



Peoples' Development Justice Report Indonesia



Forum Komunikasi Masyarakat Berkebutuhan Khusus Aceh
Young Women Unit (FKM-BKA YWU)

PEOPLE'S DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE REPORT MONITORING AND REVIEW OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND WOMEN IN INDONESIA BY FKM-BKA YWU

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Supported by
Asia Pacific Forum on Women Law and Development



Acknowledgement

FKM-BKA YWU (Communication Forum of Community with Special Needs in Aceh – Young Women Unit) would like to express our sincere gratitude to Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) who have supported us on the insight and expertise to enrich the report. This report would have not been finished without APWLD teams' helping and encouraging.

Our sincere gratitude also goes to Flower Aceh, HWDI (Disability Women's Association Indonesia), and CYDC (Children and Youth Disabilities for Change) which helped us in preparing the focus group discussion (FGD), guiding us in the process of the research entitled “National Review and Monitoring of The Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Aceh” and advocating the voices of disability and women became louder and clear.

We are also thankful to Disability organization, women and labor that provided their ideas, aspirations, and suggestions during focus group discussion about the reality that is happened in the ground. Then, we would like to express our thank you to all the team of FKM-BKA YWU and Natural Aceh organization. This research would not be succeed without all of the team..

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BAPPENAS: National Development Planning Agency
BAPPEDA Aceh: Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level of Aceh
BITs: Bilateral Investment Treaties
BPS Aceh: Central Bureau of Statistic Aceh
BMZ: Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung
CSOs: Civil Society Organizations
DPOs: Disable People Organizations
EODB: Ease of Doing Business
FDI: Foreign Direct Investment
FGD: Focus Group Discussion
FKM-BKA: Forum Komunikasi Masyarakat Berkebutuhan Khusus Aceh
FTA: Free Trade Agreement
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
HDI: Human Development Index
HLPF: High-Level Political Forum
ISDS: Investor-State Dispute Settlement
JKN: Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional
MDGS: Millennium Development Goals
NGOs: Non-Government Organization
PwDs: People with Disabilities
RPJMN: National Medium-Term Development Plan
SDGs: Sustainable Development Goal
SMEs: Small and Medium-Size Enterprises
TUCC: Trade Union Care Center
UNCRPD: United Nations Convention on the Right of People with Disabilities
UNDP: United Nation Development Program
WTO: World Trade Organization

Executive Summary

The Indonesia government has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Person with Disability since 2011, and had created subsequent national laws and policies to meet their obligations under UNCRP. This shows the intention of the government to fulfill and meet the rights of persons with disabilities (PwDs) in Indonesia. However, actual progress on the ground has been slow as many PwDs and especially women with disability continues to have limited access to education, healthcare, jobs, public facilities and public transportation. In addition to that, the majority of PwDs continue to live in poverty because of the charity-based approach instead of the rights-based approach towards the development of persons with disabilities. The lack of participation of women and PwDs in policy and decision-making process leads to poor accountability and ineffective development planning. Our research in Aceh has found that the system provided has not been able to meet the needs of disabled people. And while women and men have equal right to economic participation, the reality is that women and especially women with disability encounters complex problems caused by strong social norms and patriarchy. Women continue to face gender pay gap in both the formal and informal sector and hardly get the promotion to achieve important position both in the formal and informal sector. Workers in Aceh still does not receive full social protection whether it is related to minimum wage, healthcare as well as safe and secure working environment.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. NATIONAL CONTEXT



Comprised of over seventeen thousand islands between Asia and Australia, Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state and Southeast Asia's biggest economy. The country is home to more than 264 million people, made up of roughly 300 different ethnic groups and with more than 700 native spoken languages. While the nation has achieved some noteworthy development strides in recent years, many barriers to the achievement

of the SDGs remain, particularly in terms of meeting the development needs of women and people with disabilities. The government's embrace of market liberalisation and foreign trade and investment in the past two decades fails to deliver equitable benefits to the majority of people, erodes labour conditions, and escalates social and economic inequalities in the country.

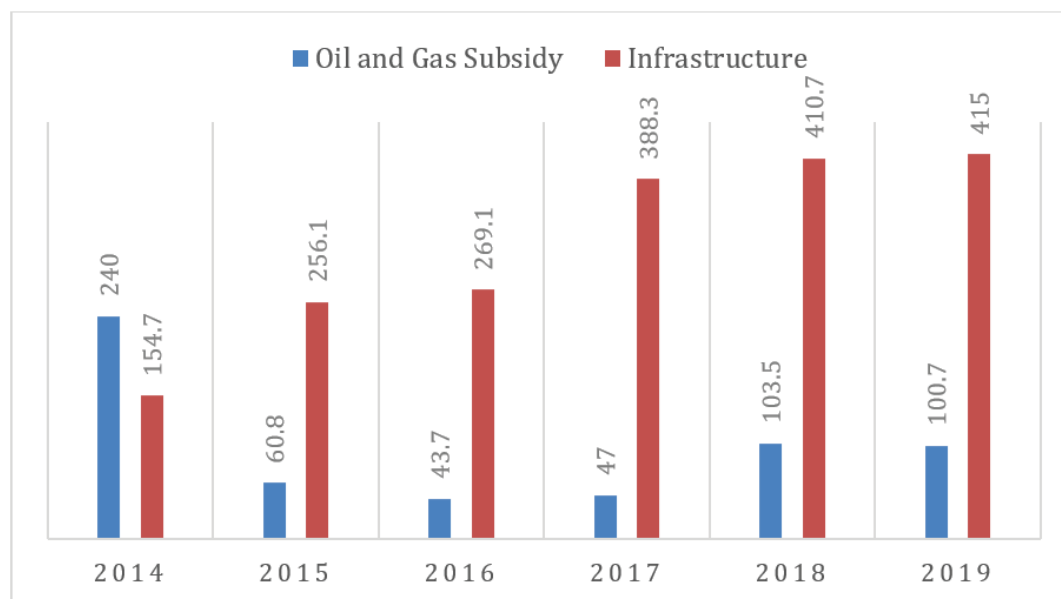
The research is conducted in Aceh located in the western part of Indonesia archipelago with the population was 5,189,466 in 2017. Aceh is one of region that has a “special territories” status among 34 administrative provinces of Indonesia. One of the biggest problems faced by Aceh government is alleviating poverty. Currently, Aceh is in the first place for the poverty rate in Sumatera and in the sixth place in Indonesia.

1.1 Poverty and Inequality

As a developing country, Indonesia has many protracted problems that are needed to be eradicated from the roots. Otherwise, this problem will get worse in the future and endanger the economic and political situation even more. One of many problems that needs to be solved is high level of inequality (both social and economic) which are being experienced by people in Indonesia for the last few years.

The root cause of inequality starts from the inequality in opportunity that exclude majority of people their access education and healthcare. This condition is compounded by ineffective redistributive policy that has benefited the rich more than the poor as the result of pro-growth strategy and trickle down neo-liberal economic policies which has only lead to an increase of inequality. The government has provided oil subsidies for a long time, but this program has little advantage in reducing poverty. Finally in 2015, the government decreased the subsidy and shifted the fund to infrastructure with the expectation that this policy will decrease inequality in Indonesia.

Figure 1. Budget Distribution (in Trillions of Rupiah)



Source : Ministry of Finance¹

¹ <https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/apbn2019>

Country's economic growth has been gone to the wealthiest 20% of Indonesian society, leaving behind the 80% of the population. While Indonesia's economic growth has certainly led to some decline in unemployment and poverty, the greater impact of the growth are only being felt by the rich because most Indonesian people work in small-medium sector which has hardly been influenced by the economic growth. High inequality causes social rigidity, slow rates of social mobility, weakening social stability, can lead political and civil unrests that can threaten the development and the integrity of a country. Even though there are some factors affecting income inequality, such as the different skills and expertise, government's fiscal, labour and industrial policies and regulation does play important role in addressing and diminishing the roots of inequality.

Inequality in Indonesia covers many aspects based on gender, religious ideology, ethnicity, and disability. One of the most marginalized group in Indonesia is people with disabilities. This group has low level of employment and most likely to

live below poverty line compared with their non-disabled peers. This condition is the result of the fact that Indonesian development planning is still using a charity-based approach that may overlook the real Inequality in Indonesia covers many aspects based on gender, religious ideology, ethnicity, and disability. One of the most marginalized group in Indonesia is people with disabilities. This group has low level of employment and most likely to live below poverty line compared with their non-disabled peers. This condition is the result of the fact that Indonesian development planning is still using a charity-based approach that may overlook the real needs and rights of people with disabilities. Therefore, it leads to situation where PwDs have difficulties accessing education, health care, social protection and employment. Some research on employment for people with disabilities only discuss the working status without classifying the jobs into decent jobs and non-decent jobs, it may give the wrong indication and impression when people only see the data without seeing the real condition in society.

Table 1. Distribution of Expenditure per Capita and Gini Index

Region	Year	40% Low Expenditure	40% Medium Expenditure	20% High Expenditure	Gini Index
Urban	2010	17.57 %	36.99%	45.44%	0.38
	2011	16.10 %	34.79%	49.11%	0.42
	2012	16.00 %	34.53%	49.48%	0.42
	2013	15.40 %	34.83%	49.77%	0.43
	2014	15.62 %	34.89%	49.49%	0.43
	2015	15.83 %	34.60%	49.57%	0.43
Rural	2010	20.98 %	38.78%	40.24%	0.32
	2011	19.96 %	37.46%	42.58%	0.34

² World Bank report: *Indonesia's Rising Divide* (2016)

	2012	20.60 %	37.57%	41.82%	0.33
	2013	21.03 %	37.96%	41.00%	0.32
	2014	20.94 %	38.40%	40.65%	0.32
	2015	20.42 %	37.53%	42.05%	0.33
Urban+Rural	2010	18.05 %	36.48%	45.47%	0.38
	2011	16.85 %	34.73%	48.42%	0.41
	2012	16.98 %	34.41%	48.61%	0.41
	2013	16.87 %	34.09%	49.04%	0.41
	2014	17.12 %	34.60%	48.27%	0.41
	2015	17.10 %	34.65%	48.25%	0.41

Source: Publication Statistics Indonesia³

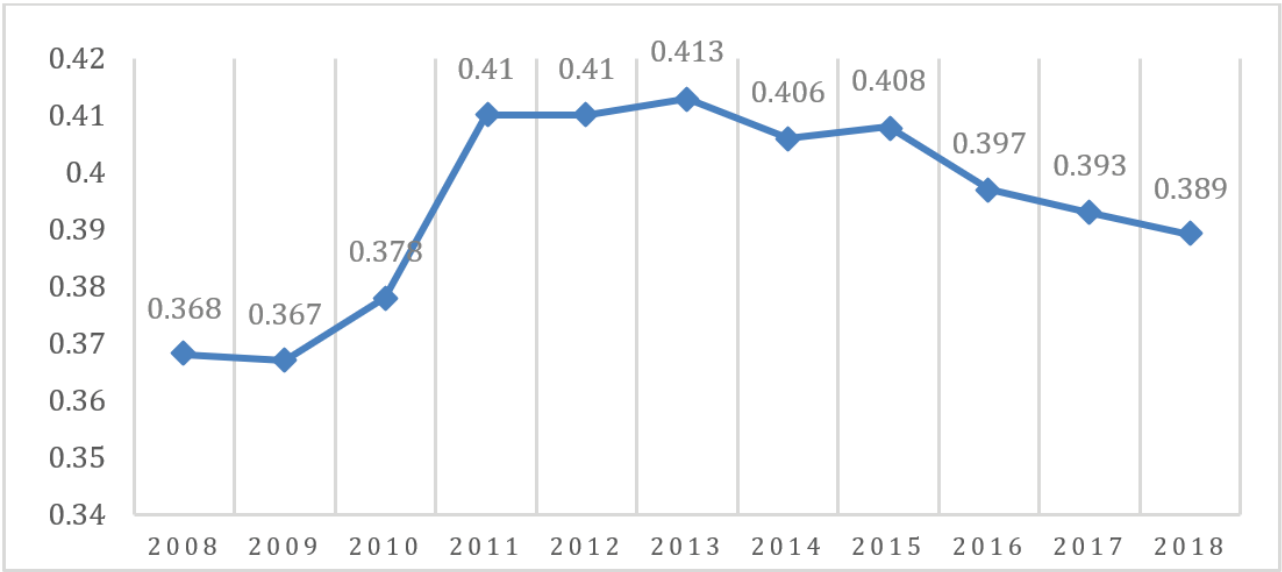
The table above shows the huge gap between distribution of expenditure per capita for the lowest 40% expenditure and the highest 20% expenditure. Furthermore, the share of expenditure on the lowest income kept decreasing over the year, especially in urban area while in rural area the fluctuation was not very significant, it indicates that the income inequality is higher in urban area than in rural area. Moreover, it is also important to look at the value of Palma ratio as this indicator shows the inequality between the wealthiest 10% of the population's share of Gross National Income and the poorest 40%'s share. According to UNDP , Indonesia's Palma ratio from 2010 to 2017 was 1.8, which means that the highest 10% income group has income that are 1.5 times more compared to the income of lowest 40% income group in the country.

After Asian financial crisis in 1997, income inequality in Indonesia significantly increased at a rate that was quite alarming, Gini coefficient jumped from 0.308 in 1999 to 0.413 in 2013, and the highest value in Indonesian history. Furthermore, it may lead the difficulties to reach efficiency in society. This issue gained attention in 2014 when Indonesia had elected a new government that immediately implemented new strategies in order to reduce income inequality through fiscal and monetary policy and set a target to decrease Gini index to the level of 0.36 by 2019. In accordance with President Joko Widodo's instruction, the government should focus on reducing inequality, both inequality between income groups and between regions. The effort to reduce these inequality has been stated in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

³<https://www.bps.go.id/statictable/2014/09/08/946/distribusi-pembagian-pengeluaran-per-kapita-dan-indeks-gini-2010-2017.html>

⁴<http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/135206>

Figure 2. Gini Index

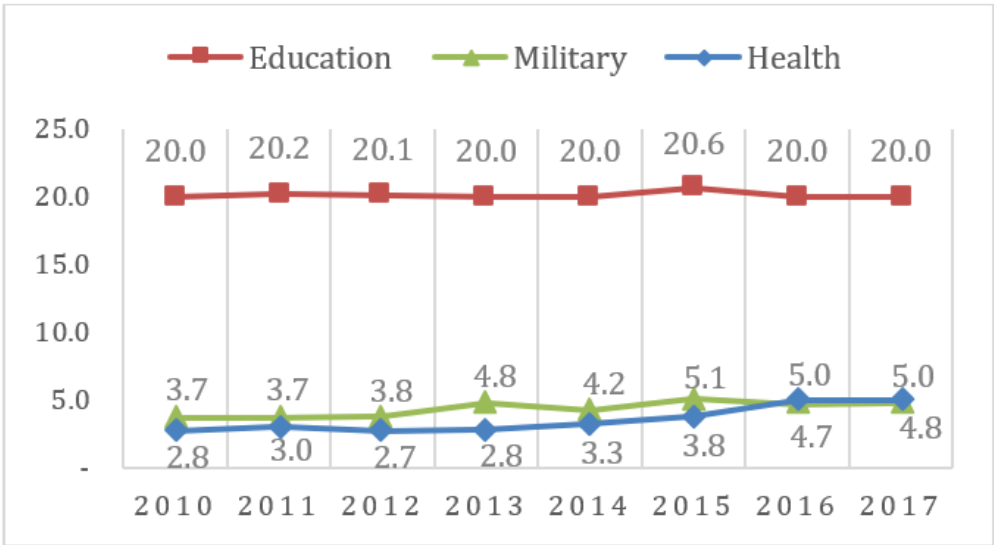


Source: The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)⁵

The value of Gini coefficient slightly decreased from the highest peak of 0.413 in 2013 to 0.408 in 2015, this number kept declining until 2018 but is still very far from the target. In addition, the government is implementing several new strategies such as

increasing tax revenue by improving tax policy in order to boost government expenditure to create a more equal society by promoting education and healthcare in order to develop people’s capacity to face the fast development in business and economy.

Figure 3. Distribution of Public Budget on Education, Military and Health



Source: Ministry of Finance⁶

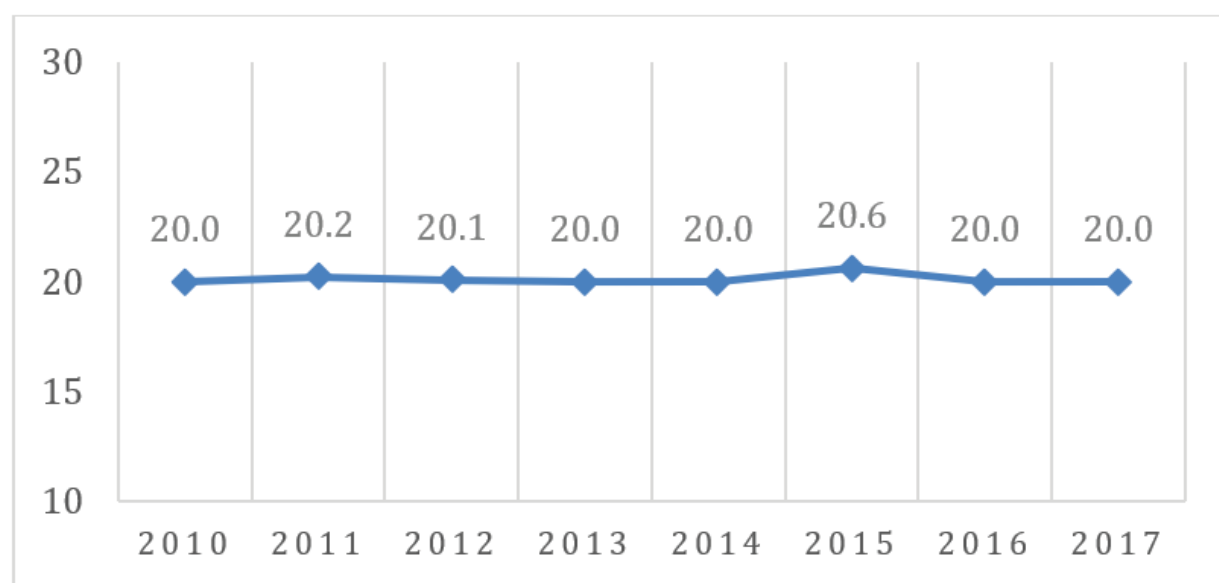
⁵ <https://bps.go.id/linkTableDinamis/view/id/1116>

From 2010, national government has committed to keep education expenditure as much as 20% of the total government expenditure. However, the data shows a huge gap between education and health expenditure. And though the health expenditure trend was increasing, the number remains very low and stuck around 5% of total public spending. In contrast, the government keeps increasing the military expenditure over the years. In 2017, the percentage of total government spending for military was almost equal to health spending while in all the previous years, the military spending tops the government's health spending.

1.1.1 Education

Children from the poor families are more likely to have fewer chances to obtain the education at high level. Furthermore, the quality of education is not equal. Good and high-quality school and university will usually cost people a lot of money, leading to situations where only children who are born in wealthy family will have the opportunity to proper education.

Figure 4. Education Expenditure (% of Government Expenditure)



Source: Ministry Of Finance Indonesia⁷

The government's effort in improving education facilities has a positive impact on school enrollment rates that continued to rise to almost 100% in 2017 as shown on the data

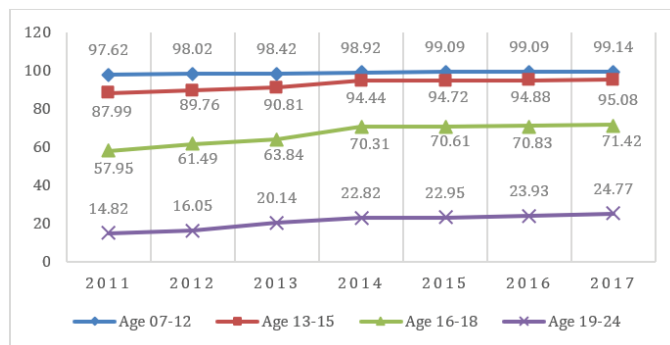
from Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics. However, the education subsidies is only effective for providing the education until secondary high school (9-year education program). The high level

⁶ <http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/Dataset>

⁷ <http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/Dataset/Details/1007>

of poverty will mean that many children will not continue their education to a higher level (university). As a matter of fact, only some of them will attend high school while others choose to work as manual labors because of poverty. Moreover, the following graph indicates that only around 25% of total potential students (age 19-24) continue their education to university. Therefore only this percentage of young adults have the advantages to compete in labor market as the consequence of high educational attainment.

Figure 5. School Enrollment Percentage



Source: The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)⁸

This creates a perpetual condition which leads to the rise of child labors and unskilled workers that also ensures that the people who were born in a poor household will continue being poor. In conclusion, 20% of public expenditure is still not enough to improve national education scheme. Additionally, this program is also not accompanied by an increase in human development throughout the country. The level of Human Development Index is different for each provinces in Indonesia.

For instance, one province is still below the average, and at the same time the other provinces in other parts of Indonesia are above average, for example; Jakarta has the highest human development index with the score of 80.47, and the lowest human development index is experienced by Papua with the score of 60.06. According to the data below, there are only 9 provinces whose HDI is above national average.

Table 2. Human Development Index

No	Province	HDI
1	DKI Jakarta	80.47
2	DI Yogyakarta	79.53
3	Kalimantan Timur	75.83
4	Kep. Riau	74.84
5	Bali	74.77
6	Riau	72.44
7	Sulawesi Utara	72.20
8	Banten	71.95
9	Sumatera Barat	71.73
10	Jawa Barat	71.30
11	Aceh	71.19
12	Sumatera Utara	71.18
13	Jawa Tengah	71.12
14	Sulawesi Selatan	70.90
15	Jawa Timur	70.77
16	Kep. Bangka Belitung	70.67
17	Jambi	70.65

⁸ <https://www.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2015/12/22/1054/angka-partisipasi-sekolah-aps-menurut-provinsi-2011-2017.html>

18	Bengkulu	70.64
19	Sulawesi Tenggara	70.61
20	Kalimantan Utara	70.56
21	Kalimantan Tengah	70.42
22	Kalimantan Selatan	70.17
23	Sumatera Selatan	69.39
24	Lampung	69.02
25	Sulawesi Tengah	68.88
26	Maluku	68.87
27	Maluku Utara	67.76
28	Gorontalo	67.71
29	Nusa Tenggara Barat	67.30
30	Kalimantan Barat	66.98
31	Sulawesi Barat	65.1
32	Nusa Tenggara Timur	64.39
33	Papua Barat	63.74
34	Papua	60.06
INDONESIA		71.39

Source: Publication Statistics Indonesia⁹

Furthermore, Indonesia also has lower HDI than most of ASEAN countries as shown on the data below.

Table 3. Human Development Index in ASEAN countries, 2017

No	Province	HDI	Category
1	Singapore	0.932	Very High
2	Brunei	0.853	Very High
3	Malaysia	0.802	Very High
4	Thailand	0.755	High
5	Philippines	0.699	Medium
6	Indonesia	0.694	Medium
7	Vietnam	0.694	Medium
8	Laos	0.601	Medium
9	Cambodia	0.582	Medium
10	Myanmar	0.578	Medium

Source: UNDP¹⁰

⁹ <https://www.bps.go.id/dynamic/table/2016/06/16/1211/indeks-pembangunan-manusia-menurut-provinsi-2010-2018-metode-baru-.html>

This proves that the government should not only seek to minimize factors beyond the control of individuals by providing adequate infrastructure in certain areas, but also has to provide them equally throughout the country. Hopefully, the expenditure on education for students from poor family will be equally distributed and quality education will be improved in the future so it can meet the needs of still too many people who cannot afford proper education, including people with disabilities.

1.1.2 Healthcare Scheme

The high cost of health services prevents many Indonesian from accessing hospitals and other health care centers when they need. For many years, Indonesia did not have a proper health care system and many people could not afford to go to a hospital when they have a health problem. There is even a common expression of “poor people are prohibited to be sick” to describe the severity of the circumstances.

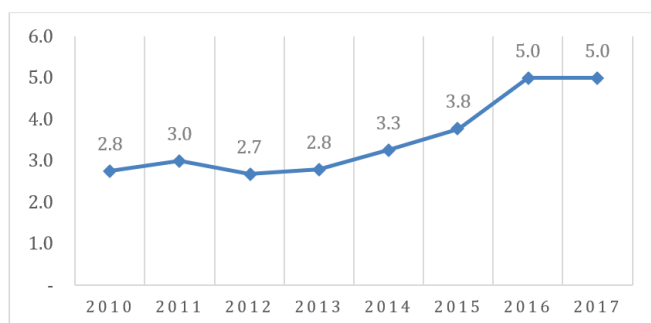
Therefore, another main strategy of the government in reducing poverty and inequality in Indonesia is promoting health care for all people regardless the economic condition, with the aim to ensure that all of the people in Indonesia can receive all the necessary medical treatment when they get ill. In 2014, the new government finally took steps in introducing the public health insurance scheme, namely Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) to ensure that all people in Indonesia will have access to public insurance. The government commitment in implementing this strategy can be seen by the cooperation with Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ), a

German organization that supports economic development in developing countries through partnerships.

This program has been highly profitable for some people who have never had healthcare access before; nevertheless, it still has many shortcomings such as the shortage of general practitioners and specialist in rural areas as well as corruption within the program. If people who live in a remote area should receive a certain treatment, they have to travel to another city where the service is available. Eventually, the government began to provide cash transfers (scholarships) for the general practitioners to continue training to be specialists in the determined fields. However, this universal health coverage has been a subject of criticism regarding the payment and lack of quality. In addition, the cooperation with BMZ is mainly about the system, it has not led to any major changes in the government's health expenditure that is presented on the table below.

¹⁰ UNDP (2018) *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*

Figure 6. General Government Health Expenditure (% of General Government Expenditure)



Source: Ministry of Finance Indonesia¹¹

The graph above describes the government health expenditure from 2010 to 2015, where we can see that there has only been a small increase in health spending from 2014 to 2015; which has not been enough to increase the access to public health care in Indonesia.

Table 4. Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (% of Current Health Expenditure), 2016

No	Country	Domestic general government health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
1	Brunei Darussalam	94.93
2	Thailand	78.14
3	Singapore	54.53
4	Malaysia	50.47
5	Vietnam	47.43
6	Indonesia	44.73
7	Lao PDR	32.40
8	Philippines	31.54
9	Cambodia	21.81
10	Myanmar	20.09

Source: The World Bank

¹¹ <http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/Dataset/Details/1008>

Even though the government had taken a big step to provide a universal health coverage, the share of government health expenditure in current health expenditure is lower than many other ASEAN countries as shown on the table above. The government is still trying to improve the universal health coverage system and in the long run it is expected to give significant advantage for society and equality. Apart from the low budget, National health coverage also still does cover the challenges faced by persons with disabilities.

Even though there is no discrimination for PwDs in accessing public health insurance, but when the hospital buildings are not accessible and there are limited number of doctors who can deal with PwDs, this group is automatically excluded from the system. According to report on Case Study on the Engagement of Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (DPO) in Voluntary National Reviews, the Indonesian public health insurance is not aligning with UNCRPD principles. Therefore, PwDs have difficulties in receiving equal access to healthcare services.

1.2 Trade and Investment

Indonesia is not very popular for foreign investors due to the difficult administration process, however this country has a potential to attract many investment for many reason, i.e. Indonesia is the 4th populated country in the world with the increasing of medium economy where the people has adopted consumptive lifestyle.

The government is currently shaping new regulation that make it easier for the investors to attract the foreign investment, the progress can be seen as Indonesia jumped from rank 91 to 72 among 190 economies at the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) index for 2018 released by World Bank.

Currently, the government has negotiated and signed several free trade agreements (FTA) as listed as follows:

Table 5. List of Free Trade Agreement in Indonesia

No	Name of the FTA	Year	Status	Partner Countries
1	Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP)	2014	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of China Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taipei (China), Thailand, United States, Viet Nam
2	ASEAN-Canada FTA	2017	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Canada, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
3	ASEAN-Eurasian Economic Union Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-Eurasian Economic Union FTA)	2016	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic
4	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	2013	Negotiations launched	Australia, Cambodia, India, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Viet Nam
5	ASEAN-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-Pakistan FTA)	2019	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Pakistan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
6	Comprehensive Economic Partnership for East Asia (CEPEA/ASEAN+6)	2005	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Australia, New Zealand, Japan, India, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

	East Asia Free Trade Area (ASEAN+3)	2004	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Brunei Darussalam, People's Republic of China, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand
	Preferential Tariff Arrangement-Group of Eight Developing Countries (PTA-D8)	2011	Signed and In Effect	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, Islamic Republic of Nigeria, Turkey
7	ASEAN-EU Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-EU FTA)	2015	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
8 10 9	Trade Preferential System of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (TPS-OIC))	2014	Signed but not yet In Effect	Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Uganda, Bangladesh, Cote Divoire, Guineam, Iran, Islamic Republic of Maldives, Oman, Qatar, Senegal Syrian, Arab Republic Tunisia United Arab Emirates Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Niger, Palestine, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan
11	ASEAN-Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-ANZ FTA)	2010	Signed and In Effect	Australia, New Zealand, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
12	ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)	2008	Signed and In Effect	Japan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
13	ASEAN-[Republic of] Korea Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (AKFTA)	2007	Signed and In Effect	Republic of Korea, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
14	ASEAN-People's Republic of China Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (ACFTA)	2005	Signed and In Effect	People's Republic of China, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
15	ASEAN-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (ASEAN-India CECA)	2010	Signed and In Effect	India, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
16	ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)	1993	Signed and In Effect	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

17	Indonesia-Tunisia Preferential Trade Agreement (Indonesia-Tunisia PTA)	2018	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Tunisia
18	Indonesia-Gulf Cooperation Council Free Trade Agreement	2018	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
19	Indonesia-South Africa Free Trade Agreement	2018	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, South Africa
20	Indonesia-Mozambique Free Trade Agreement	2018	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Mozambique
21	Indonesia-Kenya Free Trade Agreement	2018	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Kenya
22	Indonesia-Morocco Preferential Trade Agreement	2019	Negotiations launched	Indonesia, Morocco
23	Eurasian Economic Union-Indonesia (Indonesia-Eurasian Economic Union)	2016	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic
24	Indonesia-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement	2016	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Ukraine
25	Indonesia-Peru FTA	2014	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Peru
26	Indonesia-Taipei, China FTA	2011	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Taipei (China)
27	Indonesia-Turkey FTA	2017	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Turkey
28	ASEAN-Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement	2017	Signed but not yet In Effect	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, Viet Nam
29	Indonesia-Republic of Korea Free Trade Agreement	2012	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Republic of Korea
30	Indonesia-Chile Free Trade Agreement	2017	Signed but not yet In Effect	Indonesia, Chile
31	Australia-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Indonesia-Australia CEPA)	2018	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Australia
32	Indonesia-European Free Trade Association Free Trade Agreement (Indonesia-EFTA FTA)	2011	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland
33	India-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Arrangement (India-Indonesia CECA)	2011	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, India
34	Indonesia-United States Free Trade Agreement (US-Indonesia FTA)	1997	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, United States
35	Indonesia-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement	2013	Signed and In Effect	Indonesia, Pakistan
36	Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Japan-Indonesia EPA)	2008	Signed and In Effect	Indonesia, Japan

The number of trade and investment between Indonesia and other countries doubtlessly has created jobs in Indonesia though it remain to be seen what sort of jobs are being created. At the same time, the increasing trade and investment in Indonesia has also brought other negative impact and causes many problems such as child employment, sexual harassment, low labor wages, abusive work place practices and corporations that act with impunity that are all against human rights. There are many organizations or industries that practice labor exploitation.

This condition is aggravated by the fact that Indonesian government does not take any serious action in solving and preventing this problem. Even though there have been extensive attempts by local and international NGOs to highlight the problem and advocate the local government to implement innovative policy and regulation, the government have not done any meaningful action to improve the policy which has excluded poor people and women. One of many questions that arise in public is “does the government represents the people or does the government represent the rich people who run big business?”

Furthermore, free trade regime has led to an increase on deregulation, Indonesian government signed bilateral investment treaties (BITs) several years ago in order attract foreign investor. However, BITs can be very risky and lead the country toward high loss because it allows the foreign investors to sue the host country if they experience discrimination or unfair treatment. For instance,

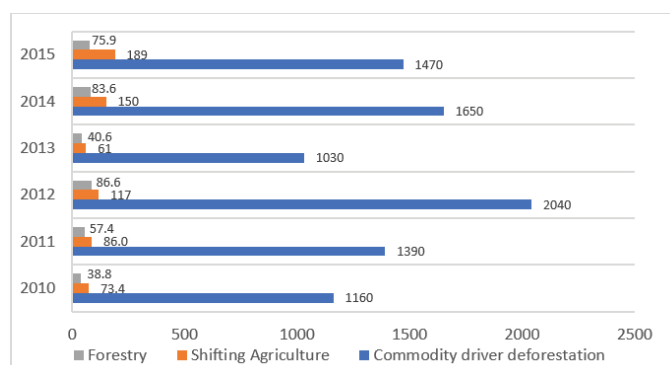
Indonesia had 63 BITs from 1960s to 2013 and has been sued billions of US dollars by several foreign investors namely Rafat Ali Rizvi (BIT Indonesia-UK), Churchill Mining (BIT Indonesia-UK), Newmont (BIT Indonesia-Netherlands), India Metal Ferro Alloys (BIT Indonesia-India), and Oleovent Ltd (BIT Indonesia-Singapore) using Investor-state dispute

The impact of investment in Indonesia is not only related to labor right issue, it is also related to the environmental issue. Many areas of forest have been exploited by big companies in order to expand their business. There is a debate about the driver of deforestation, even though many studies show that the oil palm plantations is the main cause, but some others are still not convinced. However, According to Global Forest Watch, 55% of the deforestation in Indonesia takes place inside legal concession areas, where people can exploit the area to some extent, but 45% of the forest loss are occurring in protected areas where no exploitation is allowed.

In several provinces such as Aceh, Riau and Kalimantan, the main cause of the deforestation is the expansion of oil palm plantation by small holders, government and mainly big companies.

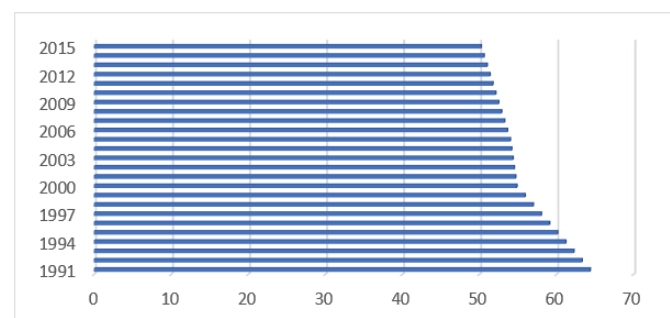
¹²<https://aric.adb.org/indonesia/data>

Figure 7. Tree Cover Loss by Main Drivers in Indonesia (in kilohectare)



Source: Global Forest Watch¹⁴

Figure 8. Forest Area (% of Land Area)



Source: The World Bank

The trend of converting forest and peatland area into oil palm plantations has caused many environmental problems and conflict with the local and indigenous communities. The exploitation even goes to the protected forest that in the end cause the loss of biodiversity and increase the social conflict because of the land grabbing and loss of livelihood for local people. Therefore, this problem requires more serious attention from the policy and decision maker.

1.3 Gender Inequality

One of the main problem faced by many developing countries is gender inequality, and Indonesia no exception to that. Many people, both men and women, do not have correct understanding on the concept of gender equality in Indonesia and it becomes the cultural barrier to achieve gender equality.

Table 6. Gender Inequality Index

HDI Rank		GII		Maternal Mortality Ratio	Adolescent Birth Rate	Share of seats in parliament	Population with at least some secondary education		Labour force participation rate	
Female	Male	Value	Rank	(deaths per 100,000 live births)	(births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	(% held by women)	(% of ages 25 and older)		(% of ages 15 and older)	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
2017	2017	2017	2017	2015	2015–2020	2017	2010–2017	2010–2017	2017	2017
0.666	0.715	0.453	104	126	47.4	19.8	44.5	53.2	50.7	81.8

Source: UNDP¹⁵

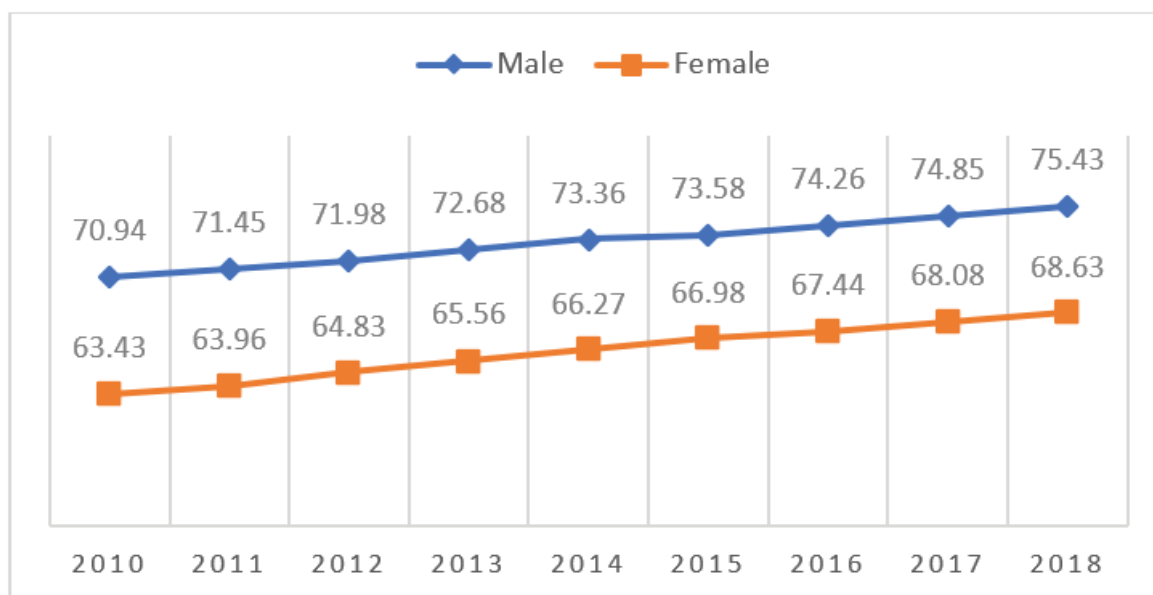
¹³ <https://blog.globalforestwatch.org/data-and-research/drivers-of-deforestation-in-indonesia-inside-and-outside-concessions-areas>

¹⁴ <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/IDN?treeLossTsc=eyJoaWdobGlnaHRlZCI6ZmFsc2V9>

¹⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

On Table 6 of Gender Inequality Index above, it can be seen that Indonesia was at rank 104 among 195 countries in 2017. There is a gap between female and male Human Development Index as seen in Figure 9 below where the female HDI is lower than the male HDI.

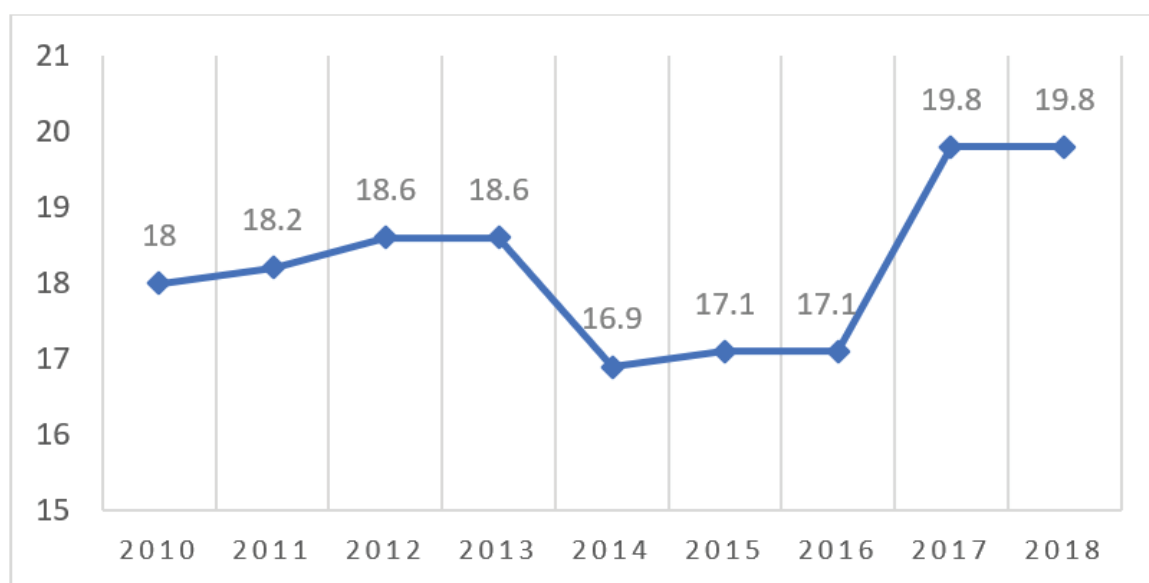
Figure 9. Human Development Index, Male and Female



Source: The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)¹⁶

Furthermore, Indonesia also only has 19.8 %of seats in parliament held by women, we have not reached the target of 30%. And while these number has been increasing, it is happening very slowly.

Figure 10. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)



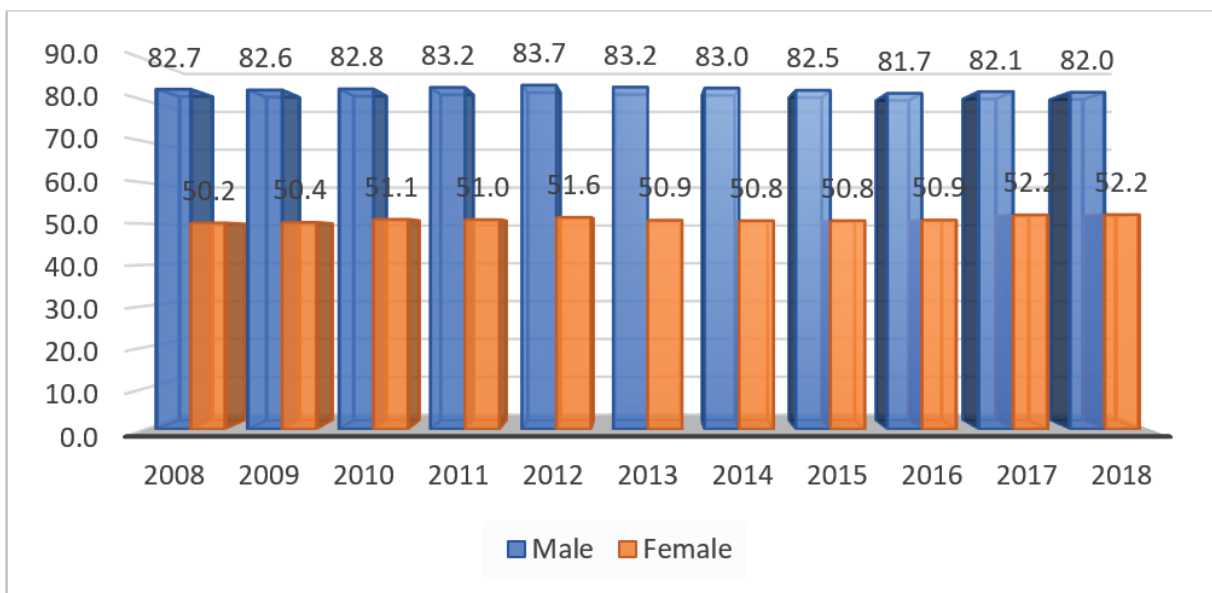
Source: The World Bank¹⁷

¹⁶ <https://www.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2018/08/15/1568/-ipg-indeks-pembangunan-manusia-ipm-menurut-provinsi-dan-jenis-kelamin-2010-2017.html>

¹⁷ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/sg.gen.parl.zs>

Furthermore, according to the data showed on the table 6 (Gender Inequality Index), while the gap of the opportunity for men and women to enter secondary education is not very high, the labor force participation rate is highly unequal, where men's participation are at 81.8% and women only 50.7% which is very low by international standard.

Figure 11. Labor Force Participation (modeled ILO estimate)



Source: The World Bank¹⁸

This may happen because of many reasons, from companies preferring to hire men over women, the limited choice of jobs for women, the absence of supporting facilities in the working environment, and the spreading propaganda that discourage married women to work outside the house. This is consistent with the research by Comola & de Mello (2012) that found that married women and women with more dependent children have the lowest participation rates. Moreover, Van Klaveren, et al. (2010) shows that when the highest participation rate for men happen during the age of 35-49 years, the highest participation rate for women is in the age range of 45-59 or post raising children for women.

Recently, many people have used the propaganda that says gender equality is a western agenda that give pressure to women to work outside the house and make women forget their role as a wife and a mother.

The propaganda is not only being spread by men but also women because many people think that gender equality will disrupt the religious value which is not true. Reviewing back the history of Aceh that already practice Islam long time ago, it is indisputable that Aceh has a long history of Muslim female queen, heroes, scholars, even admiral, and all of them are recognized as great women until now, not only in Aceh but also in

other countries. And many people both men and women, are very proud of them. However, when there is a discussion about gender equality, many people will immediately reject it because of the incorrect perception. Therefore, the government and CSOs need to improve people's understanding regarding the concept of gender equality.

1.3.1 Patriarchy and Gender based Violence

Gender inequality is highly related to patriarchy which is the perception that men is superior to women, this is one of the biggest obstacles experienced by Indonesian women in order to reach gender equality. Patriarchy is not only men's perception, but also women's perception. In the rising extremism in Indonesia, there is tendency of increasing patriarchy that makes it more difficult to reach gender equality, patriarchy does not only make women feel less about themselves but also allow and increase the probability of gender based violence. This condition is seen in the data of the percentage of women who believe that there is justification for men in committing domestic violence as presented in the table below.

Table 7. Gender Statistics

INDICATOR	2003	2007	2012
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons) (%)	24.8	30.8	34.5
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she argues with him (%)	5.3	6.8	5.7
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she burns the food (%)	3	3.1	2.5
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she goes out without telling him (%)	18.2	23.7	24
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she neglects the children (%)	19.6	24.7	27.3
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she refuses sex with him (%)	6.9	6.7	8.9
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband for all of the reasons (%)	61.6	57.2	57.6
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband for none of the reasons (%)	6.9	5.5	5.9
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if she has recently given birth (%)	90.6	92.3	91
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood (%)	69.1	66.6	67.5
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women (%)	83.3	83	83.7
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if she knows he has sexually transmitted disease (%)	84.7	83	83.8

The data indicates there were still many women who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for several reason such as arguing with him, burning the food, going out without telling him, neglecting children and refusing sex with him.

It is surprising how most indicators had increasing value over the year, one of which was the percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she goes out without telling him, from 18.2% in 2003 to 24% in 2012.

In total, the percentage of women who believed a husband is justified in beating his wife for any of five reason was also in a rise, from 24.8% in 2003 to 34.5% in 2012. Thus has potential to increase gender based violence in Indonesia. The data above also shows that some women believed that they have no right on their own body and no right to refuse sex with their husband because of the perception that the women is an object to fulfil men's pleasure, this can be seen from the percentage of women who believed that they are justified in refusing sex with their husband were not yet reached 100% in any categories.

Another patriarchy problem existing in Indonesia is the tendency of men to shape public policy and regulation for women. For example, when the Sharia law was implemented in Aceh, there was no clarification that women or the representation of women from different group who has participated in the discussion even though women are the ones most affected by the subject of the law.

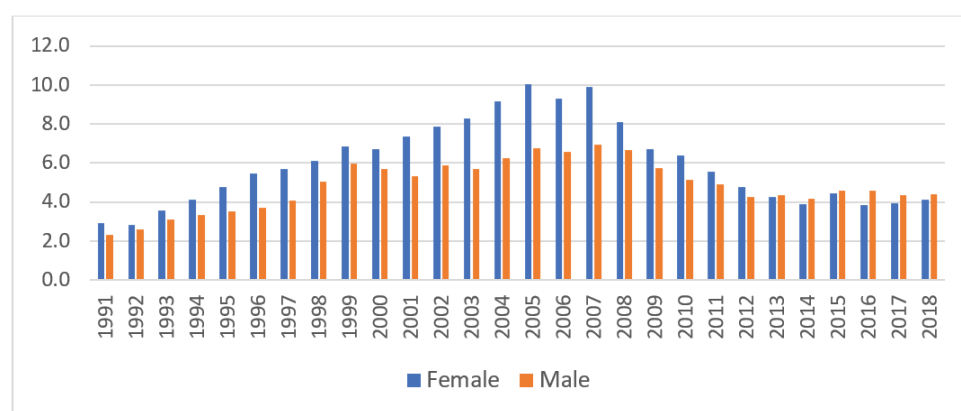
Additionally, when there is sexual harassment, women frequently becomes the target of critics and victim blaming in Indonesia, which leads to situation where women and girls do not want to tell their problem because of the negative reaction towards the victims. As the result, the number of sexual violence is most likely even higher than the data shown by Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. Many people argued that the law need to be reviewed or improved, but even the current implementation is still very far from the ideal condition.

¹⁹<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/source/gender-statistics#>

1.3.2 Employment

Like in other Asian countries, women in Indonesia also have difficulties in accessing and competing in the labour market. Generally, Indonesian female unemployment rate was always higher than male unemployment rate, with the percentage continuously increasing from 1991 until reaching its peak in 2005 where male unemployment rate was 6.8% while the female unemployment rate was 10.1%. The percentage finally began to decrease in 2006 and the value of employment between men and women was inverse from 2013 until 2018 where female unemployment was slightly lower than male employment.

Figure 12. Unemployment Rate (modeled ILO estimate)



Source: The World Bank¹⁹

Although the data shows a decline in female unemployment, the reality is not as good as the number. Many women work in informal sector, a situation that is highly related with socio-economic condition. There are several reasons what forced poor married women into the labour market, one of which is from financial difficulties. Therefore, many of them are forced to accept poor working condition without any social protection (Alisjahbana and Manning, 2006). This is in line with the finding of research by Priebe, Howell, and Sari (2014) that shows 80% of women in poorest family work in informal sector while only 34% of wealthiest women work in the informal sector.

Furthermore, the percentage of men from the poorest and wealthiest households that work in the informal sector is 5% less than women's. To conclude, women tends to end up working in informal sector where lacks of decent working condition and social protection than men do.

Besides, women coming from the poor economic backgrounds are more likely to be vulnerable than others.

There are very limited information on working condition of both formal and informal sector in Indonesia. Van Klaveren et al. (2010) analyse that in average men usually work more hours per day than women.

²⁰<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS> and <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS>

However in the particularly female dominated industries such as housekeeping, hotels, restaurants and wholesale and retail trade, women work longer than men. Women experience another disadvantage in these jobs, because most of these industries also pay very low wages. According to Pinagara and Bleijenbergh (2010), women have difficulties to negotiate in Indonesia due to religious view and patriarchal norms that leads to the condition where the company or organization most probably will hire men, in addition, there is also limited access to contract, worker union, and fair work agreements for women in Indonesia. Even though the increasing of trade and investment in Indonesia may increase the job access for women, the lack of support structure in the working environment such as child care for women with children make it difficult for women to enter labor market. There are many obstacles and barriers encountered by women in getting opportunity to access decent jobs. This may affect many young girls’ opinion on job prospects in the future that of course will relate to their

27 educational, occupational and employment choices. There are many obstacles and barriers encountered by women in getting opportunity to access decent jobs., This may affect many young girls’ opinion on job prospects in the future that of course will relate to their educational, occupational and employment choices. When young girls see that women only work for certain professions such as nurse, school teacher, civil servant in government agencies, etc and only very few women can achieve managerial position, it will shape their opinion that they cannot choose different pathway, so they will pursue their study concerning the available jobs for women in their society. Moreover, this condition may also discourage girls to dream of getting high ranked jobs or just better, decent and diverse jobs. This will lead to the continuity of the condition where women are underrepresented in high level of jobs and decision making and overrepresented in low level jobs that make women more vulnerable than men (AusAid, 2012; Blackwood, 2008; Elliott, 1994).

Furthermore, just like their non-disabled peers, the employment condition of women with disabilities is worse than men with disabilities that can be seen on the data below:

Table 8. Percentage of Working Individuals Aged 15+ by Characteristics, Riskesdas 2007

Characteristic of Disability	Male	Female
Disability Mild	82.69	40.11
Disability Severe	69.59	31.99

Source: Riskesdas 2007 summarized on report Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia

Table 9. Percentage of Working Individuals Aged 18–64 by Characteristics, Census 2010

Employed	Male	Female
Yes	83.35	16.65
No	43.94	56.06

Source: Census 2010 summarized on report Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia

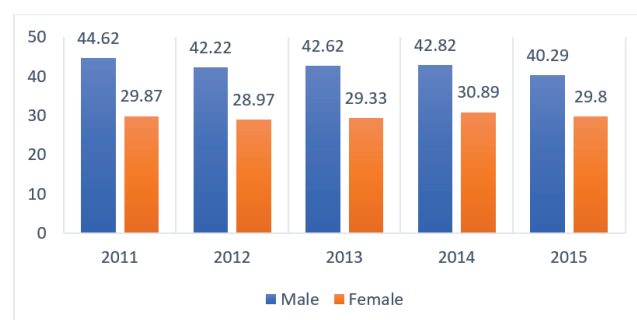
Women with disabilities tend to face more challenges in order to actively participate in the economic activity, this group encounter double discrimination because of their gender and disability that make them more vulnerable exploitation, sexual harassment and gender based violence, not only in society but also in workplace that lead to difficult access to employment.

1.3.3 Finance and Ownership

According to Asia Foundation (2013) , it is estimated that only 23% of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) are owned by women. Furthermore, the data from National Labor Force Survey for 2011-2015 which is summarized in Potret Ketimpangan Gender dalam Ekonomi report (Portrait of Gender Economic Inequality) showed that the percentage of women who become entrepreneurs (either self-funded or assisted by others) was fluctuating over the year and the values were still below male entrepreneurs. On the other hand, the gap between male and female entrepreneurs was decreasing, from 15% in 2011 to 10% in 2015.

However the reason was not because the increasing number of women who own a business, but because the decreasing number of male entrepreneurs in Indonesia which reflects on the broader trends impacting SMEs in Indonesia

Figure 13. Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and over who Work as Entrepreneurs



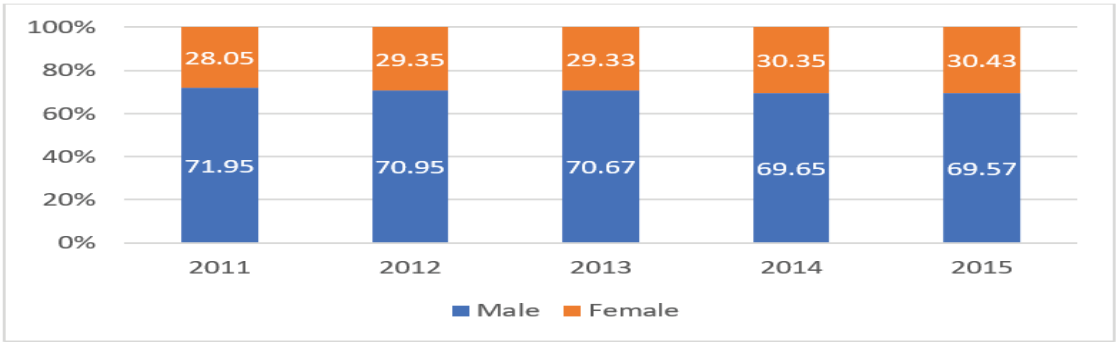
Source: Sakernas Agustus, 2011-2015

If we compare the ratio between men and women in entrepreneurship, the condition is also not very much different, it is undeniable that men always dominate the business. There was only slight improvement of the condition where the ratio of female entrepreneurs was slowly increasing, the male entrepreneurs was slightly decreasing.

²¹Asia Foundation. (2013). *Access to Trade and Growth of Women's SMEs in APEC Developing Economic – Evaluating the Business Environment in Indonesia*.

To achieve the balanced number between male and female entrepreneurs, it would request several efforts from the government policies.

Figure 14. Ratios of Population Aged 15 Years and over who Work as Entrepreneurs



Source: Sakernas Agustus, 2011-2015

The systemic and cultural barrier experienced by women make it more difficult for women to receive loan and start a big business. Generally, businesses owned by women are in small scale and operate in informal sector which means that the income is not very high and also not very stable. Although many people assume that the lender will put higher trust on women when giving loan because women in Indonesia are considered more responsible and careful in spending money. However, the data of Micro and Small Industry Survey in 2015 has shown the opposite result.

In the area of Micro and Small Industry (IMK) managed by women, only around 8.33% who received capital from other parties such loan and grant while those managed by male entrepreneurs around 9.61%. The gap was even higher in small business where 16.22% of male entrepreneurs received funding from other parties compared to those managed by female entrepreneurs which were recorded at 13.13.

The lack of ownership is not only in business area but also in land. Many women work in agriculture sector, but most of land is owned by men that make women only become agriculture labor with very low and unstable wage.

Table 10. Percentage of Land Owned by Women

Country	Year	Total number	Total Female	Total Male	% female	% Male	Source
Indonesia	1993	20,331,746	1,790,741	18,541,005	8.8%	91.2%	Agricultural Census

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of United Nations²²

When the population between men and women is almost equal, women who own the land was only 8.8% in 1993 while the rest of the 91.2% of land was owned by men. This condition may lead to more vulnerable for women when they are not financially independent, where women are not financially independent; they will be more tolerant to violence by intimate partner because they have no choice and cannot live by themselves. This is one of many reasons why women in poor households are more likely to experience violence and do not have the courage to seek help from community.

²²<http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/data-map/statistics/en/>

2. PRIORITIES

This report focuses on persons with disabilities (mobility disabled, visually disabled, speech difficulties as well as hearing impaired) and women in Aceh region related to decent work, minimum wage, access to building and public transportation within the context of SDG 8 and 11 and how to ensure just and equitable development for all. Since Aceh government has agreed upon the implementation of SDGs, the organization aims to do review and monitoring on the implementation and finally do advocacy on policy and programs that support equality to everybody, and achieve development justice for all.

FKM-BKA YWU conducted the research in Aceh because Aceh has the highest poverty rate in Sumatra and in the fourth position in Indonesia. Aceh also has many persons with disability resulted by armed conflicts and tsunami disasters. Besides, patriarchy and fundamentalism still strongly exist in Aceh that limit the women to access jobs and decision-making process. Therefore, it is important to evaluate the awareness and the implementation SDGs point 8 and 11 in Aceh.

In order to get the data and information, workshops, FGDs and interviews were held in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Sigli. From the activities, we gathered new information on problems and obstacles encountered by persons with disabilities, women and labor; aspirations; and solutions proposed by the people. The information was given to the government with the intention to be implemented for the following year regional planning (RKA).

CHAPTER 2

BRIEF ASSESSMENT ON THE COUNTRY'S SDGs COMMITMENTS

The first ratification of SDGs in Indonesian national law began in 2017 when the president enacted it in Presidential Law no 59 of 2017 regarding the implementation of sustainable development goals in Indonesia which is ratified in national action planning document contained with the planning of national programs for 5 years and actions related to achieving SDGs. This national action planning was mobilized at all the provincial level and the document is compiled by the local development planning agency. However, the Action Plan are still missing a few important aspects. For example, when discussing the inclusive education and economic growth, there is an absence of the mention of disability issues.

Therefore, while there is an important role of local and national organization in order to tackle this issue and ensure that development planning is in line with with international agenda and law such as the SDGs by advocating and push for the government and the local decision maker to implement new policy and regulation. The implementation of the SDGs has become the main attention of the current government. It has also created new challenge to ensure inclusiveness in all aspects. Local culture still remains a challenge when it comes to gender and diversity. While some local government is still not very familiar with the concept that makes the implementation of programs to achieve SDGs ineffective.

If we talk about the implementation of SDGs in government programs, every province has a different main target that is the focus of the provincial governments. In Aceh, the Aceh regional government through BAPPEDA Aceh (Aceh Regional Development Planning Agency) has been collaborating with a local NGO named Flower Aceh to arrange Rencana Aksi Daerah Aceh (Aceh Regional Action Plan) that will hopefully set the provincial agenda of the SDGs to be more systematic and detailed, and most importantly, representing the intention of civil society and local organizations that focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities because the civil societies in Aceh has implemented several public discussion that involved the representative of the groups and communities.



CHAPTER 3

FINDINGS AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS THROUGH WOMEN'S PERSPECTIVE

Indonesia has reportedly made some achievement in several of the targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aims to repeat the success by following the SDGs. Under achieving universal primary education of the MDGs, Indonesia has implemented basic 9-year education in Indonesia. In 2011, the literacy rate for female reached 98.75% and male literacy rate was 98.80% aged 15-24 years. In addition, the rate incident for tuberculosis has decreased from 343 (1990) to 189 (2013) cases per 100,000 people in a year (BAP-PENAS) . Despite many successes, Indonesia is still facing many problems in poverty, inequality, climate change, achieving decent work and the progress has been uneven across the regions of Indonesia that millions of people are still being left behind especially the poorest and vulnerable people.

This chapter focuses on the analysis of Aceh region and for person with disabilities specifically to mobility disabled, visually disabled, speech difficulties as well as hearing impaired, and women toward SDG 8, SDG11 and Development Justice. Data sample for the research were mostly collected in the district of Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Pidie.

Lisbet. (2013). *Politica. Pencapaian Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) di Indonesia Melalui Kerjasama Internasional*, 4 (1), 129-156.

Table 11. The Target 8.5 and Development Justice Indicator.

3.1 Finding of Goal 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive.

Target 8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
IAEG Indicator	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and person with disabilities
Development Justice Indicator	8.5.1a Average annual earnings from all sources by sex 8.5.1b Percentage of workers receiving a living wage (disaggregated by gender, migration status, age, etc.) 8.5.1d Percentage of workers covered by the national labor code (disaggregated by gender, migration status, etc.)
APWLD Indicator	Difference between minimum wage and living wage
IAEG Indicator	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and person with disabilities
Development Justice Indicator	8.5.2 Percentage of workers receiving a living wage (disaggregated by gender, migration status, disability, age, etc.)

3.1.1 Decent Work

From 2016 to 2017, Aceh economic growth experienced a slight increase among the provinces in the Sumatera region in 2016, Aceh took the second last position amongst all the province in Indonesia while in 2017, the region stepped up slightly up to the fourth last position. BAPPEDA Aceh report stated that for almost 30 years, the oil and gas sector have been the big contributor to Aceh's GDP with the agriculture sector in second place. The oil and gas distributed value of Aceh's GDP is around 4.19% while non-oil and gas was 4.14%. In the last category, business contributed the biggest proportion (11.27%) as the result of many national events conducted in Aceh, followed by the share of the agriculture sector at 1.45%. that in the formal sector.

Based on formal and informal category of work in Aceh, the number of people employed in informal sector is higher than that in the formal sector. In February 2018, 834000 people (37.90%) worked in the formal sector while 1.336 million people (62.10%) were in the informal sector without social protection.

The government of Aceh also needs to deal with the unemployment rate. Between 2016 to 2018, the trend of the unemployment has been fluctuating. In 2016, the number of people unemployed was 171,000 people but the following year this number had decreased to 150,000 people. The rate of unemployment rises each year after the university students graduated.

Pemerintah Aceh. (2013). *Qanun Aceh nomor 12 tahun 2013 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Menengah Aceh Tahun 2012-2017. Aceh: BAPPEDA Aceh*
BPS Aceh. (2017). *Keadaan Ketenagakerjaan Agustus 2017. Aceh: Badan Pusat Statistik.*

The other main issue of laborer situation in Aceh is about the education and skill gap of people who work in the informal sector. According to data from BPS , many laborers are dominated by primary education graduates, about 741,000. Only few num-bers of workers earned diploma and university degree around 345,000.

Among the number of unemployed includes marginalize people such as person with disabilities who cannot access for job are excluded from economy participation even though article 23 Universal Declaration of Human Right declares that everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. In addition, Indonesia government has ratified the United Nations convention on the right of people with disabilities (UNCRPD) in November 2011 with the aim to secure the right and freedom of PwDs and accelerate respect for their dignity. But persons with disability continue to face limited access to education, healthcare, decent work and living wage and therefore, still are far from achieving equality. Nevertheless, many disabled persons' organizations have strived to get their rights implemented fully.

Table 12. People with Disabilities in Indonesia Labour Force

Status	PWOD (%)	PWD-mild (%)	PWD-severe (%)
Labour Force	70.4	56.72	20.27
Employed	66.42	54.63	18.32
Unemployed	3.98	2.08	1.95
Not in Labour Force	29.6	43.28	79.73
Housewife	18.13	28.71	21.14
Student	9.74	0.84	0.85
Others	1.73	13.74	57.74

Source: Final report mapping in Indonesia labor market (ILO)²⁶

The unemployment rate of people with disabilities is lower than people without disabilities that many PwDs contribute in not labor force (43.28%) for people with mild disabilities and (79.73%) for people with severe disabilities. It indicates that people with disabilities are still far for reaching the equality to access economic participation and social participation. In addition, women with disabilities experience triple discrimination to access decent work; because of their disability, livig below the poverty line, and lack of the accessibility.

There are many social protection programs provided by the Indonesia government; BJPS Kesehatan (henceforth BPJS Health), which began operations in January 2014, was made responsible for Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN; Public Health Insurance) with the aim of achieving universal health coverage (UHC). BPJS

Institute for economic and social research (UI), Final Report Mapping PwDs in Indonesia Labor Market, 2017, ILO

Kesehatan in Indonesia 2019, the government provide 26.7 trillion for paying membership fee (96.8 million) for poor people. In Aceh, the Government of Aceh provide universal health coverage since 2010 that BPJS Kesehatan do not limiting people to access but the lack of facilities that is provided in hospital made people difficult to access BPJS Kesehatan such as building accessibility, limited medical personal that understand well about disability problem.

The Government of Indonesia also provide specific social protection for people with disabilities is called ASODKB (social assistance for people with severe disabilities). The aim of this program to fulfill the basic need of people with severe disabilities and maintain their health by giving additional income, mainly for PwDs who have no employment possibilities and depend on others for help.

There has been many social protection programs to develop people's productivity but a big question remain to what extent should social protection efforts for people with disabilities be included into general social protection program by removing barriers to their participation, or by designing specific program for people with disabilities.

3.1.2 Decent Work and Living Wage for Person with disabilities

Any person with disabilities can be an entrepreneur, a farmer, a factory worker, a teacher, a doctor, an artist, or a computer technician amongst every other type of jobs most person with disability have the capability and capacities for it. However, the result of the focus group discussion and interviewed with disable people organization (DPOs) showed that there are very little people with disabilities who are employed either in the formal or informal sector and PwDs experience significantly higher unemployment rates both in Indonesia and Aceh. The following paragraphs will discuss further about a number of facts that happen to disability both in Aceh. First of all, there are no accurate data on people with disabilities at both national and regional levels. The governments of Aceh have only collected on the total number of PwDs without isaggregating this data. The estimation number of PwDs is about 61,000 disabilities that consist of mental disabilities, visual and hearing impairment and mobility (Social Service, 2010). The government of Banda Aceh had recorded 570 persons living with disabilities in Banda Aceh as the capital city of Aceh from 2016 to 2017 with no subsequently update data. Though data available from the social service government in Pidie district carried out the update data in 2018 is 3,740 people with disabilities. Likewise, any specific data on the employment of PwDs is really hard to find. In interviewing the Manpower Department of Aceh's government, they confirmed that there was no completed data on disability em-

employees. According to Education Department (2010), only 500 (0.92%) of children with disabilities attended the school both in foundation for children with disabilities and children with special need school. that there was no completed data on disability employees. According to Education Department (2010), only 500 (0.92%) of children with disabilities attended the school both in foundation for children with disabilities and children with special need school.

Both the issues of higher unemployment rate and lower rate participation in labor market had led to

increased poverty amongst many PwDs. As documented by several studies, depending on the threshold of disability, people with disabilities in Indonesia were 30 to 50% more likely to be poor especially in urban areas due to the different disability, impact of disability on livelihood earning and survival living in different areas (Adioetomo, Mont, & Irwanto, 2014) .

Lastly, even PwDs are employed; many of them are employed in the informal sector and are underpaid. The graphs below show the types of occupations that are done by persons with disabilities in 2017 based on the research of Lisa Cameron and Diana

Figure 15. PwD and PwoD Workers in Indonesia



Source: Sakerna 2016/ report disability in Indonesia: what can we learn from the data11 2

Adioetomo, S. M., Mont, D., & Irwanto. (2014). *Person with Disabilities In Indonesia: Emprical Facts and Implication for Social Protection Policies*. Jakarta: Lembaga Demografi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.
Cameron, L., and Suarez, D. C. (2017). *Disability in Indonesia: What can we learn from the data?*. Retrieved from https://www.monash.edu/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/1107138/Disability-in-Indonesia.pdf.

Individual household business and agriculture have become the main source of employments for PwDs. The highest peak was 75% or 71% on individual household business compared to 3% or 5% who were employed in government. The graphic A and B represented shows that the majority of persons with disabilities are in the agriculture sector at 48% or 47% with only 1% PwDs can be found participating in the mining sector and in managerial position. There is also a large number of PwDs participation in the service and sales (22%) sector. So, it can be concluded that PwDs are more likely to be found in very specific employment sector and these sectors are also the ones that are more likely to be ones with vulnerable working condition, with less security and lower pay. The data above can describe the employment situation of PwDs in Aceh. As reported by DPOs in one of the FGD, there are only 6 PwDs participating in the private sector and government of Banda Aceh.

Apart from some of the barriers mentioned above being faced by persons with disabilities in entering labor market, there are also other barriers. One of it is the limitation of access to education and empowerment faced by many children with disabilities. Many children with disabilities attend the special need school and many teachers in special needs school are not really competent and equipped in teaching students with special needs. The curriculum designed for children with disabilities from special need school is not efficient and practical to equip these students' essential skills to join the labour market, causing many children with disabilities without the necessary knowledge and capacity.

In response in 2012, the Aceh government in an effort to show strong commitment to inclusive education program to ensure that every child has the same opportunities to education began the implementation of the Governor's regulation no. 92 year 2012 which aim to widely give the opportunity for children with disabilities to get good quality of education in regular school based on their needs and skills as well as equal education access with other children so the education that respects diversity and is not discriminators can be achieved. However, the program has not been implemented well. Sabrina and Sanrisna (2017) in their research found that only 20% of the schools in Banda Aceh are willing to accept students with special needs. The main problem was that plenty of the schools in Aceh were not ready to implement the program because of the lack of professional teachers with special skill in inclusive education, the school curriculum applied without adapting to the needs of children with special needs and lack of school facilities to support their learning process.

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) finding with DPOs explained that many economic empowerments have been done by department of social service for examples sewing, massage, making cake and basic computer training. But people with disabilities only learnt basic skill without any follow-up of the training.

In addition, the misconceptions about the ability of PwDs also become the challenge to them in getting job. This attitude may originate from the stigma or belief that people with special needs are less productive than non-disabled.

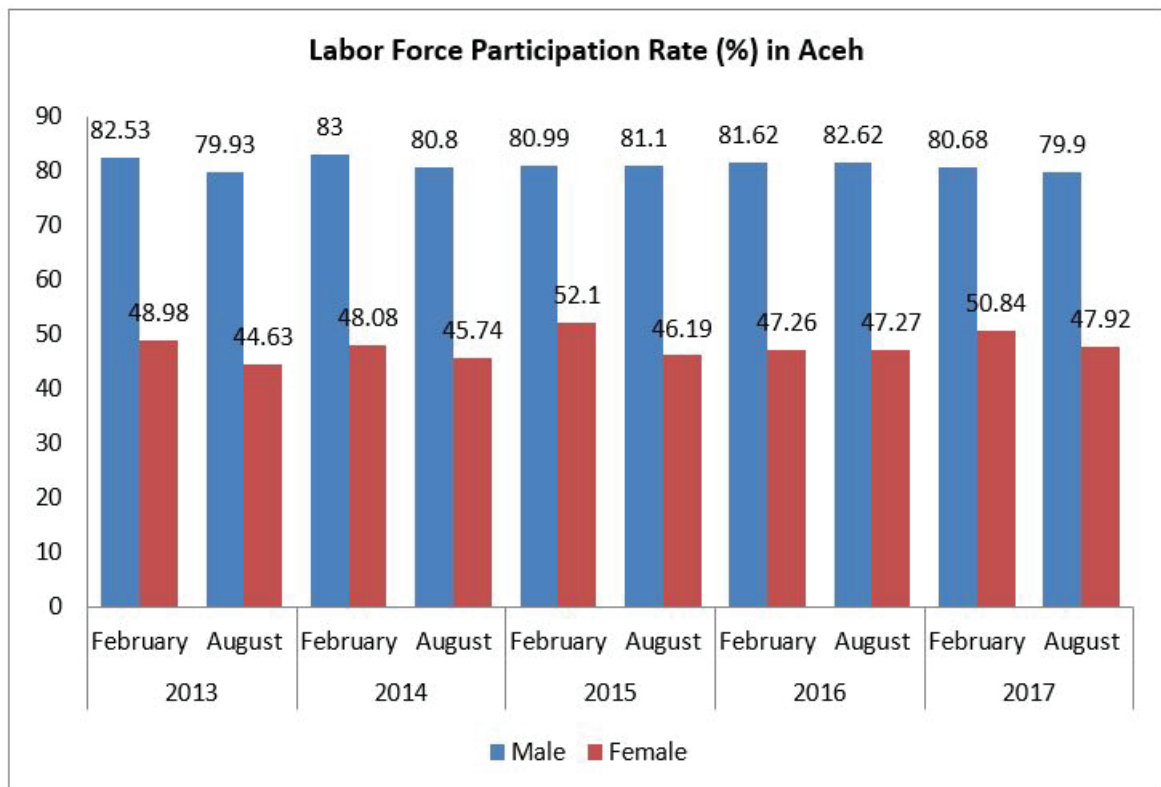
This manner has caused some of PwDs to have low self-esteem about their ability to be employed that intertwines with the discriminatory treatment of PwDs to be excluded in the workforce. So, the social isolation of people with disabilities confines their access to social networks, especially of friends and family, which could help them in finding job. Affirmative actions along with good policies are necessary to address the barriers. Two such policies of regulations fully supporting the right of people with disability are UNCRPD and regulation 8/2016 regarding disability rights in Indonesia. The article 27 of UNCRPD talks about the right of persons with disabilities to work, on equal basis with others, this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labor market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to person with disabilities and prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability to all matters concerning all forms of employment. Furthermore, the stipulated quota to employ PwDs in public and private sector is something has been done in many countries. Indonesia too has quota 1% for PwD to be employed in private sector and 2% in civil servant (Regulation no 8/2016). And even though this quota is already very small, it has still not been implemented well and fully.

3.1.3 Women's Participation in Labor Force in Aceh

Women tend to face the obstacles in accessing work and the equality in the world of work. Patriarchy which leads to gender-based work segregation is the factor that forces women to accept less productive jobs and minimal involvement in decision making. Female participation in the labour force in Aceh province are more concentrated in the informal sector such as in small micro-enterprises while the participation in the formal sector are much more limited. Gender inequality to access work is reflected in data on labor force participation rate and unemployment.

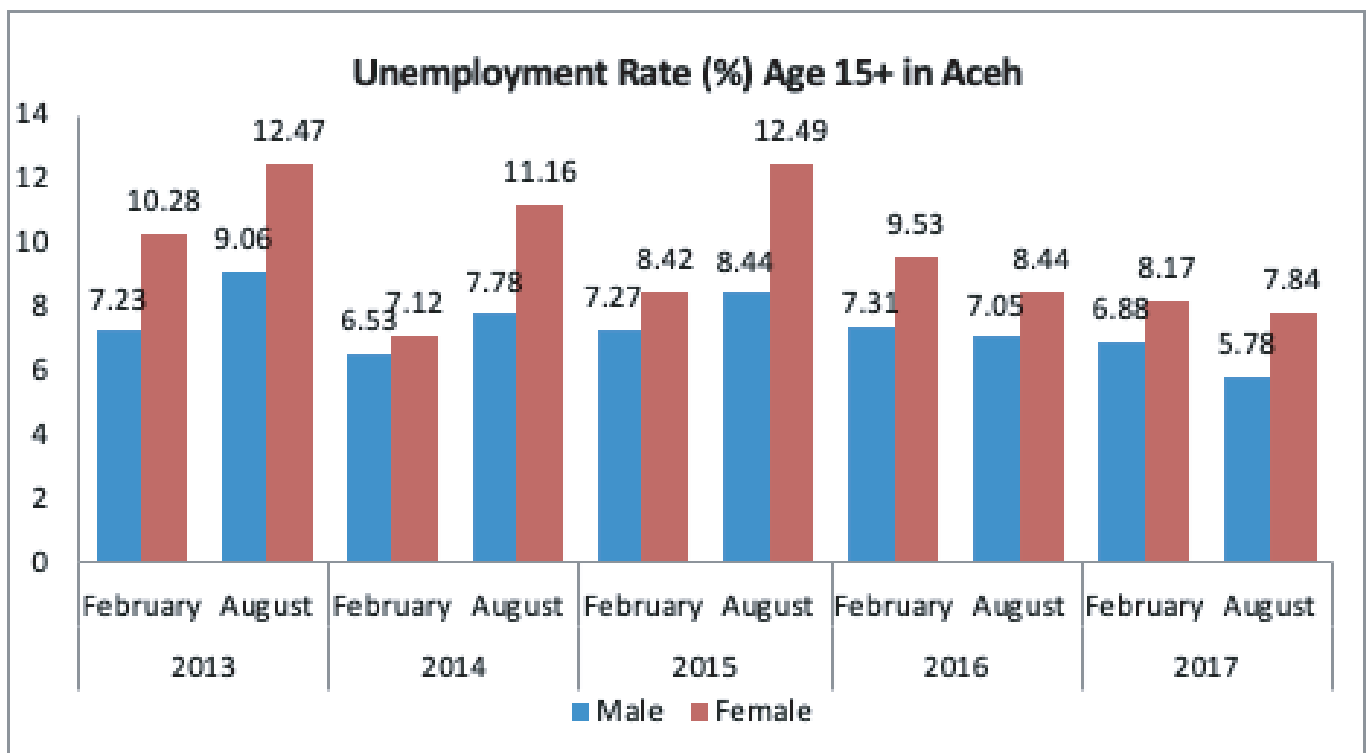
Sabrina, N., & Sansrisna. (2017). Teachers' Beliefs in Practicing Inclusive Education: Case Study of Elementary School in Banda Aceh. (Unpublished Master's Thesis). University of Tampere.

Figure 16. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) in Aceh Aged 15 Years and over



Source: Aceh Labour Force Situation (BPS³⁰)

Figure 17. Unemployment Rate (%) Age 15 Years and over in Aceh



Source: Aceh Labour Force Situation (BPS)

BPS Aceh. (2013-2017). Keadaan Angkatan Kerja Provinsi Aceh. Aceh: Badan Pusat Statistik.

The two tables described an overview of the proportion between men and women's participations in labour force as well as unemployment rate. We can see for five consecutive years the participation of women in labour force was sharply lower compared to men and dramatically high in unemployment rate. If we see in 2017, the labor force was still dominated by men at 79.90% compared to 47.92% of women. In contrast, more women were recorded (7.84%) in unemployment rate than men, 5.78%. Even though access to education is equal for both genders, unfortunately it is still difficult for women to access job. The main reason for low-involvement of women in economic was the majority of them do housekeeping, reaching (688.438 people) from the total number of women age 15+. In addition, agriculture, sale and service, educator, nurse is the major sectors that women participate in.

Besides, women also contributed a lot in part-time jobs in the informal sector and are paid less than men. The number of women part-time workers has fluctuated in the last 4 years with a small decrease in 2016. During the FGD, one of the labor organizations had shared the experience of women domestic worker, how they tend to receive lower than the minimum wage of Aceh and that there are no appropriate laws to protect their rights.

The result of the interview with BAPPEDA Aceh team revealed that many programs were carried out to increase women participation in economic such as through WRSE program (socio-economic for vulnerable women) and the Productive Economy-based Training and Community Economic Empowerment which focuses on empowering wom-

en in each village in Aceh to create the product from their potential resources. Furthermore, CSOs also actively took part in empowering socio-economic of marginal women. The programs help them to increase their capacity to run the business which can increase their income.

3.1.4 Minimum Wage

Aceh minimum wage was enacted by the Aceh governor in 2018 under regulation 67/2017 and it was set at 2.700.000 IDR (285\$) per month. Even though the minimum wage for 2018 went up 8.71% from the last year, this amount was not sufficient for the workers to provide their family members with the value of Aceh inflation was 4.25% in 2017. In an interview with the director of TUCC (Trade Union Care Center), he stated that the result of living need survey with 60 items was 3.200.000 IDR (310\$) which is higher than the region's minimum wage.

Women working in formal sector as permanent employees have received equal pay as men and accordance with minimum wage but not for female workers in the informal sector. The finding of government consultation and the first FGD showed that women working in informal sectors such as sales, cleaning services, domestic workers, fuel operators, farmers are still discriminated in terms of wages.

In addition, TUCC had also showed their research findings on palm oil laborer working in the industrial estate area and palm oil factories in Aceh Barat and Naga Raya district. Many of these palm oil companies do not ensure the occupational health

and safety of their employees in handling the fertilization, pruning, they also do not enforce the promotion or permanent hiring of their employees although these employees have a main and important role, which then impacts on the wages received. Linda is one of female workers feeling this situation. She has been dedicating her life to work in Mapoli Raya Company for 10 years as casual daily labor but there is no certain or permanent status of work even until this year. From the description above, it can be concluded that many companies are ignoring the social protection of their workers.

In 2015, Indonesian government released a new mechanism or formula to determine minimum wages which is influenced by gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates and inflation rate as follows

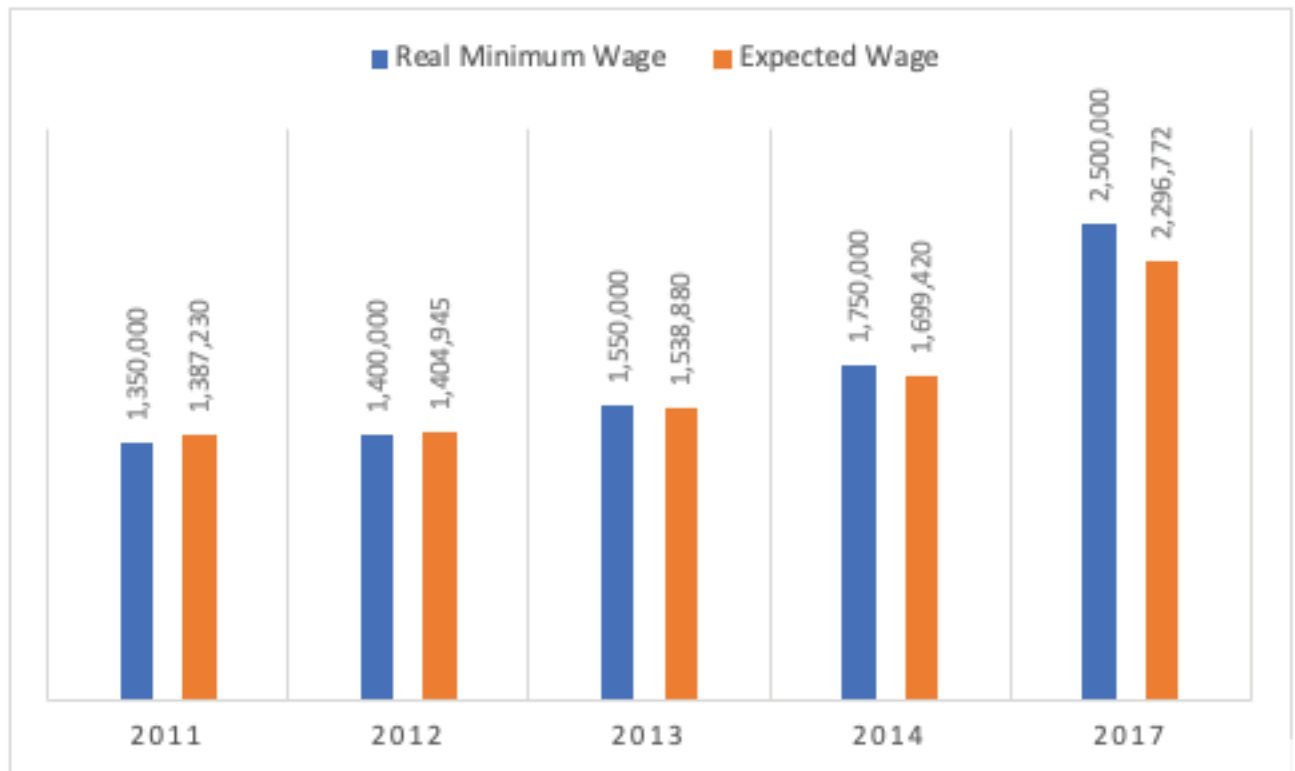
$$\begin{aligned} \text{New minimum wage} = & \text{Previous minimum wage} + \\ & (\text{previous minimum wage} \times (\% \text{ annual inflation rate} \\ & \text{during the year} + \% \text{ GDP annual increase during the} \\ & \text{year}). \end{aligned}$$

Source: press briefing on the fourth economic package

In order to see whether the minimum wage already in accordance with the expected minimum wage, we use the above formula to calculate the new minimum wage. However, the data for inflation rate is not complete along the years. Therefore, we only calculate the several minimum wage that occurred before and after the regulation was authorized by Indonesian president.

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Figure 18. The real minimum wage and expected minimum wage in Aceh



The graphic showed the minimum wage and expected minimum wage in Aceh from 2011 to 2014 which were before the regulation took place and in 2017 after the enactment of regulation. In 2011 and 2012, Aceh regional minimum wage were below the expected wage, but starting from 2013 the minimum wage was already higher than the expected minimum wage even though there was no regulation about the mechanism yet. However, the determination of minimum wage by government does not mean that all sectors are willing to implement it, not only in private sector but also in government agencies.

3.1.5 Case Study

Disability Worker Story

Name: Zulfahendra

From Aceh Selatan

Zulfahendra is a person with disability, leg defects, comes from South Aceh and graduated from Unsyiah University majoring in physics. He shared the experience of how difficult it was for him in getting job and accessing building. Hendra shared, “the university building where I studied truly was not accessible as I have to go up the stair to the second floor every time I had a lecture due to the absence of a ramp. But all of this problem I went through with patience to get the worthy education”. Upon completing his Bachelor Degree, Hendra has joined a number of trainings to improve his capacity in hope of getting a decent work. In reality however, he would always heard the sentence “Sorry, there is no available position” whenever he would try and apply for a job.

From 2009 to 2013, he finally gained a job in small company as a computer technician with wage under the minimum wage. When the company subsequently went bankrupt, he decided to open his own small business to fulfill the need of his life. He hopes that there will be more job access for PwDs in every institution both formal and informal.

3.1.6 Recommendation

The government must provide available and accurate disaggregated data of people with disabilities. Minimum wage must be implemented by all of Aceh companies in accordance with the governor’s decision.

- The state government and local government should establish a department to monitor the implementation of minimum wage/living wage in the country and regions.
- There is a policy to protect domestic workers from labour exploitation such as low paid, poor working condition and long working hours.
- The government and private agencies must implement policy related to “disability percentage workers which 1% for the private sector and 2% for the civil servant (regulation 8/2016 and 7/2014).
- Provide “training center” for people with disability for economic training and activity and have follow-up plan with PwDs to sustain their skills and increase their opportunities of getting jobs.
- Enhance skills and knowledge of people with disability related to their own skill so they are able to find a better job.
- Scholarship for children with disability and child of parents with disability to access good education.
- Inclusive education or inclusive schools need to be increased with appropriate curriculum and provide professional educator for inclusive school.
- Socialize the rights of women workers such maternity leave, minimum wage, etc.

3.2 Finding of Goal 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable.

Table 13. The Target 11.2 and Development Justice Indicator

Target 11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
IAEG Indicator 11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (T2).
Development Justice Indicator	Proportion of population that has convenient access to frequent and timely public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
Women major group	11.2.1 Percentage of public transport systems that include provisions to ensure the safety and security of women and girls, including but not limited to separate seating or cars, active patrolling, and punitive framework for violence against women and girls. 11.2.3 Percentage of women and girls who say they always feel safe using public transit, disaggregated by age, civil status, disability, education level, ethnicity, geographic location, income, migrant status, IDPs, refugees.
	11.2.4 Percentage of population disaggregated by age, sex, and disability status, who live within 0.5 km of public transit that runs at least every 20 minutes in communities with at least 100,000 inhabitants, and within 1.0 km of public transit running to meet demand as operationally defined with communities for less than 100,000 inhabitants.

3.2.1 Transportation and Public Building Accessibility

Article 9 of UNCRPD and regulation (8/2016) stated that people with disabilities have the right to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life on equal basis with others to the physical environment, transportation, information and communication, other facilities and services open or provided to the public. Most inhabitants of Aceh uses either a labi-labi (a type of modified truck), L300 (an MPV with 10 chairs), a pedicab, and a bus as their only existing mode of transportations. The public transportation service provided by the government is only Transkoetaradja with total number

is 25 buses operating in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. In Banda Aceh, the route of Transkoetaradja is not available at all spots because of some reasons and obstacles whereas in Aceh Besar the route is not as many as that Banda Aceh. is 25 buses operating in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. In Banda Aceh, the route of Transkoetaradja is not available at all spots because of some reasons and obstacles whereas in Aceh Besar the route is not as many as that Banda Aceh.

In the FGDs organized, the participants of DPOs shared their challenges in accessing public transportation and building. First, they mentioned while the government has provided the convenient Transkoetaradja for everyone, the ramp provided in every bus stop is too steep and thus, cannot accommodate PwDs. Furthermore, there is no space for wheelchair in the bus stops and the distance between buses and bus platform is difficult to pass for PwDs. Finally, many pathways in the city do not facilitate the guiding block.

The FGDs also confirmed that many infrastructures in Aceh are generally not disabled-friendly facilities and even when the buildings have accommodated the access for people with disabilities, these facilities within these building remains in low standard and sometimes still remains as non-accessible to PwDs.

In one research done in 2016 by Forum Komunikasi Masyarakat Berkebutuhan Khusus Aceh (FKM-BKA), a DPO organization based in Banda Aceh on the accessibility of building in Banda Aceh supports the statement above. The assessment was done in 81 buildings consist of 25 public services offices, 13 hospitals, 7 clinics and pharmacies, 6 markets, 25 public facilities as well as 5 education institutions. The overall result included in the table below:

Table 14. Percentage of Building Provide the Accessibilities Element

No	Kind of building/facilitation	Total of building	Average provided the accessibilities element (%)	Category *
1	Public services	25	36.7	Very low
2	Hospital	13	51.28	Low
3	Clinic & pharmacy	7	44.86	Low
4	Market	6	29.23	Very low
5	Public facility	25	29.05	Very low
6	Education Institution	5	35.08	Very low
Total of average		81	37.7	Very low

Table 15. Percentage of Element that fulfill The Standard

No	Kind of building/facilitation	Total of building	Percentage of element that fulfill the standard provided	Category*
1	Public service	25	67.99	High
2	Hospital	13	75.95	High
3	Clinic & pharmacy	7	74.80	High
4	Market	6	58.04	Adequate
5	Public Facility	25	64.18	Adequate
6	Education institution	5	72.4	Adequate
Total average		81	68.8	Adequate

The table above showed that many public facilities and services in Banda Aceh area do not have proper accessibilities for PwDs. The element that was surveyed in each building in this assessment included the existence of ramp, handrail, disability-friendly toilet, special seat, guiding block, tactile in toilet and lift, running text. However, only 37.7% from the 81 buildings surveyed were equipped with these elements. In the instance of hospitals as public facilities that are crucially needed by PwDs only reach 51.28% of it had the element of accessibility. While only 44.86% of clinic and pharmacy had the elements. In conclusion, the percentage showed that hospital and clinic are still better in providing the element of accessibilities than other either 5 categories of building or environment.

The second table presented the level standard of element facilities when they are provided. It was found that only few of buildings meet the standard. So, the user and the beneficiary of the element either cannot access these elements fully or rarely used it. The assessment standard criteria are provided in guide book for the accessibility evaluation, Mid-Level Coalition: 2015.

While the government has made efforts to always provide safe public facilities and public transportation for the people, more efforts need to be done to ensure the access of PwDs.

Table 16. The target 11.3 and Development Justice Indicator

Target 11. 3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
Development Justice Indicator	Proportion of population, especially women, involved in planning, design, decision making and management of urban spaces, disaggregated by age, sex, income, disability and other relevant categories. Percentage of cities with direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management, particularly women.

An ideal regional development must involve the participation of communities and based on their real needs, especially the most marginalized community (disabled, women in poverty, women victims of violence). In addition, their participations are very important in the implementing of development at every stage from the planning, implementation, utilization, and evaluation as the last part. There are two approaches in development planning mechanism that are used, namely the bottom up approach and the top down approach. The below is the process in following development planning (regulation no. 25/2004).

3.2.2 The involvement of Marginalized Women and Disability in planning and decision making

An ideal regional development must involve the participation of communities and based on their real needs, especially the most marginalized community (disabled, women in poverty, women victims of violence). In addition, their participations are very important in the implementing of development at every stage from the planning, implementation, utilization, and evaluation as the last part. There are two approaches in development planning mechanism that are used, namely the bottom up approach and the top down approach. The below is the process in following development planning (regulation no. 25/2004).

Village - Sub district - Regency/ District/City – Province - National

Hamlet – Village - Sub district - Government service Forum - Regency/District /City – Province - National

In the reality, people with disability and women who are marginalized are generally excluded from participating and delivering their needs and opinion in urban planning and decision-making process. Many of the FDGs with DPOs and women's organizations contained stories of how many women and people with disabilities have had minor participations in the urban planning and decision making. They mentioned that the meeting in the village level was held at not suitable time so it was difficult for the women and PwDs to attend.

. Often time their opinion is disregarded while several DPOs stated that while they are often involved in the urban planning at the provincial level, they are usually there as the listener and as participants of the ceremony. While they have never participated in the planning's at the village level, sub-district and regency levels. Finally, is the issue of the involvement of women in political processes and decision making is generally low compared to men.

Table 17. The involvement of women in Aceh's parliament

Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ACEH	5.80	4.35	5.80	10.14	14.81	14.81	16	14.81	14.81

Source: BPS Aceh³²

The involvement of women in Aceh's legislative body is generally very low. In 2017 and 2018, there was only 14.81% of seats held by women in the parliament. The lower participation of women in parliament is due to social and cultural beliefs, the lack of support women often face from families, political parties and communities in participating in these processes.

<https://www.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2018/08/15/1570/-idg-keterlibatan-perempuan-di-parlemen-menurut-provinsi-2010-2017.html>

However, several efforts have been made by women's organization, DPOs and women empowerment office of Aceh to increase women's participation in political processes such as by conducting political education for women legislative candidates as well as capacitybuilding for the voter especially women including women with disabilities and other marginalized communities.

Furthermore, the information obtained from the result of the interview with the Aceh governments in Aceh Besar and Pidie district, found that the involvement of women in development planning are approximately at 30%. In Banda Aceh, women have been involved in urban planning named Women Action Plan (Musrena) that established since 2009 through the Banda Aceh mayor regulation no 52/2018 with the objective of strengthening the position of women in decision-making and policy-making that have been dominated by men, in the following matters: sensitize women about the importance of their role in determining the direction of regional development, building greater understanding to women's needs and improve their lives through local programs development.

3.2.3 Recommendation

- The availability of public services that provide service corresponding with various types of disabilities.
- The implementation of Musrena policy should be more streamlined in Aceh.
- The government must make the policy related to the allocation of fund of at least 1% of village financial (Dana Desa) for PwD and marginalized women's activities.
- The government should socialize policies namely Musrena, Regulation 8/2016 that has already existed to the communities in the village, sub-district, regency and other governments.
- Increase and encourage the participation of PwDs on policies and decision-making process through providing for a quota for people with disabilities to involve in urban planning and decision making at village level, sub-district, regency and province.

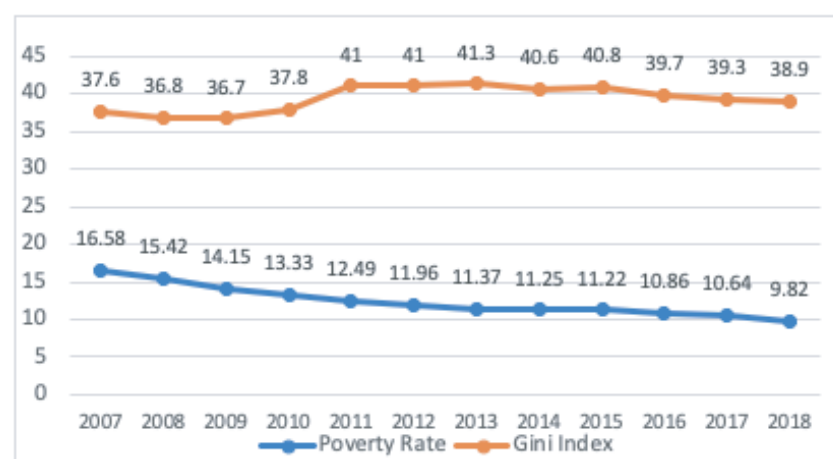
CHAPTER 4

COMMON GROUND ANALYSIS (BASED ON THE ANNUAL HLPF THEME)

The Indonesia government has done many programs to alleviate the poverty such as social assistance programs by introducing the KIP (Kartu Indonesia Pintar, Smart Indonesia Card) and KIS (Kartu Indonesia Sehat, Indonesia Health Care) as the main tools to assist the poor in accessing education and health services. KKS (Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera, Prosperous Family Card), to give the holder of this card to receive

the benefit of the Rastra (Beras untuk Keluarga Sejahtera, Rice for Prosperous Families) program. In addition, the government also provides grant to villages - the dana desa (village fund) as mandated by the law No. 6/2014 as social assistance to households. It is resulted by the declining of poverty percentage from 10.12 to 9.66 in 2018. Even though the poverty rate shows a decrease each year, there is still a gap between poverty and Gini index.

Figure 19. Percentage of Poverty Rate and Gini Index



Source: The Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)³³

From 2007 to 2018, the poverty rate was decreasing but the inequality was fluctuating and the rate had occasionally increased. In 2009 the poverty rate declined and the inequality rose. It indicates that the distribution of the wealth is still highly unequal. For example, there are many marginalized peoples' who are excluded from development and economic participation. One of them are persons with disabilities many of whom have very limited access to education, job, health and public facilities. The poverty and shared prosperity 2018 report stated that poverty encompasses a shortfall in income and consumption, low educational achievement, poor health and nutritional outcomes, lack of access to basic services, and a hazardous living environment. In addition, there is a big gap of poverty rate between regions in Indonesia. At the time, there were regions under the national poverty rate standard and also regions that were above.

<https://www.bps.go.id/subject/23/kemiskinan-dan-ketimpangan.html#subjekViewTab3>

Table 18. The poverty rate in Indonesia

No	Province	2018
1	Dki Jakarta	3.57
2	Bali	4.01
3	Kalimantan Selatan	4.54
4	Kalimantan Tengah	5.17
5	Banten	5.24
6	Kep. Bangka Belitung	5.25
7	Kalimantan Timur	6.03
8	Kep. Riau	6.2
9	Maluku Utara	6.64
10	Sumatera Barat	6.65
11	Kalimantan Utara	7.09
12	Riau	7.39
13	Jawa Barat	7.45
14	Kalimantan Barat	7.77
15	Sulawesi Utara	7.8
16	Jambi	7.92
17	Sulawesi Selatan	9.06
18	Sumatera Utara	9.22
19	Jawa Timur	10.98
20	Sulawesi Barat	11.25
21	Jawa Tengah	11.32
22	Sulawesi Tenggara	11.63
23	Di Yogyakarta	12.13
24	Sumatera Selatan	12.8
25	Lampung	13.14
26	Sulawesi Tengah	14.01
27	Nusa Tenggara Barat	14.75
28	Bengkulu	15.43
29	Aceh	15.97
30	Gorontalo	16.81
31	Maluku	18.12
32	Nusa Tenggara Timur	21.35
33	Papua Barat	23.01
34	Papua	27.74
	Indonesia	9.82

Sources: The Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)

<https://www.bps.go.id/subject/23/kemiskinan-dan-ketimpangan.html#subjekViewTab3>

Aceh is the 6th poorest region in Indonesia and the development only focused on infrastructure development rather than the empowerment of marginalized groups. Although, Aceh has several regulations and policies that protect the rights of people of disabilities, these regulations and policies have not been implemented well and fully.

This year, the HLPF theme on “Empowering people, Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality.” It means that the marginalized groups have the rights to access to justice, the freedom to participate in political activity and community life, to contribute in decision making process individually or in groups, to express their aspirations and to be heard. But PwDs and women faced many challenges in accessing their rights. The inequality, patriarchy, and low civic participation of marginalized groups in development planning make little improvement in achieving the SDGs.

There is no distinction data between decent work and non-decent work; most data on employment only focus working status without income clarification. Moreover, the data on employment status are only available in national level, not in district or regional level and no proper data about employment for PwDs is the big factor in obstructing the development and empowerment of PwDs.

Leaving no one behind is still currently limited to rhetoric, not in the implementation of programs to support SDGs. For example, to achieve decent work for all, a country should implement inclusive education that supports the equal opportunity for PwDs and PwoDs.

The government have initiated inclusive education system in Indonesia which is stated in the regulation of Minister of National Education no 70/2009 regarding the system of education that provides opportunities for all learners that have different abilities and have the potential of intelligence and/or special talents to follow education or learning in an educational environment together with learners in general (Ediyanto, 2017). In addition, UNESCO (2009) stated that “inclusive education in Indonesia is a priority policy from Ministry of Education in order to expand educational services for all children with special needs by using a flexible curriculum with due regard to local wisdom and the learning process using information technology.” In addition, a lot of provinces in Indonesia have already agreed to implement this program to combat the discrimination in education such as Yogyakarta, Jawa Barat, Jakarta, Aceh, Sulawesi Tengah, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

But the implementation of this program does not show a significant progress due to many obstacles in terms of policy and the acceptance of public. In addition, many people still do not understand well the idea of inclusive education. Many government representatives assume that inclusive education is similar to increase the availability of special schools for children with special needs. Therefore, access for people with disabilities to reach the decent work is still far due to the lack of inclusive education implementation.

Even though women in Indonesia have not faced any difficulties in accessing education but they encountered the challenges to access decent work. There is huge gap between women and men in labor force participation rate where men were 81.8% and women only 50.7%. This happens because the spreading of the propaganda that discourage married women to work outside the house that many of them do housekeeping and take care of children.

Table 19. Gender Inequality

Population with at least some secondary education		Labor force participation rate		Percentage of Formal Workers		Proportion of Workers work in Vulnerable Jobs		Low pay rate	
(% of ages 25 and older)		(% of ages 15 and older)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010-2017	2010-2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2016	2016	2014	2014
44.5	53.2	50.7	81.8	38.63	45.66	61.8	54.9	32.35	30.39

Sources: UNDP³⁵ & Calculation of ILO staff based on Sakernas data³⁶

When women contribute in labor force participation, many of them work in vulnerable jobs without social protection. According to the table, the number of women who work in vulnerable jobs is higher (61.8%) compare to men (54.9%). This condition is resulted by socio-economic condition that poor married women have difficult access to bank loan. In the report survey on the financial inclusion and access (SOFIA) focus note on gender in four provinces in eastern of Indonesia found that there are more men who have access to bank services (45% compared to 42% of women); whereas there is a higher proportion of women (49%) who use informal financial services compared to men (29%). If women continue to face barriers to access financial, this potentially will inhibit them from participating in the economy and from improving their lives and the welfare of their families and communities.

Table 20. Work Behavior by Degree of Disability, Age, and Gender, SNSAP-PWD, 2012

Variable	Low Disability					High Disability				
	School (%)	Work (%)	Work and School (%)	No Work and No School (%)	Work for No Pay (%)	School (%)	Work (%)	Work and School (%)	No Work and No School (%)	Work for No Pay (%)
Female	10.96	43.84	1.37	28.77	15.07	8.38	17.86	0.36	65.01	57.44
Male	13.22	59.03	2.2	23.79	1.76	11.61	27.38	1.69	1.88	8.38

Source: Adioetomo, S. M., Mont, D., & Irwanto. (2014). Person with Disabilities In Indonesia: Empirical Facts and Implication for Social Protection Policies. Jakarta: Lembaga Demografi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.

Besides, the data showed that people with disabilities have lower participation in employment than people without disabilities and the participation of women with disabilities are highly below men with disabilities either to access education or decent work. Only 10.96% of women with disabilities in low disability attend school and 43.84% who work. The most common working status for people disabilities is self-employment. Even the government has provided vocational training through vocational training centers (Balai Latihan Kerja) but most people with disabilities are excluded due to the lack of building accessibility.

In addition, they received the training from social welfare department such as sewing, massage, and computer and the trainings do not meet the need of people with disabilities and job demand.

To increase the participation of people with disabilities in employment, the government stipulated the quota 1% in private sector and 2% in civil servant regarding to Regulation no 8/2016 for PwDs.

To sum up, there are still many people who left behind in the development and economic participation that is why the government should implement inclusive planning and empowerment in every aspect of development so people with disabilities and women can receive equality.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

AND RECOMMENDATION

Although Indonesia has made some improvement to eradicate the poverty, increase children literacy rate, and decreasing the incident of tuberculosis, many vulnerable people and marginalized women are still being left behind and not included in some of the achievements. Furthermore, patriarchy and fundamentalism remain as the systemic barriers in achieving gender equality and Development Justice

Following recommendations are concluded to ensure the acceleration of SDGs in Indonesia:

1. The government must provide accurate disaggregated data of people with disabilities to improve the regional and national development planning.
2. The government and private agencies must implement policy related to “disability percentage workers which 1% for the private sector and 2% for civil servant (regulation 8/2016 and 7/2014).
3. Inclusive education or inclusive schools need to be increased with appropriate curriculum and maximal prepared educator for inclusive school.
4. Setting the standard wage and working hour for domestic workers.
5. The government should streamline and properly implement policies namely Musrena and Regulation 8/2016 about disability rights that has already existed to the communities in the village, sub-district, regency and other governments.
6. Improving the labor market participation of women in order to achieve the equal number of labor participation. In Indonesia, women tend to take more caring responsibilities than men at home. The only solution to solve this problem is to increase the government spending on formal care for children and elderly during the working hours. This strategy will decrease gender pay gap, address the unpaid care work that women do and increase equality on the participation rates.
7. Decreasing disparity between employment protection on temporary and permanent work by improving social protection related to optimum working hours, health insurance, pension, and working environment security. Thus, will ultimately boost career prospect and reduce the inequality between formal and informal workers.

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Annexes

ANNEX 1

There were four focus group discussions (FGDs) done in Banda Aceh city, Aceh Besar District, and Pidie District. The first focus group discussion was held in Banda Aceh city on July 2018 with disability organization, women, labor and government. The goal of this FGD is to build disability organization, women and labor about sustainable development goal (SDGs) and human right and to collect the aspirations, needs and the problems that are proposed by them.

Total Participant	Female	Male	Number of CSOs	Government
30	16	14	20	3

The second focus group discussion was held in Pidie District on September 2018 with disability organization, women and government. The goal of this FGD is to build disability organization, women and government about sustainable development goals and human rights and to collect the information and problem that was proposed by them.

Total Participant	Female	Male	Number of CSOs	Government
24	20	4	8	5

The third focus group discussion was held in Banda Aceh on October 2018 with disability organization. The aim of this FGD is to build disability organization capacities in three districts of Aceh are Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Pidie about sustainable development goals and human rights, to collect the data and information about their needs and aspirations and to unite their ideas for the next advocacy.

Total Participant	Female	Male	Number of CSOs
29	14	15	20

The fourth focus group discussion was held in Regional Development Planning in Aceh (BAPPEDA) on November 2018. The activity aims to build the government understanding about sustainable development goals and build their awareness about disability rights and to advocate the voices of disability and women.

Total Participant	Female	Male	Number of Government
15	7	8	5

ANNEX 2

Consultation on the result of the Research

The consultation was held in Banda Aceh city on January 2019. The activity aims to build the awareness of labor organization in order to have strong network between disability organization, women and labor to advocate the voices of disability.

Total Participant	Female	Male	Number of CSOs
29	11	18	10

Consultation on the Result of the Research

The consultation was held in Pidie district on May 2019 with FKM-BKA organization. The activity aims to build disability organization understanding and awareness about disability rights and to unite their ideas to advocate their voices in government and communities.

Total Participant	Female	Male
20	11	9

Photo of focus group discussion and the consultation activity



ANNEX 4

Photo of focus group discussion and the consultation activity

