



INDONESIA

Promoting rights of people with disabilities in Indonesia

Executive summary

Indonesia has during the last decade experienced steady progress in raising per capita income and significant progress in alleviating poverty. However, the country faces challenges in pursuing equitable development. A disabled person for example is often socially excluded, and faces considerable discrimination in accessing health and other services, education, and employment.

In order for Indonesia that is highly decentralized middle-income country, strong institutions representing the disabled people themselves, as well as improved and developed systems and national disability architecture to support policy-making processes is rapidly needed.

Disability issues still do not get enough attention from the decision makers. Hence, a strong disability movement is wished to bring together and coordinate DPOs advocating for disability rights. Disabled people themselves need to get included in decision making processes and discussions, for stronger civil society movement.

For strengthened disability architecture, the UNCT in Indonesia will address two specific areas of interventions advised by all stakeholders: 1) to reinforce national institutions and mechanisms for better and stronger coordination in raising awareness and promoting disability rights that will remove bottlenecks enabling sustainable government interventions and allocation of budgets for disability, and 2) to strengthen technical capacity of Statistics Indonesia to provide with improved disability data for more strategic policies concerning persons with disabilities. These issues will be addressed through the comparative advantages of the UN agencies in Indonesia including technical, thematic expertise, programmes and initiatives, and the UN's overall mandate on normative and operational work on the country level.

1. Background

Challenges

In Indonesia, for targeted and strategic policy advice, *governmental systems and institutions need to be further developed and strengthened*. Although there has been increased attention on disability rights by the government lately, increased awareness on the UNCRPD and strengthened disability architecture are

needed for more efficient promotion of disability rights. There is a need for stronger mechanisms and systems, as well as more inclusive institutions. This, however, requires increased awareness especially among policy-makers, who also need to recognize the importance of participation of disabled people in decision-making processes.

A main challenge is low awareness on disability rights and the UNCRPD among disabled people's organizations (DPOs), and persons with disabilities themselves. Therefore, in order for the DPOs and its umbrella organizations to better be able to promote these rights they need to be empowered through institutional capacity building on their own rights. Especially women with disabilities, being among the most vulnerable groups, have expressed need for further evidence based advocacy support – specifically through organizations focusing on women with disabilities. Therefore, by addressing specific concerns of women with disabilities through their organizations will be strengthened, especially their capacity to understand sexual and reproductive health, and gender based violence.

In general, one of the characteristic of DPOs in Indonesia is they rarely have full time members or staff. Most of the DPO representatives have a full time job; therefore, implementation of programmes fully depend only few persons in the organization. In order for the DPOs to fully commit themselves for activities, training in basic functional capacity, such as management, communication, and coordination are prerequisite for stronger disability movement.

At stakeholder consultation meetings, lack of coordination between the different governmental agencies, and civil society institutions has been highlighted. Therefore, to improve the national disability architecture, more coordination and knowledge sharing on disability issues are needed between government agencies. An active and multi-sectoral governmental coordination body is therefore to be set up, for the purpose of coordinating and monitoring disability related issues.

Also, for more targeted and strategic decision-making and policy advice, justified recommendations, and evaluation of policy impact, there is a need for increased *awareness on the UNCRPD*, along with *better disability data* to support decisions and policies. As one of the other key challenges in Indonesia is the lack of disaggregated data on persons with disabilities on national, provincial and district levels, this is a crucial issue to be tackled. For example, in addition to Statistics Indonesia (*Badan Pusat Statistik - BPS*), some data are collected by different line ministries. Due to differences in methodology and criteria different line ministries tend to have different data. The figures vary from 0.5% (Ministry of Social Affairs), and 39% (Ministry of Health). According to the BPS, the figure is 1.38%. Data is also a powerful and important tool for the DPOs and other stakeholders to raise awareness on disability issues and make it more visible.

Opportunities

The Government of Indonesia has ratified the UNCRPD in October 2011, and since then there has been an increasing need for capacity building on disability. The DPOs have seen this as a 'new era' to promote disability rights. Discrimination against disabled persons is prohibited by many laws in Indonesia, and there are two major legislations concerning persons with disabilities in Indonesia: the Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4/1997 concerning Disabled People, and its implementing regulation, Government Regulation No. 43/1998 (on Efforts to Improve the Social Welfare of Persons with Disabilities). However,

many of the provisions of these laws are still charity-based. Many of the laws are not enforced, and are not fully protecting all persons with disabilities (e.g. only addressing physical and mental disabilities). Therefore, as one impact of the ratification of the UNCRPD, currently some institutions are already revising the laws, and the UN has also been approached to give its technical support in this area.

The UNPRPD funding, with the support from the UN in Indonesia, is expected leverage government resources for disability programmes. The Government of Indonesia as a middle-income country has resources; therefore, strategically targeted interventions concerning disability to build capacity and provide solutions for the government can result in government allocation of its own resources. Also, the UNPRPD funding would be an opportunity for further joint UN programming on disability rights, and an opportunity for the UN to support the government and stakeholders in implementing the UNCRPD. The potential funding would also give increased opportunity for collaboration with potential development partners on disability rights in Indonesia.

Ongoing work

In line with its emphasis on vulnerable, marginalized and disadvantaged people, as highlighted in the UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF - Indonesia's equivalent of the UNDAF), the UN recognizes the importance to focus more on the rights of persons with disabilities. The implementing and participating agencies, through each agency's mandates, stakeholders, expertise and available resources, are committed to jointly address the needs of the government and stakeholders in promoting disability rights. Also, the UN agencies have jointly established a special working group addressing disability issues. Regarding disability work, the WHO works on issues on prevention and rehabilitation, the ILO on addressing barriers to employment and training, and UNESCO and UNICEF on inclusive education, and protection of the most marginalized children. UNFPA has been providing technical assistance to the BPS on census methodology and working on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

UPR recommendations

At the UPR Session for Indonesia in May 2012 several countries welcomed the progress in protecting rights of the most marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities: Cuba recommended Indonesia to continue implementing programmes and measures for the rights of persons with disabilities. Argentina recommended studying the possibility to establish new measures to eliminate all discriminatory treatment against women with disabilities, and Thailand recommended strengthening access for persons with disabilities in all areas, particularly their political participation such as voting.

2. Programme approach

This proposal recognizes that for positive and effective advancement of rights of people with disabilities and development for strategic disability related policies in Indonesia, it needs to take into account the current gaps and barriers that should be addressed for such advancement. Through consultations with stakeholders (Government, DPOs, experts), and prior experiences, it has been identified that the entry points in Indonesia for the proposal will be through two enabling factors, namely 1) capable and inclusive institutions, and 2) adequate data and evidence.

The target groups of the proposal will be the following.

1. Governmental agencies:
 - National Statistics Bureau (BPS)
 - Government officials of Ministries
 - o Ministry of Social Affairs (responsible line Ministry for coordinating disability issues)
 - o Ministry of Education and Culture
 - o Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
 - o Ministry of Health
 - o National Development Planning Bureau (Bappenas)
 - o National Human Rights Institutions
2. Disabled people's organizations:
 - Umbrella organizations PPCI and DNIKS
 - DPO members of International Disability Alliance
 - Other DPOs representing different disabilities and provincial areas in Indonesia, including current Disability Rights Fund (DRF) grantees

The proposal will impact all the rights of the UNCRPD, but especially those that are related to the implementing agencies', partner organizations' (e.g. different line ministries) mandates especially rights to education (art. 24), health, and sexual and reproductive rights (art. 25 and art. 23), and work and employment (art. 27).

Targeting and mainstreaming strategies

The proposal will pursue a twin-track approach through targeted interventions aiming at strengthening both functional and technical capacity of the key government officials on one hand, and DPOs and disabled people themselves on the other hand. The mainstreaming efforts will be focusing on change of governmental systems and inclusive policies that ultimately benefit men and women with disabilities in Indonesia.

For targeted interventions, this proposal aims to primarily support and build capacity of the DPO umbrella organizations: to improve communication and participation of their members. Moreover, enhanced functional and technical capacity of the DPOs aims to empower members of the disability movement, in order for more effective advocacy efforts towards decision makers and ensuring the DPOs are present at the planning and policy table. This is particularly important, as in 2013 the Government of Indonesia will start developing its next Mid-term Strategic Plan (MTSP). Empowering DPOs to participate in the Government's planning processes can help advocate for inclusion in the MTSP which leads to political commitment and allocation of human and financial resources.

For the mainstreaming interventions, the proposal aims to support the BPS to collect and provide with improved and more specific data concerning disability, and for internationally comparable disability data. The improved systems and capacity of the statisticians will in turn aim to support the government in better policy-making and recommendations concerning disabled people. In addition, the objective of the proposal is to build national level capacity on disability, specifically by developing and supporting national human rights institutions as well as the governmental advisory committee to more actively and

efficiently coordinate disability issues, and to mainstream disability into government programmes and budgets. We believe that changing mindsets of the government officials, by conducting trainings on the UNCRPD, and addressing stereotypes and stigma on disability will on the long term transform and develop government institutions as well as systems benefiting persons with disabilities.

Capacity development

Capacity development of DPOs and Ministries

Firstly, to increase participation of disabled people in society, access to information is an important element. The proposal will therefore map the national level DPOs and bring them together to agree on coordination mechanisms to work together and towards common goals, and together form an action plan for a strategic work plan. Not only will the proposal look at building technical capacity in specific rights, but also functional capacities on skills that enhance the capacity for the DPOs and other organizations to work on disability, and to manage, budgets and, lead and promote their organizations.

Secondly, in order to strengthen the institutional capacity of the key DPO persons, chairpersons of national DPOs, and volunteers, this proposal aims to support a national staff, functioning also as an “in-house trainer”, to directly work with the umbrella organization. This person will support the development and implementation of a strategy and a work plan, to strengthen different functional and technical skills. By working with the key persons and staff daily, the “in-house trainer” will be able to better accommodate for the different DPOs’ needs. The person will also coordinate trainings, share experiences and document the work. It will be expected that the position of the national staff will after the project ends, be supported by the organization itself, or by the Government. Furthermore, to enhance organizational capacity, technical capacity of DPOs will be built through specific trainings, with a strong focus on empowering the DPOs to become stronger advocates in disability rights.

In relation to supporting the government and its line ministries in developing an advisory committee, key government officials will also be trained in the content of the UNCRPD, especially related to monitoring and reporting.

Capacity development of BPS

Development and improvement of disability data and statistics is key for effective policy making. The BPS is responsible for data collection and to support the planning and budgeting processes of the line ministries. Current data for disability is available through the 2010 Census and the 2009 Socio-economic survey on socio-cultural and education module (MSBP). Both are using different sets of key questions and are used by different ministries. For example, the Ministry of Education prefers the census data to determine which areas need special schools, while the Ministry of Social Affairs uses the socio-economic survey data to determine their target population for the social insurance scheme for the severely disabled people who are dependent on their family’s support. In addition to the line ministries, the DPOs also need statistical data for their own advocacy work. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that different stakeholders, especially the DPOs and persons with disabilities, are included in the design of the survey tools, data collection, data analysis and training of the Ministries.

The BPS has expressed the need for technical assistance on 1) the methodology for disability data collection, 2) development of their methodology to be in line with international standards, including the guidelines of the Washington Group of the United Nations Statistics Division. The proposal highlights three main strategies for this component: 1) to aim for a common concept and definition on disability; 2) to develop generic key questions on disability to be used the surveys, including the field test; and 3) to conduct capacity building for data collection methodology. The aim is to include the key questions in the basic questionnaires of the Socio-economic Survey which will cover 300 000 respondents every year.

Hence, in line with the requests for support, the project will also build capacity of the BPS staff on disability rights in general, as well as work closely with the key staff members of BPS. For capacity building on development of disability data and statistics, experts will train and work together with the BPS staff, by being based in the BPS offices. Furthermore, in order to ensure sustainability and quality of the data collection, capacity building of the provincial BPS offices will be conducted. The provincial BPS offices will be trained for their respective offices by the national BPS, for them to be able to train those volunteers and social workers that on the local level conduct the data collection.

3. Objectives and expected results

Table 1. Expected impact *(there will be only one such table in the programme proposal)*

Impact		
Advanced policies adopted on rights of people with disabilities promoted through stronger disability institutions and improved disability data collection.		
Impact indicators		
Indicator	Baseline	Means of verification
No of consultations and advocacy meetings held with the government and stakeholders	-	At least two consultations have been held yearly with the government and stakeholders.
No of policies drafted or revised to strengthen disability data collection	-	At least one policy for the DPO umbrella organizations is drafted for better coordination among DPOs, and at least one governmental policy drafted or revised on disability data collection

Table 2. Expected outcomes *(there will be as many such tables as the outcomes envisaged by the programme)*

Outcome 1
Institutional capacity of and collaboration between disabled people's organisations and governmental focal point institution is strengthened

Outcome indicators		
Indicator	Baseline	Means of verification
Existence of a new decree by the Government on its advisory committee	Ministry of Social Affairs coordinating meetings (ad-hoc)	Meeting invitations and notes/annual reports
Existence of strategic plan for the DPOs by the umbrella organization, including specifically rights of women with disabilities	(mapping to be conducted)	Document of the Strategic plan Qualitative Study Report and policy brief on especially women with disabilities
DPOs and disabled people are represented in the governmental advisory board on disability coordination	-	Nomination list of the representatives
Outputs		
1.1. Strategic plan for DPO umbrella organization to coordinate work between DPOs is developed 1.2. Series of trainings for DPOs on UNCRPD and organizational capacities 1.3. An advisory committee coordinating disability issues and programmes between the government agencies is developed 1.4. Trainings on UNCRPD conducted for key government officials (line ministries) 1.5. Qualitative study addressing especially women with disabilities and violence against women is conducted		
Formulation		Tentative timeline
1.1.1. Mapping of national level DPOs		Q1 2013
1.1.2. Consultation and validation meeting to share mapping with challenges and gaps, and agree on coordination mechanisms		Q1 2013
1.1.3. DPOs to formulate strategic workplan for their coordination mechanism		Q2 2013 -Q3 2013
1.2.1. Series of trainings for DPOs on technical and functional capacities		Q3 2013-Q1 2014
1.3.1. Facilitation of meetings with governmental agencies in formulation of an advisory committee for disability issues		Q1-Q3 2013
1.4.1. Series of technical trainings on UNCRPD for ministries		Q1-Q2 2013
1.5.1. Conduct qualitative study on women with disability access to reproductive health services and protection against gender based violence		Q3 2013 – Q1 2014
Outcome 2		
Strengthened capacity for disability data collection for efficient planning and budgeting		
Outcome indicators		

Indicator	Baseline	Means of verification
Statistical data is used for governmental agencies' programme planning and budgeting on addressing disability policies	Census 2010 Socio culture module of Socio-economic Survey 2009	Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire 2014
DPOs and disabled people themselves are represented in the design of the survey methodology	-	Nomination list of the representatives
Outputs		
2.1. One generic set of questions on disability integrated into basic survey methodology 2.2. Technical trainings conducted for BPS key staff on disability rights and data collection methodology 2.3. Field test and training of trainers on the survey conducted in one of the provinces		
Formulation		Tentative timeline
2.1.1. International Consultant to review current methodology on disability survey and develop internationally standardized methodology for disability data collection with BPS		Q1 2013
2.2.1 Workshop on disability rights and disability data: UNCRPD, concepts, common definition and indicators		Q1 2013
2.2.2. Workshop on disability data: Internationally standardized methodology		Q1 2013
2.3.1. Field Test		Q2 2013
2.3.2. Workshop on National Disability Data Collection Methodology		Q3 2013
2.3.3. Training of trainers on the survey methodology in one of the provinces		Q3 2013

2. Management arrangements

Table 3. Implementation arrangements

Outcome number	UNPRPD Focal Point	Implementing agencies	Other partners
1	ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO • UNESCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled people's organisations • Ministry of Social Affairs • Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Education

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and Culture • National Development Planning Bureau (Bappenas) • National Human Rights Institutions • UNICEF • UNFPA • WHO
2	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • BPS – Statistics Indonesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Affairs • Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Education and Culture • UNICEF

The implementation of the two outcomes of the proposal will be done in collaboration between the different UN agencies. During the process of consultations with stakeholders and within the UN, it has been agreed on that all agencies will contribute with expertise within their mandates and capacities in order to support the government and the disabled people's organizations in becoming stronger in managing disability issues. In addition to the UN agencies mentioned above, other agencies will have a role in capacity building as resource persons in their respective mandates and expertise. Also, the beneficiaries of the outcomes will not only be limited to the line ministries and governmental agencies above that are committed to work on disability— in trainings and capacity building activities, other line ministries will also be invited as either participants or resource persons. The aim is to jointly work towards a goal that is to benefit policy making for persons with disabilities.

For coordination and monitoring the progress of the project, a joint UN working group will be created. The working group will meet three times a year, and will include all stakeholders.

3. National ownership, participation and partnership-building

Many of the UN agencies have already in the past consulted with their main counterparts (different line ministries) on disability issues, namely the Ministry of Social Affairs (responsible line ministry for disability issues), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration.

The persons with disabilities and their organizations will play a crucial and instrumental role in the implementation and the evaluation of the proposed programme, as they will be directly involved in the implementation of the proposal. Therefore, to inform and consult the civil society on the UNPRPD and the proposal process, the key stakeholders were invited for a joint consultation meeting where the background and objective of the UNPRPD, the process of the proposal, and the civil society's (and government's) role during the proposal drafting, was explained and discussed. Representatives for disabled people's organizations, independent experts, and academia, as well as the key line ministries

were invited for and present at the consultation meeting. The group composed of four representatives of DPOs (including an umbrella organization), as well as an independent expert, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Health.

In addition to the consultation meeting, in order to obtain better understanding of the current situation of the collection of disability related data, as well as to consult for potential needs for technical advisory services, several meetings were organized with the BPS. Also, separate consultations were held with the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, as well as Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency).

Indonesia is a highly decentralised country; therefore, the proposal will support the government and stakeholders on each outcome on both the national and provincial levels. This is to ensure effective implementation and impact of the rights of persons with disabilities. Hence, the proposal aims to develop and strengthen the government's advisory committee to include different stakeholders, with representatives from both from national and provincial levels, in order to also ensure the voice of persons with disabilities from provincial/district and local levels. The committee is to meet a few times a year and consist of representatives from the government's line ministries, representatives from disabled persons organizations, Statistics Indonesia, bilateral donor organizations, employers and workers organizations and academia, in order to create a space for the different stakeholders to discuss disability issues, as well as to enhance dialogue and networking between the organizations.

4. Knowledge generation and potential for replication

As one common wish from many stakeholders is better collaboration and coordination among the different sectors and levels (public sector, civil society, private sector), all capacity building activities of the proposal will aim to enhance information and knowledge sharing on experiences, challenges and potential for collaboration, and to support the development of a coordination mechanism within the governmental advisory committee.

The UN joint working group will have a role in monitoring the progress of the project, by meeting three times a year. Through the joint implementation of the project among the different UN agencies, the outputs and the activities will reflect the different disability rights through the participation of several UN agencies. Indirectly the focal points for each agency will also become advocates of disability rights within their own organizations, ensuring disability mainstreaming into programming and projects, raising awareness of disability rights among UN staff members. The aim is also to mainstream disability into all stakeholders, partners and other non-governmental organizations through the existing work of the UN agencies.

Good practices from the project will be documented along the process and shared on the UN Indonesia website, as well as circulated to relevant stakeholders, and individual agencies.

5. Budget

Overall budget							
Category	Item	Unit cost	No. units	Total cost	Request from UNPRPD Fund	UNDRPD POs cost-sharing	Other partners cost-sharing
Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	Training material	600	11	6600	6600		
	Transport and supplies	80	24 months	2400	2400		
Personnel (staff, consultants, travel and training)	National consultants	250	20	5000	5000		
	International consultants	700	60	42000	42000		
	Travel to provinces	1000	8	8000	8000		
	Technical input	17000	1	17000	17000		
	Staff (in-house trainer)	2500	20	50000	50000		
Training of counterparts	Training (meeting packages, 1-2 days)	7000	11	77000	69000	8000	
	National level meeting, 1.5 days - 80 persons	6000	1	6000	6000		
	Participation for provincial DPOs for National level meeting (travel)	700	50	35000	35000		
	Local transportation allowance	1300 USD / training	11 trainings	15400	15400		
	Coordination meetings with Government (for capacity building of an Advisory Committee)	800	3	2400	2400		
	Capacity building (training) of Ministries	5000	4	20000	10000	10000	
	Specialised training for DPO staff	3000	6	18000	13000	5000	
	Transport (outcome 2 field, test)	550	10	5500	5500		
Data Entry (outcome 2, field test)	75	5 days / 2 persons	750	750			
Contracts	Mapping and assessment of DPOs (needs for capacity building)	200	15	3000	3000		
	Qualitative study and policy brief on women with disability access to reproductive health services and protection against gender based violence.	400	50	20000	15000	5000	

Other direct costs							
Subtotal				334050	306050	28000	
Indirect costs (7%)				23383.5	21423.5	1960	
Total				357433.5	327473.5	29960	