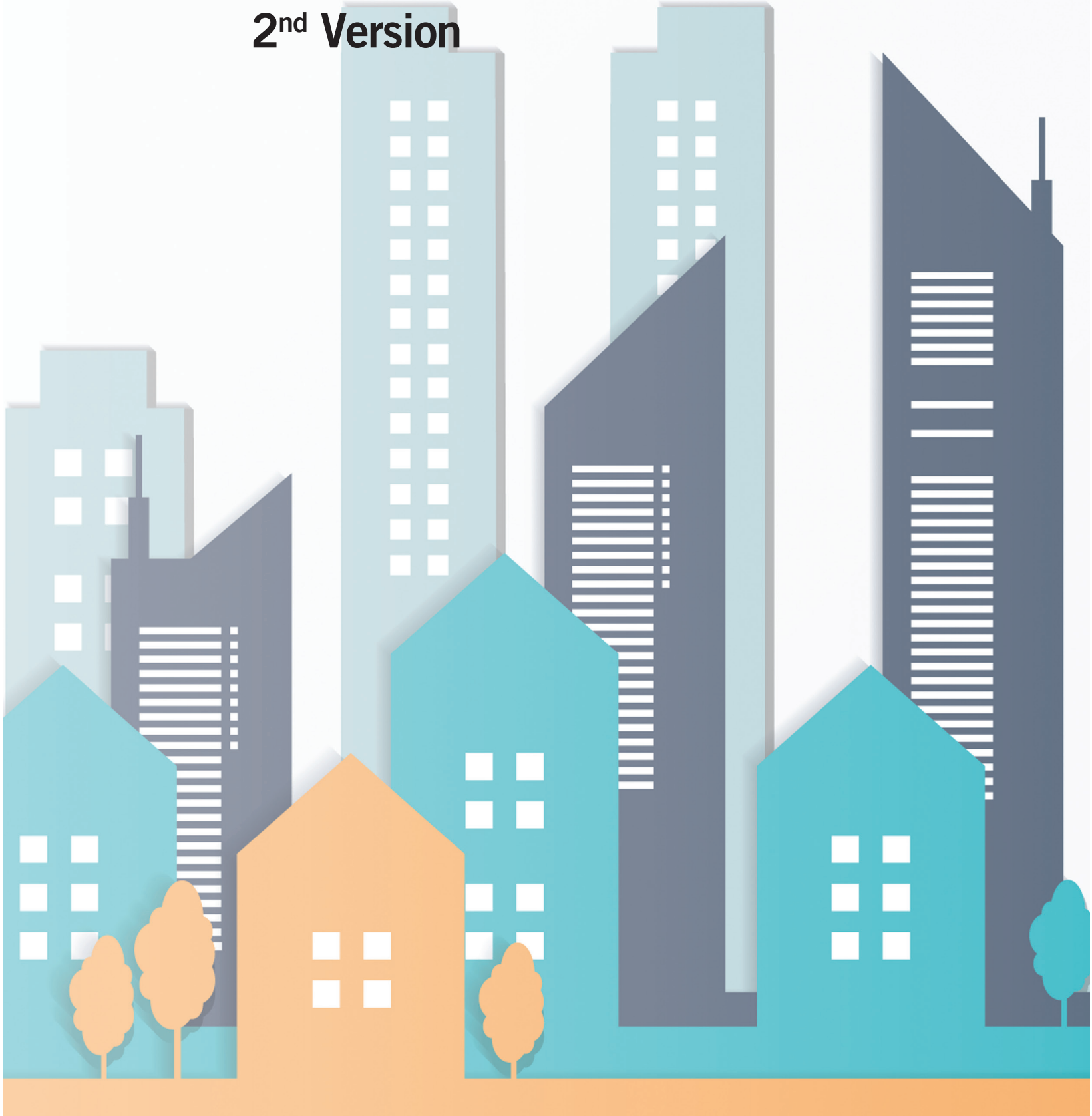




United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR **INCLUSIVE CITIES**

2nd Version



ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR **INCLUSIVE CITIES**

2nd Version

Assessment Tool for Inclusive Cities in Indonesia

Published by by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Jakarta Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
Cluster Office for Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Timor-Leste

All rights reserved
© UNESCO 2017

Contents

Contents	5
Glossary	6
Abbreviations	9
Section A: Introduction	10
What is Inclusion?	10
What does APEKSI do to promote social inclusion?	11
Removal of barriers to access and participation and a rights based a approach to inclusion	11
Legal basis in Indonesia	12
The Meaning of ‘access’	13
Section B: Sectors	15
1 – Data	15
2 – Community Development / Political Participation	16
3 – Housing	17
4 – Health	17
5 – Social Protection & Services	18
6 – Education	18
7 – Sport, Art & Recreation	19
8 – Labour	20
9 – Access to Justice and Protection	20
10 – Disaster Risk Reduction	21
11 – Public Transportation	21
Section C: Implementation	22
Section D: Annexes	23
Annex 1: Charter of the Network of Indonesian Mayors for Inclusive Cities ...	23

Glossary

Accessibility	<p>Accessibility describes the degree to which an environment, service, or product allows access by as many people as possible, including persons with disabilities.¹</p> <p>Accessibility is the facility provided for persons with disabilities to realize Equal Opportunities.²</p>
Community Based Rehabilitation	<p>A strategy within general community development for rehabilitation, equalization of opportunities, poverty reduction, and social inclusion of people with disabilities. CBR is implemented through the combined efforts of people with disabilities themselves, their families, organizations, and communities, and the relevant governmental and nongovernmental health, education, vocational, social, and other services.³</p>
Conditional Cash Transfer	<p>Cash payments to targeted eligible households conditional on measurable behaviour.⁴</p>
Disability	<p>Disability is an evolving concept and ... results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.⁵</p>
Disabled Persons Organisation (DPO)	<p>Organizations or assemblies established to promote the human rights of disabled people, where most the members as well as the governing body are persons with disabilities.⁶</p>
Functioning	<p>An umbrella term in the ICF for body functions, body structures, activities, and participation. It denotes the positive aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).⁷</p>

¹ WHO, 2011, p. 308

² Republik Indonesia, 2015, Artikel 1 – 9.

³ WHO, 2011, p. 302

⁴ WHO, 2011, p. 303

⁵ UN, 2006, Preamble e

⁶ WHO, 2011, p. 303

⁷ WHO, 2011, p. 304

Impairment	In the ICF loss or abnormality in body structure or physiological function (including mental functions), where abnormality means significant variation from established statistical norms. ⁸
Independent living	Independent living is a philosophy and a movement of people with disabilities, based on the right to live in the community but including self-determination, equal opportunities, and self-respect. ⁹
International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)	The classification that provides a unified and standard language and framework for the description of health and health-related states. ICF is part of the “family” of international classifications developed by the World Health Organization. ¹⁰
Physiotherapy	Provides services to individuals to develop, maintain, and maximize movement potential and functional ability throughout the lifespan. Also known as physical therapy. ¹¹
Public Service	Public Service is an activity or series of activities delivered for meeting the needs of services in accordance with the provisions of law for every citizen and resident in goods, services, and / or administrative services provided by public service providers. ¹²
Reasonable accommodation	<p>Necessary and appropriate modification and adjustment not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy or exercise, on an equal basis with others, all human rights and fundamental freedoms.¹³</p> <p>Reasonable Accommodation is modifications and adjustments that are appropriate and necessary to ensure the enjoyment or exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedom for persons with disabilities on the basis of equality.¹⁴</p>

⁸ WHO, 2011, p. 305

⁹ WHO, 2011, p. 304

¹⁰ WHO, 2011, p. 306

¹¹ WHO, 2011, p. 307

¹² Republik Indonesia, 2015, Artikel 1 – 13.

¹³ WHO, 2011, p. 308

¹⁴ Republik Indonesia, 2015, Artikel 1 – 9.

	<p>“Reasonable accommodation” means necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.¹⁵</p>
<p>Rehabilitation</p>	<p>A set of measures that assists individuals who experience or are likely to experience disability to achieve and maintain optimal functioning in interaction with their environment.¹⁶</p>
<p>Universal design</p>	<p>The design of products, environments, programmes, and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.¹⁷ This includes: (i) Equitable use, (ii) Flexibility in use, (iii) Simple and intuitive, (iv) Perceptible information, (v) Tolerance for error, (vi) Low physical effort, (vii) Size and space for approach and use.</p> <p>“Universal design” means the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. “Universal design” shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed.¹⁸</p>

¹⁵ UN, 2006, Article 2

¹⁶ WHO, 2011, p. 308

¹⁷ WHO, 2011, p. 309

¹⁸ UN, 2006, Article 2

Abbreviations

APEKSI	Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Seluruh Indonesia (Association of Indonesian Municipal Governments)
BLK	Balai Latihan Kerja (Work / employment oriented education institutions of the Ministry of Labour)
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Regional Disaster Management Agency)
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
DPO	Disabled Persons Organisation
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Municipal House of Representatives)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HWDI	Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia (Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities)
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
Musrembang	Musyawaharah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Development Planning Consultation)
NIK	Nomor Induk Kependudukan (Civil Registration Identification Number)
Pemda	Pemerintah daerah (Local government)
PIK-PPD	Pusat Informasi dan Konsultasi Perempuan Penyandang Disabilitas (Information and Consultation Centre for Women with Disabilities)
PPDI	Perkumpulan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia (Indonesian Persons with Disability Union)
PKH	Program Keluarga Harapan (Conditional Cash Transfer Program of the Ministry of Social Affairs)
T2TP2A	Pusat Layanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (Integrated service unit for the empowerment of women and children)
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UKM	Usaha Kecil Menengah (Small and medium sized business)

Section A: Introduction

This outline for the 'Assessment Tool for Inclusive Cities' has been developed to be a basis for discussion for the development of the final 'Assessment Tool for Inclusive Cities'.

Section B describes the draft sectors, draft questions and draft indicators that are considered at the current stage:

1. Data;
2. Community development / political participation;
3. Housing;
4. Health;
5. Social protection & services;
6. Education;
7. Sport, art & recreation;
8. Labour;
9. Access to justice and protection;
10. Disaster risk Reduction; and
11. Public Transportation.

Section C describes on how an assessment of an inclusive city should be implemented.

What is Inclusion?

“Exclusion violates human rights and dignity. It holds societies back from sustainable development. This is the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – to empower every man and woman, to advance justice, to eradicate poverty, to protect the planet, inclusion stands at the heart of the Agenda.”¹⁹

Inclusion and especially the inclusion of persons with disabilities is not a new topic in the development world. It has been stressed on many occasions in the past three decades:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1993 | The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (UN, published in 1994) |
| 1994 | The Salamanca Statement on Inclusive Education (UNESCO, published in 1994) |
| 1995 | The Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development ²⁰ (UN, published in 1996) |
| 2006 | The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, published in 2007) |
| 2015 | The Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, published in 2015) |

¹⁹ Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General, 29. October 2015 at Sofia University, Bulgaria, http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/sv/news/inclusion_at_the_heart_of_the_2030_agenda_for_sustainable_development/#.VrsPpJN97wc

²⁰ World Summit for Social Development Agreements, <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/text-version/agreements/index.html>

Most recently, the recently developed 2015 **Sustainable Development Goals**²¹ (SDGs) and the 2030 development agenda are putting much focus on social inclusion. Six out of 17 sustainable development goals address social inclusion, while others goals are supporting social inclusion.

- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all.

What does APEKSI do to promote social inclusion?

APEKSI is the Association of Indonesian Municipal Governments. In cooperation with UNESCO, APEKSI participated in the development of a 'Network of Indonesian Mayors for Inclusive Cities.' The network has developed a charter functions as a basis for its work. The charter is based on the values and goals of the UNCRPD and the Indonesian Law number 8 of year 2016 on Persons with Disabilities. The full charter is available in annex 1.

Removal of barriers to access and participation and a rights based a approach to inclusion

The 2006 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities declares in its preamble that

“... disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others, ...”

²¹ Sustainable Development Goals, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

Having said this, the UNCRPD changes the **paradigm on how societies understand disability**: Disability results from the interaction of a person with an impairment with society if society has developed barriers for persons with disabilities to be included. Societies that remove barriers to participation create an inclusive environment that enables all people – including persons with disabilities – to have access to public services and facilities and participate in communal life and are therefore included. The removal of barriers to participation therefore leads to the removal of ‘disability’.

Another important change that the UNCRPD has brought is that persons with disabilities as active subjects with rights that they can claim.

This reaffirms the paradigm shift from viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity and pity to subjects with rights. The social and rights-based model of disability declares that

- ▶ Disability is the result of interaction of an individual with society.
- ▶ The disability does not lie within the individual.
- ▶ Society creates barriers and therefore disables participation of individuals.
- ▶ Under the social model, society must change so that barriers for individuals are removed and disabilities disappear.

Legal basis in Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia provides a strong legal basis for inclusive development. This assessment tool supports municipal governments to fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities and supports persons with disabilities to claim their rights.

- ▶ The Constitution of Indonesia
- ▶ Regulation of the Minister of National Education 70/2009 on Inclusive Education
- ▶ Law 19/2011 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities
- ▶ The National Development Plan 2015-2019
- ▶ Presidential Declaration 75/2015 on the Human Rights Action Plan 2015-2019
- ▶ Law 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities

The 2016 law on persons with disabilities is a strong tool for persons with disabilities to claim their rights. The list of rights explicit mentioned includes:

- i. The right to life;
- ii. The right to freedom from stigma;
- iii. The right to privacy;

- iv. The right to justice and legal protection;
- v. The right to education;
- vi. The right to employment, entrepreneurship, and cooperative;
- vii. The right to health;
- viii. The right to political participation;
- ix. The right to religious freedom;
- x. The right to sport;
- xi. The right to culture and tourism;
- xii. The right to social welfare;
- xiii. The right to accessibility;
- xiv. The right to public service;
- xv. The right to protection from disaster;
- xvi. The right to habilitation and rehabilitation;
- xvii. The right to concession;
- xviii. The right to being in the data;
- xix. The right to living independently and being involved in the community;
- xx. The right to expressing, communicating, and access to information;
- xxi. The right to moving residence and (changing) citizenship; and
- xxii. The right to freedom from discrimination, neglect, abuse, and exploitation.

The Meaning of ‘access’

Section B makes use of the term ‘access’ a lot. It is therefore important to fully understand the concept of ‘access’. ‘Access’ is a rather complex concept that includes (i) availability, (ii) accessibility, (iii) accommodation, (iv) affordability and (v) acceptability:

No.	Criteria	Description
1	Availability	Are services available that meet national minimum standards?
2	Accessibility	Are persons with disabilities able to make appointments? Is it possible for persons with disabilities to travel from home to the service provider and back home?
3	Accommodation	Are the needs of persons with disabilities being met? Are the services relevant for persons with disabilities?

4	Affordability	Are persons with disabilities able to pay for the services without financial hardship? Consider all costs involved including cost for the service itself and opportunity cost for transport, a support person, etc.
5	Acceptability	Are persons with disabilities taking up public services offered?

'Access' to services is only guaranteed if all five criteria above are met.

Section B: Sectors

1 – Data

No.	Question	Indicator
1-1	▶ Is data on persons with disabilities available?	Statistics are available.
1-2	▶ Is the data disaggregated by impairment?	Data is disaggregated on impairment.
1-3	▶ Is the data disaggregated by age?	Data is disaggregated on age.
1-4	▶ Is the data disaggregated by gender?	Data is disaggregated on gender.
1-5	▶ Is the data disaggregated by poverty status?	Data is disaggregated on poverty status.
1-6	▶ Have persons with disabilities been involved in designing questionnaires and implementing the data collections?	Persons with disabilities have been involved throughout the whole data collection process.
1-7	▶ Does the data include an assessment of functioning?	Functional assessment of is included.
1-8	▶ Does the data include an assessment of the awareness of rights of person with disabilities?	Awareness of right is assessed.
1-9	▶ Does the data include an assessment of the wellbeing of persons with disabilities? Do persons with disabilities feel that the following characteristics ²² are being respected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Respect for dignity; ○ Individual autonomy; ○ Anti-discrimination; ○ Full participation; ○ Human diversity and humanity; ○ Equal opportunity; ○ Equality; ○ Accessibility; ○ The continuously growing capacity and child identity ○ Inclusiveness; and ▶ Special treatment and extra protection.	Wellbeing of persons with disabilities is assessed and characteristics are respected.

²² Republik Indonesia, 2016, Article 2

2 – Community Development / Political Participation

No.	Question	Indicator
2-1	▶ Does the city feature a regulation or an action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities?	A regulation or an action plan has been published and is being implemented.
2-2	▶ Are persons with disabilities or DPOs being represented in the DPRD?	Persons with disabilities are represented in the DPRD.
2-3	▶ Does Pemda employ persons with disabilities?	Persons with disabilities are employed.
2-4	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to 'musrembang' meetings?	Persons with disabilities participate in 'musrembang'.
2-5	▶ Are the needs of persons with disabilities reflected the municipal development plan?	The needs of persons with disabilities are reflected in the municipal development plan.
2-6	▶ Are public buildings and government offices accessible for persons with disabilities?	Public buildings and offices are accessible to persons with different types of impairments.
2-7	▶ Are public events accessible for persons with disabilities? - Independence Day Commemoration - International Day of Persons with Disabilities	Persons with disabilities are invited and welcome to public events.
2-8	▶ Does the city administration embrace the 7 principles of universal design ²³ ?	Universal design has been recognized and adopted by the city administration.
2-9	▶ Does the city provide CBR programs?	The city administration provides support for CBR programs.
2-10	▶ Are daily routines (schools, work, recreation, religious activities etc.) accessible?	Access to community is provided.
2-11	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to information through adapted technologies that accommodate the individual needs?	Persons with disabilities have access to information.
2-12	▶ Do persons with disabilities have a NIK?	Persons with disabilities have a NIK and birth certificate.

²³ Equitable use, Flexibility in use, Simple and intuitive, Perceptible information, Tolerance for error, Low physical effort, Size and space for approach and use

2-13	▶ Are elections accessible for all citizens?	Elections are accessible.
------	--	---------------------------

3 – Housing

No.	Question	Indicator
3-1	▶ Does the government provide support to make housing complexes accessible for persons with disabilities?	The city administration supports persons with disabilities to make roads and other infrastructure accessible?
3-2	▶ Does the government provide reasonable accommodation assistance for households with family members with disabilities?	The city administration supports households in making the house accessible.
3-3	▶ Do persons with disabilities make use of the services mentioned above?	Persons with disabilities use the services.

4 – Health

No.	Question	Indicator
4-1	▶ Does the municipality have a regulation or an action plan on health?	A regulation or an action plan has been published and is being implemented.
4-2	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to quality health care services?	The city has hospitals that treat persons with disabilities.
4-3	▶ Do poor persons with disabilities have access to free quality health care services?	The city has hospitals that provide free healthcare for persons with disabilities.
4-4	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to quality rehabilitation services?	The city provides rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities.
4-5	▶ Do poor persons with disabilities have access to free quality rehabilitation services?	The city provides free rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities.

4-6	▶ Do persons with disabilities make use of public free quality health care services?	Persons with disabilities use the services.
-----	--	---

5 – Social Protection & Services

No.	Question	Indicator
5-1	▶ Does the municipality have a regulation or an action plan on social protection?	A regulation or an action plan has been published and is being implemented.
5-2	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to cash transfer programs to support them?	Persons with disabilities have access to conditional cash transfer programs.
5-3	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to social insurance schemes (BPJS, Kartu Indonesia Pintar, etc.?)	Persons with disabilities have access to retirement social insurance schemes.
5-4	▶ Does the municipality have data on how many families receive PKH for family members with severe disability?	Municipality can provide data.
5-5	▶ Do persons with disabilities actively participate in social protection programs?	Persons with disabilities use the services.

6 – Education

No.	Question	Indicator
6-1	▶ Does the city have a regulation or an action plan on inclusive education?	A regulation or an action plan has been published and is being implemented.
6-2	▶ Is access to public schools free?	Access to public schools is free and no hidden costs.
6-3	▶ Is inclusive education on all education levels from kindergarten to junior high school available?	Inclusive education on all education levels is available.
6-4	▶ Are children with disabilities enrolled in inclusive public schools?	Children with disabilities are enrolled in inclusive public schools.

7 – Sport, Art & Recreation

No.	Question	Indicator
7-1	▶ Does the municipality have a regulation or an action plan on sport, art and recreation?	A regulation or an action plan has been published and is being implemented.
7-2	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to inclusive sport facilities and inclusive sport associations?	Persons with disabilities have access to inclusive sport facilities and inclusive sport associations.
7-3	▶ Do persons with disabilities have the opportunity to express themselves through art and music in public?	Persons with disabilities have the opportunity to express themselves in public.
7-4	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to cultural activities, and public and private cultural centres?	Persons with disabilities have access to cultural centres.
7-5	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to public recreational areas?	Persons with disabilities have access to public recreational areas.
7-6	▶ Do persons with disabilities use public services related to art, sport and recreation?	Persons with disabilities use the services.

8 – Labour

No.	Question	Indicator
8-1	▶ Does the city have a regulation or an action plan on employment of persons with disabilities?	A regulation or an action plan has been published and is being implemented.
8-2	▶ Does the city provide employment counselling officers that support persons with disabilities in finding and maintaining employment and advises public and private offices on accessibility, awareness and reasonable accommodation?	The city administration provides counselling and matchmaking services for persons with disabilities and employers.
8-3	▶ Does the city provide economic empowerment for persons with disabilities?	The city supports persons with disabilities establishing UKMs.
8-4	▶ Do persons with disabilities have access to BLKs?	Persons with disabilities have access to BLKs.
8-5	▶ Do persons with disabilities make use of public services related to labour and employment?	Persons with disabilities use the services.

9 – Access to Justice and Protection

No.	Question	Indicator
9-1	▶ Does the city provide T2TP2A and persons with disabilities have access?	T2TP2A is responsive.
9-2	▶ Do women and children with disabilities have access to safe housing?	The city administration provides safe housing facilities for women and children with disabilities in need.
9-3	▶ Do persons with disabilities of all ages and genders have access to legal help in case of legal issues?	The city administration provides legal help facilities for women and children with disabilities in need.
9-4	▶ Does the city provide a PIK PPD?	PIK PPD exists.
9-5	▶ Do persons with disabilities make use of public services related to justice and protection?	Persons with disabilities use the services.

10 – Disaster Risk Reduction

No.	Question	Indicator
10-1	▶ Does the city have a regulation or an action plan on DRR?	A regulation or an action plan has been published and is being implemented.
10-2	▶ Has BPBD been established?	BPBD has been established.
10-3	▶ Are persons with disabilities involved in DRR programs?	Persons with disabilities are included into DRR programs.
10-4	▶ Do persons with disabilities participate in DRR programmes?	Persons with disabilities participate.

11 – Public Transportation

No.	Question	Indicator
11-1	▶ Does the city have a regulation or an action plan on public transportation?	A regulation or an action plan has been published and is being implemented.
11-2	▶ Is accessible and save public transportation in all parts of the city available?	Persons with disabilities can access public transportation vehicles. The city provides necessary accessible infrastructure including bus stops.
11-3	▶ Do persons with disabilities use public transportation?	Persons with disabilities use public transportation.

Section C: Implementation

- ▶ The scoring for every question uses a scale from 1 to 5. Score 1 means not good enough and score 5 means very good.
- ▶ Assessment must be undertaken in participatory manner. The assessment team should include in equal numbers members of the local municipal administration, representatives of DPOs and the general public represented by non-disability focussed NGOs or CSOs.
- ▶ The three components of the assessment team should do the assessment individually.
- ▶ The results will be compared after the assessment is done.
- ▶ The total score must be counted.
- ▶ Final assessments must be presented in workshop to members of APEKSI, and UNESCO

Example where the three parties agree:

No.	Question	Indicator	Person with disabilities agree	City administration agrees	NGO / CSO (non-disability) agrees
6-2	Is access to public schools free?	Access to public schools is free and no hidden costs	5	5	5

Section D: Annexes

Annex 1: Charter of the Network of Indonesian Mayors for Inclusive Cities

PIAGAM JARINGAN WALIKOTA INDONESIA MENUJU KOTA INKLUSIF CHARTER OF THE NETWORK OF INDONESIAN MAYORS FOR INCLUSIVE CITIES

PEMBUKAAN PREAMBLE

Anggota Jaringan Walikota Indonesia Menuju Kota Inklusif:

The Members of the Network of Mayors of Inclusive Cities for Indonesia:

Menekankan bahwa penyandang disabilitas memiliki hak asasi fundamental,

Reaffirming the fundamental human rights of persons with disabilities,

Mengingat bahwa Pemerintah Republik Indonesia telah meratifikasi Konvensi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai Hak-Hak Penyandang Disabilitas dan Undang-Undang No. 8 Tahun 2016 tentang Penyandang Disabilitas,

Recognizing that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia had ratified the the UN Convention on the Promotion of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and had adopted the Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities,

Mengakui bahwa pemerintah kabupaten dan kota mempunyai peran penting di dalam upaya-upaya pelaksanaan kedua Undang-Undang di atas,

Acknowledging the critical role played by the municipal and city governments in the national effort to implement the CRPD and the Law,

Dengan persetujuan bersama memutuskan:

Have agreed as follows:

Pasal 1 : Dasar dan Tujuan **Article 1: Nature and Purposes**

Anggota Jaringan Walikota Indonesia menuju Kota Inklusif (yang selanjutnya disebut dengan “Jaringan”) berkomitmen untuk mempromosikan, melindungi, dan memastikan bahwa semua penyandang disabilitas dapat menikmati hak-hak dan kebebasan fundamental mereka serta mendapatkan penghormatan atas martabat yang melekat pada diri mereka.

The Members of the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities (hereinafter “the Network”) of Indonesia are committed to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Para penyandang disabilitas adalah mereka yang mempunyai keterbatasan fisik, mental, intelektual, dan sensorik yang bersifat jangka panjang, dan yang dalam berinteraksi dengan berbagai hambatan dapat menjadi halangan bagi mereka untuk berpartisipasi secara penuh, secara efektif, dan secara setara dalam bermasyarakat.

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Pasal 2: Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar **Article 2: Guiding Principles**

Anggota Jaringan Walikota menyetujui untuk mematuhi prinsip-prinsip berikut:

The Member of the Network agree to abide by the following principles:

- a. Penghormatan terhadap martabat, otonomi individu—termasuk kebebasan di dalam menentukan pilihan-- , dan kemandirian penyandang disabilitas
Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons
- b. Non-diskriminasi
Non-discrimination
- c. Partisipasi dan inklusi penuh dan efektif di dalam masyarakat
Full and effective participation and inclusion in society
- d. Penghormatan kepada perbedaan penyandang disabilitas, dan penerimaan terhadap penyandang disabilitas sebagai bagian dari keberagaman manusia dan kemanusiaan
Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity
- e. Persamaan kesempatan
Equality of opportunity
- f. Accessibility
Aksesibilitas
- g. Kesetaraan antara pria dan wanita
Equality between men and women
- h. Penghormatan kepada kapasitas perkembangan dari anak-anak dengan disabilitas, serta penghormatan terhadap hak-hak anak dengan disabilitas untuk menjaga identitas mereka
Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities

Pasal 3 : Kegiatan
Article 3: Activities

Anggota-anggota Jaringan Walikota, demi menerapkan prinsip-prinsip yang dipromosikan di dalam Konvensi PBB mengenai Penyandang Disabilitas maupun Undang-Undang dan peraturan-peraturan di tingkat nasional, provinsi, maupun daerah yang bertujuan untuk mengimplementasikan pemenuhan hak-hak dan kebebasan fundamental dari semua penyandang disabilitas, tanpa mendiskriminasikan disabilitas dalam segala bentuk, akan mengambil langkah-langkah sebagai berikut:

The Members of the Network, in order to put into practice the principles promoted by the CPRD, as well as national, provincial, and local laws and regulations which are aimed to implement the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability, will undertake the following actions:

- a. Mengadopsi langkah-langkah legislatif, administratif, dan langkah lainnya untuk mengimplementasikan pemenuhan hak-hak penyandang disabilitas yang telah diakui di dalam kerangka hukum nasional dan internasional;
Adopting legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the international and national legal frameworks;
- b. Mengambil langkah-langkah, termasuk melalui legislasi, untuk memodifikasi atau mengabolisi undang-undang, peraturan, kebudayaan, atau praktik-praktik yang mengandung diskriminasi terhadap penyandang disabilitas;
Taking measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities;
- c. Menjamin perlindungan dan promosi hak-hak asasi penyandang disabilitas dalam semua kebijakan dan program yang ada;
Ensuring the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes;
- d. Mengambil langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk menghapuskan diskriminasi atas dasar disabilitas yang dilakukan oleh orang perorangan, organisasi, atau perusahaan swasta.
Taking appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability by any person, organization or private enterprise;
- e. Menyediakan informasi kepada penyandang disabilitas mengenai alat bantu mobilitas, teknologi alat bantu untuk penyandang disabilitas, termasuk semua bentuk bantuan, pelayanan, dan fasilitas yang ada atau tersedia.
Providing accessible information to persons with disabilities about mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, including new technologies, as well as other forms of assistance, support services and facilities

- f. Mempromosikan pelatihan untuk tenaga profesional dan staf yang bekerja dengan penyandang disabilitas dalam memenuhi hak-hak penyandang disabilitas yang diakui di dalam Konvensi PBB mengenai Hak-Hak Penyandang disabilitas maupun Undang-Undang No. 8 Tahun 2016 mengenai Penyandang Disabilitas, demi tersedianya bantuan dan pelayanan yang lebih baik dalam upaya pemenuhan hak-hak tersebut.
Promoting the training of professionals and staff working with persons with disabilities in the rights recognized in the UNCRPD and the National Law on Disability so as to better provide the assistance and services guaranteed by those rights;
- g. Berperan aktif di dalam menjaga peranan Jaringan sebagai sarana pembelajaran di mana pemerintah kabupaten dan kota di Indonesia dapat belajar dari pengalaman satu sama lain melalui proses persebaran dan pertukaran ide-ide dan pengalaman dalam melaksanakan kebijakan-kebijakan disabilitas yang inovatif.
Actively contribute in maintaining the Network's role as a learning platform where the municipalities and city governments in Indonesia are able to learn from each other through sharing of ideas and experience in implementing innovative disability policies;
- h. Memastikan bahwa informasi dan dokumen-dokumen resmi yang dipublikasi kepada masyarakat dapat diakses oleh penyandang disabilitas.
Ensuring that the official information and documents published for the public are accessible by persons with disability;
- i. Menyediakan forum untuk bertukar pengalaman dan keahlian praktis untuk memperkuat kebijakan dan memperbaiki praktik dalam mempromosikan hak-hak penyandang disabilitas dalam pembangunan
Providing a forum for exchanging experiences and practices for improving the quality of policies and practices on promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in development.

Dalam formulasi dan implementasi Undang-Undang, peraturan-peraturan, dan kebijakan-kebijakan yang berkaitan dengan pemenuhan hak-hak penyandang disabilitas, anggota Jaringan harus berkonsultasi dan melibatkan secara aktif para penyandang disabilitas, termasuk anak-anak dengan disabilitas, khususnya melalui pelibatan organisasi-organisasi perwakilan penyandang disabilitas dan keluarga dari penyandang disabilitas.

In the formulation and implementation of legislations, regulations and policies concerning the fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities, the Member of the Network shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, particularly by involving their representative organizations as well as their family members.



UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

ILO | OHCHR | UNDESA | UNDP | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNICEF | UN WOMEN | WHO