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KOTA
KITA
A CITY FOR ALL

Banjarmasin City: a Disability-Inclusive City Profile

2019



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About UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is responsible for coordinating international cooperation in education, science, culture and communication. UNESCO Office in Jakarta is a Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific dedicated to fostering equitable and inclusive human development based on the universal ethical and human rights framework. UNESCO works closely with the governments and the civil society to promote participatory and inclusive processes and policies: making sure that all the relevant voices are heard and everyone benefits equitably from social and economic development. In Indonesia, UNESCO supports the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities and its Member Cities to design and implement innovative policies that promote social inclusion of persons with disabilities.

About Kota Kita

Yayasan Kota Kita or Our City Foundation (www.kotakita.org) is a non-profit organization based in Indonesia with expertise in urban planning and citizen participation in the design and development of cities. Kota Kita bridge the dialogues between government and their constituencies by facilitating citizen participation and collaboration, influencing urban policies, encouraging open access to information, and providing civic education to empower urban citizens. For almost a decade, Kota Kita has worked in more than 20 cities in Indonesia on a range of projects from small scale urban interventions, city-wide assessments to large-scale strategic planning and visioning.

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Glossary

APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah, Local Government Budget
BPJS Kesehatan	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan, National Social Health Insurance
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik, National Statistic Bureau
DPOs	Disabled Person's Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GerkatIn	Gerakan untuk Kesejahteraan Tunarungu Indonesia
HWDI	Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia, Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities
Kecamatan	District, an administrative unit under City / Municipality
Kelurahan	Neighbourhood, an administrative unit under District / kecamatan
Kota	City, an administrative unit under Province
KTP	Kartu Tanda Penduduk, Indonesian citizen identity card
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Paralympic Committee
Pertuni	Perkumpulan Tuna Netra Indonesia, Indonesian Blind Union
PMKS	Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial, People with Social Problems
PPDI	Perhimpunan Persatuan Disabilitas Indonesia, Indonesia Disabled People's Association
RT	Rukun Tetangga, a lowest administrative unit of an Indonesian neighbourhood covering around 20-30 households
RW	Rukun Warga, a territorial and administrative ordering system above RT level
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Foreword

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Dr. Shahbaz Khan | Director and Representative, UNESCO Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific; UNESCO Representative to Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Timor-Leste

Cities play a crucial role in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. Today around half of humanity lives in urban environments and this figure is set to increase to two thirds by 2050. Cities are centres of migration and diversity, offering significant opportunities for innovation, intercultural exchange and economic growth.

In Indonesia, cities are often at the forefront of inclusive social policy innovation, especially in regards to marginalized and vulnerable populations. In order to use the potential for positive social transformation at a city level, UNESCO partnered with the municipal governments to establish the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities. Conceived within the United Nations project on Promoting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia, the Network is hosted by APEKSI (Association of Indonesia Municipalities).

Like in many other countries, the efforts of city governments and the civil society in Indonesia to enact effective policies are often frustrated by the lack of relevant up-to-date and accurate data. One way for city authorities to bridge the data gap and to strengthen the inclusive character of urban environments is by fostering closer links with persons with disabilities and facilitating their participation in knowledge production and policy processes.

Banjarmasin City: A Disability-Inclusive City Profile is the result of UNESCO's collaboration with Kota Kita Foundation, based on the shared understanding that the reliable, disaggregated and fit-for-purpose data is essential for the design, implementation and evaluation of any policy that aims to promote social inclusion of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. The focus of the project is the city of Banjarmasin in South Kalimantan, due to the commitment of its Mayor to promote the rights of persons with disabilities through innovative and inclusive policy solutions.

The Participatory Data Collection and Mapping Methodology used in this project has already been applied in Surakarta, in Central Java, and represents a scalable model that can be replicated in other cities of Indonesia. We hope that this inclusive and participatory exercise will strengthen the relationship between city authorities and the citizens living with disabilities in Banjarmasin. We also hope that similar collaborative approaches will be adopted by other city governments throughout Indonesia.

UNESCO, together with its partner UN agencies will continue to build bridges between the key national stakeholders – the government, civil society, research community and media towards the fulfillment of fundamental rights, and the realization of inclusive social development goals in Indonesia.



Foreword

City Government of Banjarmasin

H. Ibnu Sina | Mayor of Banjarmasin

All praises and thanks be to God for the completion of the Banjarmasin Disability-Inclusivity Profile. The city welcomes the publication of the Profile with excitement as it highlights Banjarmasin's move towards an inclusive city. The city had previously published an Inclusive City Roadmap and now this profile is a new addition to our references as we build a more inclusive city. We hope that this profile will benefit everyone.

The City of Banjarmasin, which is currently 493 years old (September 24, 1526 – September 24, 2019) has committed to make the city inclusive for everyone since 2013. However, this goal cannot be attained alone by the City Government of Banjarmasin; therefore, we strongly support the spirit of collaboration and innovation from all stakeholders to encourage all citizens to consistently practice inclusive values in their daily lives.

I would like to express my appreciation to Yayasan Kota Kita and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for their year-long efforts to facilitate and to write and publish the Disability-Inclusive City Profile. I hope this Profile can become the reference for the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) to determine the direction and strategies which can accelerate the achievement of an inclusive city.

Together, let us accomplish our dreams of a city which is inclusive and accessible for all. Let's continue to persevere in building Banjarmasin BAIMAN (Barasih wan Nyaman) – a clean and comfortable Banjarmasin. Wassalamualaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh.

Banjarmasin, August 2019



Chapter 1 | Introduction

- About the Study
- Methodology

About The Study

Following Indonesia's ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in 2011, officials and activists recognized the need for improved data collection mechanisms to promote knowledge, social awareness and understanding of disability and for a more coordinated disability rights movement with a stronger capacity to engage in policy dialogue.

In 2017, UNESCO and Kota Kota Foundation, in partnership with the government of Solo, developed and launched a pilot on disability-inclusive participatory data collection and management. The project aims to respond to the manifest gap in disability data. As part of a larger campaign and movement towards good governance through evidence-based decision making, in 2018 UNESCO and Kota Kita Foundation replicated the methodology in Banjarmasin. Through a partnership arrangement with other members of the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities, the project also aims to strengthen the relationship between city authorities and citizens living with disabilities, using a collaborative methodology behind this initiative.

The initiative is intended to be a larger process of building capacity to collect more rigorous data on disability in cities in line with internationally adopted policies, agendas or regulations. This not only contributes to mainstreaming the discourse on disability rights in cities but also aims to refine data-oriented and evidence-based planning processes. The initiative aims to demonstrate the power of data and evidence in designing effective disability inclusive policies in all areas of political, economic, and social life to ensure access for persons with disabilities so they can live in dignity and achieve their full potential.

The information presented in this document was collected using a participatory model. A group of volunteers collected data by going door to door in each Rukun Tetangga (RT), surveying 3,897 persons with disabilities and investigating the experiences of persons with disabilities living in Banjarmasin. The data collection also included a series of interviews with different stakeholders, observation and geographical analysis, and two focus group discussion at the community and city level. The process resulted in a greater understanding of persons with disabilities living in Banjarmasin and accessibility in the city. The 'Banjarmasin City: A Disability-Inclusive City Profile' can be used by the city government and other city stakeholders to better develop and implement

Methodology

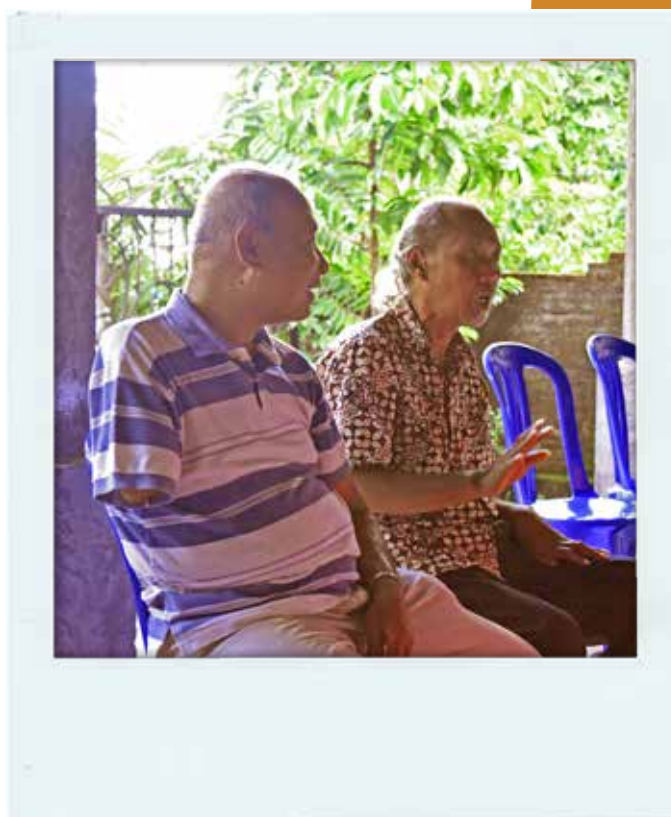
The Disability-Inclusivity City Profile was created from a participatory study that engaged with a diverse set of stakeholders including the city government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs), and persons with disabilities (PwDs). The process includes three main phases:

Phase 1
Utilizing existing information for the initial mapping and identification of gaps in disability data

Phase 2
Conducting a citywide participatory survey, a set of interviews and observations, and two focus group discussions (FGDs), data analysis and consultation

Phase 3
Developing a scalable model for Disability-Inclusivity City Profile





Chapter 2 | Basic Concepts

- Persons with Disabilities
- Right of Persons with Disabilities
- Accessibility
- Inclusivity

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities, according to UNCRPD, 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.” Following Indonesia’s ratification of UNCRPD in 2011, Law 8 of 2016 concerning Persons of Disabilities replaced all previous laws regarding disability rights, bringing formal classification of disabilities in line with international standards: physical, mental, intellectual, and sensory.

(1) Physical disability is defined as ‘the impediment of movement function such as amputation, flaccid paralysis or limb stiffness, paraplegia, cerebral palsy, stroke side effects, leprosy, or dwarfism’. (2) Mental disability is defined as ‘the impediment of thinking, emotional, and behavioural functions such as (a) Psychosocial i.e. schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, anxiety disorder and personality disorder; (b) Development disability that affects social interaction ability i.e. autism and hyperactivity’. (3) Intellectual disability is defined as the impediment of cognitive function that was caused by intelligence that below the average as slow learning, comprehension disability and down syndrome. (4) Sensory disability or classified as aural and visual disability means ‘the impediment of part of sensory nervous system such as visual impairment, hearing impairment and/or speech disorder’.

The Banjarmasin by law 9 of 2013 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities categorize 11 types of impairment in detail: visual, hearing, speech disorder, motoric and mobility impairment, cerebral palsy, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), autism, epilepsy, Tourette’s syndrome, social, emotional and behavioral disorders, and mental retardation.

This document follows UNCRPD precedent but uses more precise categories for sensory impairments -- physical, mental, intellectual, aural, and visual.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities presents its principles which consist of: (a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons; (b) Non-discrimination; (c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society; (d) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; (e) Equality of opportunity; (f) Accessibility; (g) Equality between men and women; (h) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities. These principles furthermore become a legal basis for fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programs.

Following its principles, Article 4 of UNCRPD lays out the obligations of the State Parties, including: (1) State Parties undertake to ensure and promote 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. (2) With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, each State Party undertakes to take measures to the maximum of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of these rights, without prejudice to those obligations contained in the present Convention that are immediately applicable according to international law. (3) In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to

implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations. (4) Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and which may be contained in the law of a State Party or international law in force for that State. (5) The provisions of the present Convention shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Accessibility

UNCRPD views accessibility as a basic right: governments must make reasonable accommodations “to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas.”

UNCRPD defines reasonable accommodation as “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”. An alternative to reasonable accommodation is ‘universal design’ which seeks the universal usability of products, environments, programs and services without the need for adaptation or specialized design.

Inclusivity

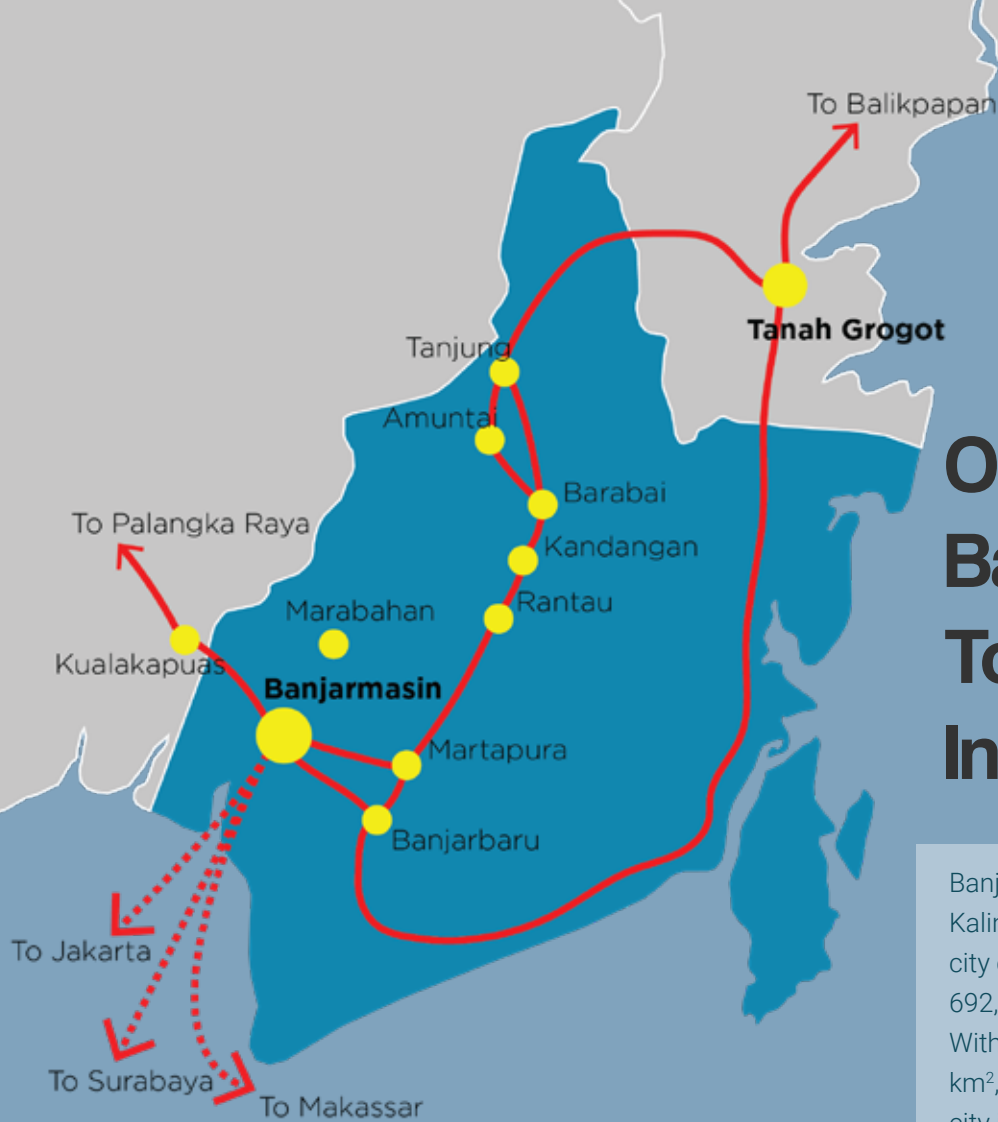
Indonesian Law differentiates accessibility from inklusi or inclusivity. ‘Accessibility’ refers specifically to the physical accessibility of infrastructural, public and economic spaces, while inklusi is a principle by which one may evaluate ‘basic rights,’ such as the right to education, work opportunities, participation in development, and social assistance. Indonesian documents also clearly differentiate ‘special needs facilities’ from an accessible environment.

The Local Disability Law mandates accessibility in physical forms such as buildings and roads and non-physical forms such as information, communications and other specific services.

This document uses the term ‘accessibility’ as a broad imperative that physical, programmatic and institutional systems support the needs of persons with disabilities.



Chapter 3 | Overview of Banjarmasin towards an Inclusive City



Overview of Banjarmasin: Towards an Inclusive City

Banjarmasin is the capital of South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The city covers a 98.46 km² area and had 692,793 registered residents in 2017. With a population density of 7,036/km², Banjarmasin is the most populous city in Kalimantan. Nicknamed ‘the city of a thousand rivers’, Banjarmasin is located on a delta where the rivers Barito and Martapura merge. For decades, Banjarmasin has been the hub for coal, timber, and rubber shipments, both domestic and international.

In the past, transportation routes and economic activities in Banjarmasin were concentrated on the riverside. Over time, development moved inland, and slowly canoes were replaced by cars and motorbikes. Riverside areas no longer serve as the front face of activities, and instead they grew into the backyard of settlements where roads now serve as the city’s main access. As a result, river qualities are declining, as reflected in narrower river flows, silted rivers, as well as loss of river areas due to construction of buildings and land parking.





As a member of the Network of Mayor for Inclusive Cities (NMIC), Banjarmasin has established the Road Map of Banjarmasin Inclusive City. Besides soft commitments, the city had taken actual steps to embed inclusivity agenda into local policies and regulations, such as:

- City Regulation No. 9 of 2013 on the Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Mayoral Decree No. 352 of 2016 to establish Banjarmasin City Interagency Forum on Disabilities.

City Basic Statistic

Area : 98.46 km²
Population : 692,793 people
Density : 7,036 pop/km²

Household

- District : 5 kecamatan
- Neighbourhood : 52 kelurahan
- Block Unit : 117 RW
- Block : 1,657 RT

Disability

Related Information

Persons with disabilities: **3,897**

Source:
- Disability-Inclusive City Banjarmasin Survey 2018
- Banjarmasin Municipality in Figures 2018

The Interagency Forum on Disabilities oversees and assists in local budget preparation, and monitors and leads city departments to mainstream disability issues in their activities. Banjarmasin is testing out many different ideas and initiatives to respond to the growing need for more disability-inclusive facilities e.g. inclusive schools, disability-friendly public health facilities, pedestrian guiding blocks and ramps at public buildings. Currently, the city is planning to develop two more inclusive neighborhoods in the city, Kuin Selatan and Kelayan Selatan.

Banjarmasin also demonstrates the growth of civil society organizations working on and advocating for disability-inclusive policy and development. These include Sentra Advokasi Perempuan Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA) and other Disabled People Organizations (DPOs) such as Perhimpunan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia (PPDI), Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia (HWDI), Persatuan Tunanetra Indonesia (Pertuni Banjarmasin), Gerakan untuk Kesejahteraan Tunarungu Indonesia (Gerkatun Banjarmasin), and National Paralympic Committee (NPC Banjarmasin). Despite good local government initiatives and civil society advocacy, disability rights remain largely

unmet and continue to be a great challenge for the city. Although Banjarmasin has visibly made efforts to build accessible infrastructure along its main avenues, large areas of the city remain disconnected at the neighborhood level - missing the final mile due to piecemeal investments in infrastructure. Government agencies and communities still lack awareness about inclusivity principles and accessibility standards in planning, designing, and implementing public infrastructure. PwDs' political participation and voice in the decision making, particularly in city planning and design at the neighborhood level are also lacking. Mobility is so prohibitive in neighborhoods that many PwDs never leave home. The situation is compounded by societal perceptions and treatments of PwDs, creating barriers for social inclusion. Surveys and interviews show the prevailing prejudice that excludes PwDs from society, including the view that disability brings shame to the family, or worse: a curse, sorcery, and punishment from God.. As a result, persons with disabilities often experience low self-esteem and are excluded from public services, including education, employment, and health care. In other words, much work remains to be done.



Chapter 4 | Profile of Persons with Disability in Banjarmasin

- Basic Demographic and Spatial Distribution
- Type of Disabilities
- Education Attainment
- Economic Livelihood and Employment

Profile of Persons with Disability in Banjarmasin



4.1 Basic Demographic and Spatial Distribution

The study documented 3,897 persons with disabilities living in Banjarmasin, accounting for 0.56% of the total population. Of the city's five districts, Banjarmasin Barat (1052) and Banjarmasin Selatan (1190) are home to more than half of the total number of persons with disabilities, while the adjacent districts, Banjarmasin Tengah (490), Banjarmasin Timur (579), and Banjarmasin Utara (586) together make up the rest.

Of the total 52 neighbourhoods, Pelambuan (252) had the highest number of persons with disabilities. This area offers a relatively easier access to public facilities, e.g. training centers, special needs schools, the central market, public health centers, industrial areas and ports.

Distribution of persons with disabilities in each neighborhood in Banjarmasin

Disability-related information

Person with disabilities : 3.897

Number of person with disabilities

■ 8 - 48 ■ 48 - 85 ■ 85 - 156 ■ 156 - 252

Average number of kelurahan 75

Figure:
Distribution of persons with disabilities in each neighborhood in Banjarmasin

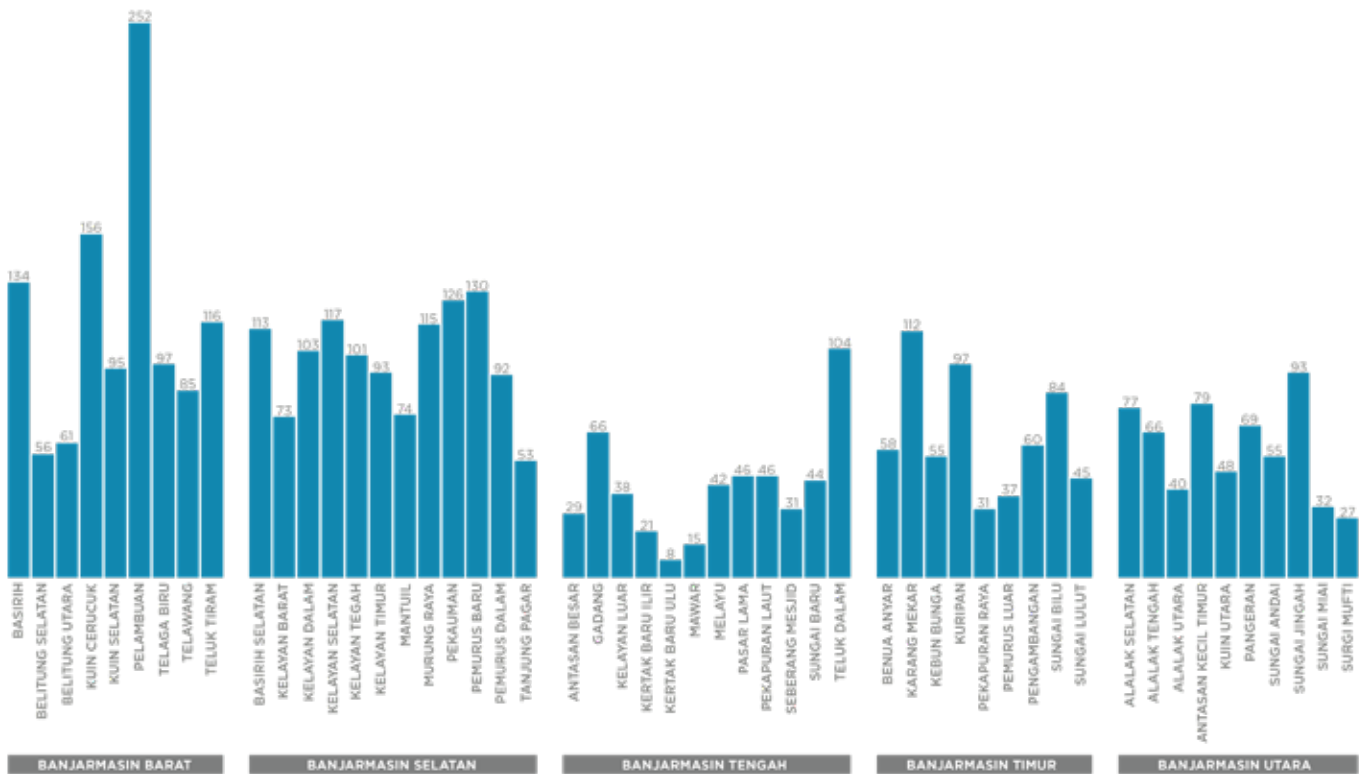


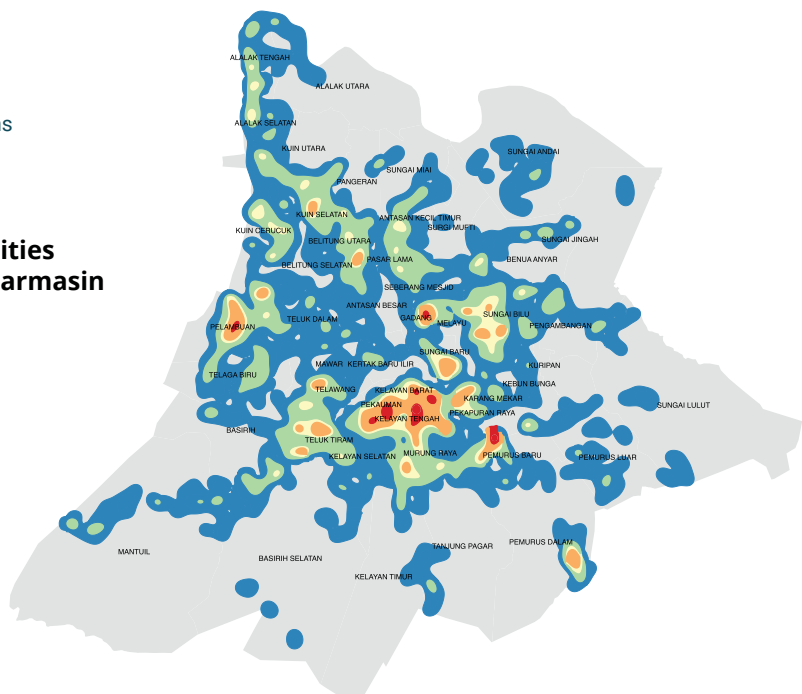
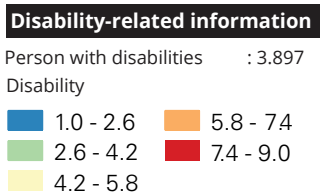
Figure: Distribution of persons with disability by neighbourhood

Persons with disabilities are concentrated in the west and southern part of the city and alongside the river, where economic activity is the highest.

There is also a higher concentration of persons with disabilities in densely populated areas such as Kelayan Tengah, Kelayan Barat, Kuin Cerucuk and Kelayan Selatan due to its close proximity to various public facilities and residential areas. Many persons with disabilities live in areas where poverty level is high, such as Pelambuan, Kelayan Dalam and Kelayan Tengah, likely due to relatively affordable rent.

Figure:
Geographic concentration of persons with disability in banjarmasin

Map of person with disabilities for each kelurahan in Banjarmasin



Map of spatial distribution of persons with disability and poverty levels for each kelurahan in Banjarmasin

Disability-related information

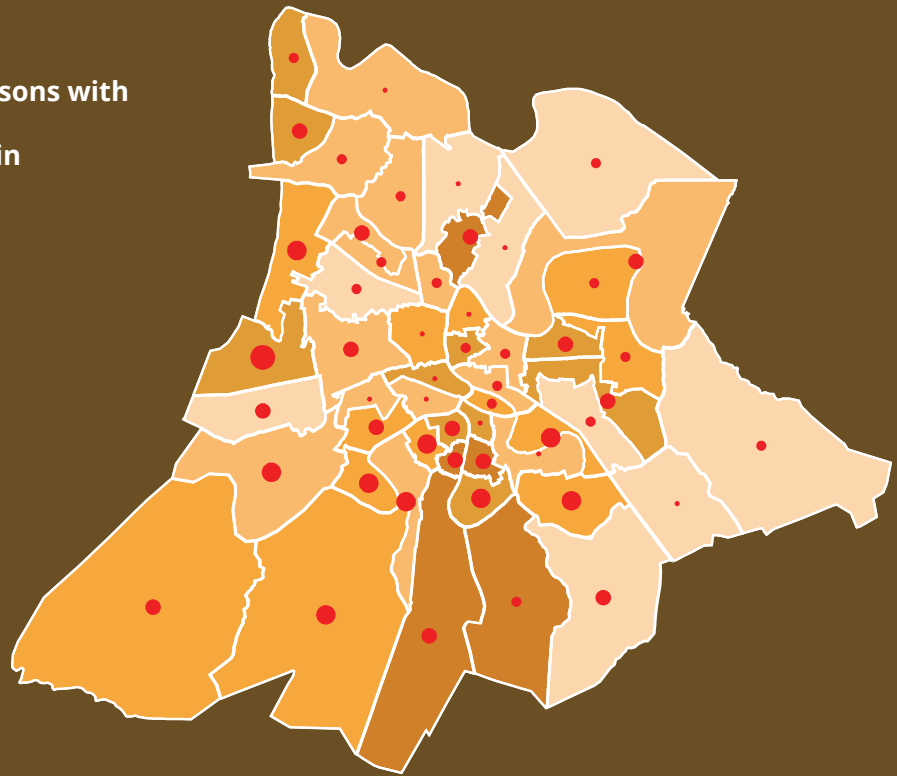
- 8 - 40 ● 105 - 156
- 41 - 69 ● 157 - 252
- 70 - 104

Person with disabilities : 3.897

Poverty levels :

- > 14-18 % ■ > 25-30 %
- > 14-18 % ■ > 42 %
- > 19-24 %

Figure:
Spatial distribution of persons with disabilities and poverty level



55.7% of PwDs above the age of 50 are women. Their disability and age make them highly dependent on family support.

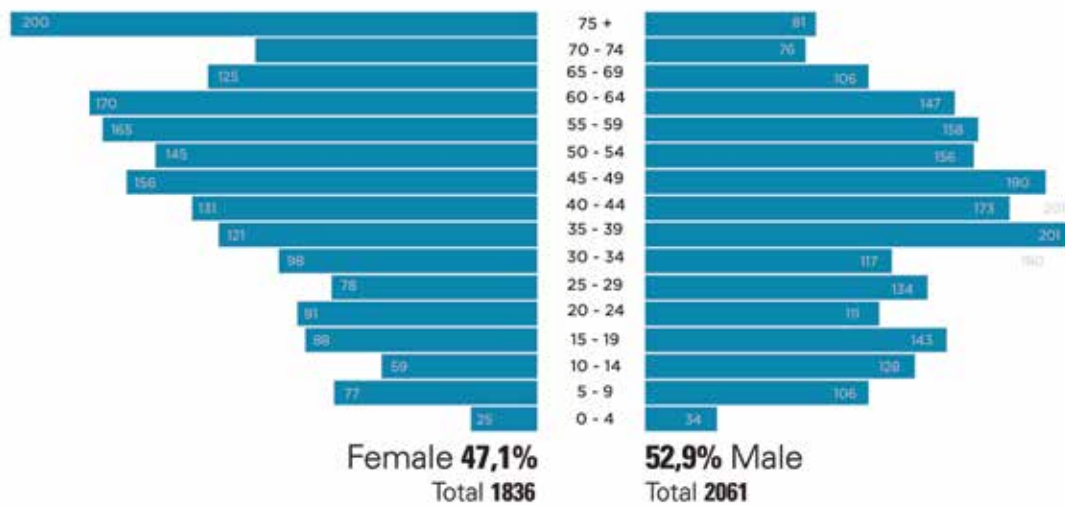


Figure: Persons with disabilities based on age and gender

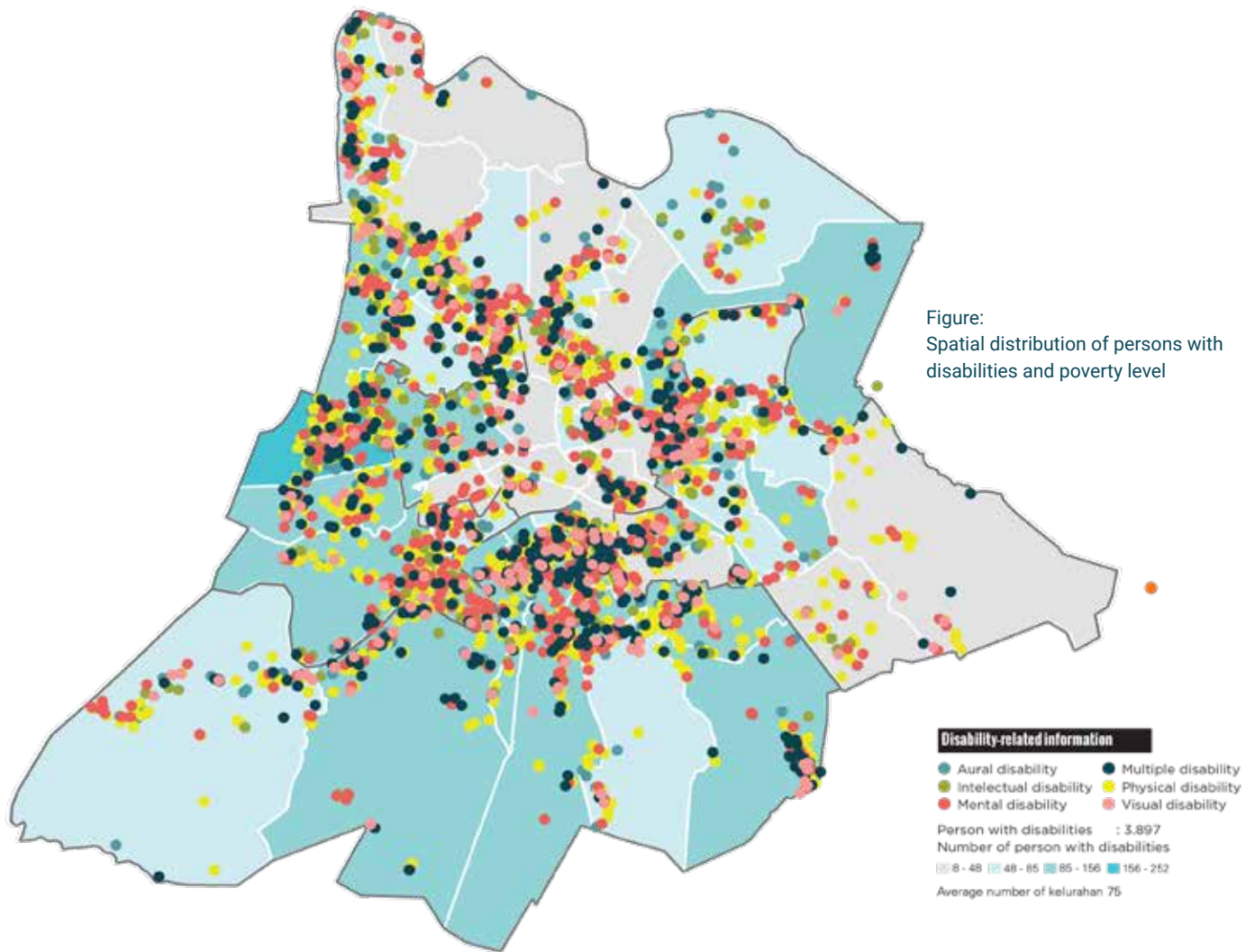


Figure:
Spatial distribution of persons with disabilities and poverty level

4.2 Types and Causes of Disabilities

This report classifies disabilities into five types: physical, mental, intellectual, aural, and visual, following the national classification. Some PwDs have multiple conditions.

In all, there are 1,568 persons with physical disability, 861 persons with mental disability, 499 persons with multiple disabilities, 488 persons with aural disability, 274 persons with intellectual disability, and 207 persons with visual disability in Banjarmasin. Physical disability is the most common category in Banjarmasin with the majority in this category are aged above 50.

The above map shows that the distribution of PwDs in Banjarmasin's neighborhoods does not exhibit any pattern by type of disability. For example, Pelambuan that has the highest number of people with physical disability also has people with other types of disabilities, including mental, aural, intellectual, as well as people living with multiple types of disabilities

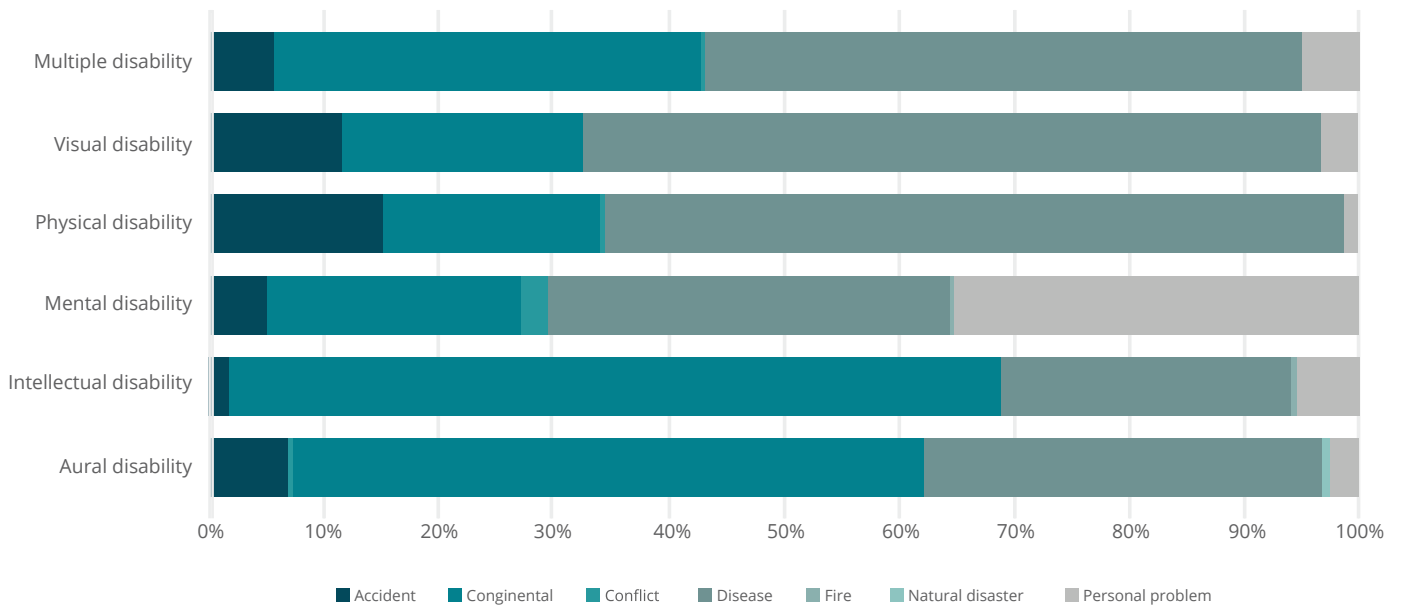


Figure: Cause of disability in Banjarmasin

This study classifies seven causes of disability in Banjarmasin, including those caused by accident, congenital, conflict, disease, fire, natural disaster and personal adversity. Most physical disabilities in Banjarmasin (65,1% of physical PwDs) are caused by disease, while mental disabilities (34,4% of them) are caused by personal adversity. For most of the persons with aural, intellectual and multiple disabilities in Banjarmasin, the causes are congenital, and for most of the persons with visual disability the cause is a disease.

Most physical disabilities in Pelambuan are due to workplace and traffic accidents. In Kuin Cerucuk, with the second highest number of PwDs, 52% of disabilities are due to disease, and Basirih, with the third highest PwDs population, the majority are above 50 years old above or above, and their disabilities are disease-related.



Barniah

Head of HWDI Banjarmasin
Indonesian Association of
Women with Disabilities

“In general, the disability situation in Banjarmasin is worrisome, particularly for women and children with disabilities, who are often subjected to violence from their husbands, parents and relatives. Violence can sexual or physical, which they experience from adolescence to adulthood. Women with disabilities who are married to non-disabled husbands are at risk of becoming victims of mistreatment due to their different conditions. Women who are married to a husband with disabilities may also experience abuse due to lack of knowledge. Women with intellectual disabilities are even more vulnerable to sexual violence from strangers that is even worse than abuse from family members.”

(The interview was done in person in October 2018, conducted in Bahasa Indonesia, and translated into English by the researcher).

4.3 Educational Attainment

Education empowers children to become full and active participants in society. However, today, over half of children and adolescents with disabilities of school age do not attend school. The majority of PwDs in Banjarmasin aged 15 have never attended school, or have dropped out. Only 30% of PwDs completed primary school and only 63 out of 3,468 PwDs aged 15 and above graduated from university.

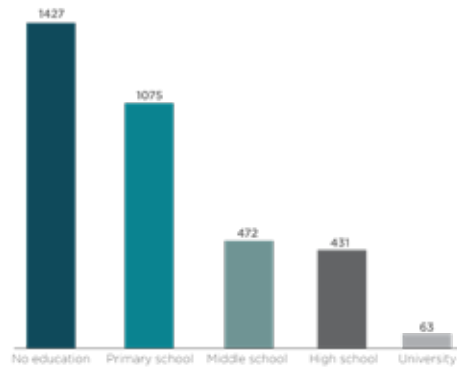


Figure: Latest education status of persons with disability ages 15 and above

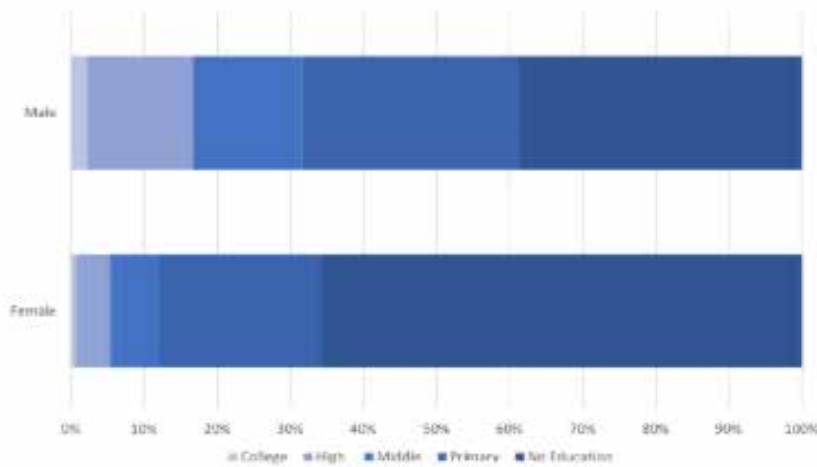


Figure: latest education status of persons with disability by sex

The figure below shows PwDs participation in education by sex. From this figure, it is clear that women with disabilities are less likely to access education than men with disabilities, with more than 65% of women with disabilities having no education compared to 38% for men.

Despite the many education facilities provided by the government to accommodate access to education for persons with disabilities, children with disabilities tend to choose schools near their homes to cut transportation cost. As a result, many children with disabilities in Banjarmasin attend non-inclusive public schools.

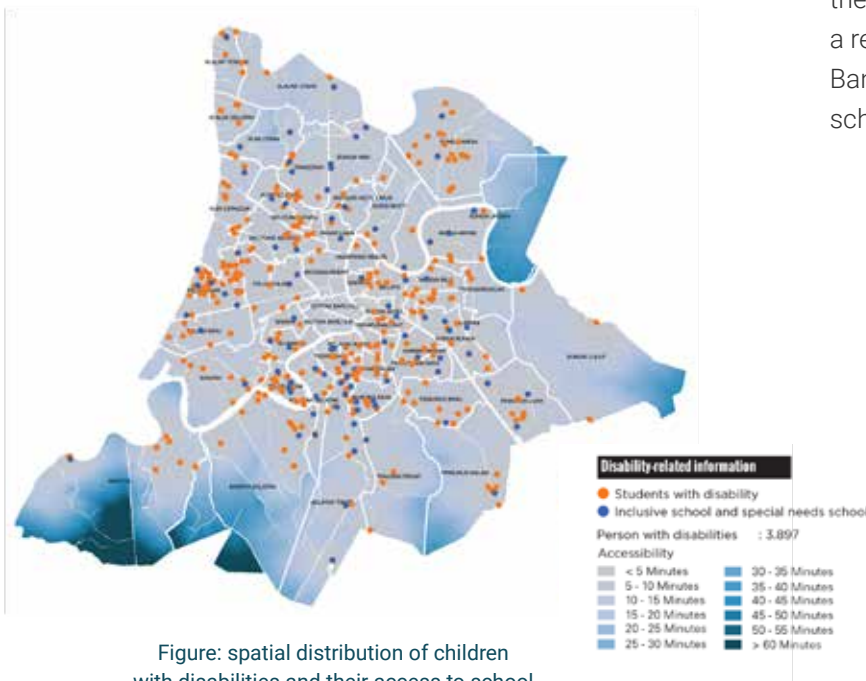


Figure: spatial distribution of children with disabilities and their access to school

4.4 Economic Livelihoods and Employment

Persons with disabilities continue to face massive barriers to secure economic livelihood and employment. The unemployment rate for PwDs at productive age (15 to 64) in Banjarmasin is above 70%. Persons with disabilities experience prejudice from society that assumes they have lower capacity and skills. Furthermore, employers are often unwilling to invest more in reasonable accommodation and supporting facilities, such as physical accessibility, health support and social insurance.

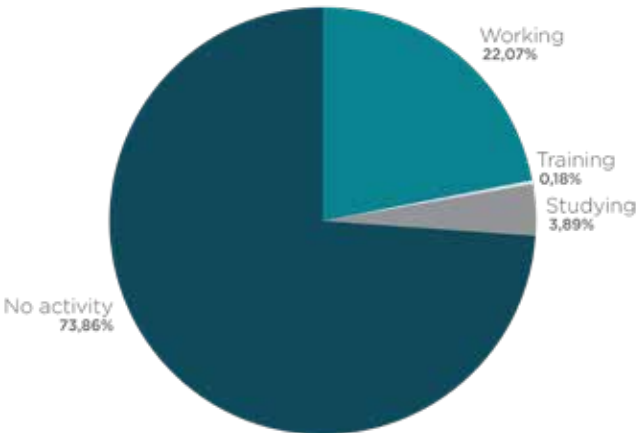


Figure: activity status of PwDs by productive age (15 to 65) in Banjarmasin

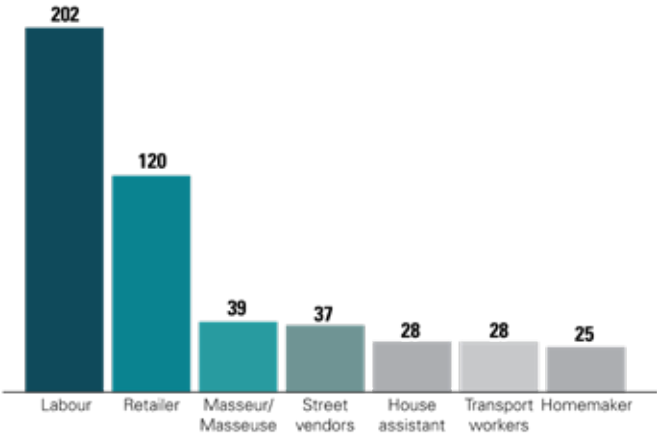


Figure: Top 7 occupational types of persons with disabilities in Banjarmasin

Only one in three PwDs are in the productive workforce and more than 73% of PwDs have no occupation. The 22.7% of working PwDs are employed in labor and retail.

Of the different disability categories, persons with physical disability have the highest income levels. However, on average, nearly 94% of PwDs who work only earn below the regional monthly minimum wage

standard of IDR 2,500,000 or below USD 177 per month¹. This income level is lower than the average cost of living in Banjarmasin. The unemployment is common among PwDs as 67% of them work less than 40 hours per week. The remaining three percent have professional careers, such as teachers, administrative assistants, social workers, chef, politicians, government employees, artists, and athletes.

¹ Based on 2012 Living Cost Survey (or Survei Biaya Hidup) by Statistics Indonesia, the living cost in Banjarmasin reach IDR 4,819,850.



Desy Apriani, 30-year-old, is a accomplished athlete for 100m, 200m, 400m race and long jump. She gracefully won 8 gold, 4 silver, and 3 bronze medals from national sport events. She is a member of National Paralympic Committee (NPC). She is preparing herself for the 2020 National Paralympic Week in Papua Province.

- Pekan Paralimpik Provinsi (Peparprov) III 2013 in Banjar won 3 gold medals for 100m and 200m race and long jump
- Pekan Olahraga Provinsi (Porprov) X Kalsel 2017 Kabupaten Tabalong 2017 for long jump
- Pekan Paralimpik Provinsi (Peparprov) III 2017 Kabupaten Tabalong

The national government has shown increasing support by declaring an employment quota for PwDs through the Disability Law (8/2016) to enable access and to foster labour force participation of PwDs. However, affirmative policies are still lacking and implementing such policies is even more complex as it is not adequately enforced in most recruitments. The FGDs identified that the education requirement, demonstrated by a diploma, presented the most obstacles for PwDs in Banjarmasin when applying for work. As a result, many PwDs remain unemployed despite having the skills qualified for work.. Today's employers are simply missing out on untapped and talented labor pool. It is time to recognize that disability is diversity. Expanding employment options for persons with disabilities is critical to

No	ISSUE	IMPLICATION	RECOMMENDATION
1	Low employment participation of PwDs in Banjarmasin. Most of PwDs who work earn less than the regional minimum wage.	The unemployment rate for PwDs in productive age is above 73% and nearly 94% of PwDs earn income below the regional minimum wage.	Increasing job opportunities for PwDs and strengthening the regulation to promote their welfare.
2	The PwDs commonly work on informal sector, only 3% of PwDs have professional occupations.	Formal education requirements created the most obstacles for PwDs in Banjarmasin when applying for work.	Lack of employment opportunities. Capacity and skills development is needed to meet employers' requirements.
3	Lack of vocational training and technical skills training for PwDs	Only 9% of PwDs have accessed for vocational training and technical skills	Facilitate access to training for PwDs by providing supporting services, reasonable accommodation, and mobility.



Ruly Alfansyah

Teacher in SMPLB Pelambuan
Special Needs School

Q : Can you describe yourself?

A : My name is Ruly Alfansyah, I am 27 years-old. I have low vision since birth.

Q : Are you currently working? Can you share your experience?

A : I work as a teacher in SMPLB Pelambuan since 2014. I took bachelor degree in special needs education major in Universitas Lambung Mangkurat (UNLAM) Banjarmasin, year of 2013. I work while studying, and just finished my undergraduate in 2018. I handle 2 or 3 students with disabilities in one class.

Q : What is your motivation to be a teacher? Any tips for others in finding out career opportunities?

A : I studied in SDLB [special needs school for elementary students] and because I felt confidence that I had same capacity as my peers without disabilities, I continued my study in general schools for my junior high school. Afterwards, I took vocational school with social works major. It really suits my passion and character. It motivates me to become a teacher to share my knowledge with other children with disabilities. But, after I finished my education, I took a year-training in PSBN Fajar Harapan [social rehabilitation center for persons with visual disability] in Banjar Regency. As cliché as it may sound for persons with visual impairment, I was trained to be a masseur. But, I felt like I could do something better, then tried to approach my network to get sponsorship for my university. I managed to get it and follow my passion to be a teacher. From my experience, I think most importantly, one needs to have perseverance and patience in achieving their goals.



Chapter 5 | Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Banjarmasin

- Education and Vocational Training
- Housing and Environment
- Health and Rehabilitation
- Political Participation and Community Engagement
- Social Insurance Coverage
- Accessible Public Facilities
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness

Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Banjarmasin



In 2011, the government of Indonesia ratified the UN Conventions on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (UNCPRD), which entails the commitment to improve the lives of PwDs by fulfilling their basic rights. Following up on this commitment, in 2016 Indonesia passed Law 8/2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, which reaffirms disability rights as human rights.

According to the law, the rights of persons with disabilities include the right to life and living without stigma, as well as the right to privacy, justice and legal protection, education, employment, health and wellbeing, political participation, freedom of religion,

the rights to participate in sports, the arts, and culture, prosper, accessibility, public services, protection from disasters, housing and rehabilitation, live independently and participate in society, freedom of expression, and access to information. The law further states that the rights of children and women with disabilities include special protections from discrimination, neglect, harassment, exploitation, as well as violence and sexual abuse.

This chapter explains the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in Banjarmasin, as well as the constraints and challenges PwDs face in exercising their basic rights.

5.1 Education and Vocational Training

In Banjarmasin, access and opportunity for both technical and vocational training are limited. Only 9% of PwDs have access to professional and life skills training such as computer literacy, massage therapy, sewing, crafts, cooking, sign language, braille, foreign language, and motivation classes. The training center, located in Pelambuan, is no longer in service and the building is now used as the Provincial Office of Social Department due to lack of available government building for the Department. The discussion with PwDs in Pelambuan revealed that in order to access trainings, PwDs in Banjarmasin have to travel as far as Banjarbaru, a city located approximately 40 km from Pelambuan. Even then the training material is outdated and thus irrelevant with their current

everyday situation. In consequence, they are struggling to upgrade their skill sets and adjust to the market demand, and a number of PwDs have had to go other cities like Solo, Yogyakarta, and Makassar, to access better training opportunities.

Once PwDs complete their training, the Provincial Social Department opportunities PwDs into transition from education and training to employment. It is a crucial and challenging step, given that social prejudice still runs deep in the society. PwDs are assumed to have lesser capacity and skill, and prospective employers are reluctant to invest in more accommodating facilities, such as physical

	Kindegarten	Primary School	Junior High School	High School	Total
Number of School	9	31	7	4	51
Number of Teacher (GPK)	8	180	22	N/A	210
Number of Student with Disabilities	64	613	88	52	817
Average	1 Teacher 8 Students	1 Teacher 3-4 Students	1 Teacher 4 Students	N/A	-

Source: Banjarmasin Department of Education, 2018

The local government of Banjarmasin has made efforts to create a more inclusive and accessible city for persons with disabilities, especially in terms of access to education. In 2017, Banjarmasin provided 42 inclusive schools, and 51 inclusive schools and 7 schools for children with special needs in 2018. The city achieved this progress by developing inclusive school, providing teachers with training for inclusive teaching (Guru Pendamping Khusus program) , and establishing a communication forum for inclusive education (Forum Komunikasi Pendidikan Inklusif or FKPI) in collaboration with the Provincial Department of Education of South Kalimantan that serves as a communication center for all inclusive schools throughout the province.

The inclusive schools in Banjarmasin rely on the principle that all children should receive the same education and be a part of the same learning environment, regardless of their differences. But the implementation of this principle only goes so far as to include all students regardless of their disability status in the same classroom, without making any structural changes in the curriculum or teaching strategies. The few public schools that claim to be inclusive may be so in theory, but barely in practice. This challenge persists due to lack of qualified, dedicated teachers and accommodating and accessible facilities in school.

Much work remains to be done in providing proper access for students with disabilities, and in promoting the idea that an inclusive model is beneficial for all, not strictly for students with special needs.

Special Needs School	Inclusive School
<p>(+) Special education based on the type</p> <p>(-) Students only know the environment that is the same as their condition, less widespread in interaction and community</p> <p>(-) Sometimes because of a shortage of teachers, in one class there are still various abilities so students must adapt to everything</p>	<p>(+) Inclusive and equal education fosters independence for children with special needs, allowing students to be competitive in the workforce</p> <p>(-) There are still many inclusion schools that only accept students with special needs without providing facilities, infrastructure and accommodating learning</p> <p>(-) Lack of accessibility and adequate facilities for students with special needs</p> <p>(-) Mix of conditions in the class made it difficult for the teachers to meet the needs of each individual student, the teachers does not have the requisite skills to teach special needs students</p>

These are the challenges and barriers in the implementation of inclusive schools in Banjarmasin:

- Existing facilities and infrastructures at school can not accommodate students with special needs, mostly because school buildings were built without considering inclusivity
- Changing the mindset of teachers, students without disabilities parents, and school officers remains one of the main obstacles. Many parents prevent their children from interacting with students with special needs, while teachers and schools staff are reluctant

to accept students with special needs, on the pretext of having to make a lot of changes at school in order to accommodate their. The Education Department strives to change the mindset continuously, on a daily basis

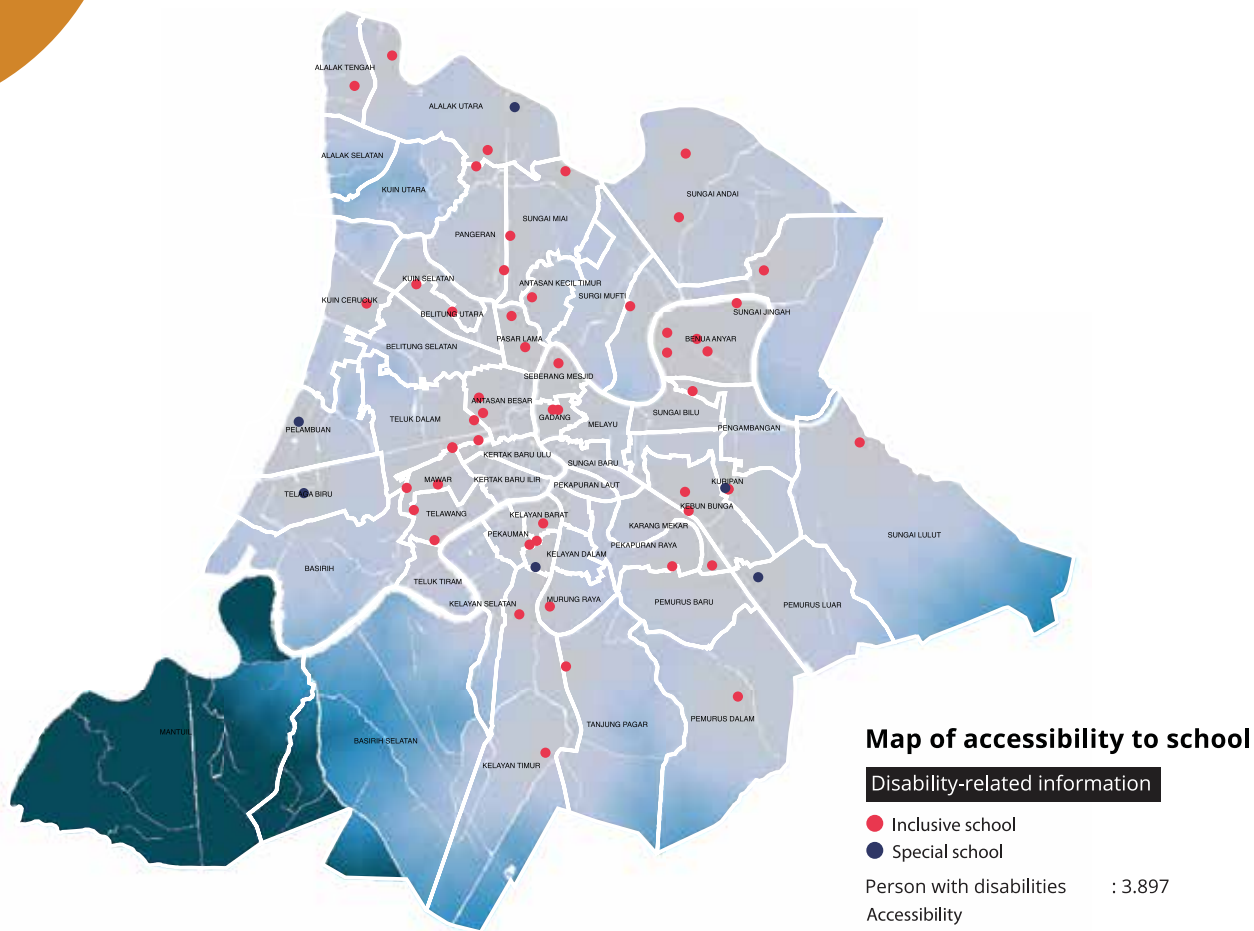
- Some parents with children with special needs still refuse to enroll their children in schools for various reasons, one of the more prominent is they're worried their children will be bullied at school because of their conditions.



Totok Agus Daryanto
Head of Banjarmasin
Department of Education

“In the first attempt of implementing inclusive school, there was a lot of resistance from the community, students without disabilities and their parents. City Department of Education and the schools are working together to continuously raise awareness so that students with disabilities can be accepted in our society and especially in schools. We are in the process of improving our inclusive education services by building the capacity of our teachers, establishing the teacher forum, and providing schools with accommodating facilities, including to change existing ramp, handrail, restrooms, to a more inclusive design.”

(The interview was done in person in October, 2018. The interview was conducted in Bahasa Indonesia and translated into English by the researcher)



Map of accessibility to school

Disability-related information

- Inclusive school
- Special school

Person with disabilities : 3.897

Accessibility

■ < 5 Minutes	■ 30 - 35 Minutes
■ 5 - 10 Minutes	■ 35 - 40 Minutes
■ 10 - 15 Minutes	■ 40 - 45 Minutes
■ 15 - 20 Minutes	■ 45 - 50 Minutes
■ 20 - 25 Minutes	■ 50 - 55 Minutes
■ 25 - 30 Minutes	■ > 60 Minutes

Source: Department of Education Banjarmasin

From the total of 761 school-age PwDs, only 39,2% are attending school. Meanwhile the 7 existing schools for students with special needs, located all over Banjarmasin, have fulfilled the minimum standard according to the Ministry Law No. 33/2008 about Facilities and Infrastructures Standard for Special Needs Schools. In addition to that, 51 inclusive schools are ready to accommodate school-age persons with disabilities.

These are the issues and barriers faced by PwDs in Banjarmasin in attending school, which results in over 50% of them not receiving formal education.

No	ISSUE	IMPLICATION	RECOMMENDATION
1	Lack of access to schools.	Majority of PwDs in Banjarmasin aged 15 and above have not started school or have dropped out. Over half of children and adolescents with disabilities of school age do not attend any school.	Provide an accessible transportation system for PwDs especially those of school age.
2	Children with disabilities are more likely to experience bullying at school.	Prejudice against children with disability perpetuates a vicious cycle of shame, low self-esteem, and overall social exclusion.	Raise public awareness, including among parents with children with disabilities, on the right and proper treatment for their children.
3	Families with children with disabilities tend to hide their children at home. This is mostly caused by rejection from the parents of children without disabilities who treat disability as if it were an infectious disease that could	Schools for children with special needs deprive students of the opportunity to interact and socialize with children without disabilities. Children with disabilities, as a result, are not fully participating in society.	Create forums and support groups for families with children with disabilities to share encouragement and understanding about their children's conditions.
4	Shortage of qualified teachers and accommodating facilities in inclusive schools.	Teachers often have a limited teaching techniques and strategies (visual, auditory, kinesthetic, etc.) in designing the syllabus.	Provide supporting accommodation. Develop a support system and accessible learning environments. This is essential to fulfilling the principles of inclusive education.
5	Lack of adequate school facilities and infrastructures for PwDs.	The existing design of school building, infrastructures, and facilities have yet to comply with the standards of inclusivity	The buildings including infrastructures and facilities should be designed based on Universal Designs Concept







5.2 Housing and Environment

In Banjarmasin, also known as the city of a thousand rivers, people live by and from the rivers. The rivers are still important transportation routes even today, and they also serve as a hub for various communal activities: bathing children, washing clothes, and trading vegetables. On top of that, the rivers heavily influence the material and design of houses on the banks, as well as the dynamics in their community.

Most houses in Banjarmasin river bank area are built on stilts, with wooden materials and asbestos roofing tiles. Based on the field survey, while most disabled persons live in habitable housing, some still live below the standard set by the Decree of Ministry of Public Housing (7,2 m² or less per kapita). In 2017, 13.01% of households lived below the standards (Bureau Statistics of Banjarmasin, 2018). Particularly, households with persons with disabilities are likely to struggle to maintain and secure access to better housing and quality environments, because most of their income are allocated for health and other expenses of their family members who live with disabilities.

The location of these houses limits the mobility of

PwDs, sometimes forcing them to stay at home during the day, and consequently miss out on outdoor activities and job opportunities (the survey finds that 45% of PwDs never travel). Lack of accessible transportation hinders their mobility and in the end their family members discourage them from going outside for safety reasons. Most persons with disabilities who work generate a lower income than the regional minimum wage (less than IDR 2,500,000 or USD 177 per month). This adds up to their struggle to cover even the most basic needs and gain access to adequate housing and environment, forcing them further to be dependent on their family's support.

The wooden walls of the house expose families to fire hazards and put persons with disabilities in an even more vulnerable condition when a fire emergency takes place. Unfortunately, only 33 out of 3,897 PwDs (less than 1%) received training on disaster protection and response, including fire safety.

Training on disaster protection and response should be more accessible and encouraged especially for PwDs, and the government should ensure their access to livable housing that specifically caters to their needs.

5.3 Health and Rehabilitation

73% of persons with disabilities have access to medical treatment. Most of them go to public health facilities (38.5%) and the hospital (24.2%), while others go to the polyclinic, physician, rehabilitation centers, and alternative treatment. Public health facilities are located in close proximity to residential housings, making them affordable and accessible to PwDs. However, 27% of persons with disabilities are still struggling to access health care due to the lack of means and/or stigma in society.

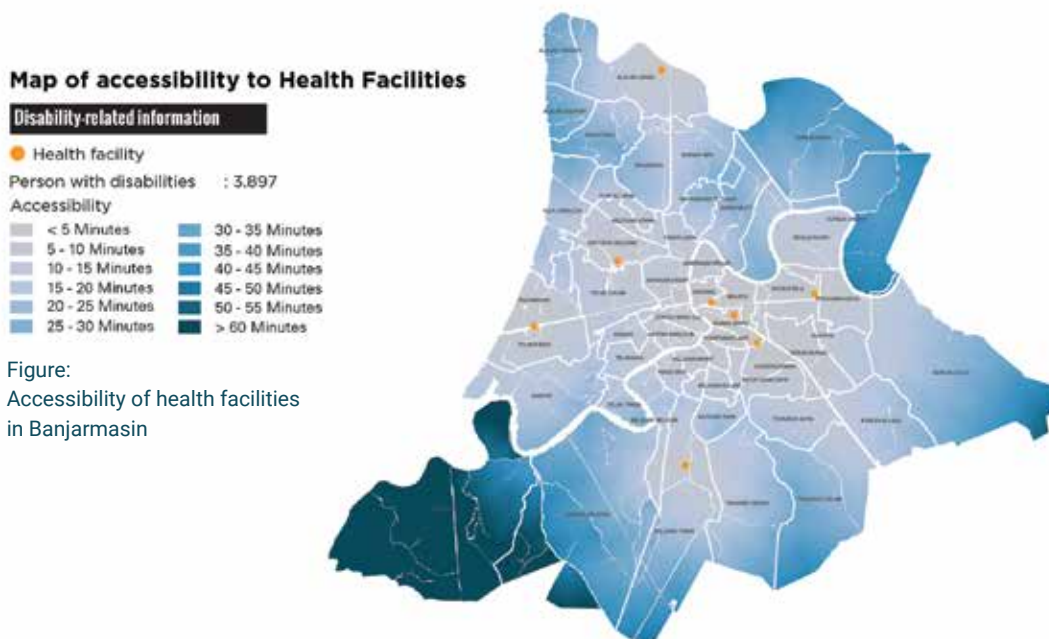
Persons with physical disabilities need medical treatment more frequent than other disability groups. Meanwhile, persons with mental disabilities are less likely to access healthcare due to stigma which sometimes leads to inadequate treatment.

Most health facilities are equally distributed throughout the city, except in neighborhoods like Kelurahan Sungai Andai, Basirih Selatan, and Mantuil. However, there is a significant room for improvement in terms of providing accessible healthcare for persons with disabilities

Based on the survey, most medical personnel are not capable to communicate with patients with disabilities. Persons with visual impairments find it difficult to physically access health facilities because there is no guiding block or even proper pedestrians to support their mobility. Persons with hearing impairments have trouble keeping up with the patient queue without a screen that updates the queue status in real-time. These problems hinder their access to healthcare.

Based on the surveys and focus-group discussions, only 33% of PwDs need mobility aids—like wheelchairs, sticks, crutches—hearing aids, and glasses. Whereas 66,6% of them expressed that they don't need such aids, due to the support of their family members and the fact that they rarely have activities outside their homes.

Most persons with disabilities access healthcare through BPJS Kesehatan (the National Health Insurance System). But while more than half of PwDs in Banjarmasin have access to social insurance, many still access healthcare through personal expenses.



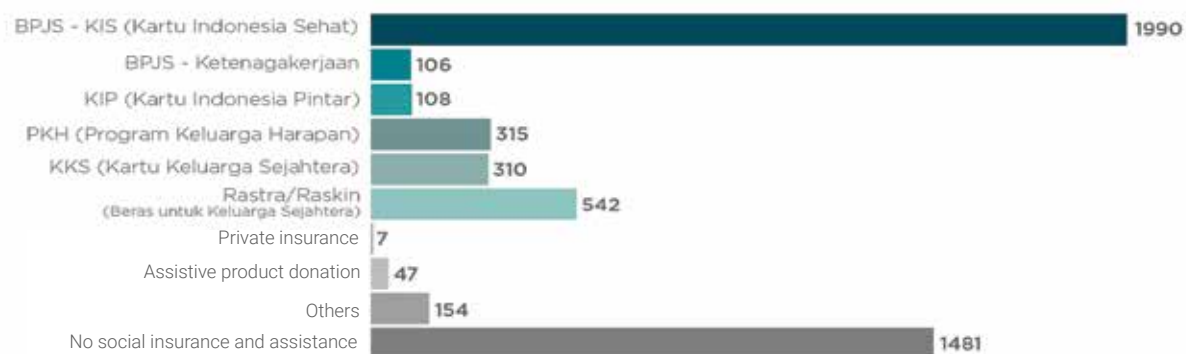


Figure: Types of social insurance and assistance

No	ISSUE	IMPLICATION	RECOMMENDATION
1	Persons with visual impairment struggle to access the health facilities.	They are dependent on their caretakers.	Improve access to the health facilities
2	Doctors and nurses still struggle to communicate with persons with hearing impairment and speech disorders, and it's a crucial issue especially when it comes to patients' rights of informed consent.	High risk of misinformation during doctor-patient consultation.	Hold training for healthcare providers and public health practitioners so they can provide adequate and inclusive care for persons with disabilities.
3	Persons with intellectual disabilities are more likely to experience inadequate treatments due to stigma and misconception around their condition.	Stigma and misconception about their conditions not only prevents them from interacting with people without disabilities, but also prevents them from seeking and receiving adequate treatment, which consequently exposes them to a greater risk	Improve access to healthcare for persons with mental disability, also by ensuring social and health insurance for all.

Inclusive healthcare also means communication and physical access. Some persons with visual impairment find it hard to access health facilities unless they're accompanied by their caretakers. Meanwhile, persons with hearing impairment and speech disorders struggle to establish communication with medical personnel, which is critical to patients' rights of informed consent. The findings highlight that a proper training and development programs are important and necessary for healthcare providers and public health practitioners in order to provide inclusive and

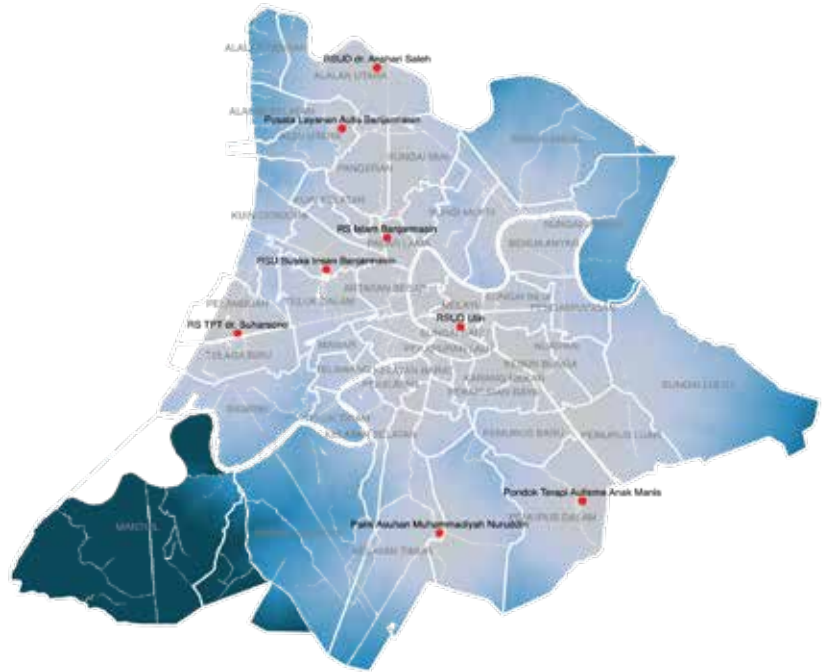
competent care for persons with disabilities.

It is also crucial that the government provides accessible facilities to support PwDs' mobility, especially in accessing health facilities, like guiding block for the pedestrians, a ramp, and other inclusive facilities. Additional recommendations include a priority queue for persons with disabilities, house-call doctors, and sign language courses for medical personnel.

Rehabilitation Centers

The Banjarmasin Local Disability Law 9/2013 addresses PwDs' needs for rehabilitation centers, which are crucial to developing and improving their physical, mental and social functions. Unfortunately, the government's efforts to provide access to rehabilitation centers are inadequate. There was only one rehabilitation center for persons with mental disabilities in the entire Province of South Kalimantan, built in 1984: RSJ Ansari Saleh, located in Banjarmasin. In 2001, the mental institution was developed into a regional public hospital, RSUD Dr H Moch Ansari Saleh, and so the rehabilitation center was relocated around 26 km away to RSJ Sambang Lihum in Banjar Baru Regency.

Other public hospitals in Banjarmasin, such as RS Bhayangkara Banjarmasin, RS TPT dr. Suharsono, RS Islam Banjarmasin, RSUD Suaka Insan Banjarmasin, and RSUD Ulin provide medical rehabilitation. Persons with autism specifically can go to Pondok Terapi Autisme Anak Manis and Pusat Layanan Autis Banjarmasin. Persons with mental disabilities who seek treatment for drug addiction can go to Pondok Inabah Banjarmasin. Only 8.4% of persons with disabilities, most of which live with mental disabilities (231), has checked into a rehabilitation center. Since Banjarmasin provides limited options, persons with disabilities are more likely



Map of accessibility to rehabilitation center

Disability-related information

● Rehabilitation center	
Person with disabilities	: 3.897
Accessibility	
■ < 5 Minutes	■ 30 - 35 Minutes
■ 5 - 10 Minutes	■ 35 - 40 Minutes
■ 10 - 15 Minutes	■ 40 - 45 Minutes
■ 15 - 20 Minutes	■ 45 - 50 Minutes
■ 20 - 25 Minutes	■ 50 - 55 Minutes
■ 25 - 30 Minutes	■ > 60 Minutes

Figure:
Distribution of rehabilitation centers

to access rehabilitation in other cities, e.g. Banjarbaru (PSBL Budi Luhur, PSBN Fajar Harapan), Banjar (RSJ Sambang Lihum), Solo (Balai Besar Rehabilitasi Sosial Bina Daksa, Yayasan Pendidikan Anak Cacat), Sidoarjo (RSU Siti Khodijah), and Makassar (PSBD Wirajaya). On the other hand, children with disabilities are not willing to stay in a rehabilitation center because it's far away from home. The implication of these challenges is that it may increase PwDs' dependency on other people.



Interview with Gerkatin Banjarmasin

5.4 Political Participation and Community Engagement

Law 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities addresses PwDs' right to political participation: to vote and run for public office; to express their political aspirations both verbally and in writing; to actively participate in electoral systems; to form and join civil society organizations/ Disabled People Organizations (DPOs)/ political parties. In the implementation of the law, the government should provide necessary facilities for persons with disabilities to actively engage in political activities.

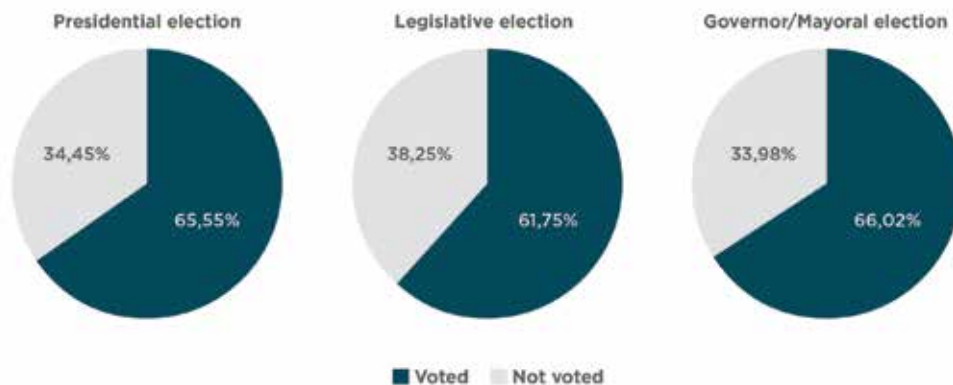


Figure: Political participation of persons with disabilities in Banjarmasin

In the 2019 elections, only around 900 persons with disabilities were initially registered to be eligible voters by General Election Commissions of Banjarmasin. Meanwhile, the profile research and participatory survey found that there were 3,297 PwDs that are eligible voters - more than triple the number of registered voters. The timely result of the survey was taken up by the General Election Commissions of Banjarmasin, and they were all registered after a period of cross-checking and updating. In addition, there was one candidate with a disability that ran for office in the 2019 local elections. PwDs' participation in political activities is crucial in empowering persons with disabilities and fulfilling their political rights.

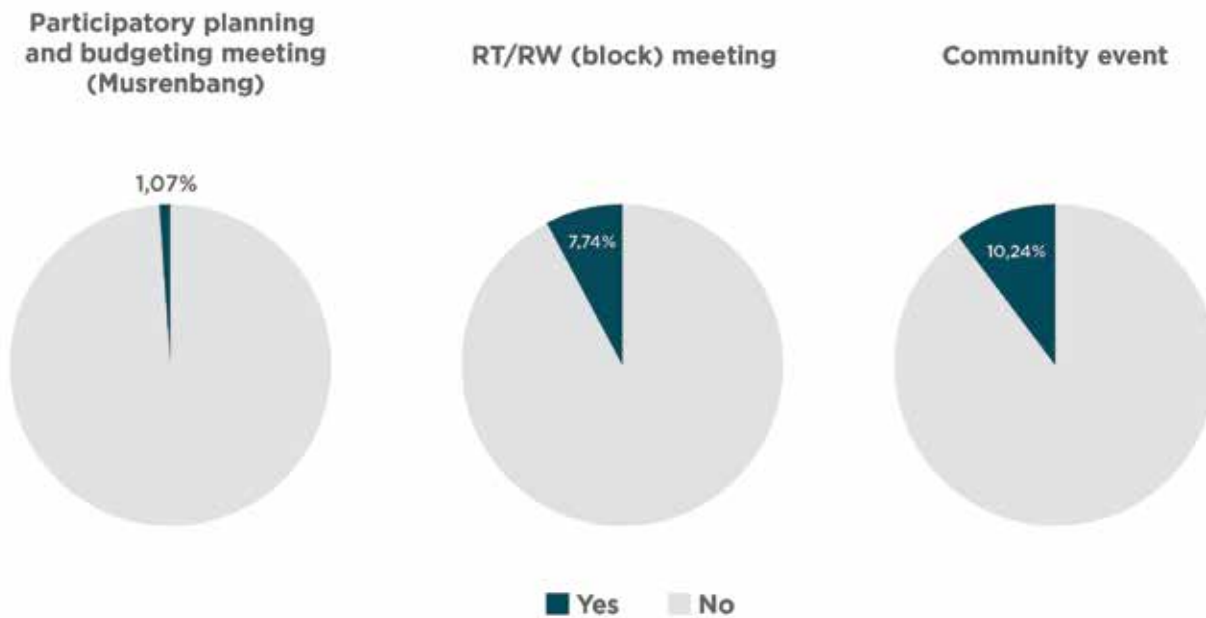


Figure: Community engagement of persons with disabilities in Banjarmasin

Compared to PwDs’ participation in electoral processes, the survey found that persons with disabilities are often excluded from social events in the neighbourhood. This is partly caused by limited access to information such as the time and place of a given event. PwDs often feel invisible and, in some cases, families actively try to keep them secluded from the community. Rejection from family and society contributes to PwDs’ low participation in social gatherings. Even in cases where PwDs attended a participatory planning and budgeting meeting or a block meeting, they are expected to be passive participants. They are not provided with the opportunities to voice their aspirations and are often excluded from decision making processes. As a consequence, policy makers often leave persons with disabilities out of their plans and programs.

The Law also address persons with disabilities’ right to participate in cultural activities, in the arts, tourism, sport and leisure activities. But in reality, inclusive activities and cultural programs that specifically cater to persons with disabilities, are insufficient. In Banjarmasin, only 346 out of 3,897 (8%) persons with disabilities participated in organizational or volunteering activities. Most of them are organizations for PwDs, religious organizations, sports or martial arts organizations, arts and music organizations, hobby clubs, and youth organizations. Only 1 person with disabilities has joined a political party and four persons with disabilities are registered athletes (national and local), three of whom are women.



Students with disabilities enjoy exercising sports with their peers



Rian

Member of PERTUNI Banjarmasin
Indonesian Blind Union

Q : Can you introduce yourself?

A : My name is Rian, I am 29-year-old. I am a person with total visual impairment. I was born in Banjarmasin. I went to a public primary and secondary school in Banjarmasin, and later to SMA LB Padjajaran, a school for students with special needs in Bandung, West Java.

Q : Are you currently a member of any organization? Can you tell us how's it like for you to participate in social activities?

A : As soon as I returned from Bandung in 2018, the Head of PERTUNI [Perkumpulan Tuna Netra Indonesia] Banjarmasin invited me to join the organization. I am now an active member of PERTUNI, but I'm not a part of the committee. I'm responsible for providing inputs for any visual disability issues. Previously I was president of the student council in my high school—that's when I learned a lot about leadership. Even though I'm originally from South Kalimantan, I was appointed to be a delegate of PERTUNI Bandung in several national and international meetings. I even represented West Java Province in the national meeting for visually impaired students in Jakarta, where we discussed inclusive learning environment at university.

Q : What would you like to say to encourage fellow PwDs to participate in social activities?

A : Personally, I am happy every time I hang out with my friends. By joining an organization, I feel like I can be useful for other people, especially for my friends who live with visual impairment. I would say, keep trying and working on what matters for you and others, and maximize your efforts by joining an organization!

Kota Kita engaged with representatives of civil society organization and disabled people organizations in Banjarmasin -- (from center to right): SAPDA, PPDI, Gerkatin and HWDI.



No	ISSUE	IMPLICATION	RECOMMENDATION
1	Inaccurate and outdated database on persons with disabilities	A lot of persons with disabilities are not registered as eligible voters	Improve existing data collection methods and collaborate with other organizations e.g. CSO, DPOs
2	PwDs are rarely engaged in social activities in the neighborhood and the city	PwDs are excluded in decision making process	Increase participation of PwDs in the planning process, both at the neighborhood and city level.
		The neighborhood and city programs don't cater to the needs of PwDs	Increase community awareness to engage PwDs in social activities, planning, and all relevant decision making processes.

The local communities need to work together in ensuring PwDs are engaged and participating in political events, public activities, social and cultural activities, as well as in planning and decision-making processes. This will lead to a more inclusive community and help destigmatize PwDs and their conditions.

5.5 Social Insurance Coverage

Social insurance coverage is important to secure the well being of persons with disabilities. This can be in the form of health, welfare, education and other supporting services. Although over half of PwDs have access to social insurance and assistance (more than 70%), the rest of them are not integrated well into the healthcare system and are left uninsured. The most common social insurance program used by persons with disabilities in Banjarmasin is BPJS

Kesehatan - KIS (the National Social Health Insurance - Smart Indonesia Card), a program subsidized by the government.

Improving the social insurance coverage for persons with disabilities will affect the quality of life of PwDs. Social insurance coverage will lead to the fulfilment of basic rights of PwDs and improve their socio-economic conditions and, ultimately, their livelihood.

5.6 Accessible Public Facilities



Accessible public facilities include access to transportation, access to information and communication, access to government buildings and other public facilities. Improving the accessibility of the public facilities means improving persons with disabilities' access to education, employment, economic activities, social activities, as well as empowering them to be independent individuals who also take part in the community.



Ahmad Riyad Islami

Member of PPDI Banjarmasin Indonesia
Disabled People's Association

Q : Can you introduce yourself?

A : My name is Ahmad Riyad Islami, I am 33 years-old. I was born with physical disabilities. I've worked as a retailer for 1.5 years, I sell second-hand electronics in HKSJN Banjarmasin. Before this job I used to just stay at home. I started working after I joined seminars, focus-group discussions, and PPDI -- Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia (Indonesia Association of Persons with Disabilities). I even met my wife in the organization.

Q : Can you describe your experience in accessing public facilities?

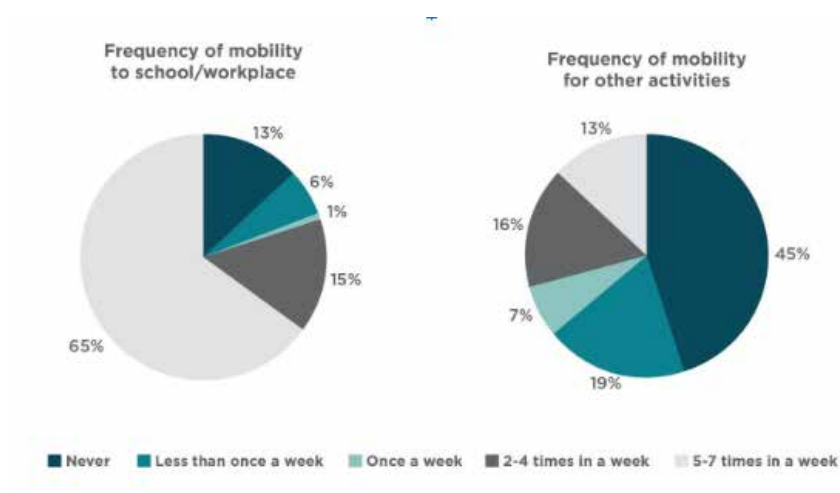
A : As somebody who uses a wheelchair, I would say accessing public facilities and services in Banjarmasin is complicated. I know government make efforts in facilitating persons with disabilities, but they still have some homework to do. For instance, a lot of religious places are still inaccessible. To be honest, I still can't access a lot of ramps. I mean the ramp is there, alright, but the size and the steepness need improvement.

Q : In your opinion, what makes an inclusive city?

A : For me, an inclusive city is where the city can accept everyone's condition. Persons with disabilities, elderly, everyone blends into one.

(The interview was done in person in October 2018, conducted in Bahasa Indonesia, and translated into English by the researcher).

Mobility and Transportation Services



The survey found that 65% of persons with disabilities get outside their homes as frequently as 5–7 times a week, to go to the school, training center, and workplace. Meanwhile, 45% of PwDs say that they don't go to recreational spots, shopping centers, or places of worship due to their condition. PwDs who work from home have less mobility than those who work outside their house, and elderly and children with disabilities need their caretakers' assistance to help them move around. Old age, dependency on caretakers, and discouragement from family and society are factors that hinder PwDs' mobility, which leads to low participation in society.

Most of PwDs prefer walking or using a wheelchair (especially persons with physical disabilities). The rest (29%) rely on their caretakers to help them go from one place to another, and less than 1% of PwDs use modified transportation modes. Further findings show that persons with physical disabilities find it difficult to find a repair shop in Banjarmasin, forcing them to go to Banjarbaru Regency just to get their motorcycle modified, which in the end costs more due to long-distance delivery. The survey illustrates PwDs' dependency on their caretaker's assistance, mostly due to lack of inclusive transportation services in the city.



Access to transportation is critical to support the mobility of persons with disabilities, but that remains a challenge for the city to provide. The low mobility of PwDs in Banjarmasin is also caused by the lack of transportation modes that meet their needs, which is unfortunate since Banjarmasin City has 8 different lines of public transportation for persons without disabilities

Majority of PwDs in Banjarmasin feel that public facilities in Banjarmasin are comfortable enough. And while 12% of PwDs feel that the public facilities in Banjarmasin are accessible for them, 11% of PwDs say that the accessible and disability-friendly public facilities are few and far between. Further observation found that some public facilities already cater to the specific needs of PwDs, although most remain inaccessible.

Public Spaces

The state of public spaces in a city highly influence the community's economic and social activities. An investment in inclusive and accessible streets is an investment for everyone. The lack of inclusive design in the streets of Banjarmasin has caused vulnerable groups such as children and elderly with disabilities struggle to access basic facilities such as health facilities, schools, public transportation, and public spaces. Most importantly, many PwDs hardly leave their homes due to limited mobility. Their situation is exacerbated by the lack of awareness in the local community on their current predicament.

The field survey found that most parks and public spaces in Banjarmasin are not accessible to persons with disabilities. Although these facilities are equipped



with guiding block, ramp, and signage to help persons with disabilities navigate around the space, the quality of these facilities is far from meeting the needs of PwDs. The universal design concept was not taken into account in the development process, which results in inaccessible public spaces for persons with disabilities.



Markets

In 2017, City Government of Banjarmasin managed 61 traditional markets, 46 of which are located in Banjarmasin Tengah district (BPS Banjarmasin, 2018). Unfortunately, the physical design of the traditional markets are in poor condition, and thus inaccessible for persons with disabilities. In addition, the areas surrounding the markets were built without any consideration to the needs of persons with disabilities. Improving accessibility and connectivity of the traditional market can increase PwDs' participation in economic activities, which can eventually lead to improved livelihood.

Government Offices and Other Public Services

Map of accessibility to government office

Disability-related information

- Government office

Person with disabilities : 3.897

Accessibility

■ < 5 Minutes	■ 30 - 35 Minutes
■ 5 - 10 Minutes	■ 35 - 40 Minutes
■ 10 - 15 Minutes	■ 40 - 45 Minutes
■ 15 - 20 Minutes	■ 45 - 50 Minutes
■ 20 - 25 Minutes	■ 50 - 55 Minutes
■ 25 - 30 Minutes	■ > 60 Minutes

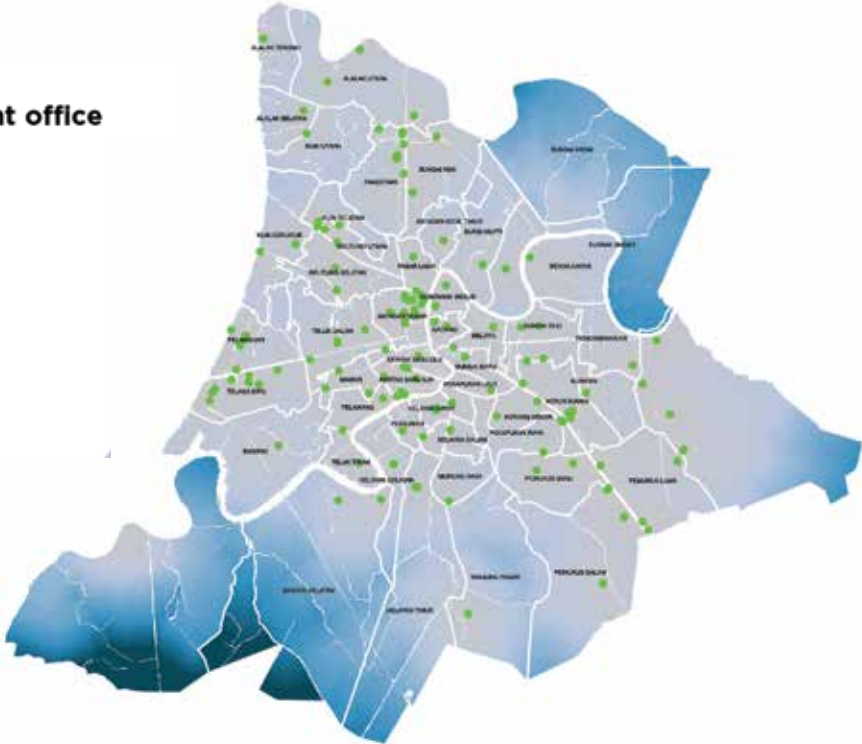


Figure: Distribution of government offices and other public services

Government offices of Banjarmasin consist of kelurahan (neighborhood) offices, kecamatan (subdistrict) offices, and city level government agencies, and most of them are located in the city center. The neighborhood office is the closest government office to each residential area, that provides registration and administration services for the neighborhood. While most of these buildings are accessible for the residents without disabilities, around 5-15 minutes travel to city center, persons with disabilities still find it hard to access them.

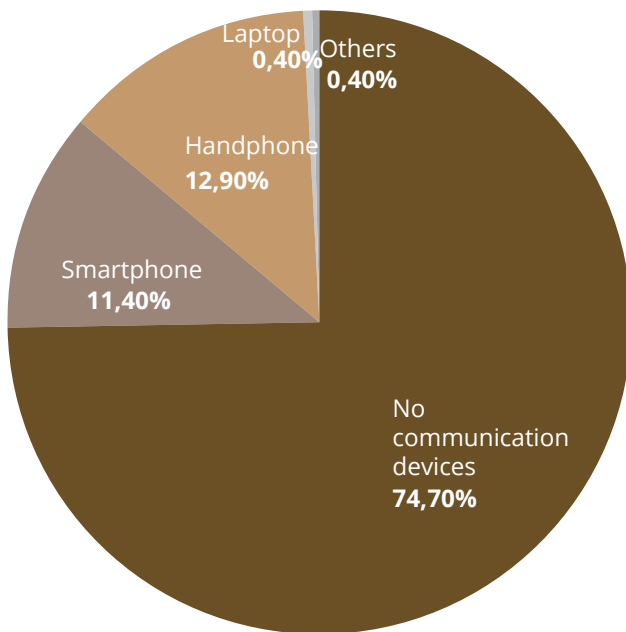
Access to Communication And Information Services

Access to communication and information services can help and empower persons with disabilities by providing information and its technologies, data, internet connection, communication devices as well as information services especially in public spaces.

Access to communication and information services is also related to providing clear information and communication system so that PwDs can enjoy public facilities such as hospitals, markets, parks, banks, schools and other public services in the city. Findings from the survey suggests that most public services in Banjarmasin have not accommodated the needs of PwDs.

Nearly 75% of PwDs have no communication devices, while others access communication and information through their smartphones and cell phones. 497 out of 940 PwDs who have communication devices agreed that communication devices have accommodated their disability issues, helping them to communicate, work, perform activities, or to access education and entertainment.

Despite the high use of communication devices, the findings discovered that only close to 10% of PwDs have access to the internet. Elderlies with disability revealed a much lower rate of internet use compared to the other age groups. Many of them felt that



accessing the internet was not necessary, while others have limited access to internet connection, insufficient financial resources, or lacking the skills and tools which would enable them to fully benefit from internet access. Those who have access to internet mostly use it for social media and entertainment, followed by gaming, chat/email, browsing, learning, procurement, health consultations, and blogging/vlogging.

Access to data and information would enable persons with disabilities to be officially registered as a citizen, which is the first gateway to having their rights fulfilled. In Banjarmasin, civil registration for persons with disabilities is not fully integrated. As a result, many PWDs are unregistered, significantly hindering their access to government and social assistance.

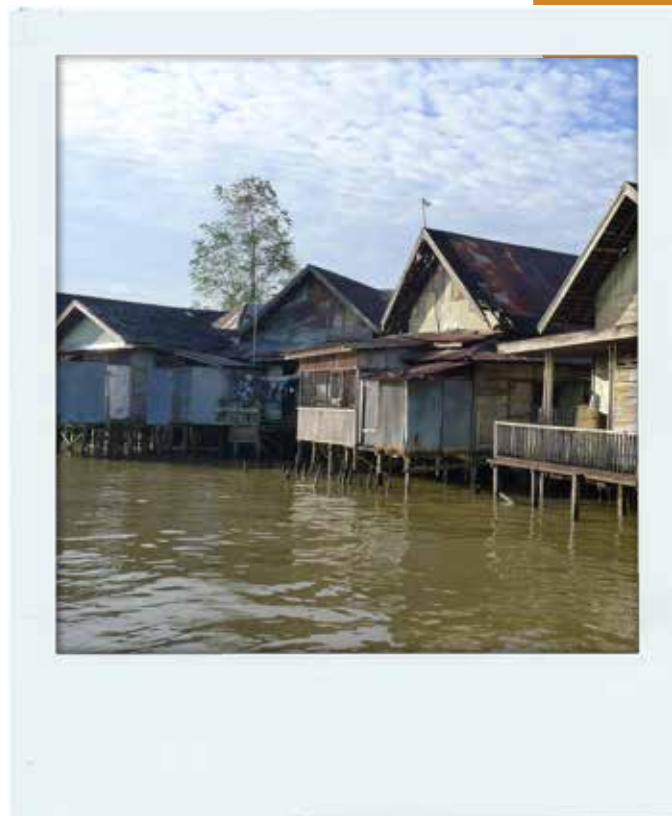
5.7 Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness Program

Disaster emergencies such as fire and flood present a real challenge for persons with disabilities. According to South Kalimantan's medium term provincial development planning document for 2016-2021, Banjarmasin was identified as having the highest risk of fire-related disasters in the province. In 2014, 92 out of 409 fire incidents in South Kalimantan occurred in Banjarmasin. Persons with disabilities are especially vulnerable when disaster strikes. Therefore, access to inclusive disaster-preparedness and response programs and activities become important. However, only 33 out of 3,897 PwDs in Banjarmasin received disaster preparedness and response training programs, which mostly covered fire prevention and safety.

Poor understanding of disability-specific needs in disasters results in PwDs being left behind in all disaster management cycle and phases. A self-evaluation exercise revealed that only 26,70% of PwDs are moderately sure and 22,60% of PwDs are not sure

about their confidence to evacuate themselves when disaster strikes. Elderlies and children with disabilities are especially more vulnerable and thus require assistance by caretakers to evacuate. In general, persons with physical impairment indicated that in the event of an emergency or disaster, they might be able to evacuate albeit with a certain degree of difficulty. Persons with visual impairment, aural impairment, and speech disorder indicated that they would feel more confident as they would be able to run as a form of self-evacuation. Persons with mental disabilities, who are mostly isolated and reside in poor settlements, are the most at-risk groups.

No	ISSUE	IMPLICATION	RECOMMENDATION
1	<p>The prevailing physical and social isolation experienced by PwDs limit their access to networks and information, and excludes them from community activities, including those related to Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>	<p>a. PwDs are left without the knowledge and ability to prepare for disasters.</p> <p>b. PwDs struggle to evacuate without help.</p>	<p>a. Communications and training about disaster provided in accessible formats for PwDs;</p> <p>b. Ensure that PwDs are included in the consultation, planning and preparedness stages of thinking about disasters at all levels of government (from neighborhood to city level) in order to provide them with insights, knowledge and capacity to evacuate when disaster strikes.</p>
2	<p>Banjarmasin is prone to fire due to high density settlement with most of the houses are wooden type.</p>	<p>The vulnerability of PwDs is magnified when the fire strikes. Those who are physically isolated by their family and relatives, are the most at-risk as they might be left behind.</p>	<p>a. Raising family awareness on the dangerous consequences of physical isolation for their disabled family member;</p> <p>b. Raising family (and community) awareness to assist along the evacuation process of their disabled family member when disaster strikes.</p>



Chapter 6 | Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways



1. Social stigma remains a key obstacle to inclusivity

There is a general lack of awareness of disability resulting in prevalent stigmatization of PwDs from their domestic life, their immediate communities and the public. In the domestic realm, many families of PwDs associate disability, particularly congenital disability, with being cursed or having sinned - burdened with shame. Families are found to limit the exposure of their members with disability from public life, from accessing public spaces or facilities, attending schools or even allowing them to participate in government data collection processes. In schools or public spaces, PwDs, especially women and

children, are more likely to be a target of bullying as well as physical and sexual violence. Moreover, there is a common assumption that PwDs - regardless of their disability - has a lower capacity to contribute to society. These societal perceptions and treatments of PwDs within the cultural settings in the neighbourhood perpetuate a vicious cycle of shame, low self esteem and overall social exclusion. A city should invest in effective campaigns and mainstream public education on the nuances of disability in order to counter the enduring stigma around PwDs.

2. Persons with disabilities do not have a strong voice nor participate fully in civic life

PwDs are found to participate less in political and civic life, even in major political elections. Leading up to the 2019 presidential election, the General Committee for Election (KPU) discovered the number of registered voters with disabilities to be much lower than the figures revealed by this survey. This indicates that a substantial proportion of PwD population had previously been overlooked in regards to important political processes. At the community level, political participation and voice of PwDs is found to be almost negligible. The lowstaggeringly low rates of participation of PwD in community forums, participatory planning and budgeting, community events may be the result of widespread assumptions about their role in society and the stigma associated with it. The promotion of PwD's participation in planning and political processes should be pursued in parallel with the empowerment of PwDs to raise their voices and to make them count. parallel.

3. Connectivity of accessible public infrastructure is fragmented and piecemeal

Banjarmasin has invested in accessible public infrastructure as part of their inclusive city campaign. However, these investments are piecemeal and fragmented. While major arteries and roadways in the city center has seen improvements, they are disconnected to the neighborhoods. i.e. the last mile problem. Mobility at the neighborhood level can sometimes be so prohibitive that the PwDs never leave home, dependent on their caregivers. Investing in more comprehensive accessibility plan and infrastructure will improve independent mobility of PwDs thus extending their social and economic participation.

4. Gaps in the education system for PwDs create a vicious cycle that inhibits economic participation

Since 2017, the city of Banjarmasin has instituted a number of inclusive schools (sekolah inklusi), however, access to these facilities are still inhibited by mobility and connectivity options. As part of a relatively new program, these schools are also still evolving - physical infrastructure still being improved, human resources (special needs teachers, etc.) are limited and a well-adapted curriculum is still being shaped. There is still a lack in inclusive schools at the high school level - a critical step towards employment. With limited options, most PwDs face challenges in accessing education and ultimately employment - perpetuating a cycle in which their contribution to society is limited and roles diminished. The inclusive schools program is a start, but it is also important to begin investing strategically in the gaps as well as the supporting ecosystem around the school (access, human resources, etc.).

5. Implementation of accessibility measures often fall short of universal design standards

Banjarmasin has taken steps to provide accessible and inclusive features such as ramps, guiding blocks, travelators, specified parking space in the government buildings, health care centers, education facilities, parks, worship places, roads and pedestrian ways, and many other facilities. However, the implementation and execution of these features often fall short of the universal design standards. Ramps are often too steep or too narrow, tactile blocks are inaccessible or interrupted by street trees or street lamps. PwDs are



already struggling to access the facilities that provide basic services and the improvements made by adding these accessible features can sometimes be even more detrimental. The gaps lie in the enforcement of the standards, monitoring of construction and procurement procedures in government construction projects. A lack of awareness in disability needs and standards can also lead to poor decision making during the design and construction of these features. Mainstreaming universal design standards across the project process (design to construction and maintenance) and across all actors (architects, contractors, civil servants involved in planning, etc.) is a necessary investment to truly make spaces and places accessible.



References and Annex

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Annex

Annex 1 | Disability Policy

No.P	Policy Type	Legal Framework
A	Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities 2. Law 39/1999 concerning Human Rights 3. Law 23/2002 concerning Child Protection 4. Law 28/2002 concerning Buildings 5. Law 17/2007 concerning National Long Term Development Plan 6. Law 11/2009 concerning Social Welfare 7. Law 22/2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation 8. Law 25/2009 concerning Public Service 9. Law 1/2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas 10. Law 19/2011 concerning Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 11. Law 8/2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)
B	Government Regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Regulation 43/1998 concerning Efforts to Improve the Social Welfare of Persons with Disabilities 2. Government Regulation 34/2006 concerning Roads 3. Government Regulation 56/2009 concerning Implementation of Railways 4. Government Regulation 17/2010 concerning Management and Implementation of Education 5. Government Regulation 22/2011 concerning the Amendment of Government Regulation 20/2010 concerning Water Transport 6. Government regulation 50/2012 concerning Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems 7. Government Regulation 79/2013 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation Network 8. Government Regulation 61/2016 concerning the Amendment to Government Regulation 72/2009 concerning Railway Traffic and Transportation
C	Presidential Regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presidential Regulation 2/2015 concerning National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2015-2019 2. Presidential Regulation 59/2017 concerning Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 3. Presidential Regulation 33/2018 concerning the Amendment of Presidential Decree 75/2015 concerning the National Action Plan for Human Rights (RANHAM) 2015- 2019

No.P	Policy Type	Legal Framework
D	Presidential Decree	1. Presidential Decree 36/1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
E	Ministerial Regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works 30/PRT/M/2006 on Technical Guidance of Facilities and Accessibility for Buildings and Environment 2. Regulation of the Ministry of Finance's Director General of Treasury No. 20/2006 on Cash Disbursement for Severely Disabled People and for Vulnerable Elderly 3. Regulation of the Minister of Education No. 33/2008 concerning Standards for Facilities and Infrastructure for Extraordinary Primary Schools (SDLB), Extraordinary Junior High Schools (SMPLB) and Extraordinary High Schools (SMALB) 4. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 03/PRT/M/2014 concerning Guidelines for Planning, Provision, and Utilization of Pedestrian Network Infrastructure and Facilities in Urban Areas 5. Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. PM 98/2017 concerning Provision of Accessibility to Public Transportation Services for Users with Special Needs 6. Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection No. 4/2017 concerning Special Protection for Children with Disabilities 7. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14/PRT/M/2017 on Access Requirements for Building Facilities
F	Ministerial Decree	1. Ministerial Decree No. 02/SE/M/2018 concerning Guidelines for Pedestrian Facility Technical Planning
G	Regional Regulation (Banjarmasin)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation 17/2013 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2. South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation 63/2018 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of Rights for Persons with Disability 3. Banjarmasin Regional Regulation 9/2013 on Protection and Fulfillment of Rights for Persons with Disability 4. Mayor of Banjarmasin Decree No. 352/2016 on Establishment of Working-Unit Forum of Disability in Banjarmasin

Annex 2 | FGDs Documentation

Focus Group Discussion - Persons with Disabilities in Pelambuan

Location : Department of Social
Date : November, 11th 2018



Focus Group Discussion - Stakeholders

Location : Department of Social
Date : November, 12th 2018





Focus Group Discussion - Development of Toolbox and Program Ideas
Location : Rumah Anno 1925 Banjarmasin
Date : April, 25th 2019



Banjarmasin City: a Disability-Inclusive City Profile



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