

# Perspective of the Incheon Strategy on the Substance of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (Rad Pd) 2023–2026 in Dki Jakarta Province

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**ABSTRACT :** *The discourse of development is inseparable from achieving equal welfare for all segments of society. One marginalized group that often faces discrimination, stereotypes, and exclusion in development processes is people with disabilities. Various policies have been implemented globally and in Indonesia to address these issues and promote inclusive development and policy alignment. This study focuses on the formulation of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities in Jakarta Province, which aims to respect and fulfill the rights of people with disabilities. This article employs descriptive qualitative research to deeply explore relevant informants and understand the Regional Action Plan using the Incheon Strategy as an analytical tool. The Incheon Strategy, as a global commitment and agreement on disability rights, is essential to assess the sustainability of the Regional Action Plan. The results show that the ten (10) strategic goals outlined in the Incheon Strategy have been implemented in the Regional Action Plan, but there is still room for improvement in certain areas. These include addressing poverty reduction by increasing income, enhancing job opportunities through capacity building and linking individuals with available employment, and promoting gender equality and empowerment for women with disabilities. The quality of implementation in each relevant local government agency remains to be seen for other aspects.*

**KEYWORDS** –*Inclusive Development, Exclusion, Incheon Strategy, Policy Alignment, Regional Action Plan, Person with Disabilities*

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the discourse of development, the goal is to achieve well-being for society as a whole. In this process, it is crucial to ensure that development reaches all segments of society without exception. One group that holds the right to well-being in the development process is people with disabilities. As part of a society facing various physical, emotional, sensory, and intellectual barriers, individuals with disabilities have equal rights in the global and Indonesian contexts.

Countries worldwide are striving to facilitate inclusive development that fulfills the aspirations for well-being of all segments of society, including people with disabilities. Policies are formulated and implemented based on beliefs and knowledge deemed most effective in achieving the well-being of all, including persons with disabilities. Many countries have initiated commitments to inclusive development, recognizing the importance of inclusivity for vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities. Inclusive development accommodates elements of society prone to discrimination, including persons with disabilities[1].

For example, in Australia, disability policies focus on behavior change within the disabled community and society at large. The Australian government, through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), provides financial support, information, networks, and enhances capacity to create a disability-friendly environment. The support offered is tailored to individual disability conditions and environments, aiming to

promote independence and empowerment. Financial assistance is specifically provided to individuals with severe and permanent disabilities, while capacity building and other services are accessible to individuals with non-severe or non-permanent disabilities, as well as those without disabilities[2].

In 2017, the World Economic Forum released the Inclusive Development Index[3], ranking Indonesia 43rd out of 79 developing countries, with a score of 3.57 in terms of inclusive development. The Inclusive Development Index, as an economic indicator, provides a comprehensive overview of development distribution and economic growth in Indonesia.

Table 1. Inclusive Development Report in Indonesia – Year 2017

Point	Value	Rank	Trend
<i>Inclusion 1-7 (best)</i>	3.57	43/79	-1.6%
<i>Net Income Inequality Gini</i>	42.3	54/79	+3.7
<i>Poverty Rate%</i>	36.4	49/79	-9.9
<i>Wealth Inequality Gini</i>	84	68/79	+1.7

The report released by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2017 is an updated report focusing on inclusive development and growth. From the release, it is evident that Indonesia has a low score in implementing inclusive development. Although the poverty rate has decreased by nearly 10 percent compared to previous years, income inequality and the level of well-being are still on the rise. This indicates that development in Indonesia primarily benefits a small group that already has a high income. Efforts to achieve inclusive development are targeted by various countries, including through global and national policy commitments related to persons with disabilities. In a global context, policies and commitments regarding the fulfillment of disability rights have been demonstrated through the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The UNCRPD is an international agreement aimed at protecting the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities worldwide. This convention was first adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 13, 2006, and entered into force on May 3, 2008, after ratification by 20 countries [4].

The UNCRPD also encourages participating countries to promote awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and to advocate for the elimination of discrimination and stereotypes against them. The Convention also emphasizes the need for international cooperation in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities worldwide. In order to achieve its goals, the UNCRPD establishes an international legal framework governing the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. This Convention is recognized as the most comprehensive human rights treaty specifically addressing persons with disabilities[4]. In addition to the UNCRPD, the global community has further clarified and reaffirmed its commitment to fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities through the formulation of the Incheon Strategy. In an official document released by UNESCAP, the Incheon Strategy serves as a global strategic plan aimed at enhancing social inclusion for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. The plan was first adopted in 2012 by member countries of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

In addition, the Incheon Strategy[5] also encompasses other important aspects such as data collection and analysis, capacity and skills enhancement, and the development of strong partnerships among various stakeholders involved in social inclusion for persons with disabilities. This strategic plan also addresses the protection of persons with disabilities who experience violence, abuse, and discrimination, and provides adequate support for those in need of specialized care, such as individuals with severe mental or physical disabilities. The Incheon Strategy will be specifically discussed in this article as a tool of analysis.

In another context related to the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, there is also a focus on it within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a global commitment to persons with disabilities. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of development objectives established by the

United Nations (UN) in 2015, aiming to achieve global sustainable development by 2030. One of the SDGs related to disabilities is Goal 10: "Reduced Inequalities." This goal encompasses efforts to reduce social, economic, and political disparities among different societal groups, including persons with disabilities.

In the context of national policy, Indonesia has a law concerning persons with disabilities, namely Law No. 4 of 1997 concerning Persons with Disabilities. This law adopted a health-based approach when viewing persons with disabilities, considering them as individuals with illnesses deserving of sympathy. Subsequently, Indonesia revised the law to become Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, adopting a social and human rights-based approach—recognizing persons with disabilities as part of diversity with equal rights to other individuals. Additionally, the Indonesian government issued Government Regulation No. 70 of 2019 as an effort to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities through a legal instrument. This government regulation serves as a guideline for relevant ministries/agencies and all local governments in designing inclusive disability-focused development and policies. Furthermore, this Presidential Regulation aims to align policies between the central and local governments and ensure the implementation of a human rights-based development approach.

In Article 4, paragraph (3) of Government Regulation No. 70 of 2019, local governments are mandated to develop Regional Action Plans for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD). Fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities goes beyond ensuring access to social protection services—it also involves ensuring their participation in every dimension of multi-dimensional development. Therefore, for local governments to fulfill this mandate, it is crucial to ensure the involvement of persons with disabilities in development planning and budgeting. The technical aspects of Government Regulation No. 70 of 2019 have also been translated into Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas Regulation No. 3 of 2021, which mentions the implementation of RAD PD at the provincial level as a commitment and policy to respect, protect, and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities. Additionally, within the regional scope, the Jakarta Provincial Government has issued Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2022 as a derivative policy of Government Regulation No. 70 of 2019, which also includes technical instruments related to the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2022 through the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD). Thus, RAD PD encompasses the mandates of planning and budgeting identification in Ministerial Regulation No. 3 of 2021 and the policy mandates within Provincial Regulation Jakarta No. 4 of 2022.

From various explanations, it can be concluded that the discourse of inclusive development has become an issue that needs to be optimized. With various barriers and problems experienced by people with disabilities, the respect, protection, and fulfillment of disability rights need to be realized promptly in order to achieve the goal of development without "no one left behind." In addition, various policy benchmarks for people with disabilities in various countries can serve as good examples for the provincial government of DKI Jakarta through the implementation of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities. Therefore, this article will provide an in-depth review with the aim of describing and analyzing the substance of the RAD PD formulation in the perspective of the Incheon Strategy.

In the context of formulating disability policies by the government of a country through the implementation of the 10 goals of the Incheon Strategy, many countries have already adopted this approach. One example is South Korea. In one article [6], it is explained that one of the problems and difficulties when discussing policies for disabilities is simultaneously addressing policies for disabled women. The context of disability and women as vulnerable groups in social environments has its own complexities. When these two aspects are addressed simultaneously, many implementation difficulties are experienced by the relevant stakeholders [6]. In another example, in Malaysia, an article [7] attempts to examine the identification of a disability action plan. It is mentioned that one of the challenges in formulating the action plan is the process of identifying indicators for auditing and monitoring its implementation. The identification of indicators in the auditing and monitoring process cannot simply be quantified based on the disabled population, but a comprehensive method is needed to truly depict the quality of the implementation of the disability action plan [7].

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted to analyze the substance of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD) in the Jakarta Province from the perspective of the Incheon Strategy. The appropriate approach for this research is qualitative, as stated by Creswell [8]. Qualitative research, according to Creswell, involves methods to explore and understand the meaning of a group of individuals or communities that are considered relevant to social or humanitarian issues. The process of qualitative research involves various important efforts, such as posing questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively starting from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of the data. On the other hand, according to Neuman, descriptive research presents a detailed and specific overview of the situation, social setting, and relationships [9]. This research specifically aims to answer two research questions:

1. What is the scope of disability policies in Jakarta Province?
2. What is the quality and commitment of the substance of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD) in the perspective of the Incheon Strategy?

Informants were selected based on their abilities, judgment, and the research needs. The researcher determined the criteria for informants as previously explained, and then selected several informants who matched the requirements of this research [9]. These informants include:

- a. Implementers involved in formulating the RAD PD at the provincial level.
- b. Persons with disabilities who participated in the process of formulating the RAD PD at the provincial level or were aware of its formulation process.
- c. Practitioners/Experts who have an understanding of the context of the Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities at both the national and provincial levels.

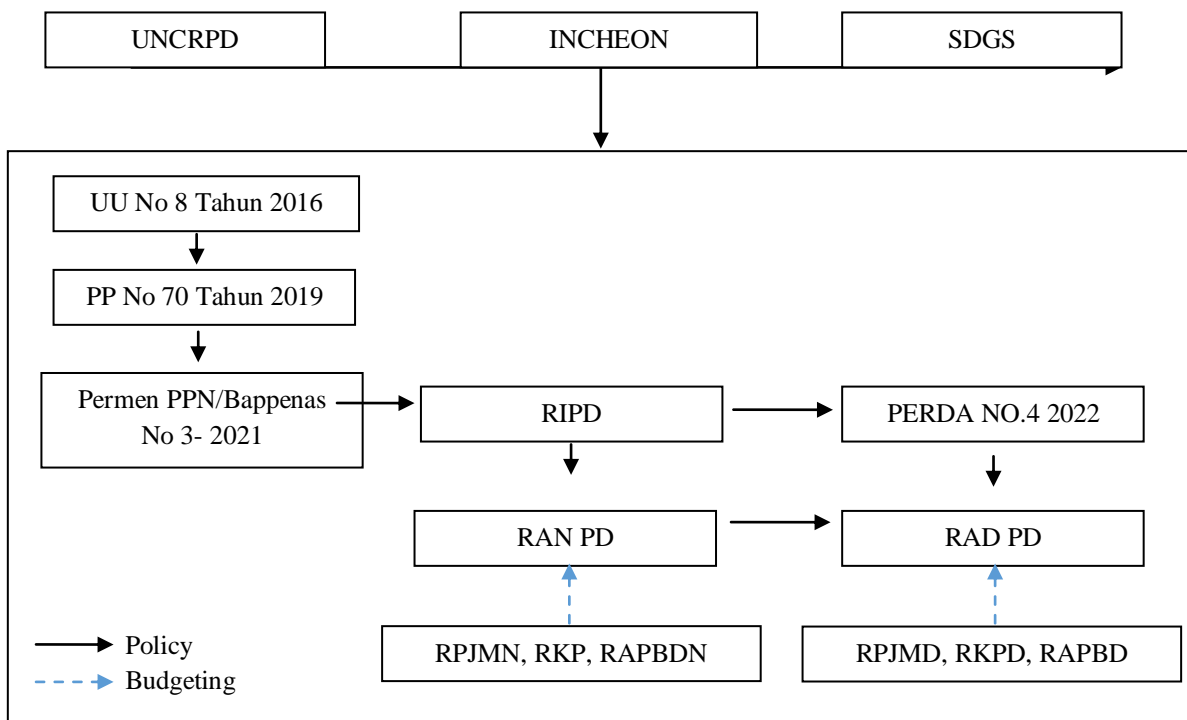
In addition, this research utilized three methods [9] for data collection: (1) in-depth interviews, (2) document analysis, and (3) observation. The data validation process in this study employed the technique of data triangulation to cross-check or compare the obtained data. The validation of data through triangulation is multiperspective, as it combines multiple data sources and existing data [10]. The researcher also conducted data re-observation by comparing the observed data with the interview data and relevant documentation. By confirming and comparing consistent or differing answers, the researcher can conduct analysis and draw appropriate conclusions [10].

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Scope of the Local Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities

From the explanations provided earlier regarding policies related to the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities, we can formulate it within a policy and budget framework for easier understanding. In the chart below, we can see the interconnectedness between global, national, and regional policies concerning the fulfillment of rights and accessibility for persons with disabilities. UNCRPD, Incheon Strategy, and SDGs serve as global documents and commitments on disability issues. These commitments are captured and followed up by the Indonesian Government through the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities, which is also derived from Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, Government Regulation No. 70 of 2019 on Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation of Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation of Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Chart 1. Policy Framework for Person with Disabilities[9]



In terms of budgeting, the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD) is synchronized with budgeting documents such as the Regional Budget Plan (RAPBD), Medium-Term Development Plan (RKPD), and Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). At the national level, there are budget references based on the State Budget Plan (RAPBN), National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), and Annual Work Plan (RKP). Budget synchronization is necessary to ensure that the concrete and technical implementation of the commitments to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities can be carried out by all relevant regional agencies. On the other hand, the DKI Jakarta Province has recently issued Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2023 on Persons with Disabilities, which is a derivative of Government Regulation No. 70 of 2019.

The above diagram explains that the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RIPD) serves as one of the references for planning, implementation, and evaluation efforts to respect, protect, and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia. The RIPD is a long-term plan for a 25-year period and is translated into a 5-year medium-term plan in the form of the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAN PD), as well as at the regional level in the form of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD) at the provincial level. With the establishment of the RAD PD at the provincial level through a Governor's Regulation, it is expected to serve as a basis for encouraging the formulation of RAD PD at the district/city level, in accordance with the division of government affairs under regional authority.

Moreover, the RAD PD at the provincial level also refers to and incorporates several provisions of the Jakarta Provincial Regulation No. 4 of 2022 regarding the implementation of respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. In the formulation process, all regional agencies in the DKI Jakarta Province involved in achieving the targets set in the RAD PD participate in planning and implementing in accordance with the mandates of Ministerial Regulation No. 3 of 2021 regarding the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. Technically, the formulation of the Disability Action Plan in Ministerial Regulation No. 3 of 2021 includes several aspects [11], namely:

- a. Identification of implementation strategies and targets by provincial agencies and district/city governments during the RAD PD period;
- b. Identification of planned activities and achievement indicators related to the interests of persons with disabilities by provincial agencies and district/city governments;
- c. Establishment of mechanisms for planning and budgeting activities related to the interests of persons with disabilities; and
- d. Establishment of mechanisms for reporting activities related to the interests of persons with disabilities.

The formulation of the RAD PD is based on the content of the RIPD and RAN PD. The RAN PD includes (7) strategic goals and (18) policy directions that are necessary to support the achievement of the objectives of respect, protection, and fulfillment of disability rights. The 7 strategic goals in the RAD PD mandated by the RIPD [9] are as follows:

1. Inclusive Data Collection and Planning for Persons with Disabilities
2. Provision of Barrier-Free Environments for Persons with Disabilities
3. Protection of Rights and Access to Political and Judicial Systems for Persons with Disabilities
4. Empowerment and Self-reliance of Persons with Disabilities
5. Achieving Inclusive Economy for Persons with Disabilities
6. Education and Skills Development for Persons with Disabilities
7. Access to and Equitable Health Services for Persons with Disabilities

The Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities in the Province for the period of 2023-2026 essentially serves as a planning document for medium-term respect, protection, and fulfillment of disability rights at the provincial level for a 5-year period. Additionally, the RAD PD represents the commitment of the Jakarta Provincial Government to realizing inclusive development for persons with disabilities.

### **3.2. Substance of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD) in the Perspective of the Incheon Strategy**

The substance of the RAD PD in the perspective of the Incheon Strategy refers to how the goals and principles of the Incheon Strategy are incorporated and addressed within the regional action plan. The Incheon Strategy provides a framework and guidance for promoting the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, and the RAD PD aligns its substance with this international strategy. By analyzing the substance of the RAD PD through the lens of the Incheon Strategy, it can be determined how well the regional action plan aligns with the ten strategic goals and associated targets and indicators of the Incheon Strategy. This analysis helps



evaluate the coherence and effectiveness of the RAD PD in addressing the needs and rights of persons with disabilities in the DKI Jakarta Province.

Through this perspective, the RAD PD aims to ensure that poverty and employment opportunities are accessible to persons with disabilities, promote their political participation, enhance accessibility of facilities and infrastructure, provide social protection, implement early childhood intervention and education, empower women and address gender-related issues, improve disaster management, transform disability data, harmonize policies, and foster interconnection and collaboration among stakeholders. The substance of the RAD PD in the context of the Incheon Strategy reflects the commitment of the DKI Jakarta Province to align its regional action plan with global principles and goals for disability inclusion and rights. By considering the Incheon Strategy's objectives and indicators, the RAD PD strives to create an inclusive and accessible environment that promotes the well-being and empowerment of persons with disabilities in the DKI Jakarta Province.

Previously, it has been explained that the global community has initiated commitments to achieve inclusive development through the respect and fulfillment of disability rights through various policies, one of which is the Incheon Strategy. The Incheon Strategy was formed, among others, based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including its principles, which include: (1) Respect for the dignity, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence as a human being; (2) Non-discrimination; (3) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society; (4) Respect for differences and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; (5) Equality of opportunity; (6) Accessibility; (7) Equality between women and men; (8) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

From these principles, the Incheon Strategy formulates them into 10 interrelated goals with the elaboration of 27 targets and 62 indicators within those goals. The 10 goals of the Incheon Strategy, briefly summarized without compromising their substance as stated in the document, are as follows: (1) Poverty Eradication & Employment Opportunities; (2) Political Participation; (3) Accessibility of Facilities & Infrastructure; (4) Social Protection; (5) Early Childhood Intervention and Education; (6) Gender and Women Empowerment; (7) Disaster Management; (8) Disability Data Transformation; (9) Policy Harmonization; (10) Interconnection & Collaboration among Stakeholders.

These ten goals of the Incheon Strategy serve as operational indicators in assessing the policy coherence and substance within the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities in the Province of DKI Jakarta. The Incheon Strategy, which encompasses these ten strategic goals, will be used to analyze the substance of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities in the context of DKI Jakarta Province, as explained below.

### 3.2.1. Poverty Reduction & Employment Opportunities on RAD PD

In the RAD PD document, there are several target achievements related to the strategic objectives outlined in this section. Firstly, the provision of concessions for people with disabilities as an effort to alleviate their economic burden. The concessions mentioned in the RAD PD refer to full or partial discounts on various public service fees, including drinking water tariffs, tourism tickets, parking fees, government-managed market stall rentals, and housing/apartment rentals. These concessions aim to reduce the financial burden on people with disabilities. Additionally, people with disabilities have also received specific social assistance through the Jakarta Disability Card, which is updated periodically in the RAD PD. However, the beneficiaries of this assistance are only for individuals in extreme poverty with disabilities.

Another target achievement related to increasing job opportunities for people with disabilities, as mentioned in point b, is through the strategic target of inclusive economy. This includes the provision of guidelines and operational standards for disability employment in the public and private sectors, covering processes such as apprenticeship, recruitment, placement, training, and career development. It also involves the implementation of job fairs specifically for people with disabilities. Additionally, the target is to achieve an

increase in the number of private companies employing at least 1% and 2% for the provincial government of people with disabilities compared to the total number of employees or workers.

Regarding point c, vocational training for people with disabilities, the RAD PD identifies it in several target achievements. This includes fostering institutions that provide vocational education and training for people with disabilities, organizing vocational training programs for them, and conducting entrepreneurship training specifically for people with disabilities.

From the examples mentioned above, the alignment of RAD PD with the first strategic objective of the Incheon Strategy is generally consistent and shares the same commitment in each target achievement. However, there are some points to note. Firstly, the targeted poverty reduction focuses on reducing expenditure costs (through concessions) but does not address income improvement (through economic empowerment). This was highlighted by one of the respondents involved in the preparation of the RAD PD. Similarly, the target of increasing job opportunities for people with disabilities lacks a comprehensive approach to connect employers with job seekers with disabilities. Although job fairs are organized for people with disabilities, they are limited to event-based initiatives without addressing the deeper issues related to disability in the workplace, such as capacity and competency. This is also a concern raised by the disability community.

According to the respondent's statement to the researchers, one of the needs of people with disabilities is the implementation of specific adjustments by employers to accommodate individuals with disabilities. Additionally, there is a need for various skill enhancement programs to be provided by both the provincial government and private sector to meet the desired labor force requirements. Upon closer examination, it is evident that the RAD PD has already committed to the establishment of guidelines and standards for employers. However, intensive monitoring is necessary to ensure that these guidelines can effectively address the needs and challenges faced by people with disabilities. Furthermore, there are already several targeted activities in the RAD PD aimed at skills enhancement. However, there is a limited provision of classes and skill-related materials accommodated by the provincial government, and there is currently no involvement of the private sector as employers.

### 3.2.2. Political Participation on RAD PD

This goal is related to how technological advancements should be utilized to facilitate the participation of people with disabilities in public decision-making processes and the exercise of their rights and responsibilities as members of society. The improvements also encompass provisions for creating an enabling environment for people with disabilities to have equal access to serving in judicial, executive, and legislative institutions, including the Supreme Court, ministries, and national legislative bodies. In the Incheon Strategy, this is outlined in two specific goals:

- a. Ensuring the representation of people with disabilities in government decision-making bodies.
- b. Providing adequate accommodations to enhance the political participation of people with disabilities.

In the RAD PD document, there are not many identified activities and corresponding achievement targets specifically supporting political participation. There is one accommodated activity, which is the socialization of voting rights, opportunities, disability-friendly polling stations, election regulations, and the right to sit in the legislative body for people with disabilities during general elections. This activity takes the form of socialization events organized by the National Unity and Political Bureau of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. Although these activities are already regularly conducted, the RAD PD specifically allocates a quota of 5% of the total participants for people with disabilities. This was explained by the RAD PD implementer who was a respondent in this research article.

Additionally, in terms of other forms of participation, the RAD PD introduces a new innovation, which is the involvement of people with disabilities in provincial and municipal/district-level deliberation forums (musrenbang). This includes a specific quota that must be fulfilled, with a minimum of four individuals representing each disability category in each forum. There is also the engagement of people with disabilities through thematic forums specifically organized by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. This commitment is



considered innovative as mentioned by one respondent with a disability, who stated that they have experienced a significant difference in the level of their involvement before and after the implementation of the RAD PD, particularly in terms of their intensive and optimal participation in various planning and budgeting forums in the DKI Jakarta Province.

Continuing with the Incheon Strategy's goal regarding political participation, all respondents unanimously mentioned that there is no specific identification in promoting the involvement of people with disabilities in more in-depth political activities and processes, such as in legislative, executive, and judicial bodies. One respondent with a disability mentioned that currently, they have not yet reached that goal. For them, even involvement in policy forums at the central and provincial government levels is already extraordinary.

### 3.2.3. Accessibility of Facilities and Infrastructure on RAD PD

Accessibility refers to access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information, and communication, which are prerequisites for people with disabilities to fulfill their rights in an inclusive society. Accessibility to urban, rural, and remote areas based on universal design can enhance safety and convenience not only for people with disabilities but also for all members of society. Auditing accessibility is an important tool to ensure accessibility and should encompass all stages of the planning, design, construction, maintenance, monitoring, and evaluation processes. Access to assistive devices and other support services is also a prerequisite for people with disabilities to optimize their independence in daily life and to live with dignity. The Incheon Strategy outlines four aspects of accessibility that are expected:

- a. Enhancing accessibility to the physical environment in the national capital that is open to the public.
- b. Improving accessibility and utilization of public transportation.
- c. Enhancing accessibility and utilization of information and communication services.
- d. Halving the number of people with disabilities who require adequate assistive devices or products but do not have the ability to access them.

Accessibility targets include one of the identified activities with the most extensive coverage in the RAD PD document. It is reflected in various forms, such as: (1) the development of standard documents for accessible facilities and public services; (2) monitoring of accessible buildings and public services; (3) provision of accessible transportation infrastructure; (4) provision of accessible public information and communication. Overall, all aspects and dimensions of accessibility have been accommodated in the RAD PD. However, there are some specific notes provided by several respondents regarding accessibility for people with disabilities. Firstly, in its implementation, the process of providing infrastructure often does not involve people with disabilities in ensuring accessibility for them as users. Secondly, there are still many public facilities that have accommodated accessibility but are damaged or obstructed by the community, such as guiding blocks covered by street vendors.

Moreover, specifically, they mentioned the need for various innovations, particularly in the transportation and communication sectors, so that they can experience greater accessibility in their daily activities. For example, people with disabilities require specific innovations that can connect them through mobile devices using specialized sign language interpreter services. They also mentioned experiencing barriers in accessing public information that is accessible to all disability categories. These points were mentioned by one respondent with sensory disabilities, emphasizing that the identified accessibility targets are sufficient in terms of needs and problem identification but require an optimal monitoring process to ensure their effective implementation as intended.

### 3.2.4. Social Protection on RAD PD

For the Incheon Strategy, it is important to ensure that people with disabilities have equal access to social protection and further expand the boundaries of social protection with a focus on healthcare services and basic income support for all. Furthermore, affordable services are still lacking, including personal assistance and

peer counseling services that enable people with disabilities to live independently in society. Some of the points regarding social protection are as follows:

- a. Enhancing access to all sectors of healthcare services, including rehabilitation, for people with disabilities.
- b. Increasing guarantees for people with disabilities in social protection programs.
- c. Enhancing services and programs, including personal assistance and peer counseling, that support people with disabilities, especially those with multiple and diverse disabilities, to live independently in society.

Discussions on social protection and healthcare are comprehensively covered in strategic targets 4 and 7 in the RAD PD document. Strategic target 4 is largely led by the Social Services Agency through various habilitation and social rehabilitation programs. Strategic target 5 is led by the Health Department through various healthcare programs for people with disabilities. Overall, all social protection targets in the Incheon Strategy have been accommodated in the RAD PD. However, there are some notes provided by respondents regarding this point. One of them is that in terms of social protection, social assistance is not only for poor individuals with disabilities but for all people with disabilities, as one respondent mentioned that the limitations and barriers experienced by people with disabilities make them a vulnerable group prone to poverty. Various additional expenses also contribute to the need for additional social protection regardless of economic status.

Additionally, one respondent from the mental disability category mentioned that habilitation and rehabilitation are the most critical issues for them. For individuals with mental disabilities, the Social Services Information Unit (UILS) program outlined in the RAD PD does not meet their expectations. The lack of budget for UILS indicates that the commitment to more humane disability habilitation and rehabilitation has not been realized. There is a need to increase the UILS budget in each district as a social space and service for all people with disabilities, especially those with mental disabilities.

In terms of healthcare services, one innovation that is considered to require specific monitoring is an accessible healthcare service accreditation program. One respondent who was involved in the implementation of RAD PD mentioned that this program is very new and can be used to improve healthcare services that are more accessible for people with disabilities, both in terms of infrastructure and service. However, one concern raised by respondents with disabilities regarding healthcare services is the limitation of services provided by the National Health Insurance (BPJS Kesehatan) that is not adequately addressed in the RAD PD document.

### 3.2.5. Interventions and Education for Children on RAD PD

Early intervention responses include stimulation, caregiving and treatment, and pre-school education. Investing in early childhood programs can provide greater benefits than investing in higher education and training. Government commitment to early childhood programs can significantly enhance child development. Additionally, it is important for the government to ensure that children with disabilities have access, based on equality with others, to quality primary and secondary education in the communities where they live. The two main points related to interventions and education for children are:

- a. Enhancing measures for early detection and intervention for children with disabilities from birth to pre-school age.
- b. Halving the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrollment rates in primary and secondary education.

These aspects are accommodated in the RAD PD document through educational services. In terms of educational services, inclusive school programs are established to facilitate all levels of education, and early detection of disabilities is conducted in early childhood education groups. The focus for respondents in this aspect is the need to specifically monitor inclusive school policies and standards to ensure their implementation aligns with expectations. One respondent mentioned that inclusive schools are not just about accepting students

with disabilities but also properly facilitating the diverse needs of the students with disabilities. This is already addressed in the establishment of Disability Service Units in the Education sector and specific studies on inclusive schools for improvement in implementation.

### 3.2.6. Gender and Women's Empowerment on RAD PD

For the Incheon Strategy, women and girls with disabilities face various forms of discrimination and abuse. Isolation, worsened by dependence on caregivers, makes them highly vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and harassment, with accompanying risks such as HIV infection, pregnancy, and maternal and infant mortality. Women and girls with disabilities are generally not included in gender equality mainstreaming programs. Information on sexual and reproductive health, general healthcare, and related services is rarely provided in formats and languages that they can access. It is important to make the following commitments:

- a. Enable women and girls with disabilities to have equal access to development opportunities in general.
- b. Ensure the representation of women with disabilities in decision-making institutions in the government.
- c. Ensure that all women and girls with disabilities have equal access to sexual and reproductive health services compared to women and girls without disabilities.
- d. Enhance measures to protect women and girls with disabilities from all forms of violence and abuse.

It can be said that the gender and women's empowerment aspect in the RAD PD document has not been optimally accommodated. Three identified areas are advocacy for the protection of women and children against violence, legal aid services for women and children, and reproductive and sexual health interventions for adolescents and prospective brides. The first two points directly target women as a group. Additionally, there is no specific identification regarding the aspect of women's representation in government institutions and equal access in the context of development.

One respondent from a national disability policy advocate mentioned that gender equality commitments are already specifically outlined in the Gender Equality RAD, so there is no need for specific identification regarding gender contexts in the Disability RAD. However, in the context of advocating against violence towards women with disabilities, there is a specific context that needs to be protected by the government in the RAD PD commitments. Furthermore, the respondent stated that gender identification can be carried out in each target achievement, in the form of inclusive disability analysis. Gender context can be explained if it requires specific attention in the targets and programs to be achieved.

### 3.2.7. Disaster Management on RAD PD

People with disabilities and other vulnerable groups face higher risks of death, injury, and additional harm due to the exclusion of disability perspectives in various policies, planning, and disaster risk reduction programs. Public announcements are often issued in formats and languages that are inaccessible to people with disabilities. Emergency exits, shelters, and other facilities during disasters tend to be non-accessible. The regular participation of people with disabilities in disaster preparedness drills and various local and district-level disaster risk reduction measures can prevent or reduce risks and damages during disasters. Therefore, the Incheon Strategy elaborates on the following two points:

- a. Strengthen inclusive disaster risk reduction planning.
- b. Strengthen the implementation of timely and appropriate support for people with disabilities in facing disaster situations.

The disaster management aspect in the RAD PD document received positive responses from all respondents, especially people with disabilities. The commitments are generally outlined in two aspects: the development of standard guidelines for disaster mitigation for people with disabilities and the dissemination of

guidelines to the disability community. These two points are accommodated by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Fire and Rescue Department. One response, from a person with physical disabilities, explains that these two aspects, when implemented to the fullest and considering various disabilities, are very good. Additionally, after the identification in the RAD PD, disability organizations have started to be involved in the process of developing disability-inclusive disaster management and mitigation guidelines.

### 3.2.8. Disability Data Transformation on RAD PD

People with disabilities tend to be unseen, unheard, and disregarded. However, in recent years, when people with disabilities have been recorded, the definitions of "disability" and "persons with disabilities" used in data collection have varied significantly. In fact, it is not uncommon to find discrepancies in data within the same scope. For example, there are differences in the number of people with disabilities data for the year 2021 held by the Department of Social Affairs and the Department of Population and Civil Registration of the DKI Jakarta Province. In general, the comparison of data, both at the national and provincial levels, is often inaccurate. Specifically for the Incheon Strategy, there is a need for a transformation in disability data collection, which will support the following two aspects:

- a. Create and disseminate accurate disability statistics that can be compared internationally in formats accessible to people with disabilities.
- b. Build accurate disability statistics as a source for monitoring progress in achieving the goals and targets of the Incheon Strategy.

Regarding the data collection aspect in the RAD PD document, several data collection activities are carried out by various regional agencies. One respondent, as a proponent of RAD PD, explains that in this RAD PD, there is a new commitment to integrate data collection through several regional agencies, namely the Department of Social Affairs, the Department of Population and Civil Registration (Disdukcapil), the Department of Empowerment, Child Protection & Population Control (DPPAPP), and the Department of Communication, Information & Statistics (Diskominfotik). It is further explained that Disdukcapil plays a role in data collection through citizen data for all disabled individuals, the Department of Social Affairs conducts social data collection through neighborhood deliberations (including integrated social welfare data), DPPAPP collects data on families, which is also sourced from citizen data, and Diskominfotik serves as a platform for data publication through the Jakarta open data dashboard. This integration is expected to improve the quality of data collection and publication by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government.

### 3.2.9. Policy Harmonization on RAD PD

In forming the commitments of the Incheon Strategy, the CRPD is the first international legal instrument specifically addressing disabilities, providing a comprehensive approach to the respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. This convention explicitly empowers persons with disabilities as rights holders, distinct from being objects of pity. In the Incheon Strategy document, the goal is primarily focused on the harmonization of disability policies at the global level. This analysis will examine the disability policy landscape in DKI Jakarta Province.

The current macro-level policy related to disabilities introduced by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government is Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2022 concerning the Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of Disability Rights, along with the draft Governor Regulation derived from Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2022. Regional Regulation No. 4 provides a general framework for the concerns and considerations of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government regarding disability issues. On the other hand, the draft Governor Regulation provides more technical guidelines for the implementation that will be carried out by regional agencies in their respective domains. All respondents, particularly persons with disabilities, express optimism about the development of disability policies in DKI Jakarta Province through these two instruments, as they were fully involved in the process of their formation. However, their attention is drawn to their involvement in monitoring the

implementation at the level of each regional agency. Additionally, they feel that there is still a need for a stronger emphasis on ensuring policy implementation, including the establishment of reward and punishment mechanisms for stakeholders responsible for various aspects of the formulated policies. Therefore, it can be said that the harmonization of disability policies in DKI Jakarta Province needs to be strengthened with the implementation of reward and punishment mechanisms and the establishment of intensive involvement in the monitoring and evaluation processes.

### 3.2.10. Interconnection and Stakeholder Collaboration on RAD PD

The importance of shared commitment to disability issues in creating a foundation for effective development cooperation cannot be overstated. Civil society, government, and the private sector can play a significant role in driving innovative approaches to achieve the goals and targets of the Incheon Strategy. Similarly, this article will discuss it within the scope of DKI Jakarta Province. How can the RAD PD foster interconnection and collaboration among stakeholders (government, private sector, and society) to collectively realize inclusive disability development?

One of the respondents involved in RAD PD implementation explained that, among all the commitments in RAD PD, it primarily focuses on identifying target achievements, programs, and activities carried out by regional agencies in DKI Jakarta Province. There hasn't been specific involvement from the private sector or the general public. In terms of policy, RAD PD has not been widely socialized to the private sector and the general public to demonstrate that the government has initiated a commitment to inclusive disability development. Respondents with disabilities mentioned the need for commitment from all sectors, particularly large companies in the private sector, not just state-owned enterprises, in promoting inclusivity for persons with disabilities. Based on various explanations and RAD PD documents, the interconnection and collaboration that have occurred and can be felt are primarily between the government (regional agencies) and the disability community, particularly disability organizations. However, there haven't been significant discussions or mainstreaming activities established to build stronger collaborations with other stakeholders.

### 3.2.11. Summary of Substance RAD PD

From the various explanations above, through the 10 aspects of the Incheon Strategy, it can be summarized to clearly see the continuity of the substance of RAD PD with the commitment to the 10 strategic goals of the Incheon Strategy. This table highlights the alignment between the goals of the Incheon Strategy and the core strategic goals of the DKI Jakarta of Action for People with Disabilities (RAD PD). It shows how each core strategic goal of RAD PD corresponds to specific goals outlined in the Incheon Strategy. The summary can be seen in the table below

Chart 2. Summary of Substance of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD) in the Perspective of the Incheon Strategy

No.	Strategi Incheon	Kesinambungan RAD PD
1.	Poverty Eradication & Employment Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Still limited in reducing expenditure costs for persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Not optimal in terms of increasing income through economic empowerment</li> <li>• Lack of link and match process between employers and job seekers with disabilities</li> <li>• Less of capacity-building programs for the competence needs of the workforce</li> </ul>
2.	Political Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited political education activities for people with disabilities</li> <li>• Lack of certainty in political representation for people with disabilities</li> </ul>

3.	Accessibility of Facilities & Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All aspects have been accommodated in RAD PD, although the initial process involved more policy/guideline/SOP development</li> <li>Housing and information communication technology aspects are among the special considerations that need to be optimized</li> </ul>
4.	Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Still limited to extremely poor persons with disabilities</li> <li>Community-based social rehabilitation has not met expectations</li> </ul>
5.	Early Childhood Intervention and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no clear standardization in the concept of inclusive schools yet</li> <li>Technical elaboration is needed to facilitate services and accessible infrastructure for children with disabilities</li> </ul>
6.	Gender and Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently limited to legal aid and advocacy services specifically for cases of violence</li> <li>Does not specifically address economic empowerment for women with disabilities</li> </ul>
7.	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Already well accommodated in RAD PD</li> <li>Requires special involvement in the development of technical guidelines</li> </ul>
8.	Disability Data Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of data as expected by persons with disabilities</li> <li>Indicators for disability categories need to be improved by involving persons with disabilities</li> </ul>
9.	Policy Harmonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally, there is harmonization in the Disability Bylaws and the RAD PD Governor's Regulation.</li> <li>Optimistic about the harmonization process, but there needs to be follow-up on policy harmonization at the technical level by regional authorities.</li> </ul>
10.	Interconnection & Collaboration among Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited interconnection and collaboration between regional authorities and the disability community</li> <li>Not much involvement of private groups and the general public</li> </ul>

#### IV. CONCLUSION

From the various explanations above, several points can be drawn as conclusions in this article. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has made efforts to achieve inclusive development through the formulation of the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD PD). In general, the RAD PD includes all the strategic targets that are commitments of the Incheon Strategy. Among all the Incheon Strategy targets, the aspects of disaster risk management, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and political participation are the most accommodated and have strong commitments in the RAD PD document. However, in terms of poverty alleviation and employment generation, the response is still not optimal in addressing the challenges and targets of the Incheon Strategy as well as the needs of persons with disabilities. One example is the need for increased income opportunities for persons with disabilities and the enhancement of skills required for employment. Additionally, in the aspects of gender and women's empowerment, there is limited mention in the RAD PD, although it is stated that it can be explained in the analysis of disability inclusiveness in each target achievement.

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