



Good Practice Excluded Group Participation on Development process in Nusa Tenggara Timur and Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Indonesia

November 2018





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Glossary

4	AfC	: Advocating for Change
	APBD	: <i>Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah</i> (Regional Expenditure Income Budget)
	APBDes	: <i>Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Desa</i> (Village Expenditure Income Budget)
	Bappeda	: <i>Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Regional Planning and Development Agency)
	BPD	: <i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i> (Village Consultative Body)
	BPS	: <i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i> (National Statistic Bureau)
	BP4D	: <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah</i> (Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency)
	CIQAL	: Center for Improving Qualified Activity in Live of People with Disabilities
	CSO	: Civil Society Organisation
	DIY	: <i>Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta</i> (Yogyakarta Special Province)
	DPMD	: <i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa</i> (Village Community Empowerment Service)
	DPRD	: <i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah</i> (Regional House of Representatives)
	HI	: Humanity & Inclusion
	ILAI	: Independent Legal Aid Institute
	LA	: Local Authorities
	MiW	: Making it Work
	NTT	: <i>Nusa Tenggara Timur</i> (East Nusa Tenggara)
	OPD	: <i>Organisasi Pemerintah Daerah</i> (Local Government Organization)
	OPDis	: <i>Organisasi Penyandang Disabilitas</i> (Disabled People Organization)
	OSPD	: <i>Organisasi Sosial Penyandang Disabilitas</i> (Social Organization of Disabled People)
	PERSANI	: <i>Persatuan Tuna Daksa Kristiani</i> (Christian Association of Physical Disabled People)
	PUPR	: <i>Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i> (Public Works and Public Housing)
	UNCRPD	: United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
	UU	: <i>Undang-undang</i> (Law)
	Perdes	: <i>Peraturan Desa</i> (Village Regulation)
	RKPDDes	: <i>Rancangan Kerja Pemerintah Desa</i> (Village Government Work Plan)
	RPJM	: <i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah</i> (Medium Term Development Plan)
	Sekda	: <i>Sekretaris Daerah</i> (District Secretary)

Development should be enjoyed by all without any exception or discrimination. Therefore, every aspect and the process of development have to be inclusive. Inclusive development ensures and confirms that all groups, including marginalized groups, will not only become beneficiaries but also participate as main stakeholders in each step of the process. This is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals and its pledge to “leave no one behind”.

Participation is an essential aspect of the inclusive development process. Participation is not only about being present, but also refers to provide an opportunity for individuals to express their aspirations, engage in dialogue, and contribute their opinions in determining the direction of development processes. Meaningful participation can be accomplished when the government provides and ensures a space for involvement and discussion. To achieve this goal, capacity development or coaching is necessary to train civil society actors in how to meaningfully and efficiently take part in this type of governance and decision-making system.

In practice, the space for participation is not easy to achieve. This is especially experienced by vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, women, people living in extreme poverty, etc.). Societal stigma and prejudices that underlie the assumption that these individuals are incapable of participating and contributing to development marginalizes them and makes them less visible at every step of the development process. They are often included just to comply with legal quotas. As a consequence, the results of development processes are not fully experienced and accessed by these groups, since the results do not fit with their needs or address the problems they face.

Indonesia has quite a strong basis for ensuring people’s participation in development. In regards to disability issues, the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, including the rights of participation, is guaranteed by Law No. 08 of 2016 about Persons with Disabilities, particularly in Articles 18, 19, 22, 23 and 24. These policies are in line with the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The guideline on budget planning to include persons with disabilities published by the the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning or BAPPENAS in 2015 has also facilitated the participation of marginalized groups. Finally, Law No. 06 of 2014 regarding the Village Unit

in Articles 3, 4, 68, 82; and Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government in Article 354 expressed in Government Regulation No. 45 of 2017 on people's participation in management of local government also guarantees the participation of all elements of society in development planning and processes.

To contribute to the fulfillment of the rights of participation in development, Humanity & Inclusion (the operational name of the Handicap International Federation) works with civil society organizations and the government to reinforce the participation of vulnerable groups through its “Building Local Capacities and Alliance for Participatory Inclusive and Open Public Finance Processes in Indonesia Project”, especially in the processes of inclusive development — planning, implementation and monitoring. Initiatives implemented by civil society and the government, referred to as ‘Good Practices’, refer to the improvement of effective participation and dialogue between all stakeholders of development programs. These are documented and analyzed. We hereby aim to show that participation and dialogue conducted by civil society and the government has a positive effect on achieving the fulfillment of people's rights, especially in the case of vulnerable groups.

The documentation of good practices in the “Building Local Capacities and Alliance for Participatory Inclusive and Open Public Finance Processes in Indonesia Project Project” is adapted from the ‘Making it Work’ (MiW) methodology. MiW is a tool developed by Humanity & Inclusion

for documenting and promoting good practices that help to fulfill the rights of Persons with Disabilities based on the CRPD. In this context, the documentation does not only focus on the CRPD and other international standards, but also on domestic laws or policies related to participation in development.

As an advocacy tool, the result of documenting these good practices can be utilized by all stakeholders as examples of people's participation in development. Our expectation is that the good practices presented here will inspire and be replicated, in order to reinforce inclusive development practices on a wider scale at both the national and international levels.

Humanity & Inclusion Team

Singgih Purnomo

Project Manager

Building Local Capacities and Alliance for Participatory Inclusive and Open Public Finance Processes in Indonesia

Summary of the Building Local Capacities and Alliance for Participatory Inclusive and Open Public Finance Processes in Indonesia Project



Workshop on raising awareness of vulnerable groups for local authorities. This activity was conducted by disabled person organization.

The Building Local Capacities and Alliance for Participatory Inclusive and Open Public Finance Processes in Indonesia Project is a project funded by the European Union, implemented by Humanity & Inclusion for a three-year period from 4th January 2016 to 4th January 2019. The goal of this program is to encourage the government in Indonesia to be more effective, open and responsive towards prioritizing people's needs, especially in the case of marginalized groups. The main objective of this program is to build the capacity of

local government and civil society organizations (CSOs), focusing on the representation of marginalized groups and encouraging their active participation in the processes of participative, inclusive, and open public budgeting management. This initiative focused specifically on the District of Kupang and the Kupang Municipality (NTT), and the Yogyakarta Municipality, as well as the District of Gunungkidul in the Yogyakarta Special Region.

The present framework for public budget management in Indonesia provides an opportunity for the involvement and contribution of civil society in the processes of planning and implementation. Theoretically, it enables those responsible for budget planning to respond directly to the needs of society, for example, to adequately budget for sufficient and accessible health services, inclusive schools, and safe and accessible public transportation. Through this approach, public services can be more accessible for marginalized groups. The aim is to improve the welfare of marginalized groups and enable them to be more productive. It also contributes to the fulfillment of their rights as citizens and supports their involvement in political and social life.

In Indonesia, the “Building Local Capacities and Alliance for Participatory Inclusive and Open Public Finance Processes in Indonesia Project” aims to increase the effective participation of persons with disabilities in inclusive development, both at the local and national levels.

Specifically, the “Building Local Capacities and Alliance for Participatory

Inclusive and Open Public Finance Processes in Indonesia Project” tries to improve and monitor civil society’s participation in local governance processes.

Expected results:

- CSOs, including representatives of excluded groups, will gain increased capacity for public finance management.
- Local authorities and budget controlling agencies of the targeted areas will be engaged in fruitful and open collaboration with CSOs, with tangible commitments for the better use of public funds.
- Civil society actors, journalists, and local authorities are mobilized by the outcomes of local budget analysis processes and have strengthened alliances and networks at the local, national, and international levels to scale up and promote the project’s recommendations.

Making it Work Methodology

Making it Work Concept

The 'Making it Work' (MiW) methodology is a participatory approach to generating change, using well-documented evidence provided by 'Good Practices'. It was developed by Humanity and Inclusion (the operational name of Handicap International) in 2009, after the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD). This methodology documents 'Good Practices' with a demonstrated impact on the rights of persons with disabilities. It analyzes how the positive changes achieved by the Good Practices can be replicated and sustained, along with the principles stated in the CRPD. These good practices are then used as tools to reinforce systemic changes in policies and services.

This methodology can be utilized in many sectors and implemented through collaboration amongst diverse stakeholders in which persons with disabilities and their representative organizations play an important role. Once successful documentation is completed, it can be replicated and improved upon, allowing it to contribute to recommendations for policy makers, service providers, and stakeholders in development.

The MiW methodology was used for the Building Local Capacities and Alliance for Participatory Inclusive and Open Public Finance Processes

in Indonesia project in relation to the theme of participation in inclusive development. The CRPD was used as the basic reference for this project. The project also referred to other local laws; including Law No. 06 2014 on the Village unit in Article 3, Article 4, Article 68 and Article 82, and Law No. 23 of 2014 about Local Government in Article 354 applied as Government Regulation Number 45 of 2017 on people's participation in the management of local government; and also Law No.08 of 2016 about Persons with Disabilities, particularly Articles 18, 19, 22, 23 and 24. This project focuses on the participation of persons with disabilities and also other vulnerable groups.

Generally, the MiW methodology consists of three main steps:

1. To build collaboration amongst multiple stakeholders.

This approach is the core element of MiW.¹ It is a method to create "learning alliances" and commitments that unite all stakeholders in a common interest to promote inclusion.

2. To collect, document and analyze good practices.

In this step, various stakeholders (MiW committee) undertake discussions about the criteria for the Good Practices that will be collected; mapping out Good Practices; procedures to collect

¹ MiW guidelines "Making it Work: Good practices for disability-inclusive development and humanitarian action", HI 2015, page 32.

those good practices; identifying the potential people involved; analyzing Good Practices and validating them; as well determining how to publicize these Good Practices. These are important processes in determining the Good Practices that will be promoted as a tool of advocacy.

3. Action for Change

This step is an important element in the MiW methodology. The Good Practices are utilized to generate change. At this step, the utilization, strategies, steps and targets for advocacy of these Good Practices are identified and determined to reinforce the intended change.

One important issue is monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation in this context aims to view whether there are changes to policies, systems, or services from the implemented action of advocacy utilizing these Good Practices.

What Good Practices are

Good practices are the main elements of the MiW methodology. Good Practices in this context are meant to facilitate “equality as the core of the full and effective participation in society”, positively impacting people’s lives. Local and cultural adaptation is crucial. Good Practices support those efforts towards participation that are successfully implemented at the local level with local resources.

Further information on Making It Work (MiW) can be viewed at <http://www.makingitwork-crpd.org/>

The Process of Making it Work in Indonesia

1. To build commitment by establishing the MiW Committee

The preliminary step to introducing the concept of Making it Work in Indonesia was made through an initial workshop. Participants in the workshop were representatives from all sectors, including: representatives of disabled people's organizations; representatives of women's organizations; observers and practitioners of education; public figures; journalists; and representatives of civil society organizations who have concerns about disability issues. The involvement of these various groups aimed at obtaining various points of view towards disability issues and the implementation of CRPD in Indonesia.

Apart from strengthening their understanding of the MiW methodology, participants built a collective commitment by being a member of the MiW Committee during this workshop. The newly established MiW Committee also worked to formulate a plan of action, objectives, and targets of advocacy along the theme of Good Practices and techniques of data collection. These became the guidelines for the committee in implementing the MiW methodology.

The following list details the composition of the MiW Committee in Yogyakarta and NTT:

A. Yogyakarta

- Hartaning Widjaya: Journalist of SOLIDER
- Winarta: Director of ILAI
- Bambang: Member of IDEA
- Purwanto: Member of CIQAL
- Suryatiningsih Budi L.: Director of Ciqal
- E. Dewi Kurniawati: Humanity & Inclusion
- Anggiasari Puji Aryatie: Humanity & Inclusion

B. Nusa Tenggara Timur

- Nopriana Hida Bunga: Forum Disabilitas Nunbaun Sabu
- Aser Paskah Rihi Tugu,SH: RRI Kupang
- Erna Marina Taneo: Staff of Village of Noelbaki
- Dinna Novista Noach: Member of PERSANI NTT
- Matus Indarto: Humanity & Inclusion
- Sischa Solokana: Humanity & Inclusion
- Krisfoto Bisilin: Journalist

2. Collecting Good Practices

The Good Practices collected work towards the greater participation of vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities, women, and poor people. These Good Practices were collected from the four project areas: the Municipality of Kupang, the District of Kupang, the Municipality

of Yogyakarta and the District of Gunungkidul. In order to ensure that the selected Good Practices are aimed at achieving greater participation, the four steps described below were followed.

2.1. Determining the criteria for Good Practices

According to the MiW methodology, Good Practices are selected according to the following criteria as agreed upon by the MiW Committee:

1. The promoted practices must be able to show positive changes related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The designated changes should aim to affect policies, systems, and attitudes. These changes must be relevant to the CRPD, Law No. 8 of 2016, Law No. 6 of 2014, and Law No. 23 of 2014 on enacting on the rights to participate in development.
2. The promoted practices can be replicated. This means these practices can be reproduced in other areas by other actors. These practices can also describe the stages conducted.
3. The promoted practices are sustainable. This means approaches and strategies of these practices have the potential to be sustained by local stakeholders.
4. The promoted practices also focus on the roles of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in reinforcing policies and services suitable to their needs and rights, based on the principles of the CRPD and other laws relevant to reinforcing people's participation in development.

5. Specifically for disability issues, Good Practices must correspond to the general principles of the CRPD (International Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities):

- a. Respect for the inherent dignity and 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.

2.2. Collecting and Documenting Good Practices

In this process, 18 practices were collected; 10 practices in NTT and 8 practices in the Yogyakarta Special Region. The collected practices cover the resourcefulness of vulnerable groups and their opportunities to participate in government-directed inclusive development initiatives. The team chooses 7 Good Practices from the original 18 identified due to their relevance to the agreed-upon criteria.

Documentation of this process was conducted by the MiW Committee and the team from Humanity & Inclusion. The selected practices are:

- a. The Roles of Disabled People's Organizations and Civil Society Organizations in Reinforcing Physical

14 Accessibility in the Municipality of Kupang

b. PERSANI NTT DPO Reinforces Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development in the District of Kupang

c. The Roles of Disabled People's Organizations in Reinforcing Policy on Participation for Development in the Municipality of Kupang through Bappeda

d. Advocacy of Vulnerable Groups in Reinforcing 20% Alignment with the Budget in Noelbaki Village

e. The Municipality of Yogyakarta Becomes an Inclusive City

f. Ensuring the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development through Advocacy on the Formulation of Village Regulations about the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development

g. Improving the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in the Development of Beji Village

2.3 Validation and Finalization of Good Practices

These processes were organized in order to confirm that the selected Good Practices fulfil the defined criteria. In addition, these processes also ensure that the written information detailed in the practices were in accordance with the realities in the field, and received confirmation from the actors involved in the activities. Validation checks were conducted by organizing discussions with the stakeholders involved in the implementation of Good Practices.

3. Replicating Good Practices

In order to understand how to use MiW as an advocacy tool in replicating Good Practices, two Good Practices were chosen as part of a pilot project in order to reinforce changes in other areas. The steps chosen are as follows:

a. Two practices were chosen to be replicated: one from NTT and one from the Yogyakarta Special Region.

1. Ensuring Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development through Advocacy of the Formulation of the Village Regulation about the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development
2. Advocacy of Vulnerable Groups in Reinforcing Alignments on Budgeting in the Village of Noelbaki

b. After the two practices were selected, the MiW Committee defined the areas of implementation of the Good Practices and determined the implementation steps.

Results of the action for change:

1. Ensuring Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development through Advocacy of the Formulation of the Village Regulation about the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development

The concept to be replicated from the Good Practices applied in the Plembutan Village is to ensure the involvement of vulnerable groups in the process of development by the issuance of legal protection at village level. Apart from ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups, this policy also ensures the sustainability of

participation in the future, despite the fact that there is leadership turnover in the village.

This practice is replicated in Rejosari Village, in the Sub-district of Semin, in the District of Gunungkidul. This village has been selected due to the presence of a person with a disability who is actively involved in various village activities. In addition, village authorities are quite open to including vulnerable groups. This openness is a result of continuous discussion with an actor of change, who also represents the vulnerable groups in the village. Similar to what occurs in Plembutan Village, regular meetings are organized between the organization of vulnerable groups and the government to create open discussion. Replication of formulating the Village Decree on the involvement of vulnerable groups in Rejosari aims to ensure sustainability and participation will be maintained, despite the fact that there is leadership turnover. It is well-known that head of village changes every six years.

The replication of Good Practices from Plembutan Village resulted in the commitment of the village government to ensure the participation of vulnerable groups with the issuance of Village Decree No. 05 2018 on the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Planning and the Process of Village Development.

2. Advocacy of Vulnerable Groups in Reinforcing the Alignments for Budgeting in Noelbaki Village

This Good Practice originated in Noelbaki Village, in the Sub-District

of Central Kupang, in the District of Kupang. The concept to be replicated from this Good Practice is the affirmative policy for vulnerable groups in allocating the expenditure of the Village Budget, especially in relation to empowerment.

This Good Practice was replicated in Tanah Merah Village, in the Sub-District of Central Kupang, in the District of Kupang. The team had received a positive response and commitment from the village authorities in Tanah Merah. However, the replication activities in Tanah Merah were stopped due to social conflict between refugees from Timor Leste (from the Timor Leste Independence War) and the people of Tanah Merah Village. At the time of this report, the village authorities continue to try and solve the problems related to the conflict, along with Indonesian Army (TNI) and the police force.

The chart below displays the correlation of Good Practices with the UN CRPD, as well as Indonesian policies and laws on citizen participation in the development process.

Practice	Province	CRPD	Law No. 8 Year 2016	Law No. 6 Year 2014	Law No.23 Year 2014
The Roles of Disabled People's Organizations and Civil Society Organizations in Reinforcing Physical Accessibility in the Municipality of Kupang	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Article 3 Article 5 Article 8 Article 9	Article 1 verse 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 Article 5 Article 18 Article 19 Article 22 Article 23 Article 24	Article 3 Article 4 Article 68 Article 82	Article 354
PERSANI NTT DPO Reinforces Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development in the District of Kupang	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Article 3 Article 5 Article 8 Article 9 Article 31	Article 18 Article 19 Article 22 Article 23 Article 24	Article 3 Article 4 Article 68 Article 82	Article 354
The Roles of Disabled People's Organizations in Reinforcing Policy on Participation for Development in the Municipality of Kupang through Bappeda	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Article 3 Article 5 Article 8 Article 9 Article 31	Article 18 Article 19 Article 22 Article 23 Article 24	Article 3 Article 4 Article 68 Article 82	Article 354

Advocacy of Vulnerable Groups in Reinforcing 20% Alignment with the Budget in Noelbaki Village	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Article 3 Article 5 Article 8 Article 9 Article 29	Article 18 Article 19 Article 22 Article 23 Article 24	Article 3 Article 4 Article 68 Article 82	Article 354
The Municipality of Yogyakarta Becomes an Inclusive City	Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	Article 3 Article 5 Article 8 Article 9 Article 29 Article 31	Article 18 Article 19 Article 22 Article 23 Article 24	Article 3 Article 4 Article 68 Article 82	Article 354
Ensuring the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development through Advocacy on the Formulation of Village Regulations about the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development	Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	Pasal 3 Pasal 5 Pasal 8 Pasal 9 Pasal 29	Pasal 18 Pasal 19 Pasal 22 Pasal 23 Pasal 24	Pasal 3 Pasal 4 Pasal 68 Pasal 82	Pasal 354
Improving the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in the Development of Beji Village	Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	Article 3 Article 5 Article 8 Article 9 Article 29	Article 18 Article 19 Article 22 Article 23 Article 24	Article 3 Article 4 Article 68 Article 82	Article 354

Main findings and Recommendations

Main findings

From the seven Good Practices collected, here are the general findings that reinforce the improvement of the participation of vulnerable groups in the development process:

- The participation of vulnerable groups in development is proven to bring positive impact to any area to which it is applied. This is not only experienced by the vulnerable groups themselves, but also by the government. For the government, the participation of vulnerable groups can provide new perspectives on how to see problems from the vulnerable groups' point of view, and to find solutions as well as provide relevant responses based on their particular situations and needs. For vulnerable groups, their participation is proven to ensure that they will be able to access activities planned by government. It can be seen from the Good Practices in Noelbaki Village in NTT and in Plembutan Village, where vulnerable groups are guaranteed to become beneficiaries of the village empowerment fund.
- Expressing aspiration in development is not only achieved through the Development Planning Consultative Meeting (Musyawarah perencanaan pembangunan or Musrenbang) mechanism. Other spaces can be utilized for dialogue, lobbying, hearings

and discussion with the goal of awareness raising (seminars, trainings and workshops) and data collection to identify vulnerable groups. These can become alternative mechanisms to reinforce the government's responsibility to fulfill the specific rights of vulnerable groups. This approach can be seen in the Good Practices from the Municipality of Kiang and the District of Kiang, and also from Plumbean Village. Organizations of vulnerable groups utilize dialogue to reinforce policies on accessibility, and to ensure their involvement. This results in the government's policy aligning with the specific needs of vulnerable groups in terms of the issuance of a Village Regulation and Circular Letter.

- From these Good Practices, changes occur in areas where vulnerable groups have good capacities, either at the organizational level or the individual level. This shows that organizational participation and the strengthening of vulnerable groups related to issues of development are crucial to reinforcing more inclusive development. It is important that vulnerable groups have the capacity to engage in dialogue, to deliver their opinions, and to be involved in each stage of development.
- Encouraging change cannot be conducted in an exclusive manner. Vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, women and the poor must

all have a chance to join organizations or community efforts at implementing Good Practices. This allows their voices to be taken into account by the government. PERSANI NTT, OSPD, Srikandi Beji, and Forum Nekaf are organizations that are demonstrating how to achieve changes in their designated areas. The existence of organizations or forums for vulnerable groups helps the government to ensure the involvement of vulnerable groups in the development process in their designated areas. When these organizations are recognized legally by village authorities, it opens the door to more empowerment. For example, 20% of the allocation of the village empowerment fund goes to vulnerable groups in Noelbaki Village. However, the fulfillment of rights is not achieved instantly. Consistent, systematic and sustainable efforts are required to achieve the fulfillment of these rights in a sustainable manner.

- In addition to vulnerable groups becoming active and voicing their rights, a good level of understanding from the government about the concept of inclusive development is essential to improving the participation of wider sectors of society, especially vulnerable groups. Understanding the issues faced by vulnerable groups and the concept of inclusive development helps to reinforce the alignment of policy with the needs of vulnerable groups. This is evident in the example of Good Practices applied in the Municipality of Yogyakarta. A good understanding of the concepts of inclusive development has been interpreted into three policies: first, ensuring the involvement of persons

with disabilities in Consultative Meeting at the municipal level; second, including issues on disability and vulnerable groups as beneficiaries in the Mid-Term Development Plans of Villages and Policy related to the allocation of funds for the empowerment of persons with disabilities; and third, the inclusion of poor and senior citizens in the of Municipality of Yogyakarta's Regional Budget.

- Concerning disability issues, active participation from disabled people's organizations is still required to reinforce the implementation of Law no. 08 of 2016. In reality, not all stakeholders understand the issues surrounding inclusion and disability. The gap in understanding must be addressed with several approaches by various groups of stakeholders. One way to address this lack of knowledge is to conduct awareness raising. Persons with disabilities and disabled people's organizations can organize awareness raising activities. In the previous examples of Good Practices, it is proven that the roles of disabled people's organizations (PERSANI NTT, OSPD, and Forum Disabilitas of Plembutan) in raising awareness related to these issues are effective in changing the perspectives of the staff of government institutions related to the issues of disability and inclusion.

Recommendations

- From all the Good Practices collected, the foundation for reinforcing successful participation in development is a good understanding amongst stakeholders of the basic concepts of inclusive

development and of the situation of vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities. This understanding will not occur automatically. Therefore, awareness raising activities and improving understanding regarding these issues needs to be continuously undertaken at the governmental level and in society in general, especially amongst vulnerable groups. This role should be played by the government. To implement these efforts, government institutions should collaborate with civil society organizations and disabled people's organizations.

- Policy is required in order to improve the level of participation of vulnerable groups in development. Apart from serving as a guideline, policy can also be utilized as an assurance that vulnerable groups will be included in all aspects of development. In this formulation, vulnerable groups are obliged to get involved; therefore, the policy is on target. An successful example of this can be seen in the process of Good Practices in Plembutan Village, Noelbaki Village and and the Municipality of Yogyakarta. In addition to policy, affirmative action is also required. This action can be commenced by providing a quota for vulnerable groups to participate in the process of development planning, to arrange appropriate facilities for meetings, and to allocate specific times for vulnerable groups to deliver their aspirations. Providing support for pre-village meetings and pre-Consultative Meeting activities, especially for vulnerable groups, is also essential.

- Government institutions are obliged to recognize the existence of forums

held by organizations of vulnerable groups in society, and to involve them in each stage of development. In Noelbaki Village, Plembutan Village and Beji Village, local authorities created a Letter of Decree related to the recognition of these organizations. Recognition from village authorities is important for the legal status of these organizations. When forums for these vulnerable groups are not established, government officials need to facilitate their establishment and to strengthen their capacities.

- In this context, the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities cannot be expected to come only from the efforts of government institutions. Initiatives and other strategies for collaboration for networking with other stakeholders, such as civil society organizations at the local, national, and international levels are needed. This networking is necessary when resources and the capacity of government institutions related to disability issues are still limited.

- Issues related to disability and vulnerable groups cut across different sectors of development. In order to ensure vulnerable groups receive benefits from development efforts, the government is obliged to mainstream issues on disability and other vulnerable groups into the planning and budgeting for all development sectors, such as education, economy, infrastructure, health and others.

- From the existing Good Practices, physical and non-physical accessibility becomes an important issue in ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups,

especially persons with disabilities. For example, inaccessible meeting rooms will hamper the efforts of persons with disabilities to attend and deliver their aspirations. On the other hand, inaccessible public services can also become obstacles for vulnerable groups to access their rights. Therefore, in regards to development issues, accessibility is no longer an option, but is a mandatory concern as part of concrete efforts to realize inclusive development.

- In allocating a budget, data plays important role. The accommodated and not-accommodated needs are based on the available data. Tools/ methods, processes to collect data and the results of data collection often become challenges for government and civil society organizations. The impact of the presented data will be different from one institution to another, and even amongst different civil society organizations. Given this situation, it is important to formulate one system of data linked to national databases (and statistics) as well as census data that is comprehensive and can be used across sectors. The formulation and processes of data collection need to be implemented collectively with good synergy between government institutions and civil society. The goal is to implement standardized data collection across different regions to achieve a collective source of data accessible for the public.

Gender Perspectives on Good Practices

Main findings

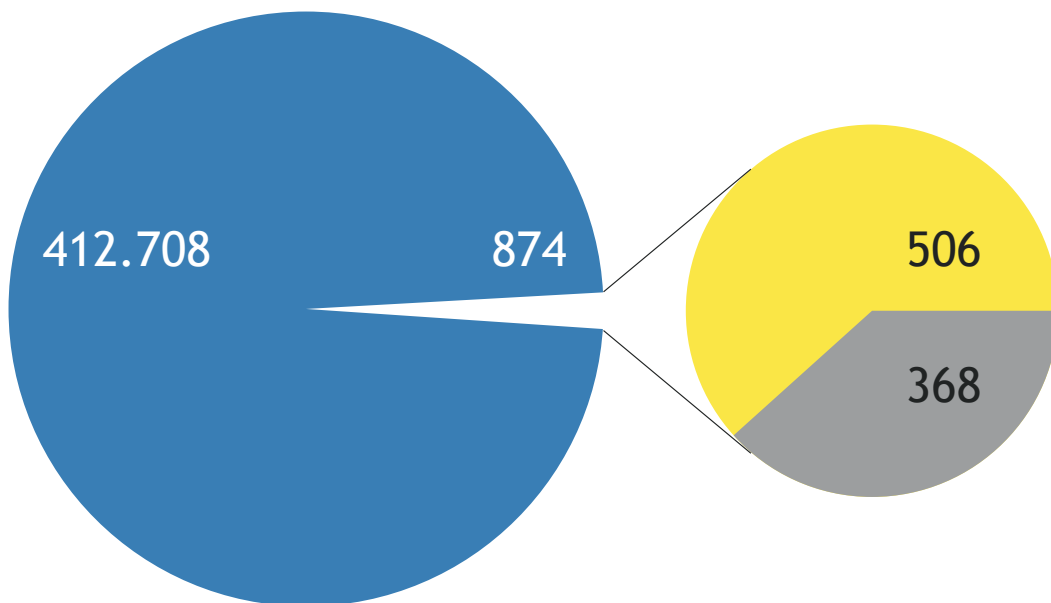
- Access should be granted for women, and women with disabilities, to be involved with policy-making at both the governmental and civil society levels. They should serve as decision makers who help the management to acquire a more nuanced gender perspective in accommodating women and those with disabilities to realize their rights through policy at the village level. To ensure that all stakeholders have increased community access, at the village level at least 30% of women and women with disabilities should have access to provide their input on the improvement of policies.
- The participation of women with disabilities in both community forums and organizations should be increased. The participation of women with disabilities in activities and in policy making provides significant benefits and should be supported. In places where there was increased participation of women with disabilities, the number of beneficiaries significantly increased as men and women with disabilities were the beneficiaries of the policies created. In some cases of the application of Good Practices, people with disabilities who participated in forums and organizations at village and sub-district levels influenced decisions that were made, strengthening advocacy for people with disabilities.
- Control and advocacy has been successfully completed up to the budgeting stage, particularly in the Municipality of Yogyakarta, ensuring that the mainstreaming of gender-based policy is the basis for policymaking that ensures that women with disabilities are included in the planning, implementation and monitoring processes.
- The higher number of women as the project's recipients encourages the acceptance of benefits, and represents a significant amount of attention and fulfillment of the government's needs.

Good Practices

Seven Good Practices were collected overall, four from NTT Province and three from the Yogyakarta Special Region. These good practices were collected by the MiW Committee since 2017. They are initiatives towards improving the participation of vulnerable groups in development.

The Roles of Disabled People's Organizations and Civil Society Organizations in Reinforcing Physical Accessibility in the Municipality of Kupang

Number of People with Disabilities at Municipality of Kupang



- Number of People at Municipality
- Number of People with Disabilities
- Number of People with Disabilities
- Men with Disabilities

24 Background

The Municipality of Kupang, as the capital city of the Province of Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), with a surface area of 180 Km² and six sub-districts, is the most diverse area in NTT. The population of Kupang in 2016 was 412,708 people¹.

According to the data from the Social Services Office of the Municipality of Kupang in 2018, there are 874 persons with disabilities in the region (506 men and 368 women). The data shows that the identified persons with disabilities in the Municipality of Kupang were 0.2% of the total population, while national sources of data state that 1 out of 6 persons in Indonesia is a person with a disability². The data presented here shows the significant invisibility of people with disabilities who are often totally overlooked by the Social Services Office in their statistical analysis.

This data is the main instrument used for development planning at the local level in the Municipality of Kupang. Lack of data on people with disabilities in the Kupang Municipality impacts development planning. One issue it impacts is the provision of reasonable accommodation — accessibility for persons with disabilities — and for the general public. This is seen in the planning and development of public

buildings such as government offices which are not accessible, not only for persons with disabilities, but also for other groups, such as children, women, pregnant women, and senior citizens. It can also be seen in other public spaces such as main roads and bus stops which do not accommodate the needs of pedestrians, including persons with disabilities.

Although proposals for the improvement of public spaces such as the renovation of roads, the improvement of buildings for social services providers and healthcare providers (such as the Village Office, and Primary Health Care Centers, etc) were put forth in the Consultative Meeting, accessibility issues were not considered at this phase of planning. This means that available public facilities are not accessible. This situation accelerated the role of Disabled People's Organizations in the Municipality of Kupang to advocate for the government's increased attention to the issue of accessibility in building practices.

What Happened

In 2017, several Disabled People's Organizations (PERSANI NTT, Permata NTT and Pertuni NTT), Disability Forums (Disability Forum of the Village of Nunbaun Sabu, of the Village of Nunbaun Delha, and of the Village of Oebobo), and Civil Society Organizations (Bengkel Appek) agreed to collaborate to conduct an audit on social and health services in the Municipality of Kupang.

1. According to the Kota Kupang dalam Angka Tahun 2018 (The Municipality of Kupang in Numbers 2017) issued by BPS (Biro Pusat Statistik/Central Statistics Body) of the Municipality of Kupang, downloaded from <https://kupangkota.bps.go.id/publication>.

2. Data from Riskesdas (Riset Kesehatan Dasar/Research on Basic Health) 2016.



The DPOs discussed the tools and regulations that will be adapted as accessibility audit tool in Kupang city.

- This activity started with a short meeting for planning the process of the audit to be conducted. The team reviewed the documents to determine aspects to be monitored and their indicators.
- From the review, the members agreed to employ the Regulation from the Ministry of Public Works Number 30/PRT/M/2006 on Technical Guidelines for Facilities and Accessibility of Buildings and Environment as the foundation for auditing social services, and the Regulation from the Ministry of Health Number 75 2014 on Health Centers for Society as the reference for auditing health services.
- The advocacy team employed these two regulations as the foundations to draft auditing tools for accessibility in terms of questionnaires and observation forms. The aspects to be audited were the availability of physical supporting facilities such as pedestrian pathways, guiding paths, ramps, stairs, doors, toilets, and others. In addition to that, non-physical supporting facilities were also audited, such as communication and information systems in services.
- Prior to the audit, the team conducted a field-test of this tool at the Village Office in Oebobo. The result of the test was used to refine the auditing tools to make them more relevant and contextual.
- The team also organized an audit visit to the six offices of



Accessibility at school ensures the rights of education for all the children to have an equal educational opportunity.

social and health services providers in the Municipality of Kupang, including the Village Office in Nunbaun Sabu, the Village Office in Nunbaun Delha, the Sub-District office in Oebobo, the Sub-District Office in Alak, and the Primary Health Care Center in Oebobo and the Primary Health Care Center in Alak.

- The findings from the audit were processed and they became advocacy tools for the government, in terms of results of findings, analysis on accessibility, and recommendations. The team, with support from HI, organized workshops to present the findings of the audit to the government of the Municipality of Kupang.
- As a follow-up effort, the participating Disabled People's Organizations and Social Services Office of the Municipality of Kupang facilitated communication with the Regional Secretary of the Municipality of Kupang.

What Changed

These efforts resulted in policy changes related to accessibility. The Regional Secretary a Letter of Decree (Letter of the Regional Secretary of the Social Services Office 462/407/VII/2017), dated 3rd of July, 2017, instructing all local apparatus organizations and health institutions under the government's scope in the Municipality of Kupang to pay attention to accessibility for persons with disabilities related to the development of buildings.

- In 2018, the Regional Development Planning Agency (henceforth: Bappeda) of the Municipality of Kupang consulted with the Disabled People's Organizations in the planning for the construction of their new two-story building. Since this new building was designed to have two floors, the 1st floor was designed to be accessible. Agustinus Hake, Head of the Social and Cultural Unit of the Planning, Development, Research and Evolution Agency (Badan Perencanaan, Pembangunan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah or Bappelitbangda) of the Municipality of Kupang stated that

“Due to high numbers of activities organized at the Office of Bappelitbangda, and given that our office is not disabled-people friendly, it disturbs me personally as a staff of Bappelitbangda that frequently interacts with my fellow friends of persons with disabilities. Therefore, in 2019 we plan to build a new

building. It has two floors. When I met my colleague from the Office of Public Works and Housing of the District of Kupang, I emphasized the need for accessibility for persons with disabilities, including in the nursery room. There was a commitment agreed upon during the meeting, that the units interacting directly with marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, that is Unit Two, the Social and Cultural Unit, will be placed on the first floor. It is now the time to reinforce this decision”.

- The Health Office also implemented an affirmative policy to start improving accessibility at its office. The office requested PERSANI NTT to conduct an accessibility audit. Ngurah Suarnawa, the Head of Family Health Office of the District of Kupang, said:

“We gain more benefits by interacting and partnering with persons with disabilities. In the beginning, we did not know what their needs are, so we sometimes made mistakes. Today, we listen to their needs directly and together with them and other development partners who are concerned with this issue we create disabled-people friendly health services. We started with the Primary Health Care Centers of Oebobo, with the support from persons with disabilities and other development partners.

Some DPOs members conducted accessibility audit on government's buildings.



Persons with disabilities show that they are able. Therefore, we have a commitment to start with our office. We tried to implement accessibility, even though we began with small things. In the future, we would like to be more serious about opening access for persons with disabilities”

- Through this process, the position of Disabled People’s Organizations has become more strategically important in the eyes of the government. From this process, Disabled People’s Organizations have been more involved in consultancy spaces and discussions, even with monitoring and evaluation processes with the government. For Disabled People’s Organizations, it is an opportunity to conduct advocacy through a more strategic approach. Meanwhile, for the government, it has opened spaces to conduct governance reform with a more inclusive and participatory approach (to become more democratic).

What Worked

In the context of the District of Kupang, the collaborative work between DPOs and CSOs in organizing advocacy is quite effective in reinforcing change at level of district government. The role of CSOs is crucial in supporting DPOs in mainstreaming inclusion on disability issues to the government, as they have more access than DPOs do to government institutions.

Through collaboration, persons with disabilities can access advocacy spaces through more strategic approaches. Collaboration also

strengthens CSOs and DPOs. CSOs can learn to be more sensitive towards disability issues. DPOs also can learn from CSOs how to have more structured methodology and strategy towards advocacy.

The space for the participation of vulnerable groups is not only realized through the Consultative Meeting. In this context, when aspirations cannot be accommodated at the Consultative Meeting level, organizations representing the aspirations of vulnerable groups can use other mechanisms, such as lobbying and creating hearings.

PERSANI NTT DPO Reinforces Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development in the District of Kupang

Background

In Law No. 25 2009 about Public Service, the State is obliged to serve and fulfill the rights and basic needs of each citizen. This is parallel to Law No. 8 2016, Article 23, about the right to live independently and to be involved in society. However, in the implementation of these laws, persons with disabilities have not yet received full support related to the space and opportunity to be involved in supporting qualified public services. Persons with disabilities have not yet been considered as strategic partners in development by the government at national and local levels.

From 2017 to 2018, PERSANI NTT received grants from the Advocacy for Change Program. These grants were utilized by PERSANI NTT to increase the comprehension of decision makers regarding concepts of disability, and Law No. 8 2016 on Persons with Disabilities in the District of Kupang. From this intervention, PERSANI NTT expected to have a guarantee of the involvement of persons with disabilities in planning and budgeting processes in the District of Kupang.

What Happened

- PERSANI NTT started its activities by holding a one-day workshop with the theme of “Enhancing Comprehension and Reinforcing Involvement of Government of the Planning, Development, Research and Evolution Agency (Badan Perencanaan, Pembangunan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan or BP4D) and the Office of People and Village Empowerment (Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa or DPMD) of the District of Kupang to Support Disabled Responsive Planning and Budgeting Processes”. This workshop also involved the Office of Education, the Regional House of Representatives of the District of Kupang, the Office of Labor, and other technical institutions. In this workshop, PERSANI NTT explained concepts of disability and the details of Law No. 8 2016.
- Afterwards, PERSANI NTT held a thematic discussion on the contents of Law No. 8 2016. The discussion involved BP4D, DPMD, the Office of Public Works and Spatial Planning, the

Office of Labor and Transmigration, the Office of Education, and the Office of Health for the District of Kupang. In this meeting, each OPD Regional Apparatus Organization (Organisasi Perangkat Daerah or OPD) presented and discussed its working programs that are able to reach or involve persons with disabilities. The result was that BP4D and DPMD were informed of activities that can be inclusive of persons with disabilities and must be monitored for implementation.

- Following the two previous meetings, PERSANI NTT proposed to organize a hearing for each institution. The aim of these hearings was to find additional information and input on situations related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in the District of Kupang. PERSANI NTT also visited several other institutions: the Office of Labor and Transmigration, BP4D, the Social Welfare Office, the Office of Public Works and Housing, DPMD, the Office of Education, the Office of Health, the Office of Population and Civil Registration, and the Regional House of Representatives of the District of Kupang. Through these hearings, PERSANI NTT provided explanations on the rights of persons with disabilities. PERSANI NTT also confirmed the findings of working programs run by Regional Apparatus Organizations that can reach persons with disabilities. PERSANI NTT offered itself as a resource center related to disability issues and disability rights. PERSANI NTT was willing to provide input related to the planning, implementation and evaluation processes conducted by Regional Apparatus Organizations.

PERSANI NTT provided this offer as a form of their contribution to development in the District of Kupang.

What Changed

- The impact of the advocacy efforts conducted by PERSANI NTT was that both the DPMD and BP4D have committed to increasing synergy in planning and budgeting processes from the Village Budget and the Regional Government Budget (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah or APBD II). This commitment is integrated into a work plan through monthly collective coordination meetings. This commitment requires that the planning process at the village level becomes more participatory and inclusive, involving vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities. BP4D has also committed to making disability issues an important topic in each meeting, and to mainstream disability issues within the Budget Work Plan (Rencana Kerja Anggaran or RKA) and the Priority Work Plan (Rencana Kerja Prioritas or RKP) of Regional Apparatus Organizations.

- Another change achieved by the efforts of PERSANI NTT is that through the DPMD, PERSANI NTT became a permanent resource center and was involved in regular coordination meetings amongst heads of villages, supervisors of villages, and heads of sub-districts of the District of Kupang. In meetings, PERSANI NTT provides input and awareness on inclusive development directly to government apparatuses of the District of Kupang. Several heads of villages and heads of sub-districts have requested PERSANI



Thematic discussion conducted by PERSANI and BAPPEDA to raise the capacity and develop the strategy on inclusion of vulnerable groups on each level of development processes.

DPMD, BP4 and PERSANI collaborated on planning and budgeting process of Village Funds and APBD II.

NTT to conduct information dissemination in their villages, and to provide input on planning for their villages and their sub-districts.

“We initiated with willingness to establish active communication. Not only do we ask for, but also we offer support for the government to understand better. We are happy that we can undertake this process. We see that there is a change in knowledge. Though they still make mistakes and are not perfect, there is an effort to involve us as a disabled people’s organization. We also expect that other disabled people’s organizations can work with us or can start such processes.” — Serafina Bete, Chairperson of PERSANI NTT of NTT Province.

- BP4D of the District of Kupang now provides space for PERSANI NTT to be involved in internal and external coordination meetings to mainstream disability issues for the staff of BP4D, Regional Apparatus Organizations and other NGOs working in the District of Kupang. BP4D involves PERSANI NTT in other meetings, including: the Planning and Development Consultative Meeting for the District of Kupang; discussions in the forum of Regional Apparatus Organizations; discussions on the disaster sector and discussions on formulation of the Local Mid Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah or RPJMD) of the District of Kupang.

- The Office of Population of the District of Kupang now prioritizes a mobile service for obtaining electronic ID (e-KTP) cards and Family Cards for persons with disabilities. During the implementation of this change, the Office of Population of the District of Kupang worked with PERSANI NTT to collect the data needed to produce electronic ID cards especially for persons with disabilities and their families. The Office of

Population of the District of Kupang also committed to building facilities for physical accessibility at the public services counters in their building.

- The Social Welfare Office of the District of Kupang now provides space to PERSANI NTT to build the capacity of the Sub District Social Welfare Officer (Tenaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Kecamatan or TKSK), and social workers and staff of the Social Welfare Office through an internal coordination meeting.

What Worked

- The active role of disabled people's organizations in conducting education and training as a form of advocacy was one of the keys to realizing an inclusive development program. This capacity must be supported with the adequate capacities of Disabled People's Organization's who are already experienced with issues regarding inclusive development and government administration.

- The openness of local government to respond to disability issues and implement inclusive development. The openness of local government is based on the goodwill of government institutions to receive input from the people, using both formal means (audiences, seminars, training workshops) and informal means (frequent discussion, frequent meetings to build communication) of interaction. This was key in supporting approaches to help realize the mainstreaming

of issues essential to inclusive development.

- Networking with other Civil Society Organizations to mainstream issues on disability. Collaborating with other organizations that have similar values or common principles is one of the keys to success in building networks with CSOs and DPOs in mainstreaming disability issues. This is also an essential aspect because it increases the capacity for support.

The Roles of Disabled People's Organizations in Reinforcing Policy on Participation for Development in the Municipality of Kupang through Bappeda

Background

Inclusion is the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that paves the way for communicating the importance of an inclusive program of development which leaves no one behind. Indonesia has integrated the SDGs in Presidential Decree No. 59 2017 that nationalized the implementation of the goals in both state and government administration. This policy became the foundation for Indonesia's government to continuously reinforce the realization of inclusive development at both the local and the national level. Inclusive development is expected to eradicate the existing poverty gap. Through the inclusive development approach, the most vulnerable groups within society, including the poor and persons with disabilities, have received attention as equal citizens.

One of Indonesia's inclusive development efforts is a mechanism for participatory development planning called the Development Planning Consultative Meeting (Musyawarah perencanaan pembangunan or Musrenbang). This meeting is held

at the hamlet level, village level, sub-district level and the national level. Nevertheless, the implementation of this mechanism is considered not enough to reach the most vulnerable groups in society, including persons with disabilities. This is due to the fact that the people who organize the meetings do not know how to provide accessibility for people with disabilities. Disabled people's groups are rarely involved in the Consultative Meeting process. The impact is that their needs regarding basic rights are not fulfilled.

The Municipality of Kupang is one of the administrative areas in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Timur, with a population of 402,286 people consisting of 206,189 men and 196,157 women¹. Data from the Social Services Office of the Municipality of Kupang reports that there are 798 persons with disabilities living in this area. These numbers may not be accurate, considering there are many families who hide the existence of members of their family who are disabled persons. This underscores the importance of segregated data collection and regular data updates.

1. Badan Statistik Kota Kupang. Kota Kupang dalam Angka 2017. Kupang. BPS Kota Kupang 2017. Pp. 45



Serafina Bete, the chairwoman of PERSANI NTT explained the importance of mainstreaming the disability on local planning and budgeting process.

The DPOs and the representatives of local authorities in Kupang Municipality were having a fruitful discussion on optimizing the participation of marginalized group on every aspects of development.

Nevertheless, given these numbers, only few of the disabled individuals in this area are involved in development planning. This limited participation is caused by a number of factors: for one, the government lacks an understanding of how to include persons with disabilities in the Consultative Meetings. Furthermore, there is no accessibility and a general lack of capacity of persons with disabilities, especially in expressing their opinions.

What Happened

The low level of participation of persons with disabilities in development is one of the reasons PERSANI NTT decided to conduct advocacy for the government of the Municipality of Kupang. To prepare, PERSANI NTT held an internal discussion to outline and agree on their advocacy working plan.

This working plan served as the reference for PERSANI NTT to undertake advocacy work aimed at the local government. PERSANI NTT agreed to start this activity at the beginning of the year, with the consideration that Consultative Meeting would be organized in March of 2017.

- The first step that PERSANI NTT conducted was to coordinate with Bappeda in the Municipality of Kupang and to establish communication with their offices. Approaching Bappeda in the Municipality of Kupang was not difficult since Bappeda in this region is quite familiar with the disability issues raised by PERSANI NTT, and considers their concerns a crucial issue to be followed up on collectively.

- Following the meeting, PERSANI NTT organized a workshop. This workshop was attended by the Bappeda staff in order to

gain an understanding of the concepts and rights of persons with disabilities which must be fulfilled by government. Bappeda in the Municipality of Kupang also explained their planning and budgeting stages. This helped to enable persons with disabilities to actively take part in the development planning process. The government is obliged to involve persons with disabilities in the Consultative Meeting mechanism starting from the village level to the municipality level.

- In their discussion, PERSANI NTT and Bappeda agreed that the government must be inclusive in implementing development programs by employing three principles: One, development must be participatory, meaning the involvement of persons with disabilities will occur in each phase or cycle of planning; it will be non-discriminatory, meaning the government will disregard differences, since all people have the equal rights; and it will be accessible, meaning it provides space for persons with disabilities to fulfill their needs and rights through the program plan.

- Apart from the workshop with Bappeda of the Municipality of Kupang, PERSANI NTT also organized lobbying efforts to the Social Welfare Office of the Municipality of Kupang, the Office of Health of the Municipality of Kupang, and the Office of Education of the Municipality of Kupang. This approach was taken in order to collectively solve the problems faced by persons with disabilities related to education, health, and other issues.

Intensive communication with the government of the Municipality of

Kupang has been maintained by PERSANI NTT until now. Therefore, disability issues became a mainstream issue in the policies enacted by the local government.

What Changed

The changes that occurred due to the approaches taken by PERSANI NTT are:

- The government has started to shift its paradigm, so that equal opportunities are provided for persons with disabilities the same as non-disabled people in fulfilling their rights and duties. The use of the derogative term “crippled person” (penyandang cacat) is starting to be replaced with “person afflicted with a disability” (penyandang disabilitas) or other appropriate terms (difabel).

- Bappeda of the Municipality of Kupang issued the Circular Letter No.BAP.045.2/13/2017 on the involvement of persons with disabilities in development. This letter was distributed to villages and sub-districts in the Municipality of Kupang. It calls for the involvement of persons with disabilities in the Consultative Meeting. Persons with disabilities who are invited to the meeting are no longer treated as objects, they are appreciated and provided with a chance to deliver their opinions about their needs and rights.

- From this circular letter, PERSANI NTT reports that there are six villages and two sub-districts in the Municipality of Kupang that have involved persons with disabilities in the process of the Consultative Meeting. At the



**PEMERINTAH KOTA KUPANG
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH
(BAPPEDA)**

Jl. S.K. Lerik-Kelapa Lima, Kota Kupang (0380)-8084797; fax 826302
Website: www.bappedakotakupang.info, email: sekretaris@bappedakotakupang.info

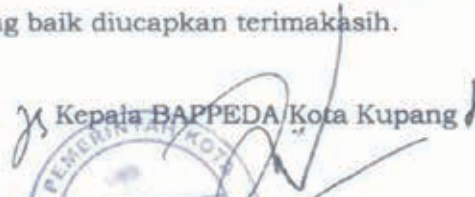
Kupang, 1 Pebruari 2017

Nomor	:BAP. 045.2/ 13 /2017	Kepada
Lampiran	: -	Yth. 1. Camat
Perihal	: <i>Pemberitahuan Informasi Musrembang</i>	2. Lurah
		Masing-masing di- Kupang

Dalam rangka pelaksanaan musrembang tingkat kelurahan dan musrembang tingkat kecamatan, maka disampaikan beberapa hal sebagai berikut:

1. Pelaksanaan Musrembang tingkat Kelurahan dilaksanakan setelah Pilkada Kota Kupang.
2. Pelaksanaan Musrembang tingkat Kelurahan dan Kecamatan wajib melibatkan semua stakeholder seperti BKM dan FKA BKM Kotaku, Tokoh Agama, Tokoh Masyarakat, Tokoh Perempuan, Kelompok Disabilitas dan Kelompok Lainnya.
3. Diharapkan Para Camat dan Lurah segera membuat jadwal pelaksanaan musrembang di tingkat Kelurahan dan Kecamatan dan disampaikan kepada Bappeda Kota Kupang.
4. Apabila ada hal-hal yang belum jelas segera berkoordinasi dengan Bappeda Kota Kupang.

Demikian untuk maklum dan atas perhatian dan kerjasama yang baik diucapkan terimakasih.


 Kepala BAPPEDA Kota Kupang

Ir. Eduard John Pelt
 Pembina TK. I
 Nip. 19600606 199403 1 005

The circular letter issued by BAPPEDA Kota Kupang No BAP.045.2/13/2017 on information of Musrenbang. One of the points is an obligation for the local authorities to include the marginalized groups on the local planning and budeting process.

Tembusan disampaikan dengan hormat kepada :

1. Plt. Walikota Kupang di Kupang sebagai laporan;

municipality level, PERSANI NTT is also involved in the Consultative Meeting, and the meeting was attended by two representatives. This is significant as prior to these efforts, neither persons with disabilities or disabled people's organizations had been involved in the development process.

- In 2018, BAPPEDA of the Municipality of Kupang expressed an obligation to involve persons with disabilities in planning and budgeting stages in the Municipality of Kupang. This requirement is written in to the Technical Guidance of Organizing the Consultative Meeting document in the Municipality of Kupang in 2018. A member of member of PERSANI NTT, Desderdea Kanni, stated that:

“I am proud that I can be involved in this process. This process is good and positive. I hope that it can evolve into better regulation later on”.

What Worked

To reinforce changes to policy at the governmental level requires perseverance and a long process. Several important points can be taken from the example above:

- Capacity building of persons with disabilities and disabled people's organizations is important in the preliminary stages of building the movement. The lack of capacity of persons with disabilities to express their opinions about regulations, and to have knowledge of the system and development mechanisms, can weaken the established movement. Capacity

building of persons with disabilities can be conducted by Disabled People's Organizations and other Civil Society Organizations.

- Establishing networks with other institutions or organizations is important to build and maintain relationships between these organizations, and to mainstream disability issues in other sectors.

- Building agreement and coordination with the government is a main requirement for the success of advocacy. Establishing networks among Local Apparatus Organizations (OPD/ Organisasi Perangkat Daerah) in mainstreaming disability issues is an important aspect of this. On the other hand, openness from the government to understanding that the disability issue is not a sectoral issue to be handled by one or two offices. This is essential, because disability is a cross-cutting issue. When disability issues are viewed as cross-cutting issues, the gap on access to development that is experienced by persons with disabilities will decrease.

Advocacy of Vulnerable Groups in Reinforcing 20% Alignment with the Budget in Noelbaki Village

Background

Noelbaki Village is one of villages located in the Sub-District of Kupang Tengah, the District of Kupang, in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Timur. The village borders Tanah Merah and Oelpuah Village in the East, Mata Air Village in the West, and Kupang Bay in the North, and Oelnasi and Oelpuah Villages in the South. Noelbaki has the highest population density in the District of Kupang. The total number of households is 2,995, composed of 4,476 men and 4,209 women; most of them have occupations as smallholder farmers, masons, and motorcycle taxi drivers among others.

This village is one of the villages that are supervised from by local CSOs through various programs. The CSOs that are active in this area are CIS Timor, Yayasan Alfa Omega, and Bengkel APPEK through the Advocacy for Change Program. In 2016, Noelbaki Village was in the process of formulating a Village Regulation about Women's Participation. The formulation of this regulation was organized by the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa or BPD) together with women's groups in the village. In 2016, Village Regulation

No.09/DNK/VIII/2016 was issued that outlined the recruitment that women must comprise 30% of Participants in Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Development. Forum NEKAF was founded in April 2016, through collaboration with the Advocacy for Change Project. This forum is a point of intersection for the existing forums in Noelbaki, such as the women's forum, the farmers' forum, and also the persons with disabilities forum. This forum consists of twenty-four active members composed of six men and eighteen women. Five of these are persons with disabilities. This forum was established with the goal to reinforce the needs of vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities, and to support their accommodation in development planning in Noelbaki. It is based on the village regulation related to participation that ensures the participation of women in the planning and budgeting process, but does not ensure the involvement of other vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities and the poor. It is this matter that became a focus of advocacy efforts by Forum NEKAF to village authorities in Noelbaki.



What Happened

After Forum NEKAF was founded, its members agreed that one of the matters that needed to be improved was the capacity for people to deliver their aspirations. Therefore, Forum NEKAF initiated regular meetings in order to improve their capacity as focal points of vulnerable groups in the village, and to improve the ability of members of vulnerable groups to speak in public.

- Apart from regular meetings, Forum NEKAF also identified and undertook simple data collection on vulnerable groups in the village. This allowed Forum NEKAF to use their own database as the baseline to explain who are the targets for proposed programs in the Village Consultative Meeting, and to compare their data with the published data from the government. Additionally, Forum NEKAF has also identified problems faced by vulnerable groups in Noelbaki. The results of this identification were formulated into recommendations to be delivered to village authorities through the BPD of Noelbaki Village.

The provision of assistive devices is a part of affirmative action on fulfillment the rights of personal mobility.

The meeting of forum NEKAF at Noelbaki, this meeting discussed the participation of vulnerable groups on village development process.

- As a strategy for advocacy, Forum NEKAF invited the BPD Chairperson of Noelbaki to be an advisor of the Forum. The purpose is to create flexible routes for communication between



the forum and vulnerable groups within the village. One issue they focus on promoting is on how to empower vulnerable groups living in Noelbaki Village, and to assist them in becoming productive and active in village development.

“We experience that we are supported with the presence of Hawu Kalay as the advisor of the forum. He is knowledgeable about vulnerable groups, and he discusses things with us, he helps us to be able to communicate well in order to deliver our aspirations. His availability to stand for us also supports the Forum of Vulnerable Groups of NEKAF (Forum Kelompok Rentan NEKAF)” Apriana Penu, Chairperson of Forum NEKAF.

- As a result of several internal discussions, Forum NEKAF agreed on several regulations that are required at the village level to ensure that there is space for the empowerment of vulnerable groups. This was discussed with the advisor of the Forum, Hawu Kalay, the Chairperson of Noelbaki Village. During this consultation, it was agreed that BPD would be responsible for writing the Village Regulation on the Forum of Vulnerable Groups. This village regulation is expected to be the foundation to ensure space for participation and to reinforce the empowerment of vulnerable groups through Forum NEKAF in Noelbaki Village. Village Regulation Number 08 2017 on the Presence of Forum Caring for Women, Persons with Disabilities and Vulnerable Groups of NEKAF was issued in July 2017.

“I am also part of the vulnerable groups. Due to my strategic position, I would

like to use this position properly in order to ensure the participation and empowerment of vulnerable groups in Noelbaki Village and to expand it to the next level.” Hawu Kalay – Chairperson of BPD of Noelbaki Village

What Changed

- Changes in terms used to refer to people with disabilities. Previously, either members of the existing forum or village authority staff used the derogatory term crippled (*cacat*) to refer to people with disabilities. Along with the better understanding of people, the term is being replaced with the label Person Afflicted with a Disability (*penyandang disabilitas*). This change helped to shift perspectives and supported the alignment of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

- The existence of two village regulations on women’s participation and on the forum of vulnerable groups of NEKAF affirmed the participation of representatives of vulnerable groups in each Consultative Meeting from the hamlet level to the village level. At the Consultative Meeting in 2016, numbers of members of forum involved There were 10 members of the forum involved, including six men and four women. From these numbers, three of them were persons with disabilities. It is an achievement considering that there had never been any representatives from vulnerable groups involved.

- Apart from the involvement of vulnerable groups represented by Forum NEKAF, a decision was delivered at the Consultative Meeting

to budget for the empowerment of vulnerable groups in Noelbaki Village. The vulnerable groups that can access this fund are women's groups and the poor, including persons with disabilities. Village authorities allocated a fund in the amount of 20% from the total empowerment fund that can be utilized for cattle breeding. This budget allocation was written into the Village Regulation of Noelbaki Number 8 2017.

“We try to continuously open space for vulnerable groups to participate and to be empowered. The capacities that need to be improved are the capacities of vulnerable groups to manage and be responsible for the budget allocated for them.” Melkisedek Keubana, Head of Noelbaki Village

- Apart from funds allocation, to answer the needs of persons with disabilities, village authorities have initiated programs of inclusive development. One of these programs was the development of a hamlet hall at Kuannoah, which included improving physical accessibility, such as adding a ramp for access to the building.

What Worked

The changes in Noelbaki Village are the result of a long process. These changes occurred due to the encouragement and initiative from civil society that has served as the forum for expressing the needs of vulnerable groups. It is important to record that the main actor of change in Noelbaki Village has been the vulnerable groups themselves.

Village authorities should also be appreciated for maintaining their

commitment to fulfill the rights of vulnerable groups. The support from the government cannot be separated from their understanding of the concept of inclusive development and the issue of vulnerable groups. A strong understanding about vulnerable groups and their needs brought significant change to the direction of development projects in this area.

The Municipality of Yogyakarta Becomes an Inclusive City



The forum of vulnerable groups in Yogyakarta conducted a discussion on their participation and inclusion on Musrenbang.

Background

In 2013, the Yogyakarta Municipal Government and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) signed a joint agreement to increase awareness and capacity for social inclusion for persons with disabilities. With the signing of this joint agreement, UNESCO will provide support to exchange experiences from each city / district in Indonesia regarding the implementation of policies for persons with disabilities. The Program for an Inclusive City is the United Nations (UN) effort to encourage the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) which Indonesia has ratified with Law No. 19 of 2011 and additionally in Law No. 8 of 2016.

By signing this agreement, the Yogyakarta Municipal Government is committed to making Yogyakarta an Inclusive

City. Efforts are being made by gradually increasing inclusion in sub-districts of the region. In 2016, four sub-districts, including Kotagede, Gondokusuman, Wirobrajan and Tegalrejo, were the pioneers of the inclusive sub-district. Concretely, the Yogyakarta Municipal Government established a Forum of United Family of Children with Disability (PKADD) in the four sub-districts, and the Yogyakarta City Government provided greater accessibility to sidewalks in the city environment. The amount of inclusive sub-districts is targeted to grow every year, with the establishment of the Inclusion District Forum (FKI) where PKADD is part of the FKI. In 2018, Jetis and the Kraton sub-district, as well as the Mantrijeron and Gedongtengen Districts, were added. However, these efforts have not been fully maximized in implementing the concept of the Inclusive City. One indicator of inclusion that has not been explored is the participation of vulnerable groups, in particular, the participation of persons with disabilities in development.

In January 2016, within the framework of an Advocating for Change project funded by EU, the Yogyakarta Municipal Government collaborated with Humanity & Inclusion (HI) to conduct activities to encourage the participation of vulnerable groups — women, people with disabilities, and the elderly — in the development process. This collaboration aims to provide space and to ensure meaningful participation for vulnerable groups so that development in the region can also be felt by these vulnerable groups.

What Happened

HI and the Municipal Government of Yogyakarta agreed that the first step to be taken was to build a collective understanding of the concept of inclusive development for representatives of vulnerable groups and for government officials.

Several discussions and workshops involving the Social Welfare Office and Bappeda, as well representatives of vulnerable groups from the Municipality of Yogyakarta were held from 2016 to 2017. The result was a commitment from the government to develop strategic steps to be followed in order to improve the participation of vulnerable groups and reinforce the concept of an inclusive city. These strategic steps are:

- The formulation of an action plan for developing inclusive sub-districts. The realization of an inclusive city does not only rely on the roles of Local Apparatus Organizations, but also should involve each element of society. The formulation of an action plan of inclusive sub-districts aims to provide space for people at the sub-district level to be actively involved in and to contribute to the implementation of inclusive development. This action plan is utilized by the Forum of Inclusive Sub-Districts (Forum Kecamatan Inklusi or FKI) as the reference in formulating an annual framework, especially to ensure that indicators of an inclusive city are implemented. FKI is a forum initiated by the Social Welfare Office composed of representatives of stakeholders of sub-districts. Their aim is to monitor the implementation of concepts of an inclusive city.

1. Data

Pertanyaan

- > Apakah data penyandang disabilitas tersedia?
- > Apakah data dipilah berdasarkan disabilitas?
- > Apakah data dipilah berdasarkan umur?
- > Apakah data dipilah berdasarkan jenis kelamin?
- > Data dipilah berdasarkan status kemiskinan
- > Apakah penyandang disabilitas terlibat dalam merancang kuesioner dan menerapkan koleksi data?
- > Apakah data tersebut termasuk penilaian fungsional?
- > Apakah data tersebut termasuk penilaian terhadap kesadaran penyandang disabilitas akan hak penyandang disabilitas?
- > Apakah data tersebut termasuk penilaian kesejahteraan penyandang disabilitas? Apakah penyandang disabilitas merasa bahwa bentuk karakteristik sedang dihormati?

Indikator

- Statistik tersedia.
- Data dipilah berdasarkan disabilitas
- Data dipilah berdasarkan umur.
- Data dipilah berdasarkan jenis kelamin
- Data dipilah berdasarkan status kemiskinan
- Penyandang disabilitas telah terlibat dalam keseluruhan proses pengumpulan data
- Penilaian



ai Kota Inklusif

15 Mei 2018

Heroe Poerwadi,
the Deputy Major of
Yogyakarta explained
about the commitment of
Yogyakarta City towards
the Inclusive City

- Making an affirmative budgeting policy for vulnerable groups to ensure the alignment of village authorities with vulnerable groups. This budget is allocated for expenditures related to the empowerment of vulnerable groups in each village.
- The Municipal Government of Yogyakarta through Bappeda also issued technical guidelines for the organization of the Consultative Meeting to ensure the participation of vulnerable groups. Specifically, these technical guidelines reinforce the participation of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, in the Consultative Meeting, from a process of pre-Consultative Meeting preparation at the village level to the meeting at the sub-district level.
- To ensure that vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities, become the biggest beneficiaries in development at the village level, HI has collaborated with Bappeda of the Municipality of Yogyakarta to review the technical guidelines of the Mid-Term Development Plan at the Village Level (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah/RPJMkel) to ensure that vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, are integrated in the writing of the technical document of the Mid-Term Development Plan at the Village Level.

What Changed

- At present, the Inclusive City action plan has been discussed and finalized at the city level by the Social Welfare Office and Bappeda, and disseminated amongst forums for inclusive sub-districts as their working guidelines. The Social Welfare Office supports the facilitation of the budget for coordination, workshops sourced from the Regional Government Budget (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah or APBD) that will be used by FKI to translate action plans into concrete activities in accordance with the context of each sub-district
- In regards to the budget, the municipal government has realized its commitment to providing an affirmative budget in order to reinforce the active participation for vulnerable groups in the development process in each village. They have budgeted IDR 20,000,000 for this initiative. Each village must be able to interpret this budget into activities that reinforce and improve the capacity for vulnerable groups to participate in planning.

- Technical guidelines on the organization of the Consultative Meeting issued by the Municipal Government of Yogyakarta have become the reference for policy to ensure persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are part of the Meeting. These technical guidelines are complete with other matters that need to be considered in order to ensure the participation of vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities, in each step of the development process.
- In the technical guidelines of the Mid-Term Development Plan of the Village issued by the Municipal Government of Yogyakarta, vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities are ensured to be actors and beneficiaries in the village's mid-term development plans.
- The municipal government has started encouraging the private sectors to provide access for people with disabilities through (i) giving appreciation to companies that employ people with disabilities and (ii) channeling a portion of the CSR to economic empowerment of communities of people with disabilities.

What Worked

Factors that supported the achievement of this initiative:

- The character of the Yogyakarta Municipal Government is open towards discussion with civil society, as they are committed to democracy and the willing to listen to the critical opinions voiced by civil society actors, general citizens, and the academic community in the spirit of making Yogyakarta a place

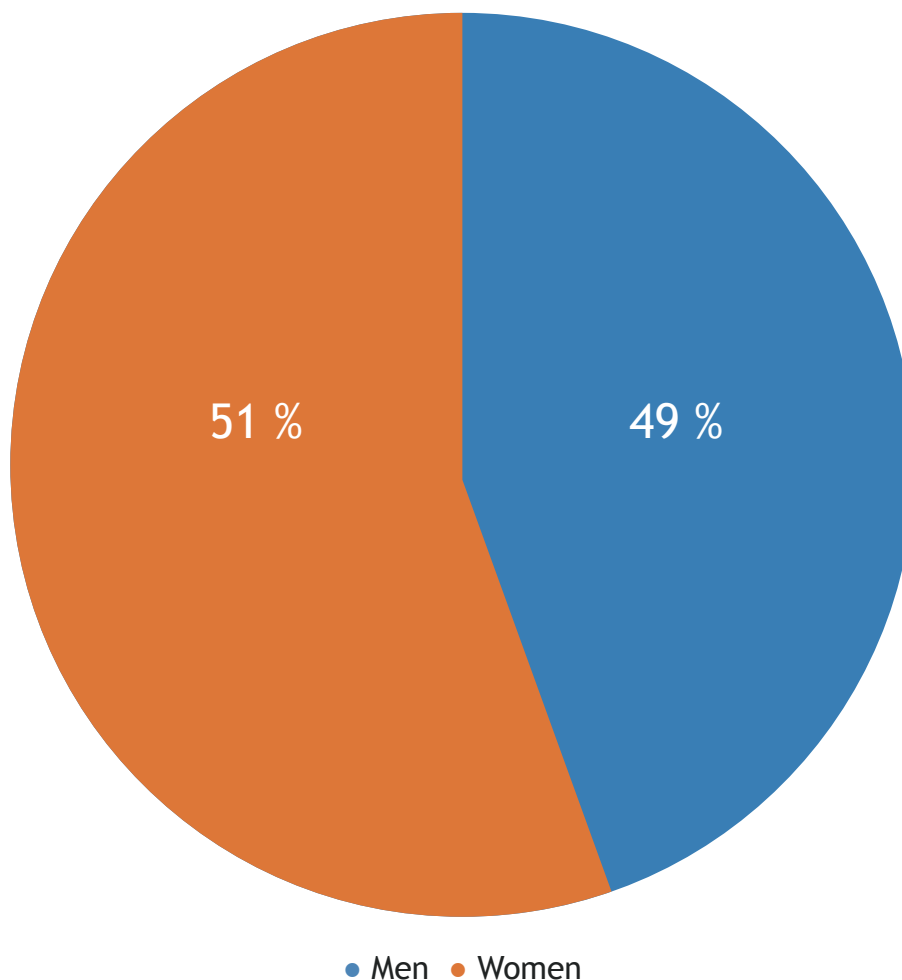
that represents tolerance and unity in diversity. This openness extends to inclusive development, which enables people to have space for discussion in order to find solutions for how to implement inclusive development.

- A more comprehensive understanding has led to the expression of commitments and strategic policy in the implementation of an inclusive city. Bappeda of the Municipality of Yogyakarta and the Social Welfare Office of the Municipality of Yogyakarta have integrated this inclusive aspect into the stages of planning, budgeting, and monitoring of development. In addition, commitment from the government has been integrated into concrete forms in terms of policy creation and budget allocation.
- Collaboration and synergy amongst cross-cutting sectors of Local Apparatus Organizations has proven to accelerate the realization of the Municipality of Yogyakarta's process of becoming an Inclusive City.
- The increasing capacity of organizations of vulnerable groups also supports the process of budgeting and planning to be more participative. Therefore, they are no longer the objects of development.

An important matter to be noted in the application of these Good Practices is continuity. There are documents detailing policies ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups in development. These documents can become the guidelines for all stakeholders in developing the Municipality of Yogyakarta to be an Inclusive City.

Ensuring the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development through Advocacy on the Formulation of Village Regulations about the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Development

Plembutan Village



Background

The Village Law no. 6 of 2014 expresses the spirit of the concept of the “developing village”, that is, that each village is provided the flexibility to determine its development priorities based on the needs of its people. It can be realized when each component of society has the chance to participate in each stage of development, including vulnerable groups: persons with disabilities, the poor, and women.

The spirit of the developing village is gradually being implemented in Plembutan Village, in the Sub-District of Playen, District of Gunungkidul, in the Yogyakarta Special Region. Plembutan Village has an area of 5,338,963 ha and a total population of 4,804 people¹. 51.14% of the population are women.

In this area, vulnerable groups have been involved in the development process since 2015. Since that time, village authorities have tried to involve vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. However, persons with disabilities have not been fully involved due to certain constraints, such as the lack of capacity in delivering their opinions, insufficient accessibility of meeting locations, the lack of comprehension on issue of disability by the organizers, as well as the lack of understanding on facilitating issues of disability. Although they have been provided the chance to deliver their opinions, not all opinions from vulnerable groups were accommodated.

1. <http://plembutan-playen.desa.id/first/statistik/warga-negara> accessed on July 19th, 2018

This situation motivated both Mutiara Plembutan and the Village Forum on Disability of Plembutan (Forum of Village on Disability or FDD) along with the Social Organization of Persons with Disabilities (Organisasi Sosial Penyandang Disabilitas or OSPD) to conduct advocacy with the village authorities in Plembutan. The aim of this intervention was to increase the participation and involvement of vulnerable groups in the development planning process in Plembutan Village. The expectation was that vulnerable groups were not only invited to attend as participants, but that they were also involved in formulating policy on village development.

What Happened

Through the Advocating for Change Project, Humanity and Inclusion (HI) and IDEA made an effort to strengthen the forums of vulnerable groups and government in the District of Gunungkidul and the Municipality of Yogyakarta. Plembutan Village has become one of areas of intervention for the project in the District of Gunungkidul. One of the activities of the AfC Project is to provide small grants for civil society organizations to organize advocacy in line with the goals of the AfC Project. At that time, a project proposed by Mutiara Plembutan, FDD, and OSPD was selected as one of the awardees of the grants.

The aim of the project proposed by Mutiara Plembutan, FDD and OSPD is to reinforce the issuance of regulation at the village level related to the



Plembutan village issued the Village Regulation on Participation of Vulnerable Groups on Development Planning (Photo by Lauren Chan)

participation of vulnerable groups in development. In order for this to be realized, several approaches were organized, including:

1. The first activity conducted was an internal consolidation amongst Mutiara Plembutan, FDD and OSPD. This activity was meant to increase the awareness and understanding on the rights and roles of vulnerable groups in development. This consolidation provided capacity building on policy materials that support inclusive development throughout the stages of village development. The aim was for vulnerable groups to understand at where interventions can be made during the different stages of development. This consolidation delivered a collective agreement to conduct advocacy with the village authorities in Plembutan.
2. Next, Mutiara Plembutan, FDD and OSPD lobbied village stakeholders. This aimed to ensure that village stakeholders developed similar perceptions, understanding and desire to support activities that would be organized in the future by Mutiara Plembutan, FDD and OSPD.
3. Mutiara Plembutan, FDD and OSPD organized hearings with village authorities to reinforce the optimization of the

involvement of vulnerable groups in development. The hearing was facilitated by the village authorities by involving all the stakeholders on policy, such as the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permasyarakatan Desa or BPD), village authority apparatus, public figures, and representatives of persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups of Plembutan Village. As a result, those who met agreed to optimize the involvement of vulnerable groups in development as stipulated by the village regulation.

4. Mutiara Plembutan, FDD, OSPD, BPD, and village authorities then followed up on the results of the hearing by writing the draft of the village regulation. In the process, CIQAL and IDEA were involved to provide academic input and suggestions on the policy's formulation. Through several discussions, a draft of the village regulation was written. The draft was submitted to Plembutan Village BPD to be discussed with village authorities. On November 7th, 2017, the Plembutan village authorities ratified Village Regulation Number 11 2017 on the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Village Development. Istiyani, a member of Mutiara Plembutan, said that "I am very happy that we can be actively involved in writing the draft of village regulation and that we can propose our needs". Sumarsana, Chairperson of BPD of Plembutan, mentioned that "This village regulation is the first regulation in Plembutan responding to the proposition and needs of vulnerable groups in the participation process at the village level,

in which vulnerable groups and the BPD were involved collectively in the formulation process."

What Changed

One significant on-going change is the efforts to strengthen awareness amongst stakeholders about the importance of the participation of vulnerable groups in development. This awareness was then integrated into village policy, ensuring the active participation of vulnerable groups in development at the village level. The issuance of this village regulation was meant to serve as the legal basis at the village for the practice of participation so that it can be sustained through turnover of the village head.

Another important impact of the intervention was that Mutiara Plembutan, FDD and OSPD gained credibility with the village authorities. These organizations are trusted to become representatives of vulnerable groups in each Consultative Meeting at village level. They are not only invited and asked for their opinions in the planning process of the village, but the propositions of vulnerable groups have increased in quality and received attention at the village Consultative Meeting and the development planning Consultative Meeting.

The result of the intervention conducted by Mutiara Plembutan, FDD and OSPD was a step forward in recognizing the roles of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups can play in fulfilling their rights of participation as the subjects of development.

Ibnu Hajar, the Village Secretary of Plembutan, emphasized that “The formulation of this village regulation becomes one of equal opportunity for the people of Plembutan Village to be involved in the formulation of village regulation based on the existent mechanisms.”

What Worked

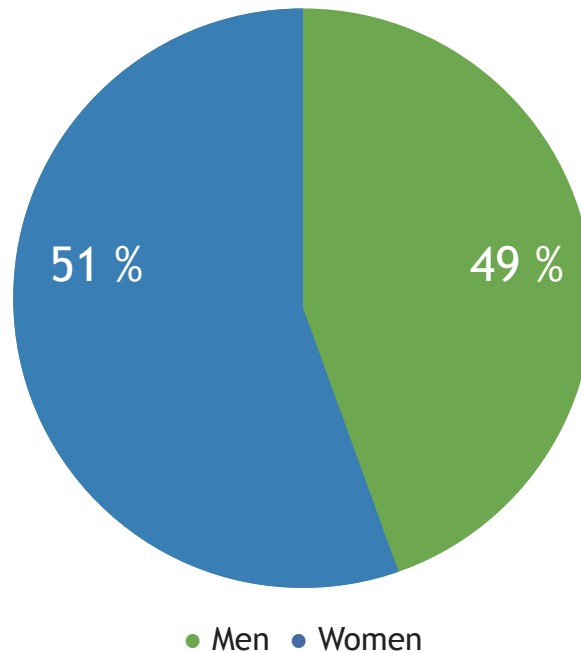
- The organization and strengthening of vulnerable groups related to development issues has become an important matter when we would like to reinforce village development to be more inclusive. After awareness and the capacity of vulnerable groups are established, it is important to present them in each stage of development by providing the space for them to deliver and to have their aspirations heard. One form of affirmative action that can be organized is to allocate time for representatives of vulnerable groups to deliver their aspirations and to provide accessible facilities for them.
- Another form of affirmative action is to publish policy which will be beneficial as the legal basis for village authorities to continue to involve vulnerable groups. This is part of the sustainability of processes of involving vulnerable groups. When the assurance of participation is recognized by village authorities, the door to empowerment will more easily open.
- The above Good Practices could not be achieved when village authorities in Plembutan were not open to aligning with vulnerable groups. The openness

and alignment of village authorities can be established through processes of dialogue, and cannot merely depend on meetings for development planning.

- Networking with other existing organizations inside and outside of the village was one key action that strengthened the involvement of vulnerable groups at the village level and made their participation more effective.

Improving the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in the Development of Beji Village

Beji Village



Background

The strong stigma that sees vulnerable groups as lacking in capacity is still one of the main factors on that limits their participation in the development process. In the mandate of Law no. 6 of 2014, the village is authorized to manage and administer its governance based on the aspirations of society. Legally, it is obvious that vulnerable groups have the right to be effectively involved in the village development mechanism.

Beji Village is one of the villages in the sub-District of Pathuk, in the District of Gunungkidul. This village has population of 2,704 people consisting of 1,319 men and 1,385 women. The data from Beji Village shows that the numbers of vulnerable groups

are quite high, reaching to almost 34% of the total population of the region. The 34% refers to 700 poor people, 200 senior citizens and 30 persons with disabilities. However, vulnerable groups had not been involved fully in development process. The involvement of vulnerable groups was not optimum since village authorities did not have the experience to involve and facilitate vulnerable groups in Consultative Meeting. On the other hand, the lack of understanding of the capacity of vulnerable groups for participating in development was another constraint.

Capacity building has become one way to improve the participation of vulnerable groups. Through this project, Humanity and Inclusion (HI) and IDEA strengthened forums for vulnerable groups with the government in the District of Gunungkidul and the Municipality of Yogyakarta. Beji Village became one of the project intervention areas in the District of Gunungkidul. In order to achieve our goals, IDEA and CIQAL worked with village authorities in Beji and agreed to establish a group consisting of women, poor people and people with disabilities that would enable the accommodation of their aspirations in Beji Village.

What Happened

- As a preliminary step, IDEA and CIQAL facilitated and strengthened the position of vulnerable groups in Beji Village through training and discussions at the hamlet and village levels. Through several capacity strengthening efforts, a forum of vulnerable groups was founded called Srikandi Beji.

Srikandi Beji became the microphone and space for vulnerable groups to express their aspirations. Efforts towards inclusive development were undertaken village authorities in Beji.

- After it was founded, Srikandi Beji conducted an internal consolidation to formulate strategies for their involvement with development processes in Beji. One of the strategies was to map out the needs of vulnerable groups and to appoint a representative that can express propositions during the Consultative Meeting.

- The following process was to discuss and communicate with village authorities in Beji. Discussion and communication were organized for the village authorities to better understand be more sensitive to the aspirations and needs of vulnerable groups. Discussion was organized through several methods, such as hearings, lobbying, and movie screenings.

- Srikandi Beji has also built networks with another village organization called the Social Organization of Mekarsari. The extension of networking is considered important to facilitate the voices of vulnerable groups to be heard and to be accommodated by village authorities.

- Efforts were conducted to align village authorities with vulnerable groups and their needs. This was evidenced by the issuance of a Letter of Decree from the Head of Beji Village Number 37/KPTS/2017 on the “Srikandi” Vulnerable Groups of of Beji Village on August 18th, 2017. This Letter of Decree strengthens the status

of vulnerable groups in the existing village organizational structure. Apart from providing formal recognition to the existence of vulnerable groups, this Letter of Decree also becomes the foundation for Srikandi Beji to access village funds and to involved in activities organized in the village. Amilah, a member of Srikandi, stated that “the Letter of Decree of the Head of the Village recognizing the existence of Srikandi Organization is the evidence of recognition and support from the village towards the organization. We gained more self confidence and are more motivated since we are now equal to other existing organizations in Beji Village.”

- As part of the sustainability of the organization, Srikandi Beji also

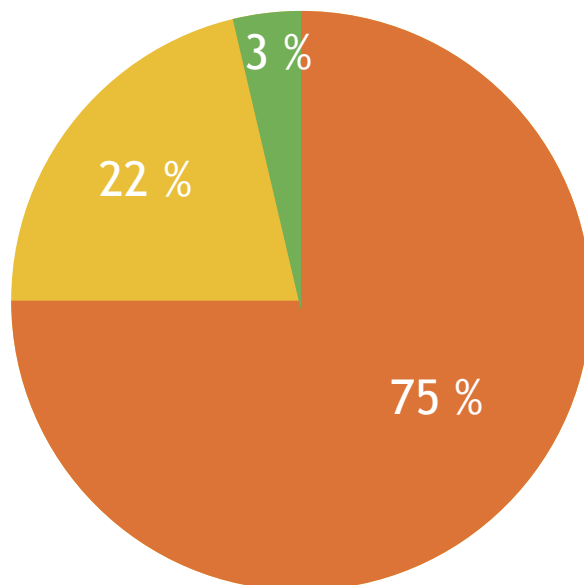
continues to refine its organizational structure. Until now, Srikandi Beji has 25 active members of 24 composed of 20 women and 4 men. From these numbers, 2 of them are persons with disabilities.

What Changed

The Letter of Decree of the Head of the Village is one of the successful milestones in the efforts conducted by vulnerable groups to find recognition from village authorities. Through Srikandi Beji, vulnerable groups have gained self confidence to deliver and defend their opinions before the public.

The improvement on self confidence was recognized by the village

Vulnerable Group at Beji Village



- Senior citizens
- Persons with disabilities
- Poor people



Capacity building of vulnerable groups in Beji Village.

authorities. Village authorities then involved representatives of vulnerable groups in development processes. They were invited to village activities and the village Consultative Meeting. Since 2017 until now, three members of Srikandi Beji are trusted to be members of a team of eleven people who work to formulate the Village Priority Work Plan (Rencana Kerja Prioritas Desa or RKPDes).

Awareness rising among village authorities produced a commitment to optimize the potential of vulnerable groups in Beji. In 2017, Beji village authorities initiated the establishment of a forum of persons with disabilities at the village level by utilizing the Village Fund Allocation (Alokasi Dana Desa or ADD) of 2017 in the amount of IDR 1,575,000. The forum they created is named the Forum Komunikasi Disabilitas Gunungkidul (Gunung Kidul Communication Forum for Disability/ FKDG) of Beji.

Apart from networking with forums at the village level and with village authorities, Srikandi Beji has also established networking with the Forum of Communication of Persons with Disabilities in Gunungkidul to establish communication with the sub-district Government of Patuk on the issue of economic empowerment. Through the lobbying process and with a cultural approach,

58 Srikandi Beji received its benefits in 2017 in the form of access to kiosks provided by the sub-district of Patuk.

What Worked

- Organizing and strengthening vulnerable groups related to issues of development become crucial when we sought to reinforce more inclusive village development. In establishing awareness amongst vulnerable groups, it is important to present them in each stage of development by providing space for them to deliver their aspirations and for their desires to be heard.
- Affirmative action, such as the issuance of a Letter of Decree on vulnerable groups, supported persons with disabilities in developing their self confidence and organizational legality. When the organization is recognized legally by village authorities, empowerment is more easily achieved.
- Openness and commitment of village authorities is required to ensuring more inclusive development. Building the trust of the village authorities and other stakeholders by presenting persons with disabilities capacity to contribute helps to remove the existing stigma against vulnerable groups.
- Networking with other existing organizations inside and outside of the village is also an option for increasing awareness about vulnerable groups, and to make them stronger and more effective at the village level.



Jl. Mantrigawen Kidul no.24A RT 21 RW 07
Kelurahan Panembahan, Kecamatan Kraton
Yogyakarta, 55131, Indonesia
Tel.& Fax : +62 (0)274 414 574
Mobile : +62 811 2573 737
www.hi-idtl.org
www.hi.org

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