



END OF PROJECT REPORT

Introduction

The purpose of this report – which is consistent with the UNDG Standard Progress Report format – is to provide information on the progress made by the project towards the realization of its stated objectives. In keeping with the UN system on-going efforts to strengthen result-orientation, the report should focus on systemic, structural transformation rather than process, highlighting how the different elements of the result chain described in the approved project document contributed to advance disability rights in keeping with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.¹

Reporting teams are encouraged to attach annexes containing additional relevant information (including assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken or published) and share videos, photographs or other multi-media materials illustrating the work of the project. It is recommended, however, that all annexes be clearly referenced, using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.

¹The following definitions, which are based on the UN Development Group Harmonized RBM Terminology, were used in the “Template for Programme Proposals”, utilized by UN Country teams to develop the approved project documents:

- Impact: Positive and negative long-term effects on identifiable population groups produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. These effects can be economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or of other types.
- Outcome: The intended or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention’s outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact.
- Outputs: The products and services which result from the completion of activities within a development intervention.

1. Variations in impact and outcome indicators

Using the table format provided below, please provide information on the variations in impact and outcome indicators that took place during the reporting period.

Table 1. Variation in impact indicators

Impact:		
Advanced policies adopted on rights of people with disabilities promoted through stronger disability institutions and improved disability data collection.		
Impact indicators		
Indicator	Start level (Beginning of the project implementation period)	End level (End of the project implementation period)
Number of consultations and advocacy meetings held with the government and stakeholders	<p>There was no official and high level engagement between DPOs and legislators and there was a low level of awareness on the need to revise the law for person with disability (Law no. 4 year 1997).</p> <p>Lack of political will to improve the rights of persons with disability.</p> <p>Unavailability of action plan on disability at the municipality level.</p> <p>Scarcity of research on the legal framework of disability rights in</p>	<p>Improved coordination between DPOs and Legislators and improved commitment of Indonesian Parliament to adopt a revised law for persons with disabilities and enhanced knowledge of the members of the Indonesian Parliament. Meeting held between DPOs and Parliamentarians to inform the development of the new Disability Law in Indonesia</p> <p>Increased political commitments towards the fulfilment of the rights of persons with disability in 6 cities in Indonesia, namely Yogyakarta, Metro, Banda Aceh, Banjarmasin, Denpasar and Ambon. 5 High-level meetings of the Network of Mayors of Inclusive Cities held with DPO participation. Improved commitment of municipality in fulfilment of the rights of persons with disability through the development of an action plan and budget allocation for inclusive city based on consultations with DPOs.</p> <p>Improved knowledge of policy-makers, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives and</p>

	Indonesia and its compatibility with the UNCRPD Unavailability of a comprehensive document of DPOs in Indonesia on their priorities for future actions.	the Minister of Social Affairs through the commission and presentation of a research on the legal framework of disability rights in Indonesia and its compatibility with the UNCRPD. Improved collaboration among DPOs upon agreement of DPOs on a document (Strategic Plan) stating their objectives and priorities for future actions.
Number of policies drafted or revised to strengthen disability data collection	SUSENAS (National Socio-Economic Survey) on Disability in 2012 has had a disability section but not yet comprehensive.	Strengthened national capacity to develop tools/ instruments to collect data on disability through development of guidelines and tools for disability survey by BPS and UNFPA for incorporation within the SUSENAS

Table 2. Variation in outcome indicators (add a table for each outcome in the approved project document)

Outcome 1:		
Institutional capacity of and collaboration between disabled people's organizations and governmental focal point institution is strengthened		
Outcome indicators		
Indicator	Start level (Beginning of the project implementation period)	End level (End of the project implementation period)
Existence of a new decree by the Government on its advisory committee	Advisory committee did not exist.	Improved coordination between DPOs and government for establishment of the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee will be an independent, multidisciplinary and pluralist entity providing guidance on disabilities issues to government and other stakeholders. It will bring together the line ministries, including Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Workforce as well as other stakeholders. In the latest draft of Disability Law, the establishment of such a Committee was envisaged in

		<p>Article 183 in the draft law on disability.</p> <p>Enhanced commitment of the government to ensure the establishment of the Advisory Committee. According to the Minister of Social Affairs the committee is included in the draft disability law, and therefore will come into existence once the law is endorsed.</p>
Strategic plan for the DPOs by the umbrella organization, including specifically rights of women with disabilities	Low level of awareness on the availability of strategic plan for DPOs which effective from 2011 until 2016.	Increased awareness among DPOs on the availability of a strategic plan from DPOs.
DPOs and disabled people are represented in the governmental advisory board on disability coordination.	DPOs were involved in the meeting of government agencies but not yet represented in advisory board for disability coordination.	Improved commitment of PPDI to form a National Committee on Indonesian Disability which will reflect the representation of persons with disability. The National Committee will focus on the role of PPDI as the umbrella of the DPOs in Indonesia – an important role that often goes under-utilized. The committee will be part of the organizational structure of PPDI.
Trainings on UNCRPD conducted for key government officials and DPOs on UNCRPD and organizational capacities	Low level of awareness among key government officials on UNCRPD and the related issues.	<p>Improved capacity of civil servants and DPO members in 5 (five) cities (Yogyakarta, Metro, Banda Aceh, Banjarmasin, Ambon) on UNCRPD as well as on development and planning.</p> <p>Improved capacity of 16 (sixteen) DPOs from East Nusa Tenggara and 21 DPOs from East Java on communication, negotiation and presentation and financial education.</p> <p>Improved capacity of 8 DPOs from East Nusa Tenggara on Project Cycle Management</p> <p>Improved coordination among DPOs upon the establishment of East Java DPO Forum.</p>

		Improved awareness and capacity of government officials and DPOs on UNCRPD in three cities (Surabaya, Kupang and Bandung)
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Outcome 2		
Strengthened capacity for disability data collection for efficient planning and budgeting		
Outcome indicators		
Indicator	Start level (beginning of the reporting period)	End level (conclusion of the reporting period)
Statistical data is used by government agencies for programme planning and budgeting to improve disability policies	Identified gaps in the survey methodology for collecting data on persons with disability. The disability section of SUSENAS (National Socio Economic Survey) in 2012 was not comprehensive and inclusive.	Improved capacity of Central Statistics Bureau (BPS) in developing the survey methodology, including tools for data collection of persons with disability.
DPOs and disabled people themselves are represented in the design of the survey methodology	Persons with disabilities were not included in the design and development of survey methodology.	Increased access and participation of DPOs in the design of survey methodology for incorporation of a disability section within the SUSENAS.

2. Overall progress

“Promoting Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities in Indonesia” – was a collaborative effort among four UN agencies (ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA and WHO), aiming to improve awareness and capacities among the key government agencies and disabled people’s organizations (DPOs) about the issues confronted by the people with disabilities, and to advance the fulfilment of their rights. The UN partners coordinated their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the provisions contained in the UNCRPD, and ensure that underlying principles have a concrete impact on the lives of people with a disability. This required the close collaboration between DPOs, local government officials and the national parliament.

Within this collaborative initiative, managed through the specially established Working Group, multiple stakeholders around the country engaged in a coordinated effort to advance the rights of people with disabilities, focusing on three specific areas of intervention:

- Building the capacities of municipal governments through facilitating networks, fostering collaboration, sharing good practices and training civil servants (UNESCO);
- Improving the technical capacity of Statistics Indonesia for disability data collection in order to ensure accurate and efficient policy planning and budgeting (WHO/UNFPA); and
- Strengthening the capacities of DPOs for effective awareness-raising and advocacy for disability policies (ILO)

UNESCO

To prepare solid foundation for this intervention, UNESCO Jakarta Office commissioned a study on the existing policy framework of Indonesia in regards to disability rights and the assessment of its compatibility with UNCRPD. This study, itself conducted based on the principles of inclusiveness, provided real opportunities for stakeholders to work together towards the advancement of disability rights in Indonesia. **(Please see annex 1 for the research study).**

In order to support disability rights at regional and local level, UNESCO promoted the idea of establishing a ‘Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities’, a coalition of municipalities from across Indonesia. As part of this process, UNESCO hosted five High Level Meetings of the Mayors for Inclusive Cities. These meetings provided opportunities to share good practices on social inclusion of people with disability in the field of education, employment, sport, cultural activities and participation in social and political life. It also triggered collaboration between municipalities in the form of technical assistance and capacity building of civil servants. **(please see annex 2 for the media coverage of these Meetings)**

With an aim to advance the realization of UNCRPD, UNESCO facilitated a National Dialogue that engaged in the exchange of ideas and experiences major actors in the country, including the Indonesian DPOs, the Special Rapporteur on Disability, the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan), the Ministry of Social Affairs, Australian Aid and the Australian-Indonesian Partnership for Justice Program. The national dialogue served as a platform for defining the objectives and targets of DPO Action Plan on Disability in Indonesia. Subsequently, this plan was reconciled with the government’s action plan.

ILO

During the implementation of this project, ILO was responsible for fostering productive collaboration with PPDI - the umbrella organization of DPOs (*Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia*/ Union of People with Disability of Indonesia). ILO’s specific task was to support PPDI with the organization of workshops for government officials and DPOs through an in-house trainer. This approach was based on the under-utilization and neglect of the PPDI potential as an umbrella organization, and the lack of strategic work plan document geared towards restoring the role of PPDI. The in-house trainer was therefore supporting PPDI with strategic

planning and the development of work plans. This is particularly relevant as PPDI serves as the umbrella organization of DPOs.

Further, workshops were conducted for the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration in three provinces (East Java, West Java and NTT provinces) to raise government officials' awareness of the rights of people with disabilities in line with the UNCRPD. Three separate workshops with DPOs were designed to increase knowledge and expertise on UNCRPD and related legal frameworks on disability. In addition, a number of trainings were held to improve the general capacity of DPOs. The training covered topics such as financial education (using SIYB – Start and Improve Your Business); communication, negotiation and presentation skills; project cycle management and media training. In order to raise awareness of stakeholders on the rights of people with disabilities, especially concerning the right to employment opportunity and accessibility, a video diary was developed in collaboration with Yayasan Kampung Halaman. This video diary depicts the problems faced by people with disabilities in accessing employment opportunities and the problems of accessibility in Jakarta. The video was launched in four large cities in Indonesia (Jakarta, Surabaya, Yogyakarta and Semarang) in collaboration with the *Studio XXI* and *Smart FM* radio.

WHO and UNFPA

Finally, WHO and UNFPA worked jointly with BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) to develop a set of questions on disability which will be incorporated in the next SUSENAS (National Socio-Economic Survey). The process began with a workshop on disability issues for BPS and related stakeholders. The workshop involved DPOs in order to draw on their knowledge and experiences. A follow-up workshop was held to develop statistical methodology, which was subsequently tested in the field. Considering the fact that the collection of disability data in Indonesia is still not following a standardized methodology, different agencies generate highly varied results. Hence any comprehensive effort to address the prevailing situation must involve an intervention to improve the disability data collection. The disability data collection methods which were developed in cooperation with WHO and UNFPA will be utilized in the next National Economic Survey and are expected to give a better picture of disability conditions, serving as a valuable tool for more comprehensive policies and partnership programs.

3. Progress towards specific outcomes

a) Research on Legal Framework

UNESCO commissioned a study on the compatibility of the legal framework addressing disability issues in Indonesia with the UNCRPD. The results of this research were presented to key stakeholders including the Speaker of the House and the Ministry of Social Affairs. During the presentations, DPOs and other key stakeholders engaged in the discussion on various matters, including the disability law.

Following the presentation, effective engagement between DPOs and legislators improved and for the first time in Indonesian history, DPOs met with the Parliament to discuss drafting the law on disability. Although it is difficult to establish a definitive causal link between this multi-stakeholder engagement, initiated and facilitated through this project, and the actual revision of the disability law, which is currently pending the adoption by the parliament, there is a reasonable understanding that the former contributed to the latter.

b) Capacity Building

Furthermore, capacities of government officials and DPOs from five cities in Indonesia (Banda Aceh, Metro, Yogyakarta, Banjarmasin and Ambon) were enhanced through an organized series of trainings on UNCRPD, planning as well as budgeting. The trainings were designed to foster collaboration between government officials and DPOs and were delivered by one of Indonesia's most prominent Disability People's Organizations. It has subsequently increased access and involvement of DPOs in the planning process.

ILO organised variety of trainings on UNCRPD for government officials at the national level as well as in three provinces in Indonesia, including East Jawa, East Nusa Tenggara and West Jawa. The trainings were facilitated by the in-house trainer, the Disability Consultant and representatives of DPOs. At the national level, the trainings involved the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, and at the provincial level including the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Ministry of Social Affairs, relevant employers and media representatives.

The series of trainings as well as awareness-raising sessions covered the UNCRPD, implementation of disability action plans and budgeting as well as training in the field of media and journalism, finance and budgeting, communication, negotiation as well as presentation skills. More than 190 representatives from DPOs and government officials in three provinces mentioned above benefited from this series of trainings.

c) Network of Inclusive Cities

Furthermore, a Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities was initiated by UNESCO to foster and improve the collaboration between Mayors in Indonesia on disability inclusion and the implementation of the CRPD. Best practices were shared by Mayors through the network and capacity building collaborations were undertaken during the project period. Through this Network and through the signature of the MoU, political commitments have been secured. **(Please see Annex 3 for MoUs)**

After the Network's first gathering in Yogyakarta, four other high-level meetings were organized in the network cities of Banda Aceh, Banjarmasin, Denpasar and Ambon, bringing together more 650 representatives from 38 municipalities and as many as 40 organizations of persons with disabilities. These meetings, which included a range of capacity-building events, have been transformative. Municipalities across Indonesia, with a limited track record of engagement in this area, are now working together to realize the ideal of a "city for all."

The policy effects of the collaboration fostered by the Network are already starting to emerge. With Mayoral Regulation No. 8/2014 Yogyakarta established a Committee for the Protection of the Rights of People with Disabilities within the Regional Planning Bureau. The City of Banda Aceh explicitly incorporated CRPD principles into municipal policy with Qanun Aceh No. 11/ 2013 on Social Welfare, while Bali introduced Provincial Regulation No. 9/2015 on the Protection and the Fulfilment of the Rights of People with Disability. In Mojokerto, a draft policy on a 2 percent workforce quota for people with disabilities has been developed and is being considered for approval. Ambon worked with companies to integrate the creation of inclusive workplaces into their Corporate Social Responsibility programme, while in the city of Metro, Mayoral Regulation no. 18, 2014 requires the admission of students with disabilities in regular schools.

4. Other results

a) Spin-off effects.

UNESCO, as the coordinator of the UNPRPD Working Group in Indonesia was invited to present the Indonesian experience in Brunei Darussalam in December 2013. Royal family members and Ministers expressed interest in duplicating some of the works carried out by the UN in Indonesia. This was a good example of meaningful technical advice to UN Member State by the UNPRPD Working Group **(please see annex 4 for media coverage)**.

b) Participation and partnership-building

One of the most significant achievements of the project was to foster and develop direct linkages between the persons with a disability and the policymaking community. Each capacity-building event organized in the framework of the Network featured an active participation of DPOs, often represented by persons with disability. For instance, the High-Level Meetings hosted by the new members of the Network included capacity-building trainings delivered by the ILO and UNESCO jointly for the local officials and DPOs and facilitated dynamic exchanges between them. Moreover, the action plan mandated by the network membership is based on direct and close consultations with the persons with disability. This has been the case with all action plans, emerging as the outputs of the multi-stakeholder workshops organized for the new Network members.

The Network is expected to grow, and with it, the number of local DPOs participating will also rise. The commitment of the Network to promote direct consultation with persons with disabilities at every stage of policy formulation and implementation will stay in place, and generate more interaction between the government officials and DPOs in the future.

The project created partnerships between UNESCO and municipal governments over the issue of disability rights. The first Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNESCO and Municipality of Yogyakarta – a recognized leader among Indonesian cities in advocating for disability rights. Following this example, other municipalities sought cooperation with UNESCO and by the end of the first phase of the project, six MoUs have been signed with municipal governments across Indonesia.

Apart from strengthening the cooperation between the United Nations and local government, the project fostered cooperation among municipalities.

c) UN system-wide coherence.

The project has contributed to a greater UN inter-agency collaboration in the area of the rights of persons with disabilities in the country. UN agencies involved in this project organized regular meetings to exchange updates on the progress and lessons learned, to devise common strategies for addressing shared challenges, to coordinate publications and logistical issues. The open video diary screening organized at the UN office has been a great opportunity to raise awareness among the entire UN family on disability issues. Other UN agencies are now interested to use the video for disseminating information and ideas about disability issues.

d) Knowledge creation.

In order to use the International Day of Persons with Disabilities as an occasion for awareness raising, ILO in collaboration with Better Work Indonesia project, PROPEL project and Cinemax XXI, launched the Video Diary (two short documentaries) in four cities in Indonesia. The videos were launched in Jakarta on 5 December, in Surabaya on 9 December, in Yogyakarta on 11 December and finally in Semarang on 17 December 2013. The events successfully reached the representatives from Government, DPOs, companies, workers and employers' organizations, NGOs, INGOs as well as students and media.

UNESCO also commissioned a study on the compatibility of the legal framework addressing disability issues in Indonesia with the UNCRPD. The results of this research were presented to key stakeholders including the Speaker of the House and the Ministry of Social Affairs. During the presentations, DPOs and other key stakeholders engaged in the discussion on various matters, including the disability law.

The Indonesian Women with Disability Organization(HWDI) undertook research and developed evidence on women with disabilities and violence against women.

e) Leveraging effect

During a High Level Meeting of Mayors for inclusive cities, the Municipality of Padang presented its new regulation to promote employment of 2% of civil servants with disability to the senior decision-makers from 37 municipalities in Indonesia. Similarly, the Mayor of Denpasar presented the achievement of the municipality of Denpasar in providing assistance to people with disability in the fields of economy and culture.

In close collaboration with the PROPEL project and Better Work Indonesia project of ILO, this UNPRPD initiative has succeeded in mobilizing resources by consolidating funding to deliver activities with shared objectives. The disability consultant for the project was paid jointly by the BWI and UNPRPD projects. Collaboration has been established with the Social Department and BK3S at province level for capacity building for organizations of people with disabilities.

In addition, UNESCO and UNPRPD partners (Trinity College Dublin and Melbourne University) have developed a project that aims to measure the degree of inclusiveness of public policies with a special focus on Persons with Disabilities, among other vulnerable groups. The project was approved and received funding from the Government of Malaysia. In the process, UNESCO has advised governments such as the governments of Malaysia and Timor-Leste to put the advocacy for disability rights as a priority in their development plans.

5. Life stories and testimonies

Joko Widodo is a member of the Indonesian People with Disability of East Java province. He has been active for the last 6 years as the deputy of the PPD of East Java. At first, he attended the capacity building training organized by ILO on Communication, Negotiation and Presentation skill, which served as an occasion for the DPO members to establish a DPOs' forum. Joko Widodo was appointed as the head of the DPOs' forum of East Java. Since then, he has been active in encouraging other DPOs in East Java to be active in promoting their rights vis-a-vis the provincial and local governments. This activism has borne fruit – the government of East Java designated a space within the Social Department for the DPOs' forum use as their office. Furthermore, DPOs received financial support from the Parliament to promote empowerment and to play part in the organization of job fairs in East Java. In the last training on financial education, Joko commented: "This is the first time I saw all heads of DPOs fully participate in the four day training. Thanks to ILO for the efforts to date!"

Mr Richard Louhenapessy, the Mayor of Ambon, signed the Memorandum of Understanding regarding inclusive cities on September 6th, 2014. In this context, Mr Louhenapessy's Office officially granted persons with disabilities equal rights, and promised to fulfill all demands and suggestions as laid out in the UNCRPD. Subsequently, the Mayor's office has widely communicated the importance of companies to include disability issues into their efforts of promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Meaningful progress regarding the inclusion of persons with disabilities into the workforce has already been achieved. Within the CSR framework, persons with disabilities were sent to art and sport competitions, including the international Special Olympics in China. As Mr Louhenapessy stated, the Network of Inclusive Cities has provided his local government with the means to pursue this inclusive approach aiming at fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities in Ambon.

Mr. H. Muhidin (Mayor of Banjarmasin): "Banjarmasin is the capital city of South Kalimantan which is located at the southern part of the biggest island in Indonesia, Borneo. Ten to fifteen percent of our citizens are people with disability. By percentage it looks small, but with the total population of 650 000, the number of people with a disability exceeds 6 500. Like other city dwellers, they too have the rights to education, employment, access to public facility and more importantly, to be fully recognized as citizens of Banjarmasin. However, there

are many cases where people with a disability are hidden in the house, prevented from attending school, because their parents are ashamed of them.

There is sometimes a belief that persons with disability are considered as curse from God. This belief has to be changed and their rights have to be fulfilled.

As a Mayor, I am committed to this issue and I am grateful that UNESCO and Banjarmasin could partner in this. Since the intervention, Banjarmasin has established an action plan on disability rights, developed a law to protect the rights of persons with disability, improve access in public space and government buildings and provide employment.

Our work is far from finished; therefore I hope this partnership can be continued.”

Ms. Nurul Saadah Andriani (Executive Director, Advocacy Center for Women and Children with Disabilities):

“A number of significant changes have resulted from the program, and this is especially evident in the cities of Banjarmasin and Yogyakarta. The commitment of the Yogyakarta local government to attain an inclusive city is evidenced by their initiation of a new Disability Committee within the city’s Regional Planning Bureau.

This Committee now has the important role of designing policies and implementing programs from the city to the village levels to support persons with disability.

Banjarmasin has also taken a number of significant positive steps, and has recently created a local law which protects and fulfills the rights of people with a disability.

This year, the Municipality of Banjarmasin will draft a new road map for the inclusive cities for the next five years which will be incorporated in the municipality’s Mid-term Development Planning. The lesson that we receive from this process is that the training for the municipality’s staff has to start from the commitment of the Mayor with intensive communication with the related agencies to convey the importance of this training.”

Ms. Presti Murni Setiati

Participant in the Inclusive City Training workshop

19-21 September 2013, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

“There was many things that I learned from the training, particularly relating to the concept of the inclusive city. People and organizations in Indonesia normally focus on inclusion in the education system and school, and rarely on the city or government level. Through the training I now understand disability issues not just from a community perspective, but also on a city level relating to budgeting, accessibility, and other factors, and how this can be assessed against indicators of an inclusive city.

The training also motivated me to learn more about the UNCRPD, especially how this convention can be adopted and used to create more inclusive cities. Through the training I also learnt how to lobby, advocate and negotiate with government relating to disability policy.

I learnt that when disability issues are mainstreamed in to government policy, the government will then pay attention to the needs of people with disabilities and treat them like any other citizen. I have used this training in my own work with the government of Yogyakarta and we are now developing a number of important projects that are generating real benefits for people with disabilities.”

6. Challenges and unforeseen events

a) Major Challenges

1. Limited awareness and understanding on the rights of people with disabilities is a major challenge when implementing the activities of this project.
2. Low capacity of DPOs when addressing their own rights towards stakeholders.
3. Obtaining ethical clearance from the Ministry of Health for research on disability.

b) Unforeseen Events

4. Increasing demands from the DPOs for capacity building and increasing request from the employers to recruit people with disabilities

c) Response to the unexpected demand

Regarding the challenges, continuous technical support was provided to stakeholders by maximizing the role of the DPOs forum, continuous involvement in the government meetings and workshops to voice about disability issues and for sustainability, to encourage local government to address the issues by providing more trainings and budget. In East Java province, the BK3S office (branch office under Ministry of Social Affairs) provided additional training to DPOs.

Dealing with the request from the employers on workers with disabilities, a mechanism for job placement was discussed with stakeholders in East Java involving DPOs representatives. DPOs were encouraged to provide data of people with disabilities to Job placement section at the office of Manpower and Transmigration office in order to facilitate for the recruitment of job seekers with disabilities by the employers.

In addition, to build synergy with other UNPRPD partners, a Disability NGO forum was established and regular bi monthly meetings were held to exchange information on the issue and possibly share resources in addressing shared challenges.

7. Next steps and potential for scaling up

Towards the project's completion, the UNPRPD partners took a critical look at the implementation experience, reflecting on the feedback and consultations with the stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project, carried out informally and also with structured interaction with DPOs, government agencies, civil society organizations, and, most importantly, with persons with disabilities. The National Workshop on "Promoting Social Inclusion of People Living with Disabilities in Indonesia" was organized in March 2015 as a culminating event of the project, a stocktaking exercise and a chance for the project beneficiaries to voice their opinions. These open exchanges indicated considerable progress achieved in raising awareness on disability issues, transforming general attitudes, and an emergence of a momentum, especially on the local government level and within the national parliament in regards with the national disability law. However, the stakeholders also considered the continued support from the UN partners critical in order to maintain this momentum, to consolidate the achievements made thus far, and to ensure their sustainability beyond the UNPRPD project. The call for continued collaboration was the strongest from the municipal government representatives and DPOs participating in the meeting.

Consequently, UNESCO, in close consultation with its UNPRPD partners in Indonesia, has elaborated a proposal for Phase II of the UNPRPD project, as a way to consolidate and upscale the achievements made during the Phase I. The focus of Phase II will be on the Network of Mayors of Inclusive Cities, as an exemplary, purpose-driven coalition at the forefront of positive transformations of policy environment that affects people with disabilities in Indonesia.

a. Reinforcing and expanding the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities

Phase I project brought together municipalities from across Indonesia to form the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities to share best practices and effective policy solutions, to enhance the capacities of the participating mayors on disability rights and to increase visibility of the UNCRPD. In order to consolidate and scale-up these results, the Phase II project will reinforce the network for greater impact, focusing on the following elements:

Institutionalization of the Network. Currently, the Network lacks the legal basis and the institutional structure to provide support to its members on permanent basis. The Phase II will establish an official Charter of the Network, setting the general criteria for membership (in terms of commitments to be undertaken), and set up a Permanent Secretariat for the Network of Inclusive Cities to guarantee institutional stability. The Secretariat will manage the flow of ideas and information among the participating municipalities. It will be a central interlocutor for UNPRPD partners, as well as the DPOs.

Above all, the Permanent Secretariat will create a sustainable platform for national policymakers, DPOs, members of the disability community and the implementing UN agencies to exchange innovative ideas and foster mutual cooperation. The Secretariat will also be tasked with monitoring the recent developments regarding disability issues in Indonesia, within the member cities, but also in other local entities, and regularly sharing the news and developments in the area with all Member municipalities. The Secretariat will receive initial seed funding from the Phase II project, to be gradually substituted by the funding from the members of the Network, based on its demonstrated value to the Network and to the Mayors. The Secretariat will also engage in fundraising initiatives for the Network.

The expansion and consolidation of the Network. In the course of the Phase I, several municipalities expressed their desire to join the Network, but their policy initiatives were not sufficiently developed to result in the membership. However, by now some of these local governments have advanced significantly in putting in place inclusive public policies. Moreover, several new municipalities have requested joining the initiative since the end of Phase I, with very high potential to be the leaders in inclusive policy transformation in the country. With the direct engagement of the Permanent Secretariat, Phase II will facilitate the expansion of the Network for a wider coverage of Indonesia.

The expansion of the project will be accompanied by the related effort to solidify it and provide the type of robust capacity-building support to its members that assured its initial success. Holding High Level Meetings of Mayors, hosted by the new Network member and incorporating capacity-building sessions for the DPOs and the local officials is an arrangement that has already proven to be successful in terms of garnering high visibility, establishing working ties between key disability stakeholders, and building capacities of local organizations for media and journalism, finance and budgeting, communication and negotiation as the means towards the fulfilment of disability rights. This will be a primary focus of ILO's collaboration with the umbrella organization of DPOs – PPDI (Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia/ Union of People with Disability of Indonesia), which was supported and strengthened during the Phase I.

Inclusive indicators and recognition scheme. The Phase I implementation experience revealed the importance of building the best practices recognition scheme into the Network, as an important motivational element for seeking Network membership and for following through with the inclusive policy initiatives. However, in order to recognize a policy or a practice as “good,” objective, transparent and workable (easily applicable) indicators of inclusiveness must be developed. Therefore the Phase II will set

up a simple but meaningful assessment tool, based on universal principles and adapted for the Indonesian context, based on which recognitions will be given (in terms of non-monetary Prizes and Awards) for the Mayors (Initiator of Positive Change Award) and municipalities (Inclusive City Award). The criteria for assessment will include holding the local governments accountable for the adoption of the action plan – a commitment undertaken by joining the Network, as indicated in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with UNESCO. Moreover, the criteria will include gender sensitive indicators, rewarding policies and practices that address gender as an amplifying factor of exclusion for persons with disabilities.

The Secretariat of the Network will have a lead role in these processes.

b. Upscaling the positive transformations - transforming policies and practices at the national level

Advancing national level advocacy and policy dialogue. Indonesia, having ratified the UNCRPD in 2011, faces the need to update its legal framework on disability that is based on the outdated medical model of disability and regard persons with disabilities as objects of charity rather than rights holders. Following a sustained efforts from disability stakeholders and international community, including through the UNPRPD project framework (as described above), the Parliament has drafted a general law on disability to supersede the existing one (law No 4 of 1997), and assigned high priority to its consideration and adoption – according to the legislative schedule, it is expected to be considered in 2015. This development is perceived by the disability community in the country as a decisive moment in the struggle for disability rights in Indonesia.

In the framework of the Phase II, a high level seminar for major national stakeholders (Members of Parliament, high representatives of relevant Ministries, prominent national DPOs) will focus on the status of the draft law, will analyze its specific provisions, and will facilitate open exchanges on the needs and expectations of persons with disabilities in Indonesia. The seminar will reunite the actors that took part in the similar meeting at the outset of Phase I, which was the first occasion for the disability stakeholders to engage in open exchanges, raising the awareness of national policymakers and building the momentum for the adoption of the new national law.

A special emphasis will be placed on the nature and the working methods of the Advisory Committee, which is stipulated in the new law as an independent, multidisciplinary and pluralist entity to provide guidance on disability issues to government and other stakeholders. It will bring together the line ministries, including Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Workforce as well as other stakeholders.

In case the law is already adopted by the launch of the Phase II, the discussions will shift towards its socialization and valorization – the crucial factors for the legislation to affect real change on the ground.

Linking the Network to the national processes. The UNPRPD Phase II project will contribute to the advocacy efforts at the national level by linking the positive developments on the local level with the national processes and using the momentum generated within the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities to ensure positive outcomes of legal framework discussions at the national level. The Mayors have linkages with the national level through political party lines that they represent, and are eager to use these lines in order to showcase the successful policies implemented within their constituencies. The Project will facilitate such local-national linkages by bringing the national level stakeholders to the High Level Meetings of Mayors, to participate in the discussions, to learn of the success stories at the local level, and to consider upscaling the

successful policies at the national level. The High Level Meetings will feature discussions on how the national legal framework would benefit the local initiatives on disability inclusion.

Furthermore, once the legislation is approved, the Phase II will link this Advisory Committee with the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities, in order to feed into its deliberations the perspectives from the local government, and inform the national level decision-makers about the best policy practices, as well as the needs at the local level.

c. Building linkage between Indonesia's experience and other international initiatives

Incorporating successful elements from the UNPRPD projects in other countries. In the course of knowledge management and quality assurance programme for UNPRPD country-level projects – “KnowUNPRPD” hosted by the Center for Global Health (CGH) of Trinity College Dublin (13-17 April 2015), it became apparent that the Indonesia would stand to benefit substantially from adopting and incorporating various elements from a myriad of UNPRPD projects being carried out in other countries. Therefore the Indonesian UNPRPD partners will explore the possibility to consult, and when appropriate adopt these elements into Phase II implementation. More specifically, such elements include:

- Synergies with the Costa Rica project in terms of the methodology developed by that project for a 7 point plan on evaluating enterprises on their inclusiveness of people with disability (for inclusive indicators and recognition scheme for the Network).
- Transferring the experiences of Ukraine in successfully promoting the Universal Design to those municipalities within the Network that are focusing on policies that promote inclusiveness in terms of physical access.
- Suggesting to the municipalities (and the DPOs) to quantify the economic costs of exclusion and benefit of inclusion as a way to build the political support for their initiatives, and using the experience of South Africa as an example.
- Using Tunisia's example of the Charter on Rights of Persons with Disability, which galvanized the movement in the country, to create a key reference document for the Network, tying together universal standards, local aspirations and shared commitments.

Inclusive Policy Laboratory. UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Unit is currently developing an Inclusive Policy Lab – a web-based tool for policy makers that pulls together examples of policies from around the world that are evaluated as successful in promoting social inclusion in various spheres of UNESCO's competence – education, culture, science, sports and youth, to mention a few. But beyond being a repository of such policies, the tool deconstructs them into easily manageable elements, makes them searchable based on various criteria, and provides policy analysis with an element of foresight – all with the intention to empower policymakers with real, standardized, easily understandable and searchable policy knowledge and experience. This tool will uptake and incorporate policies from the Network to enrich the global experience, making them freely accessible to users from any part of the world. In turn, the inclusive policy lab will assist local policymakers from the Network to share knowledge, experience and specific cases.