

Based on this gap, the present study asks how the management practices of KontraS archives concerning Munir can be understood through the perspectives of *community archives* and *archival activism*, and how these archives contribute to representation and human rights struggles. The study aims to identify the archival management practices applied to the Munir-related records at KontraS, analyze the extent to which these practices exhibit characteristics of community-based archives, and interpret the management of the Munir archives as a form of archival activism. In doing so, the study positions human rights archives as a site of intersection among memory, evidence, community representation, and struggles for justice.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach with a case study design to examine archival management practices within a human rights advocacy organization. The selected case was the management of KontraS archives related to Munir, representing a distinctive example of human rights archival practice in Indonesia. The units of analysis comprised archival management activities, including acquisition, arrangement and description, preservation, access, and the use of archives in advocacy activities.

Data were collected from late 2020 to mid-2021 through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. Participant observation was conducted during the processing of the Munir archives at KontraS, enabling the researcher to directly observe

practices of archival arrangement, description, digitization, preservation, and the contexts in which the archives were subsequently used. In-depth interviews were conducted with four purposively selected informants who had close involvement or direct participation in these practices. The informants consisted of staff members from the research division who were involved in archival management, digitization, research, and the use of archival materials for advocacy purposes. The selection of internal informants was consistent with the study's focus on archival practices in support of KontraS's advocacy activities. The archival management process also involved collaboration with the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum, which maintains connections with Munir's family and plays a role in preserving the memory of his life and struggle. Secondary data were obtained from relevant documents, related literature, organizational publications and reports, and campaign materials associated with the use of archives in human rights advocacy.

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Interview transcripts, observation notes, and documents were read comprehensively, followed by initial coding based on key aspects of archival management, access, use, representation, and advocacy. Related codes were then grouped into categories, compared across data sources, and developed into final themes based on recurring patterns and their relevance to the research questions. These themes were subsequently interpreted through the conceptual perspectives of *community archives* and *archival activism*.

The credibility of the findings was strengthened through methodological and source triangulation by comparing evidence obtained from interviews, participant observation, and documentary sources. The study also adhered to ethical considerations concerning informed consent, confidentiality of information, and restrictions on access to sensitive archival materials.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Management of KontraS Archives on Munir

The archives related to Munir held by KontraS were not entirely created through the organization's internal activities. During the identification process, records were found to originate from Munir personally, victims' families, and the Solidarity Action Committee for Munir (Komite Aksi Solidaritas untuk Munir or KASUM). In general, the KontraS archives on Munir consist of various types of records, including investigation data, press releases, powers of attorney, investigation reports, correspondence, photographs, audio recordings, and video recordings documenting Munir's activities, the human rights cases he handled, his assassination, and advocacy efforts undertaken after his death. The diversity of archival provenance reflects the relationship between records, their creators, functions, and the processes through which they were produced. This is consistent with Bastian's (2003) concept of provenance of place, which emphasizes the importance of understanding the social, cultural, and collective-memory contexts in which archives are created and used. Based on observations, the KontraS office functioned as a collaborative space involving multiple actors, resulting in the accumulation of documents and other records without a formal archival system. This social context is therefore essential for understanding the archives, and the thematic aggregation of records under the Munir collection should continue to preserve information regarding the original creator of each document (Millar, 2017).

At the beginning of the program, KontraS did not have an archival classification system or any finding aids for the older records stored in its office, making the existing arrangement

difficult to reconstruct. In response to this condition, the records were processed thematically, beginning with the selection of documents based on their relevance to the Munir theme, while information concerning the original record creators was retained in the descriptive metadata. More specifically, the archives were arranged according to major cases handled by Munir, including Tanjung Priok, East Timor, the 1997–1998 enforced disappearances, and Munir's assassination. Within these thematic groupings, records were also organized chronologically according to temporal sequence (Craig, 2004).

Following the selection and arrangement process, 1,864 archival entries were produced and subsequently described for the development of a catalog as a finding aid. The descriptive process referred to Regulation of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) Number 14 of 2018 and ANRI Regulation Number 27 of 2011. Archival description in the cataloging process functions as an access point for identifying the identity, background, and content of records, as outlined in archival descriptive standards (Indonesia, 2011; ANRI, 2018; International Council on Archives, 2000). The successful development of the catalog transformed the previously disorganized or "chaotic archives" into records that were physically and intellectually arranged, equipped with metadata, and therefore more readily usable for organizational purposes.

Once the archives had been systematically arranged, digitization—the primary program within the collaboration between the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum and KontraS—became substantially more feasible. The records were scanned using the equipment available at KontraS and linked with metadata. Digital copies were then stored in a dedicated Google Drive account, external hard drives, and internal storage systems. KontraS used the dedicated Google Drive repository to store digitized copies of the Munir-related archives for public access, while external hard drives and a Synology-based storage system were used for backup purposes and for preserving higher-quality digital files.

Access to the KontraS archives on Munir was initially provided online through a KontraS microsite, which was later further developed into the Human Rights Archive Documentation Index (Indeks Dokumentasi Arsip HAM or INDAH), with a broader scope as a repository for human rights archives in Indonesia. This development expanded the platform's function beyond providing access to KontraS records related to Munir; it also became a space through which the public could access information and contribute to collecting and documenting data concerning human rights cases and experiences of human rights violations. In this way, the archives became not only discoverable and reusable but also increasingly enriched through user participation, consistent with participatory archival approaches that prioritize access and involvement in interpreting archival value (Gilliland et al., 2017). This mechanism also enables the collection of information and digital representations of archives from actors outside KontraS without requiring the physical transfer of records from their original custodians. Such a practice demonstrates a post-custodial tendency that shifts emphasis from physical ownership toward the preservation of context, intellectual control, and access to archives (Cook, 2013).

Table 1. Munir Archive Management Practices

Stage	Practice	Archival Implications	Function
Collection and selection	Records originated from KontraS, victims' families, KASUM, and other institutions;	The archives have diverse provenance; the selection process defines the boundaries of the	Consolidates dispersed documentation for tracing and

Stage	Practice	Archival Implications	Function
	selection was based on relevance to Munir.	documentation being managed.	reconstructing the Munir case.
Arrangement and description	Chronological-thematic arrangement; 1,864 archival entries; description adopted ANRI and ICA standards.	The original order could not always be reconstructed; provenance information was therefore retained in the archival descriptions.	Improves retrieval for research and advocacy purposes.
Digitization and storage	Scanning, metadata creation, Google Drive, external hard drives, and internal storage.	Supports digital asset preservation and expands access.	Secures digital copies and facilitates reuse of archival materials.
Access	The microsite/INDAH provides access to digital archives and their contextual information.	Public access is expanded; some practices indicate a limited post-custodial orientation.	Supports public education and broadens human rights documentation.

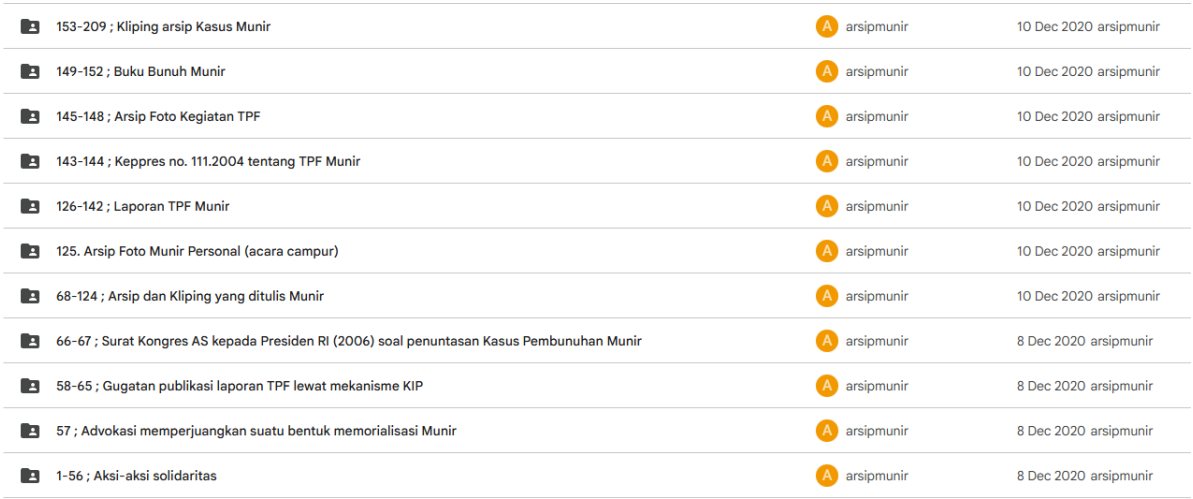
This sequence of practices demonstrates an important shift. The central issue is no longer merely how documents are arranged, but how previously dispersed and disorganized documentation can be recovered, contextualized, and reused. The diversity of provenance reveals a network of archival creators extending beyond KontraS, while arrangement, digitization, and access determine the possibilities for subsequent use. Cook (2013) describes the development of archival thought through the interrelationship among evidence, memory, identity, and community. In the case of the KontraS archives concerning Munir, these relationships are evident in practice. Records that were initially managed primarily to facilitate retrieval subsequently came to function as sources of memory and instruments of advocacy.

Community Archives: Representation, Participation, and Authority

The KontraS archives concerning Munir can be interpreted through the framework of *community archives*, even though KontraS itself is a formal institution. Its institutional status does not necessarily eliminate the characteristics of community archives evident in its archival practices. Volk (2023) explains that community archives help address gaps in mainstream archival institutions by documenting and preserving the histories of groups that have historically been underrepresented. In the context of KontraS, the characteristics of *community archives* are particularly visible in the orientation of archival management toward representing victims' voices, preserving counter-memory, and facilitating the use of records as instruments in the pursuit of justice.

The representation of victims' voices is evident in the diverse provenance of the Munir-related archives managed by KontraS, which were not produced solely through the organization's administrative activities. The collection includes records originating from Munir's family, KASUM, and several other institutions, while their contents document the roles of victims, victims' families, activists, and civil society networks in human rights advocacy (see Figure 1). Various materials—including chronologies of events, correspondence, independent investigation reports, testimonies, photographs, press releases, and campaign materials—demonstrate how civil society actors sought to uncover the truth and demand accountability for Munir's assassination. Thus, although KontraS plays an important role in managing the archives, the resulting archival body represents more than KontraS as an organization; it also reflects a

broader social community connected through shared experiences and struggles for human rights.



153-209 ; Kliping arsip Kasus Munir	arsipmunir	10 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
149-152 ; Buku Bunuh Munir	arsipmunir	10 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
145-148 ; Arsip Foto Kegiatan TPF	arsipmunir	10 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
143-144 ; Keppres no. 111.2004 tentang TPF Munir	arsipmunir	10 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
126-142 ; Laporan TPF Munir	arsipmunir	10 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
125. Arsip Foto Munir Personal (acara campur)	arsipmunir	10 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
68-124 ; Arsip dan Kliping yang ditulis Munir	arsipmunir	10 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
66-67 ; Surat Kongres AS kepada Presiden RI (2006) soal penuntasan Kasus Pembunuhan Munir	arsipmunir	8 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
58-65 ; Gugatan publikasi laporan TPF lewat mekanisme KIP	arsipmunir	8 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
57 ; Advokasi memperjuangkan suatu bentuk memorialisasi Munir	arsipmunir	8 Dec 2020 arsipmunir
1-56 ; Aksi-aksi solidaritas	arsipmunir	8 Dec 2020 arsipmunir

Figure 1. Examples of Materials from the KontraS Archives on Munir. (Source: KontraS, 2026)

This representational orientation becomes particularly important when compared with human rights archives preserved within formal institutions such as the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) or archival institutions at the provincial and municipal/regency levels. The transfer of permanent records from the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) to ANRI on June 7, 2023 demonstrates that human rights-related documentation is also preserved within state archival institutions (ANRI, 2023). However, according to the Official Record Transfer Report (Berita Acara Serah Terima or BAST), the transferred materials were dominated by plenary-session decisions, meeting records, documents concerning the establishment of investigative teams, case discussion materials, and policy recommendations. This composition indicates that such archives were created primarily within bureaucratic and formal legal frameworks. These records are important as evidence of institutional activities, yet the perspectives they preserve predominantly reflect how institutions performed their official duties and exercised their authority. The experiences of victims, their families, and civil society actors who directly confronted human rights violations are less visible. Representation, however, does not merely reflect reality; it also contributes to shaping how reality is understood and given meaning (Barker & Jane, 2016).

The KontraS archives on Munir can help address this representational gap. The documentation collected makes it possible to understand the Munir case not only through legal procedures or actions undertaken by formal institutions, but also through the narratives and experiences of individuals and groups involved in the pursuit of justice. Within the framework of community archives, this function is significant because communities that were previously underrepresented in mainstream archives gain opportunities to participate in shaping collective memory. Caswell et al. (2016) explain that the presence of individuals or communities within archival initiatives can create forms of representation and contribute to shaping perceptions of identity. In the KontraS archives on Munir, this function is evident in the preservation of victims' voices and the perspectives of advocacy actors as part of the broader narrative of human rights in Indonesia.

In this sense, community archives also function as forms of counter-memory. The KontraS archives on Munir preserve memories that do not always receive adequate representation within official archives, while simultaneously ensuring that Munir's assassination and the struggle against impunity remain part of public remembrance. Foote (1990) explains that archives participate in social processes of remembering and forgetting because preserved information can transmit memory across time and space. In the case of Munir, this function also carries a political dimension: preserving the archives means maintaining evidence, experiences, and memories that can later be mobilized to defend, reinterpret, or critically revisit the history of human rights.

Nevertheless, describing these materials as community archives does not mean ignoring the issue of power within their management. Harris (2002) reminds us that archives always constitute only a sliver of reality. Processes of selection, description, digitization, metadata creation, and decisions regarding access continue to determine which aspects of Munir's experience become visible to the public. In this context, KontraS and the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum continue to play a central role in managing and controlling the assembled archives. The study has not demonstrated that Munir's family, KASUM, victims, or activist networks possess equal authority in the creation of archival descriptions, content management, or access policies. The involvement of stakeholders outside KontraS has largely been limited to providing input on the final outcomes of the archival management process. This limitation should be acknowledged, but it does not necessarily eliminate the core characteristics of community archives. Their principal strength lies precisely in their representational orientation and their commitment to preserving community memories that have historically been less visible within mainstream archival institutions.

The development of INDAH further reinforces this orientation. Online access not only makes the KontraS archives on Munir easier to discover, but also turns the platform into a space connecting human rights archives and memories originating from diverse groups in society. Accordingly, the KontraS archives on Munir can be understood as community archives that have developed within the structure of a formal organization while extending beyond the organization's administrative interests. The archives represent networks of victims and civil society actors, preserve memories of human rights struggles, and provide alternative narratives to mainstream information institutions that tend to privilege official organizations. Within changing conceptions of archival custody, this condition demonstrates that archival identity is determined not solely by who physically holds or owns the records, but also by the social relationships, memories, and communities represented by those records (Cook, 2013). Therefore, although shared participation and collective authority in managing the archives remain limited, their representational orientation provides a strong basis for understanding the KontraS archives on Munir as a form of community archive.

Archival Activism: Archives as Instruments of Advocacy

The management of the KontraS archives on Munir by KontraS and the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum was intended not only to make previously difficult-to-access records available, but also to integrate those records into broader social and political struggles for justice. Caswell and Cifor (2021) challenge assumptions of neutrality in archival practice and propose a more ethically conscious approach to the relationships among archivists, creators, subjects, users, and communities. The management of the KontraS archives on Munir demonstrates that archiving itself can constitute a political act: records are deliberately

preserved, selected, organized, and disseminated to sustain collective memory, challenge impunity, and provide an evidential foundation for struggles for justice. In this sense, the KontraS archives on Munir function actively as instruments of resistance to impunity and as spaces through which victims and activists can continue to articulate their perspectives and demands in the public sphere. Several instances illustrate the position of these archives as instruments of resistance and advocacy.

One such instance is the use of the KontraS archives on Munir as an advocacy resource supporting KontraS's ongoing work. As reported by Tempo on March 11, 2024, Komnas HAM reopened its investigation into the assassination of human rights activist Munir Said Thalib by establishing an ad hoc team tasked with conducting a pro justitia investigation into alleged gross human rights violations, particularly to identify the intellectual actors behind Munir's death. In this process, KontraS actively contributed to the investigation, including by providing archival materials as evidence.

> "*gue bisa bilang untuk arsip-arsip yang kemarin sudah kita kerjakan selama setahun kurang lebih. Itu sangat membantu kerja-kerja, apalagi advokasi, tidak hanya soal pengarsipan. Jadi pada tahun 2024, Komnas HAM itu membuka kembali upaya penyelidikan untuk dugaan pelanggaran berat HAM kasus Munir Said Thalib. Nah ketika itu sedang dilakukan, Komnas HAM meminta arsip-arsip yang ada di KontraS, khususnya arsip-arsip tentang pembunuhan Munir. Nah dari situ, kita bisa sangat mudah memberikan berbagai arsip ke Komnas HAM karena kita sudah merapikan arsipnya dari 2020 ke 2021. Sehingga ada banyak dokumen yang sudah kita berikan ke Komnas HAM untuk membantu penyelidikan terkait dugaan pelanggaran HAM berat kasus Munir Said Thalib. Jadi ini sangat membantu, apalagi pada kasus advokasi yang memang menjadi corenya KontraS.*"

(Muhammad Islah Satrio, Wawancara, 13 Oktober 2025)

The explanation above demonstrates that the KontraS archives on Munir have made a direct contribution to human rights advocacy. The records, which were systematically arranged during the 2020–2021 period, proved to be readily usable sources of information when Komnas HAM reopened the investigation into the Munir Said Thalib case in 2024. The availability of well-organized archives enabled documents to be retrieved and submitted quickly and efficiently, without the search and verification difficulties that commonly arise when records remain disorganized. In this sense, the archives function as a knowledge infrastructure that strengthens the organization's capacity to respond during critical political and legal moments.

However, the evidential function of the archives should be interpreted with appropriate caution. This study does not establish that all documents provided by KontraS were formally examined or accepted as legal evidence in judicial proceedings. What can be demonstrated is the capacity of the archives to reproduce records concerning events, actors, chronologies, and advocacy activities in support of tracing, reconstruction, and investigation during significant moments.

In addition, the KontraS archives on Munir have also been used as instruments of public education on human rights awareness. In 2022, to commemorate KontraS's 24th anniversary on March 20, the organization organized a virtual archival exhibition entitled The Untold Stories,

in which the KontraS archives on Munir constituted one of the featured exhibition contents (1965–1966 Genocide Online Library, 2022).

> *"Kita juga membuat pameran virtual dalam rangka (hari ulang tahun) HUT KontraS pada tahun 2022. Salah satu konten pameran adalah arsip Munir yang gue seleksi dan kurasi dengan mudah dari hasil pengelolaan dulu."*
>
> (Muhammad Islah Satrio, Wawancara, 13 Oktober 2025)

This demonstrates that the management of the KontraS archives on Munir has facilitated public dissemination practices through digital media. The ease with which records can be selected and curated indicates that the earlier arrangement process successfully established an effective retrieval system. The archives are no longer dispersed or difficult to access; rather, they have been structured in a manner that enables them to be recontextualized into narratives that are communicative and relevant to a broader public. This experience clearly represents the use of archives as instruments of advocacy within the framework of archival activism. Archives are no longer understood as passive entities that merely preserve records of the past, but as active instruments capable of contributing to processes of justice

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the management of the KontraS archives on Munir extends beyond administrative archival activities and has developed into an archival practice that contributes to the preservation of memory and supports human rights advocacy. The characteristics of community archives are particularly evident in the diverse provenance of the managed records, which originate from KontraS, victims' families, KASUM, and other communities, as well as in their representation of the experiences of victims and civil society networks. These characteristics are further reflected in the use of the archives to preserve memory of Munir and his case and to support broader efforts to protect human rights. However, this practice has not yet been accompanied by substantial shared authority with other communities, as decision-making concerning selection, description, curation, and access remains largely dominated by KontraS. Meanwhile, archival activism is evident in the active use of the archives for public education, advocacy, and the provision of documentation supporting truth-seeking efforts. These findings indicate that the significance of the Munir archives lies in their capacity to connect memory with evidential functions in sustaining public attention to human rights issues and challenging impunity.

These findings should be interpreted within the limitations of a study focused on a single case and predominantly informed by perspectives from within KontraS. The perspectives of Munir's family, KASUM, activist communities, and archival users have not yet been explored in sufficient depth, particularly with regard to the extent of their participation and authority in archival management. The sustainability of archival management also continues to face challenges related to resource availability, digital preservation and the risk of data loss, dependence on commercial storage platforms, and the need to protect sensitive human rights records. Future research could broaden the perspectives of communities and users while examining the sustainability of digital infrastructure, mechanisms of shared authority, and access governance to ensure that human rights archival management remains participatory

without compromising security, contextual integrity, or the rights of individuals and communities represented in the records.

SUGGESTION

Overall, this study emphasizes that archival management within human rights advocacy organizations encompasses dimensions that extend beyond the preservation of information. Archives function as strategic instruments in social struggles by connecting memory, identity, and justice. It is therefore important to continue developing community-oriented archival practices that are adaptive to advocacy needs, particularly in the context of human rights violations in Indonesia. This study also opens opportunities for further research into the sustainability, ethics, and challenges of managing community archives in the digital era

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