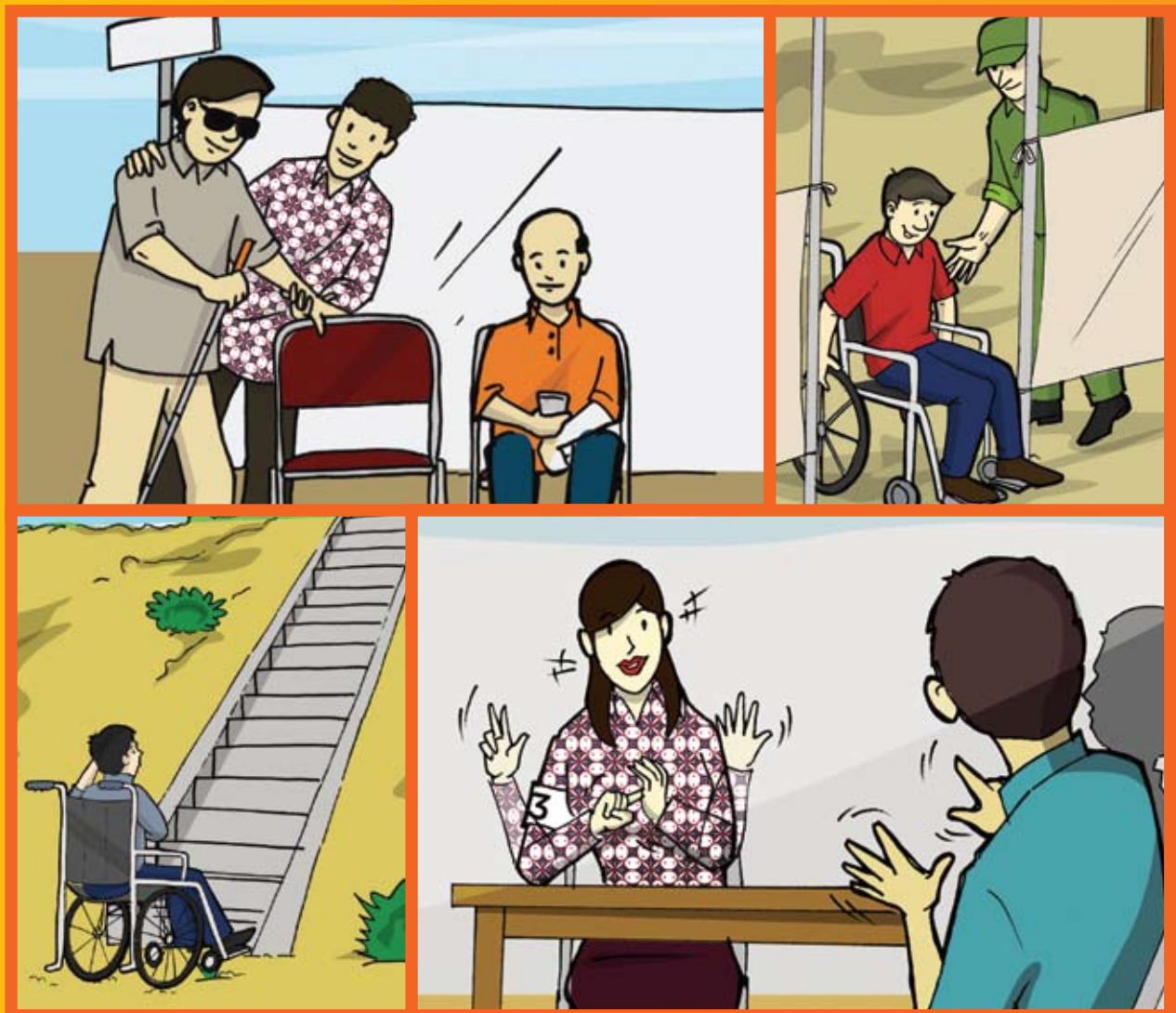


FACILITATOR TRAINING MODULE: IMPLEMENTING ACCESSIBLE ELECTION AT THE POLLING STATION



PUSAT PEMILIHAN UMUM AKSES PENYANDANG CACAT (PPUA-PENCA)
THE CENTER OF CITIZENS WITH DISABILITIES – ACCESS FOR ELECTION

FACILITATOR TRAINING MODULE: IMPLEMENTING ACCESSIBLE ELECTION AT THE POLLING STATION



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List of Abbreviations

1. TPS: Tempat Pemungutan Suara (Polling Station)
2. PPUA PENCA: Pusat Pemilihan Umum Akses Penyandang Cacat (Center of Election Access for People with Disabilities)
3. UN: United Nations
4. Perda: Peraturan Daerah (Regional Law)
5. CRPD: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
6. KPU: Komisi Pemilihan Umum (General Election Commission)
7. PKPU: Peraturan KPU (KPU Regulation)
8. KPPS: Kelompok Penyelenggara Pemungutan Suara (Voting Conduct Group)
9. PPK: Panitia Pemilihan Kecamatan (Sub-District Election Committee)
10. PPS: Panitia Pemungutan Suara (Village Election Committee)
11. Bawaslu: Badan Pengawas Pemilu (Election Oversight Body)
12. PPL: Pengawas Pemilu Lapangan (Field Election Supervisors)
13. DKPP: Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu (Election Management Body Ethics Council)
14. DPR: Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of People's Representatives)
15. DPD: Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (House of Regional Representatives)
16. SMALB: Special SMA/High School

Foreword

Chairwoman of PPUA Penca

I would like to express my gratitude to God Almighty, for it is due to His grace that the compilation of this Facilitator Training Module for Implementing Accessible Election at the TPS may be completed at the expected time.

This module is compiled as a material for training potential Facilitator for the implementation of accessible election at the KPPS level. The targeted group of potential Facilitator would mainly originate from the circle of Provincial KPU officials, members of selected regional partners and members of regional organizations for persons with disabilities. Potential Facilitator who have received training under the use of this module would be expected to have the capability to develop similar forms of training for election officials at the KPPS level. This is to ensure that the KPPS, as the utmost front rank of election officials, would be able to plan and implement an accessible election, accompanied by high-grade service for voters with disabilities.

This module contains several important materials pertaining to efforts to achieve the implementation of accessible elections, such as: understanding of the concept of persons with disabilities, regulations which protect the human rights of persons with disabilities, understanding of the rights of persons with disabilities in elections, accessible election in the polling process, disability-friendly service and accessible election monitoring. It is hoped that, courtesy of the various materials within this module, potential Facilitator would possess good understanding towards accessible election and capability to act as one of the parties responsible for achieving an accessible election.

It is my wish for the General Election Commission, at all levels, election-related civil society organizations, organizations for persons with disabilities and all parties involved in the electoral field to be able to utilize this module as a reference material in our collaborative effort to achieve the implementation of accessible elections in Indonesia.

I would like to express my gratitude to USAID for funding the compilation and publication of this module, to IFES for facilitating the KPPS official training programs regarding the Preparation of Access for persons with disabilities and to the Writing Team of this module and to all parties involved in the writing of this module.

To conclude, in the case that there are suggestions and criticism towards this module, PPUA Penca would gladly receive them for the improvement of the module to come.

Jakarta, 13 May 2014

Ariani Soekanwo
General Chairwoman of PPUA Penca

Foreword

Chairman of the KPU

Indonesia is one of the States which took part in ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2011. Article 29 of the Convention guarantees and protects the political rights of persons with disabilities in elections, which are the rights to vote, to be elected and to be appointed as election officials. In accordance to this mandate from the CRPD, Pusat Pemilihan Umum Akses Penyandang Cacat (PPUA Penca) in collaboration with the General Election Commission (KPU) have thus far endeavored to synergically, in their respective roles, achieve the implementation of accessible elections in Indonesia.

As a concrete form of their commitment to achieve the implementation of accessible elections, KPU as the election management body and PPUA Penca as a civil society organization have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 11 March 2013 in the Central KPU Building.

I highly appreciate the compilation of this Facilitator Training Module for Implementing Accessible Election at the TPS. It would be through this training material that the KPU would be greatly assisted in building the understanding and knowledge of election officials in relation to accessible elections for persons with disabilities. It is my utmost hope that this training material can build the capacity of election officials at regional levels, especially at the KPPS level as it is KPPS Officials who would spearhead the implementation of elections at the bottom level.

Utilizing this training material, KPPS officials would be more Fit in ensuring the accessibility of their TPS and preparing the facilities for accessible TPS, in addition to improving service for persons with disabilities who require assistance. In the end, with the implementation of an accessible election, it is hoped that it would be able to increase the participation rate of persons with disabilities in the election by enabling them to vote for their representatives directly at the TPS with no obstacles.

I would like to express my gratitude to PPUA Penca for compiling of this training material and to USAID and IFES for funding and facilitating the compilation of this module. To conclude, I anticipate that this training material would be able to serve as a reference in our collaborative effort to achieve the implementation of accessible elections in Indonesia.

Husni Kamil Manik
Chairman of the KPU

INTRODUCTION

Facilitator Training Module: Implementing Accessible Election at the TPS

Background

Election is the moment where everyone who fulfills the requirement, being at least 17 years of age or married, has the opportunity to exert their political rights, namely the right to vote, to be elected and to be appointed as election officials. An election is an implementation of these political rights, and it is only right that each and every person, including persons with disabilities, should be able to directly participate in elections without obstacles.

The implementation of election in Indonesia thus far has allowed several problems to emerge for persons with disabilities in participating in elections. Some examples which take place during the polling process are: many Polling Stations (TPS) are located in places which are difficult to access, the heights of tables in voting booths and for ballot boxes are difficult to reach for persons with disabilities, voting aids for visually-impaired voters are absent in several TPS, election information readily-accessible for hearing-impaired and vocally-impaired voters are minimal, violations towards the right to vote by secret ballot for voters, unjust treatment and violations towards the rights and freedom for persons with disabilities to select their own companions when voting. These issues are frequently faced by persons with disabilities while attempting to exert their political right “to vote” in an election.

Another issue faced by persons with disabilities pertains to their rights to “be elected as legislative candidates” and “be appointed as election officials”. Persons with disabilities often miss out the chance to register as candidates and compete in the election. Various reasons invoked to deny persons with disabilities of the opportunity to exert their “right to be elected” include: it is considered that persons with disabilities do not fulfill the requirements of being physically and mentally healthy and having an adequate educational background due to graduating from special needs schools instead of regular/public schools; in the case of visually-impaired candidates, they are considered unable to communicate effectively due to their inability to read written text other than Braille letters; in the case of wheelchair-bound candidates, it is concerned that they would have limited mobility and require special facilities and equipments.

These factors are the reason why candidates with disabilities tend to be eliminated from the selection process, both the administrative stage and the medical examination stage, to become electable candidates or election officials in the election. Another issue faced during the election by persons with disabilities are related to election regulations and technical guidelines which have not defined clearly the political rights of persons with disabilities. This, in turn, would lead to multiple interpretations from the selection committee and even election officials during the proceedings of the election. The complexity of election issues faced by persons with disabilities is implicated in the declining participation rate of persons with disabilities in the election and also the chosen representatives elected from the election. It would be difficult to expect the emergence of changes in policies, programs and budget directed towards reformation and advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities when candidates are elected without representing the aspirations of persons with disabilities.

These conditions gave rise to the urgent need to compile this Facilitator Training Module for Implementing Accessible Election at the TPS. We believe that Election Officials have no intention to discriminate towards persons with disabilities in elections by not preparing accessible election aids and facilities needed by persons with disabilities, or by establishing ambiguous election regulations, which could limit or remove entirely the political rights of persons with disabilities in elections. Minimum information on persons with disabilities received by election officials is considered one of the main causes for the problems still faced by persons with disabilities in elections.

This module consists of several parts discussing the political rights of persons with disabilities in elections. The information contained within this module mostly originate from the election advocacy experiences of PPUA PENCA

since 2002 until present. This module is highly applicable; despite differences in experience and knowledge towards elections, in addition to regional geographic conditions in Indonesia, we believe this module can be applied in various locations because, in essence, persons with disabilities face similar obstacles and have similar needs according to their types of disabilities.

It is hoped that through this module, election officials at the KPPS level would be able to build their knowledge and understanding in relation to the forms of assistance and services, along with facilities in the TPS, they should provide to ensure that voters with disabilities may participate in the election at an equal level with other citizens without disabilities.

To conclude, it is hoped that this module would assist Facilitator for Implementing Accessible Election at the TPS in their efforts to achieve an accessible and non-discriminatory election for all citizens.

Purpose of Training

The core purposes of training using this module are to:

- Build the capacity of training participants in relation to accessible election for Election officials at the TPS level
- Encourage Election officials at the TPS level in implementing an accessible and non-discriminatory election

Methods of Training

- To fulfill the objectives above, this module should be implemented using Participatory methods, meaning that the methods of this training would be based on the pro-active attitude of participants at their respective levels of knowledge and experience.
- The position of Facilitator is equal to that of the training participants, meaning that the Facilitator would not act as a teacher to the training participants. The Facilitator's role is to simply stimulate and facilitate the training process, including probing for potential and information, exchanging ideas and analyses and learning together.

Targeted Participants

Targeted participants are Potential Facilitator who would train election officials on accessible elections;

Module Contents

As an outline, the module would consist of 7 (seven) parts, which are:

Module 1: Opening and Introduction

Module 2: Understanding the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Module 3: Understanding Persons with Disabilities

Module 4: Understanding the Electoral Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Module 5: Understanding Accessible Elections in the Polling Process

Module 6: Understanding Disability-Friendly Service

Module 7: Understanding Accessible Election Monitoring

Training Schedule and Agenda

This module consists of 7 (seven) parts which would be broken down into separate modules. The module as a whole consists of a series of interrelated activities so that all Modules may be implemented consecutively and systematically in the time allocated as recommended in this module.

To implement this module, one day of training is required with total time allocation of 510 minutes, excluding time set aside for breakfast, lunch, dinner and coffee break.

Time modification may be conducted; however, achievement of the objectives of training must still be placed under consideration.

Agenda Pelatihan:

Activities	Time	PIC
Registration	-	Committee
Module 1: Opening and Introduction	50 minutes	Facilitators
Pre-Test	10 minutes	Committee
Module 2: Understanding the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities	60 minutes	Facilitators
Break	15 minutes	Committee
Module 3: Understanding Persons with Disabilities	90 minutes	Facilitators
Break	60 minutes	Committee
Module 4: Understanding the Electoral Rights of Persons with Disabilities	70 minutes	Facilitators
Module 5: Understanding Accessible Elections in the Polling Process	90 minutes	Facilitators
Break	15 minutes	Committee
Module 6: Understanding Disability-Friendly Service	60 minutes	Facilitators
Module 7: Understanding Accessible Election Monitoring	50 minutes	Facilitators
Post-Test	10 minutes	Committee
Closing	5 minutes	Committee

As a result of the training, Participants are expected to:

- Understand that an accessible election is the fulfilment of the political rights of persons with disabilities.
- Understand participatory training methods where each person participating in the training would act as informants
- Understand the issues broken down within each module
- Understand the importance of collaborating with other people and accepting criticism and inputs from other training participants

- Understand the legal foundation for the political rights of persons with disabilities in elections in Indonesia, among them: Laws on General Election, Laws on Election Management Bodies, General Election Commission (KPU) Regulations, Guide to Conducting Polling and Vote Counting at the TPS, Regulations on Election Monitoring in Indonesia.

MODULE 1

OPENING AND INTRODUCTION



MODULE 1

Opening and Introduction

Introduction

Training would be initiated by facilitators by expressing warm greetings and demeanors. Facilitators would then continue by giving an explanation on the background and objectives to be achieved from the training and a short description on the institution holding the training. Participants would be informed that it is important for them to attend this training because they are the parties expected to play important roles in achieving Election access for voters with disabilities.

The facilitator would commence facilitation of the introductory session, starting by self-introduction, continued by the introduction of all participants within the room where the training would take place. For this introductory session, the facilitator should prepare introductory methods which would be carried out in an interesting and participative manner, such as requesting that every person introduce him/herself by stating their names, institution of origin and a short description of their experience in relation to persons with disabilities.

After the introductory session, the facilitator would facilitate participants in compiling a list of their expectations and agreements on rules of conduct for the duration of the training activities and schedule.

Objectives

At the end of this session, participants are expected to be able to:

- Be acquainted with one another
- Understand the background and objectives of the training
- Recognize the profile of the organizing institution of the training
- Identify their expectations and concerns and put together a training contract

Estimated Time:

50 minutes

Tools and Materials:

- Plano Paper
- Stationeries (Markers)
- Metaplan
- LCD
- Projector Screen
- Paper
- Participant nametags

Methods:

- Games

(The game chosen may be adapted accordingly by the facilitator without reducing the purpose and objectives of this session)

Stages:

Time	Activities
10 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training is initiated by welcoming greetings from the training committee, in this case, from the representative of PPUA Penca• The committee would convey important information, among them: background of the training, expected results of the training and introduction of the facilitators before handing over the continuation of training to the facilitators.
40 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would commence training activities. Facilitators would introduce themselves and explain their roles in facilitating the session.• Facilitators would remind all participants to put on their nametags on their chests so that they can be easily read by other participants.• Facilitators would then play the part of ice-breaker with the purpose of thawing and relaxing the situation. Facilitators would request each participant to stand in two rows facing one another. Participants would introduce themselves to the person facing them by stating their names and institutions of origin. After the introduction, facilitators would ask each participant to take one step to the right and commence introducing themselves to the new person in front of them, and so on until all participants have introduced themselves to each other.• Facilitators would ask participants to look to the left and right with a cheerful smile to the other participants beside them. Once the atmosphere has considerably warmed, participants may resume sitting down.• Facilitators would distribute metaplan cards and request each participant to write down their hopes and concerns on two different metaplan cards. Facilitators would then prepare a plano paper and ask the participants who finished writing their expectations and concerns to put up their metaplan cards on the prepared plano paper.• Facilitators along with the participants would write up an agreement on the activity schedule and rules of conduct for the duration of training.

Notes to Facilitators:

- Facilitators should take part in checking and arranging the room used for training to ensure that the facilitation process would proceed smoothly.
- For the introductory session, it would be better if the room for the icebreaking and games session to be prepared beforehand.
- Once Module 1 has been communicated to the participants, facilitators would distribute a Pre-Test for the participants. The allocated time for filling in the Pre-Test should be no more than 10 minutes.

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

MODULE 2

UNDERSTANDING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



MODULE 2

Understanding the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Introduction

Human rights are fundamental rights possessed by each person right from the onset of birth, bestowed by God. These rights are not assigned to a person by the State nor obtained through specific actions conducted by a person; instead, these rights exist as an inseparable and inherent part of a human as the creation of God.

1945 Constitution Article 28 I (2) and Law 39/1999 on Human Rights admit that every person possesses equal dignity and rights and thus in essence nobody has the right to confer any sort of discriminatory or different treatment towards another person in the enjoyment of their human rights based on whatever reason, regardless of religion, skin color, language, social status and also disability.

The content of Law 39/1999 describes the obligation to give special treatment and additional protection towards persons with disabilities to ensure that they would be able to enjoy their human rights equally with other citizens in general. In relation to this, Article 41 clause (2) states that “All persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women and children have the right to be assisted and given special treatment”, continued by Article 5 clause (3), which states that “All members of vulnerable groups are entitled to greater treatment and protection in accordance to their particular needs”.

To better fulfill and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, the Government of Indonesia, with the approval of DPR RI, passed Law 19/2011 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The convention was declared as international law by the United Nations (UN) and ratified by UN members, including Indonesia.

The purpose of this Convention is contained within Article 1 of the convention, which is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairments possessed by persons with disabilities may not be used as a basis for discrimination towards persons with disabilities because humans are fundamentally created with equal dignity and rights.

Objectives

At the end of this session, participants are expected to:

- Understand that every person possesses equal dignity and rights
- Be informed of national laws pertaining to the human rights of persons with disabilities
- Understand the special conditions surrounding the human rights of persons with disabilities.

Estimated Time:

60 minutes

Tools and Materials:

- Plano Paper
- Markers
- LCD
- Laptop
- Projector Screen
- Newspaper Clippings on Violations of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Methods:

- Lecture
- Case Study
- Brainstorming

Stages

Time	Activities
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would briefly explain the objectives of this session's material
15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would provide several newspaper clippings for participants on discriminations or various obstacles/difficulties faced by Persons with Disabilities.• Facilitators would give a moment for the participants to read and provide notes over their reading materials.• Facilitators would present several key questions, such as:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What case do you think is being presented to you in this newspaper clipping?2. Do you think that the rights of a person with disability have been violated in this? If so, how do you think this could happen?3. Who do you think should fix this condition and what efforts can be made so that violations like this can be reduced to a minimum?
20 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would ask participants at random (at least 9 people) to share their responses by answering the three questions above from facilitators, followed by a question & answer session from other participants if time is available.
10 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would present training material using the Module 2 PowerPoint slide, "Legal Foundation for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities". Facilitators would provide the chance for participants to ask questions related to their presentation.
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would distribute Reading Material for the participants on "Legal Foundation for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities"
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would conclude the session with a conclusion and summary of findings

Participant Study Materials:

- Reading Material 2.1 "Legal Foundation for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities"
- Presentation Material 2.1 "Legal Foundation for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities"
- Newspaper Clippings

Reading Material 2.1

Legal Foundation for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

National Law

Indonesian legislations which regulate and protect the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities can be traced back from the ideology of the people of Indonesia, Pancasila, to the 1945 Constitution, National Laws and even Regional Laws. The scope of these regulations vary; some are general in nature such as the principles in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, while some are specific in nature such as Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities, Regional Regulation of DKI Jakarta 11/2010 on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities and Law 19/2011 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Although regulation of human rights is spread out in many human rights-related regulations, this Module would only cite several parts of legislations on human rights with relevance towards the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, among them:

1. Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution Preamble

- a. Pancasila is the philosophical foundation for the people of Indonesia. The spirit of Pancasila must be present in all regulations and policies and in all aspects of national development and protection for all citizens of the State in a fair and equal manner, without distinction, limitation or reduction due to their disabilities.
- b. The fifth principle of Pancasila the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution explicitly proclaim “Social Justice for All of the People of Indonesia” as one of the philosophical foundations of the nation. Thus, all Indonesian citizens without distinction have the right to obtain social justice as best as they could, including persons with disabilities.

2. 1945 Constitution

The 1945 Constitution is the highest legal authority in the order of legislations in Indonesia. All regulations and policies made by the government along with the DPR for the fulfillment and protection of the rights of the citizens must be in line with and may not go against the 1945 Constitution. The constitution, as the highest legal authority in Indonesia, explicitly prohibits discrimination. In fact, it is stressed that the State guarantees the protection of all its citizens experiencing any forms of discrimination. The 1945 Constitution also contains the importance of facilitating and giving special treatment for such citizens in order to allow them to obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice.

- a. Article 28 I
 - (2) Every person has the right to be free from discrimination based upon any grounds and have the right to protection from such discriminatory treatment.
- b. Article 28 H
 - (2) Every person has the right to receive special treatment and assistance in order to obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice.

3. Law 39/1999 on Human Rights

This law is the first national legislation concerning Human Rights in Indonesia. This law stresses that all humans possess an equal degree of dignity and thus nobody has the right to confer any sort of discriminatory treatment towards a person or a group based on their ethnicity, religion, race and disability. This law stresses that all members of vulnerable groups are entitled to greater treatment and protection. All persons with disabilities are also proclaimed to have the right to facilitation and special treatment.

Article 5

- (3) All members of vulnerable groups are entitled to greater treatment and protection in accordance to their particular needs.

Article 41

- (2) All persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women and children have the right to be assisted and given special treatment.

Article 42

In the event of old age, physical and/or mental disabilities, all citizens have the right to special care, education, training and assistance at the expense of the state to ensure that they have an existence worthy of human dignity, increase their self-confidence and build their capacity to participate in the lives of the nation, state and society.

4. Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities

This law is the first national legislation to regulate and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia. This law dictates that all persons with disabilities shall have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life. In terms of content, this law is still highly limited because it was compiled and passed before Law 39/1999 on Human Rights.

Article 5

All persons with disabilities shall have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life.

Article 9

All persons with disabilities shall have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood.

5. Law 20/2003 on the National Education System

This law dictates the National Education System in Indonesia. This law guarantees and stresses that all citizens shall have the same right to obtain quality education. This law also guarantees the implementation of quality education for all citizens without discrimination.

Article 5

All citizens shall have the same right to obtain quality education

Article 11

- (1) The national and regional governments have the obligation to provide services and facilitation and ensure the implementation of quality education for every citizen without discrimination.

Article 32

- (1) Special education is provided for learners who face difficulties in following the learning process due to physical, emotional, mental, social impairments and/or special intellectual potential and talent.
- (2) Special service education is provided for learners in remote or less-developed areas, isolated communities, natural disaster-struck areas, social crisis areas and/or economically disadvantaged families.
- (3) The implementation of special education and special service education as stipulated in clause (1) and clause (2) shall be further stipulated in a Government Regulation..

6. Law 25/2009 on Public Services

Article 29

- (1) Providers have the responsibility to provide services with special treatment for certain members of the society in accordance to laws and regulations in effect.
- (2) Public service equipments, infrastructure and/or facilities for the special treatment stipulated in clause (1) may not be utilized by those who are not entitled to them.

Explanation:

Article 29, clause (1)

Certain members of the society are a part of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, children, natural disaster victims and social crisis victims. Special treatment would be conferred to these people without additional charges.

7. Law 23/2007 on Railways

Article 54

- (1) A train station intended for loading and unloading passengers as stipulated in Article 35 clause (3) point a must at least be equipped with facilities for: e. persons with disabilities;

Article 131

- (1) The construction of railway structures must account for special facilities and facilitation for persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children under five years old, sick persons and elderly persons.
- (2) The provision of special facilities and facilitation as stipulated in clause (1) shall come with no charge.

8. Law 23/2002 on Child Protection

Article 9

- (1) Each child is entitled to education and training for the purpose of personal and intellectual development according to their interests and talents.
- (2) In addition to the rights of the child stipulated in clause (1), a child with disability or gifted child is also entitled to education at a special school.

Article 51

A child with physical and/or mental impairments shall have the same opportunities as any other child and access towards regular and special education.

Article 59

The government and authorized state institutions shall be responsible and accountable for providing special protection to children in emergency situations, children who find themselves dealing with the law, children from minority and isolated groups, children who find themselves exploited economically and/or sexually, trafficked children, children who become victims of the misuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances, children who are the victims of kidnapping, sale or trafficking, children who are victims of physical and/or mental abuse, children who have disabilities and children who have been mistreated and abandoned.

Article 70

- (1) Special protection of children with disabilities as stipulated in Article 59 shall include the following:
 - a. ensuring the humane treatment of these children in accordance to their dignity and rights as children;
 - b. meeting the special requirements of these children; and
 - c. ensuring that these children enjoy the same treatment as other children for the purpose of achieving complete social integration and personal development.
- (2) All persons are prohibited from mistreating children by discriminating towards their views, including by labeling or neglecting to accommodate special needs in education for children with disabilities.

9. Law 3/2005 on National Sports System

Article 1

- (16) Sports for people with disabilities are sports adapted to the physical and/or mental impairments of the players.

Article 30

- (1) Coaching and development of sports for people with disabilities shall be conducted and directed with the purpose of enhancing health, confidence, and achievement in sports.
- (2) Coaching and development of sports for people with disabilities shall be conducted by relevant disability sports organizations through training activities and tiered and continuous competitions at the regional, national and international levels.
- (3) The government, local governments and/or disability sports organizations within the society shall be responsible for forming coaching and development centers for sports for persons with disabilities.
- (4) Coaching and development of sports for persons with disabilities shall be implemented in the fields of educational sports, recreational sports and competitive sports based on the specific branches of sports for people with disabilities, appropriate for their physical and/or mental impairments.

Article 56

- (1) Athletes with disabilities would participate in sports activities for persons with disabilities
- (2) All athletes with disabilities as stipulated in clause (1) are entitled to:
 - a. raise their achievements through disability sports associations and/or clubs;
 - b. obtain training in branches of sports appropriate for their physical and/or mental impairments; and
 - c. take part in disability sports championships at the regional, national and international levels after undergoing selection and/or competition.

Article 58

- (3) Athletes with disabilities would receive training and development from disability sports organizations.

10. Law 1/2009 on Aviation

- (1) Persons with disability, elderly persons, children under 12 (twelve) years of age, and/or persons with sickness are entitled to service in the form of special treatment and facilities from commercial air carriers.
- (2) Service in the form of special treatment and facilities stipulated in clause (1) should at least include:
 - a. more prioritized seating;
 - b. facilities provided for assistance in getting on and off the airplane;
 - c. facilities provided for persons with disabilities within the airplane;
 - d. aids for persons with sickness;
 - e. facilities for children while on the airplane;
 - f. personnel with the ability to communicate with persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children, and/or persons with sickness; and
 - g. guidebook on flight safety and security for airplane passengers and other aids which may be easily comprehended by persons with disabilities, elderly persons and persons with sickness.
- (3) Service provided in the form of special treatment and facilities as stipulated in clause (2) shall come at no additional charge.

Article 135

Further provisions on service in the form of special treatment and facilities would be contained within a Minister Regulation.

Article 239

- (1) Persons with disabilities, persons with sickness, elderly persons, and children are entitled to service in the form of special treatment and facilities from state-owned airports.
- (2) Service in the form of special treatment and facilities stipulated in clause (2) include:
 - a. prioritized service in the terminal;
 - b. facilities provided for persons with disabilities within the terminal;
 - c. aids for persons with sickness;
 - d. facilities for nursing mothers (nurseries);
 - e. personnel specifically tasked with servicing or communicating with persons with disabilities, persons with sickness and elderly persons; and
 - f. information or guides on building safety for passengers in the terminal and other aids which may be easily comprehended by persons with disabilities, elderly persons and persons with sickness.
- (3) Further provisions on service in the form of special treatment and facilities would be contained within a Minister Regulation.

11. Law 28/2002 on Buildings

Article 27

- (1) Requirements on accessibility as stipulated in Article 16 clause (1) include easy access to, from and within the building and complete infrastructure and facilities in the use of the building.
- (2) Easy access to, from and within the building as stipulated in clause (1) include the availability of facilities and accessibilities which are convenient, safe and comfortable, including for elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

- (3) Complete infrastructure and facilities as stipulated in clause (1) in public buildings include adequate facilities for places of worship, changing rooms, nurseries, toilets, parking lots, rubbish bins, and information and communication facilities.
- (4) Further provisions on easy access to, from and within the building and complete infrastructure and facilities, as stipulated in clauses (2) and (3), shall be contained in a Government Regulation.

Article 31

- (1) Provision of facilities and accessibilities for persons with disabilities and elderly persons as stipulated in Article 27 (2) is necessary for all buildings with the exception of personal residences.
- (2) Facilities and accessibilities for persons with disabilities and elderly persons stipulated in clause (1) include the provision of accessibility facilities and other facilities in the building and its environment
- (3) Further provisions on accessibilities for persons with disabilities and elderly persons as stipulated in clause (1) and clause (2) shall be contained in a Government Regulation.

12. Law 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation

Article 25

- (1) All Roads utilized for Public Traffic must be equipped with Road equipments such as:
 - g. facilities for bicycles, pedestrians and persons with disabilities;

Article 45

- (1) Supporting facilities for the operation of Road Traffic and Transportation include:
 - e. special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly persons.

Article 80

Driving Licenses for personal Motorized Vehicles as stipulated in Article 77, clause (2), point a are classified into:

- e. Driving License D, applicable for driving special vehicles for persons with disabilities.

Article 93

- (1) Traffic Management and Engineering shall be implemented to optimize the use of Road networks and Traffic movements for the purpose of ensuring the Security, Safety, Order, and Fluidity of Road Traffic and Transportation.
- (2) Traffic Management and Engineering as stipulated in clause (1) can take the forms of:
 - c. assistance for persons with disabilities;

Article 242

- (1) The Government, Regional Governments and/or Public Transportation Companies are obliged to provide special treatment in Road Traffic and Transportation for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children, pregnant women and people with sickness.
- (2) Special treatments stipulated in clause (1) include:
 - a. accessibility;
 - b. service priority; and
 - c. service facilities.
- (3) Further provisions on special treatment in Road Traffic and Transportation for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children, pregnant women and persons with sickness would be contained in a Government Regulation.

Article 244

- (1) Public Transportation Companies which do not fulfill the obligation of providing service facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children, pregnant women and persons with sickness as stipulated in Article 242 clause (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. administrative fine;
 - c. suspension of license; and/or
 - d. revocation of license.
- (2) Further provisions on the criteria and procedures for administrative sanctions as stipulated in clause (1) would be regulated in a Government Regulation.

13. Law 8/1981 on Criminal Procedure

Article 51

- (1) The suspect has the right to be clearly informed in a language understood by the suspect of what they are suspected of at the beginning of examination.
- (2) The accused has the right to be clearly informed in a language understood by the accused of what they are accused of.

Article 53

- (1) Within the examination stages of investigation and adjudication, the suspect or accused has the right to obtain assistance from an interpreter at all times.
- (2) In the case that the suspect or the accused is impaired in speech or hearing, provisions of Article 178 shall be applied.

Article 178

- (1) In the case that the accused or witness is impaired in speech or hearing and is unable to write, the head judge at the trial shall appoint a person skilled at communicating with the accused or suspect as a translator.
- (2) In the case that the accused or witness is impaired in speech or hearing but is able to write, the head judge at the trial shall address all questions or admonitions in written form and the accused or witness shall be ordered to write down their answers; on forth, all questions and answers must be read out.

Regional Laws

1. Regional Law of Riau Islands Province 3/2012 on the Protection and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
2. Regional Law of Sleman Regency 11/2002 on the Provision of Facilities in Public Buildings and Environment for Persons with Disabilities.
3. Regional Law of DKI Jakarta Province 11/2010 on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities.

Presentation Material 2.1

Presentation Material 2.1

Legal Foundation for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- **Philosophical Foundation:**
- Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, paragraph IV, mandated that "the State would protect the People of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia, and improve public welfare, educate the lives of the people and partake in the establishment of world order based on eternal freedom and social justice".
- Fifth principle of Pancasila and the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution explicitly proclaim "Social Justice for All of the People of Indonesia" as a philosophical foundation of the nation. Thus, all Indonesian citizens without distinction have the right to obtain social justice as best as they could, including persons with disabilities.

Judicial Foundation

1945 Constitution

- Article 28 I (2)
"Every person has the right to be free from discrimination based upon any grounds and have the right to protection from such discriminatory treatment"
- Article 28 H (2)
"Every person has the right to receive special treatment and assistance in order to obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice"

National Law

Law 39/1999 on Human Rights

- Article 5 (3): "All members of vulnerable groups are entitled to greater treatment and protection in accordance to their particular needs"
- Article 41 (2): "All persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women and children have the right to be assisted and given special treatment"
- Article 42: "In the event of old age, physical and/or mental disabilities, all citizens have the right to special care, education, training and assistance at the expense of the state to ensure that they have an existence worthy of human dignity, increase their self-confidence and build their capacity to participate in the lives of the nation, state and society"

Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities

- Article 5: "All persons with disabilities shall have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life"
- Article 9: "All persons with disabilities shall have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood"

Law 20/2003 on the National Education System

- Article 5: "All citizens shall have the same right to obtain quality education"
- Article 11(1): The national and regional governments have the obligation to provide services and facilitation and ensure the implementation of quality education for every citizen without discrimination"
- Article 32 on special & special service education

Law 25/2009 on Public Services

- **Article 29**
- (1) Providers have the responsibility to provide services with special treatment for certain members of the society in accordance to laws and regulations
- (2) Public service equipments, infrastructure and/or facilities for the special treatment stipulated in clause (1) may not be utilized by those who are not entitled to them

Explanation:

- Article 29 (1) Certain members of the society are a part of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, children, natural disaster victims and social crisis victims. Special treatment would be conferred to these people without additional charges

Law 23/2007 on Railways

- **Article 131**
- (1) The construction of railway structures must account for special facilities and facilitation for persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children under five years old, sick persons and elderly persons.
- (2) The provision of special facilities and facilitation as stipulated in clause (1) shall come with no charge

Law 23/2002 on Child Protection

Article 51

"A child with physical and/or mental impairments shall have the same opportunities as any other child and access towards regular and special education"

Article 70

(1) Special protection of children with disabilities as stipulated in Article 59 shall include the following:

- a. ensuring the humane treatment of these children in accordance to their dignity and rights as children;
- b. meeting the special requirements of these children; and
- c. ensuring that these children enjoy the same treatment as other children for the purpose of achieving complete social integration and personal development.

(2) All persons are prohibited from mistreating children by discriminating towards their views, including by labeling/neglecting to accommodate special needs in education for children with disabilities.

Law 1/2009 on Aviation

Article 134

(1) Persons with disability, elderly persons, children under 12 (twelve) years of age, and/or persons with sickness are entitled to service in the form of special treatment and facilities from commercial air carriers.

(2) Service in the form of special treatment and facilities stipulated in clause (1) should at least include:

- a. more prioritized seating;
- b. facilities provided for assistance in getting on and off the airplane;
- c. facilities provided for persons with disabilities within the airplane;
- d. aids for persons with sickness;
- e. facilities for children while on the airplane;
- f. personnel with the ability to communicate with persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children, and/or persons with sickness; and
- g. guidebook on flight safety and security for airplane passengers and other aids which may be easily comprehended by persons with disabilities, elderly persons and persons with sickness.

(3) Service provided in the form of special treatment and facilities as stipulated in clause (2) shall come at no additional charge.

Law 28/2002 on Buildings

Article 31

- Provision of facilities and accessibilities for persons with disabilities and elderly persons as stipulated in Article 27 (2) is necessary for all buildings with the exception of personal residences.
- Facilities and accessibilities for persons with disabilities and elderly persons stipulated in clause (1) include the provision of accessibility facilities and other facilities in the building and its environment
- Further provisions on accessibilities for persons with disabilities and elderly persons as stipulated in clause (1) and clause (2) shall be contained in a Government Regulation

Law 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation

Article 25

(1) All Roads utilized for Public Traffic must be equipped with Road equipments such as:

- g. facilities for bicycles, pedestrians and persons with disabilities;

Article 45

(1) Supporting facilities for the operation of Road Traffic and Transportation include:

- c. special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly persons.

Article 80

Driving Licenses for personal Motorized Vehicles as stipulated in Article 77, clause (2), point a are classified into:

- c. Driving License D, applicable for driving special vehicles for persons with disabilities.

Article 242

(1) The Government, Regional Governments and/or Public Transportation Companies are obliged to provide special treatment in Road Traffic and Transportation for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children, pregnant women and people with sickness.

(2) Special treatments stipulated in clause (1) include:

- accessibility;
- service priority; and
- service facilities.

(3) Further provisions on special treatment in Road Traffic and Transportation for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children, pregnant women and persons with sickness would be contained in a Government Regulation.

Article 244

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- written warning;
- administrative fine;
- suspension of license; and/or
- revocation of license.

(2) Further provisions on the criteria and procedures for administrative sanctions as stipulated in clause (1) would be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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• Article 178

- (1) In the case that the accused or witness is impaired in speech or hearing and is unable to write, the head judge at the trial shall appoint a person skilled at communicating with the accused or suspect as a translator.
- (2) In the case that the accused or witness is impaired in speech or hearing but is able to write, the head judge at the trial shall address all questions or admonitions in written form and the accused or witness shall be ordered to write down their answers; on forth, all questions and answers

REGIONAL LAWS

- Regional Law of Riau Islands Province 3/2012 on the Protection and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
- Regional Law of Sleman Regency 11/2002 on the Provision of Facilities in Public Buildings and Environment for Persons with Disabilities.
- Regional Law of DKI Jakarta Province 11/2010 on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities.

Newspaper Clippings

See the child—before the disability, UNICEF says

Despite important progress, full inclusion of children with disabilities still lagging behind in Indonesia

Source: <http://www.unicef.org>

Thursday, 30 May 2013 - Children with disabilities and their communities would both benefit if society focused on what those children can achieve, rather than what they cannot do, according to UNICEF's annual State of the World's Children report.

Concentrating on the abilities and potential of children with disabilities would create benefits for society as a whole, says the report released today.

"When you see the disability before the child, it is not only wrong for the child, but it deprives society of all that child has to offer," said UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake. "Their loss is society's loss; their gain is society's gain."

The report lays out how societies can include children with disabilities because when they play a full part in society, everyone benefits. For instance, inclusive education broadens the horizons of all children even as it presents opportunities for children with disabilities to fulfil their ambitions.

More efforts to support integration of children with disabilities would help tackle the discrimination that pushes them further into the margins of society.

Indonesia has invested in strengthening the legal framework and in improving the opportunities for children with disabilities so they can grow and develop their potential. However, a lot more needs to be done.

"In many instances, families and communities are still ashamed if their children have a disability. These children are often locked away, excluded from school and community life rather than being supported and integrated," said Angela Kearney, UNICEF Representative in Indonesia.

For many children with disabilities, exclusion begins in the first days of life with their birth going unregistered. Lacking official recognition, they are cut off from the social services and legal protections that are crucial to their survival and prospects. Their marginalization only increases with discrimination.

"For children with disabilities to count, they must be counted – at birth, at school and in life," said Mr. Lake.

The State of the World's Children 2013: Children with Disabilities says that children with disabilities are the least likely to receive health care or go to school. They are among the most vulnerable to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, particularly if they are hidden or put in institutions – as many are because of social stigma or the economic cost of raising them.

The combined result is that children with disabilities are among the most marginalized people in the world. Children living in poverty are among the least likely to attend their local school or clinic but those who live in poverty and also have a disability are even less likely to do so.

Gender is a key factor, as girls with disabilities are less likely than boys to receive food and care.

“Discrimination on the grounds of disability is a form of oppression,” the report says, noting that multiple deprivations lead to even greater exclusion for many children with disabilities.

There is little accurate data on the number of children with disabilities, what disabilities these children have and how disabilities affect their lives. As a result, few governments have a dependable guide for allocating resources to support and assist children with disabilities and their families.

Children with disabilities in Indonesia

The same is true for Indonesia. According to the Primary Health Research Survey RISKESDAS 2007, some 4 per cent of 15 to 19 year olds have significant difficulties in at least one functional domain (vision, hearing, walking, concentrating and understanding others as well as self care) and therefore are considered as living with a disability. The Census 2010 found that around 2 per cent of children aged 0 to 14 years have a disability. A two per cent share among all children aged 0 to 18 in Indonesia would add up to 1.5 million children, a four per cent share increases the total number to some 3 million children and adolescents living with a disability.

Makassar: Visually-Impaired Person Rejected from Donating Blood

Source: <http://www.mitranetra.or.id>

Monday, 1 October 2012 - Rejection towards the visually-impaired does not only occur when they would like to open a bank account, or when they sign up for health insurance. It even occurs when they attempt to help other people.

This case was experienced by our visually-impaired friends in Makassar in the middle of this year. When they were about to participate in a blood donor event conducted in a regional hospital in Makassar, a doctor refused the participation of visually-impaired persons. The doctor's concern is that blindness would be transmitted to people who receive blood transfusions from them.

Blindness is a contagious disease? And this claim was made by a doctor, to boot?

It would seem that Mr. JK, the Chairman of PMI, would have to declare that “it is not an issue for persons with disabilities to donate their blood” so long as they fulfill the necessary health requirements.

The Mitra Netra Foundation can prove this for the past one year. On the commemoration of the Youth Pledge last year and the celebration of Mitra Netra's 21st anniversary last May, the Foundation held a blood donor event in collaboration with the Fatmawati Hospital. The enthusiasm of visually-impaired persons and other persons with disabilities to donate their blood for those in need is very high.

Don't obstruct persons with disabilities who want to help others. ***Aria Indrawati.**

Garuda Indonesia Continues to Discriminate towards Persons with Disabilities

Source: <http://www.bantuanhukum.or.id>



Persons with Disabilities Launch a Subpoena for Garuda Indonesia

Garuda continues to discriminate towards persons with disabilities. This time, it is Dani Suntoro, a physically-impaired person from Surabaya who receives the treatment. Dani, who boarded the Surabaya-Jakarta route on 23 March 2014 (Ticket no.: 1262458042905, Garuda Indonesia GA-313) was forced to sign a Waiver of Liability which considers Dani to have a sickness due to his use of a wheelchair. Within the letter, Garuda claims to be exempt from any responsibility should his condition worsen during the flight.

Persons with Disabilities Launch a Subpoena for Garuda Indonesia

Such occurrences where persons with disabilities are forced to sign the Waiver frequently take place. A similar case occurred in 2013 to Ms. Cucu Saidah, who was asked to sign a Waiver of Liability as a person with disability (with a wheelchair). Garuda Indonesia has since apologized and promised to eliminate waivers releasing the rights of persons with disabilities, improve their SOP (Manual Service), improve the quality of equal service to persons with disabilities through better education, increase their armada of ambulifts and wheelchair-accessible vans from and to the airplane, and improve general services and access for persons with disabilities (including information guides, counters and emergency instructions, from the airport of departure, on board, to airport of arrival). However, it would seem that this promise has not been fulfilled with the continued existence of a Waiver of Liability.

Dani stated, "The requirement to sign a Waiver of Liability is an act of discrimination. We have ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Law 19/2011, and yet acts like this continue to take place". Alghiffari Aqsa, a Public Lawyer from LBH Jakarta, stated, "This regulation is discriminatory in nature and violates the constitutional rights of persons with disabilities. Article 28I clause (2) of the 1945 Constitution states that every person must be free from discrimination. Article 28H clause (2) states that every person is entitled to facilitation and special treatment in order to achieve equality and justice". Cucu Saidah claims to be surprised by the continued existence of the waiver because, in the previous year, Garuda claimed to be committed to erasing the waiver for persons with disabilities and improving their SOP for service.

Due to the discriminatory act inflicted by Garuda Indonesia on persons with disabilities, victims of discrimination, persons with disabilities, activists with disabilities, and public lawyers from LBH Jakarta have launched a subpoena to Garuda Indonesia, containing the following demands:

1. Erasure of the Waiver of Liability at the latest 7 days after the issuance of this subpoena/reprimand.
2. Socialization of the erasure of the Waiver of Liability through National and International printed and electronic media.

3. Socialization of the erasure of the Waiver of Liability to all staff in Indonesia.
4. Issuance of an SOP for special services for persons with disabilities.
5. Education on special services for persons with disabilities to all service staff in Indonesia.
6. Provision of special facilities for the comfort of passengers with disabilities.

In addition to issuing the subpoena due within 30 (thirty) days, several persons with disabilities also submitted their letters to the Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesia National Air Carriers Association (INACA) to revoke the requirement to sign a Waiver of Liability for passengers with disabilities. The Minister of Transportation is also pushed to issue a regulation with severe sanctions to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

This press release is conveyed as above. Thank you.

Tiger Air Refused a Passenger with Disability

Source: <http://www.suarapembaruan.com/>



Wednesday, 23 October 2013 - The airline Tiger Air refused a person with disability from boarding a plane from the Husein Sastranegara International Airport, Bandung, departing to Singapore.

“This happened even though I usually take domestic and international flights on my own. Getting refused is a bad experience for me, I consider this an act of discrimination,” said Hendra Jatmika Pristiwa (38) to SP at his home in Bandung on Tuesday (22/10).

Due to this incident, Hendra had to cancel his business trip to Singapore. He was supposed to depart on 21 October 2013 at 11:40 GMT+7. The man, who worked as a professional music composer, had intended on submitting the results of his work to his business partner.

Hendra planned on meeting directly with his business partner in Singapore because there are things to be discussed. “It’s difficult to talk over the phone,” he expressed.

Hendra booked the ticket since 8 October 2013 through online ticketing and paid for the ticket with his credit card. Hendra believed that he went through all the procedures set by Tiger Air up until the day of departure when he received his boarding pass with the code WSKB3P for a flight with the registration number TR2205.

“I was assigned a seat in 3D,” he said, before adding that he received assistance during the check-in process from a Tiger Air personnel.

Problems began to arise when all passengers headed towards the plane from the waiting room. A different personnel claimed that Hendra could not board the plane, the reason being that the pilot captain said that he could not carry a person with disability without a companion. Receiving no solution, Hendra had to abandon his plan to depart to Singapore. The two-way ticket he purchased and the airport tax he paid were all for nothing. He received no compensation.

The Musical Arts graduate from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia intentionally chose Tiger Air because he already took international flights with other airlines. He was further convinced by the statement provided on Tiger Air’s official website, www.tigerair.com.

In the special assistance/needs section, the airline declared that they were ready to provide service without discrimination. “This statement convinced me that they were ready to provide service without discrimination, including to me, blind since birth,” stated the man who was technologically-aware of Blackberry and iPhone

Tiger Air’s Public Relations, Lukas Suryananta, contacted through phone, said that he was currently in Singapore. “I would need to check with our partners in Tiger Air Singapore. I will get back to you later,” said Lukas.

At the writing of this piece, Didi Tarsidi, Head of the Indonesian Blind Union (Pertuni), could not condone the incident which has befallen Hendra. “It’s clearly an act of discrimination,” said Didi. In relation to this, Law 1/2009 on Aviation, Article 134, stated, “Persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children under 12 (twelve) years of age and/or persons with sickness are entitled to service in the form of special treatment and facilities from commercial air carriers”.

Addressing the issue faced by Hendra, Didi stated that his institution would compile a complaint report to the Ombudsman and schedule a hearing with the Minister of Transportation. [153]

A Backward Step: National Exam Questions Not Available in Braille

Source: <http://www.republika.co.id>



A number of students with special needs prepare to undergo the National Exams at the High School level in Special School Pembina Tingkat Nasional, Jakarta, on Monday (16/4).

Saturday, 21 April 2012 – The Yogyakarta Department of Education, Youth and Sports condemned the unavailability of exam questions written in Braille for the 2012 National Exams for visually-impaired students in inclusive schools.

“We consider the unavailability of exam questions in Braille a step back. In last year’s exams, questions written in Braille are still provided for students from inclusive schools,” said the Head of the Yogyakarta Department of Education, Youth and Sports, Baskara Aji, in Yogyakarta on Saturday.

According to him, information regarding the unavailability of questions written in Braille in

the 2012 National Exams had been known only around a week before the exams would take place.

He continued to express that his department has already provided the information on the number of visually-impaired students for the 2012 National Exams.

“There aren’t many, but even so, these visually-impaired students are entitled to receive good service, which includes the provision of questions in Braille,” he said.

The difficulty which arises from the unavailability of exam questions in Braille is that exam supervisors are obliged to read out the questions. When the number of visually-impaired students is no more than two, it would not be such a big problem.

However, Baskara continued, there is a special case for the 2012 National Exam, in which a group of six visually-impaired students would take part in the exams.

“To provide one room for each student, the school would need to provide more rooms and exam supervisors, which would be difficult to do,” he said.

Thus, Baskara went to explain, it was then established that the students would work on their exams in the same room using only one set of exam questions, although there are five coded sets of questions provided for the class.

In addition to the unavailability of questions in Braille, another shortcoming of the 2012 National Exams is the unavailability of special exam questions for students with “low vision”.

Visually-impaired and low vision students would receive additional time to work on their exam questions for 45 minutes, with a break of 30 minutes. The unavailability of spare questions is also considered another burden for students who are forced to work on their exams outside a classroom due to illness.

“Before, there were special exam question envelopes to be provided for students who will work on their exams outside the classroom. Now, the exam questions would be taken from the same envelope for students in the classroom,” he said.

Baskara continued to state that he would provide various inputs to the central government so that the execution of national exams would be able to improve for the upcoming year.

Meanwhile, Vice-Rector I of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Nurfina Aznam, stated that, overall, the 2012 National Exams were better than the previous, including in the quality of exam and answer sheets.

“The quality of the answer sheets is better than last year so the scanning process can proceed quickly,” she said.

Even so, she expressed her hopes that the Yogyakarta Department of Education, Youth and Sports can provide more input based on the 2012 National Exams so that they will be executed better in the upcoming year.

Public Facilities in the Capital Still Disadvantage Persons with Disabilities Only 3 Percent of the Buildings in DKI Jakarta Have Special Facilities

Source: <http://www.rakyatmerdekaonline.com>



Wednesday, 14 December 2011 – Facilities for persons with disabilities in public places such as bus stops, bus lanes, multi-storey buildings, transportation facilities and various other places are still minimal. The government, including in DKI Jakarta, still pays no heed to persons with disabilities.

This statement is proclaimed by the Chairman of the Indonesian Association for Women with Disabilities (HWPCI), Ariani. HWPCI has pressed the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government to provide special facilities, including in bus stops, for persons with disabilities.

In her opinion, these facilities are highly needed. As they stand at this moment, bus stops have made it impossible for persons with disabilities to get on a bus. “Their platforms are too high and steep for persons with disabilities,” Ariani told.

According to Ariani, the Department of Transportation must immediately renovate these bus stops so that persons with disabilities can utilize the busway just like any other citizens in Jakarta. She suggested the replacement of steps into continuous ramps so that wheelchair users may pass through them.

In addition to this, the gap between the bus stop platform and the bus is still too wide and needs to be jumped over. This is something which could obstruct persons with disabilities.

“The gap between the bus and the platform should be equipped with a special bridge so that persons with disabilities would not have to jump over them,” she requested.

Ariani stated that her association is currently keeping a database on all Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) and other buildings in Jakarta. “From our records, only three percent of the buildings in Jakarta have provided special facilities for persons with disabilities,” she explained.

Due to the huge amount of discrimination cases towards persons with disabilities, Commissioner of the National Commission for Human Rights, Saharuddin Daming, judged that the government is still unfit of fulfilling their rights as citizens of the state.

Minister of Health Regulation 143/1977, which provides a definition of health, is even considered to be a constraint for the disabled community.

As for the cases reportedly experienced by persons with disabilities, said Daming, by November 2011 there are at least 28 cases of discrimination based on disability received by the commission. “Generally, reported cases are related to discrimination in job search, promotion and public service,” he stated.

Daming believed that persons with disabilities have been obstructed from conducting their abilities with the freedom enjoyed by regular persons.

“This continues even though the DPR plenary session in 18 October past has accepted and ratified the international Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD) as part of national law,” he explained.

The implication to this, according to Daming, is that Indonesia has become part of the global community juridically and formally committed to undergoing all efforts to optimize the achievement of dignity, protection and fulfillment of rights for persons with disabilities.

Disabilities, he continued to explain, must be viewed as an acceptable form of difference between humans, not a cause for discrimination.

“I feel ashamed to compare the welfare of persons with disabilities in Indonesia with other nations. Our nation’s treatment towards persons with disabilities has been lacking,” he complained **[Harian Rakyat Merdeka]**

These Regulations Discriminate towards Persons with Disabilities

Source: <http://www.tempo.co.id>



Sunday, 15 July 2012 – The existence of the disabled community or persons with disabilities have not been fully acknowledged. This can be seen from the minimal fulfillment of their rights, needs and protection. The starting point to this may be the content of legislations which discriminate towards them, such as Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities.

“Discrimination within the law has given rise to negative stigma towards persons with disabilities,” said the General Chairman for

PPUA Penca, Ariano Soekanwo, in the Second National Conference for the National Coalition of Organizations for Persons with Disabilities on Thursday, 12 July 2012.

The regulation defined a disability as a physical or mental impairment which could hinder or obstruct activities. Meanwhile, Law 11/2009 on Social Welfare considered persons with disabilities the same as persons with social welfare issues, such as drug addicts, commercial sex workers, homeless persons and beggars.

There is also Law 34/1965 on Jasa Raharja juncto Government Regulation 18/1965. In this regulation, it is stated that in the event of accidents caused by victims who are physically-impaired, the insurance company would not give any compensation. “The regulation even equated persons with disabilities with criminals or persons with insanity,” Ariani stated.

However, in addition to the series of legislations weakening the existence of the disabled community, there are also regulations which dictate support for persons with disabilities.

Chairman I of PPUA Penca, Heppy Sebayang, said there is one regulation which caters to accessibility, namely Law 8/2012 on General Election for Members of the DPR, DPRD and DPD. Within the regulation, seven articles concern the protection of political rights to vote, requirements for polling stations, facilities and accompaniment.

“However, its implementation is still far from expectations,” said Heppy.

The Second National Conference is a follow-up to the government’s decision to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) through Law 19/2011 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The purpose is to formulate recommendations for revising government policies or regulations which are not yet supportive towards persons with disabilities.

CORNILA DESYANA

Notes

[illegible]

MODULE 3

UNDERSTANDING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



MODULE 3

Understanding Persons with Disabilities

Introduction

Persons with Disabilities are persons who experience physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairments in long term while interacting with the environment and societal attitudes which hinder them from fully and effectively participating based on an equal set of rights. Every type of disability has its own characteristics and obstacles.

Within everyday activities, there are still members of the society who possess negative stigma towards the presence or capacity of persons with disabilities. There are still people who think that persons with disabilities are to be pitied because they have no skills and no ability to live independently, can only burden the people around them, or can even transmit their disabilities to other people. Due to the persisting negative stigma, many persons with disabilities are rejected, for example by schools that reject students with disabilities or by companies that are not willing to employ workers with disabilities.

Wheelchair users would be able to undergo activities just like any other person when the environment around them provide accessibility or facilitate their mobility by providing ramps at the entrance of public buildings. A similar case applies for persons with visual impairments who require talking lifts and tactile paving on sidewalks, or persons with speech impairments who require running text or sign language interpreters to obtain information. By providing assistances in accordance to their types of disabilities, these persons can go through their activities just like any other person. Thus, persons with disabilities should experience no obstacles when the environment and society surrounding them provide assistance during their interaction. A warm and helpful attitude towards persons with disabilities is a form of interaction which can provide convenience for them.

To obtain sensitivity and understanding towards persons with disabilities, first we would need to understand the concept of disability, the obstacles persons with disabilities face and the forms of facilitation needed for them to live independently and enjoy their human rights just like any other citizen.

Objectives:

At the end of this session, participants are expected to be able to:

- Understand the concept and types of disability
- Undesrtand the obstacles and needs of persons with disabilities
- Understand the concepts of interaction between Persons with Disabilities and environmental and attitudinal barriers from the society.

Estimated Time:

90 minutes

Tools and Materials:

- LCD
- Computer
- Projector screen
- Wheelchair
- Mobility cane
- Blindfold
- Earplugs
- Crutches
- Ropes (for hand-tying)
- Sortition equipment (for roleplay)

Methods:

- Roleplay
- Presentation

Stages

Time	Activities
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitators would briefly describe the purpose of this session's material.
35 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitators would divide the participants into several groups, each group having 8 (eight) members. Only non-disabled participants would be divided into these groups. The detailed tasks for each group member are as following: 3 (three) members are entasked with playing the part of persons with disabilities, such as wheelchair-using, visually-impaired and hearing-impaired persons, while 3 (three) other members would play the role of their companions. 2 (two) other members of the group would play the role of crutch/cane users without companions. Each participant is allowed the chance to switch roles within each group. • Each group would be asked to conduct a simulation (of regular activities as persons with disabilities) in the location of training. The types of activities undergone by the participants may be adapted to the training locations, such as heading to the hotel parking lot, heading to the hotel lobby, doing activities in an open field, or other locations considered appropriate for this simulation. • Group members playing the role of hearing-impaired persons and their companions would conduct their simulation inside the room used for training. Facilitators would provide a short reading material which should be read by the companion and described to the participants playing the role of hearing-impaired persons. Then, the two would exchange roles. • Once members of Group 1 have concluded their simulation, they would be followed suit by Group 2, and on forth based on the numbering order of groups. • At the end of this activity, participants would be asked to describe their experience based on their roles as persons with disabilities in relation to the difficulties faced, causes of those difficulties, and actions to be taken to eliminate those difficulties.
15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once simulation participants have finished giving their explanation, facilitators would ask participants with disabilities to give their response towards the explanation given and simulation conducted, followed by a question and answer session for the participants
25 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitators would present the lecture material using the PowerPoint slide for Module 3: "Concept and Types of Disability" (if possible, invite an expert to serve as resourceperson in this session). • Facilitators would provide the chance for participants to ask questions related to their presentation.

Time	Activities
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would distribute Reading Material for the participants on “Concept and Types of Disability”.
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would conclude the session with a conclusion and summary of findings

Participant Study Materials:

- Reading Material 3.1: Concept and Types of Disability
- Presentation Material 3.1: Concept and Types of Disability

Notes to Facilitators:

- Facilitators should prohibit participants from laughing or making fun of disabilities, or playing the roles of persons with disabilities inappropriately by playing around with disability aids or turning the simulation into a game.
- Emphasize that this session is not intended to invoke pity towards persons with disabilities but to foster an understanding towards the obstacles they face and the types of assistance required by persons with disabilities.

Reading Material 3.1

Concept and Types of Disability

The Concept of Disability

The concept of disability within Indonesian law is formally defined within Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities. Conceptually, persons with disability are defined as “all persons who possess physical and/or mental impairments which may disrupt or act as obstacles or barriers for them in carrying out day-to-day activities normally, consisting of physical impairments, mental impairments, or both simultaneously”. Within this concept, the condition of having a disability, defect and physical shortcoming is considered the main factor which hinders, disrupts or obstructs a person with disability from carrying out day-to-day activities normally.

Once Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) through Law 19/2011 on the Ratification of the CRPD, the concept of disability evolved. The term “penyandang cacat” which implies the presence of a defect (“cacat”) has been replaced with the term “penyandang disabilitas” or person with disability. A person with disability is now defined as a person who experiences physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairments in long term while interacting with the environment and societal attitudes which hinder them from fully and effectively participating based on an equal set of rights.

As the concept of disability develops, the barriers or obstacles faced by persons with disabilities no longer originate from the persons themselves. Instead, the main cause is the environmental and attitudinal factors from the society surrounding them, which hinder persons with disabilities from fully and effectively participating in their social lives.

An environment designed to be accessible and friendly towards the mobility of persons with disabilities accompanied by an open attitude towards persons with disabilities from the society, without treating them differently due to their disabilities, would enable persons with disabilities to carry out activities within their social lives without any barriers.

Types of Voters with Disabilities

- Persons with physical impairments, such as: wheelchair users, crutch users, people with polio in their legs/ arms, people with cerebral palsy (limited movement coordination), former leprosy patients, little people, etc.
- Persons with intellectual impairments, such as: Down syndrome, autism, etc.
- Persons with mental impairments, such as: depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, paranoia (treated by a doctor), etc.
- Persons with sensory impairments, such as: partial or total visual impairment, speech impairment, hearing impairment, etc.
- Persons with two simultaneous impairments, such as: simultaneous visual and hearing impairment, intellectual and visual impairment, etc.
- Persons with multiple disabilities, for example: visual and speech impairments, simultaneous with an amputated leg, etc.

Presentation Material 3.1



Concept and Types of Disabilities

Concept of Disability

- **Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities Version**
Persons with disabilities are all persons who possess physical and/or mental impairments which may disrupt or act as obstacles or barriers for them in carrying out day-to-day activities normally, consisting of physical impairments, mental impairments, or both simultaneously (Law 4/1997)
- **CRPD, Law 29/2011 on the Ratification of the CRPD Version**
A person with disability is a person who experiences physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairments in long term while interacting with the environment and societal attitudes which hinder them from fully and effectively participating based on an equal set of rights"

Importance of the change in Terminology for Persons with Disabilities

- Every person has the same set of rights and dignity, the current definition of disability sets up inequality between citizens without and with disabilities
- Barriers or obstacles faced by persons with disabilities do not originate from the persons themselves, but from environmental and attitudinal factors from the society surrounding them, which hinder their mobility for participating interactions as other citizens in general would

Types of Disabilities

- **Physical Impairments**
Characteristics of persons with physical impairments are divided into three categories (excepting physical impairments caused by chronic illnesses):
 - Light physical impairments, who do not require the assistance of others in conducting day-to-day activities (example: amputated hand or foot, mild cerebral palsy, paralysis of one foot, crooked hand/foot, etc.)
 - Moderate physical impairments, who require prior training to undergo day-to-day activities without the assistance of others (example: moderate cerebral palsy, amputated hands or arm, moderate muscle dystrophy, scoliosis, etc.)
 - Severe physical impairments, who always require the assistance of others in conducting day-to-day activities (example: amputated legs, amputated arms, severe cerebral palsy, paralysis of two feet/ two arms, severe paraplegia, etc.)
- **Visual Impairments**
The motoric characteristics of the visually-impaired (manneristic behaviors) are believed to be caused by their innate need to move, among them are rocking backward and forward, eye rubbing or pushing on the eyes with the fingers or fist, waving the fingers in front of the face, whirling around and around and bending the head forward (Claudine Sherrill, 1981). Additional characteristics of visually-impaired persons are motoric movements which lack sensitivity towards the needs of other people; better memorization ability for those who successfully adapted to their environment.

Hearing and Speech Impairments

Divided into total and partial hearing impairment, with the following characteristics:

- When speaking, indistinct pronunciation of words/sentences
- When speaking, accompanying motions by the head, hands, etc. which signal meaning
- Difficulty in understanding the speech of others except by reading lip or hand movements

- **Mental Impairments**
Persons with mental impairments have characteristics such as:
 - Physical: the more severe the impairment, the higher likelihood for impaired motoric coordination harmony and dexterity. In certain typologies, may display signs of Down syndrome, cretinism, microcephaly macrocephaly and scaphocephaly
 - Mental/mental: below average intelligence, poor memorization, difficulties in accepting service, easily-disrupted attention/concentration, poor foresight and self-control, need for supervision from others
 - Social: social maturity does not align with actual age, prefer interacting with normal children, require assistance from others, inability to develop social roles in family & society, easily influenced, better with more simple & concrete skills
- **Physical and Mental Impairments**
Possess both disabilities simultaneously.

Notes

[illegible]

MODULE 4

UNDERSTANDING THE ELECTORAL RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



MODULE 4

Understanding the Electoral Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Introduction

Law 39/1999 on Human Rights dictates, “Every person is born free and possesses the same dignity and rights”. One example of the rights possessed by every person is political rights in elections.

Protection towards the political rights of persons with disabilities in elections is further regulated in the Bill of Electoral Rights for Citizens with Disabilities (Sigtuna, Sweden, 16 September 2002), which proclaimed:

“Every citizen shall have the right and opportunity, without distinction on the basis of intellectual, physical, psychiatric, sensory or other disability:

- To have access on general terms of equality to the conduct of public affairs directly or indirectly through freely chosen representatives;
- To participate on general terms of equality in the conduct of elections;
- To register for, and to vote in genuine and periodic elections, referenda and plebiscites which shall be by universal and equal suffrage;
- To vote by secret ballot;
- To stand for election, to be elected, and to exercise a mandate once elected.

Law 19/2011 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Article 29

- (1) Ensure that procedures, facilities and materials for the election are suitable, accessible and easy to understand and use;
- (2) Protect the rights of persons with disabilities to vote by secret ballot in general elections and public referenda without intimidation and to register as candidate in an election, to hold a position and exercise all public functions at all levels of government by the utilization of new technology which may provide assistance in carrying out their duties;
- (3) Guarantee the freedom of expression and will of persons of disabilities as voters and, for this purpose, when needed and at their request, permit assistance in voting by a person chosen by the persons with disabilities

In an election, every person who fulfills the requirements has the right to vote, be elected and be appointed as election officials.

In ensuring that “the right to vote” in the election can be exerted, election management bodies should prepare accessible infrastructure and facilities for persons with disabilities, enabling them to participate in channelling their aspirations from their political rights without obstacles. Several matters of importance in relation to “the right to vote” for persons with disabilities are: the implementation of direct casting of votes, guarantee of secret ballot for voters, fair and non-discriminatory treatment and availability of TPS locations which may be easily accessed by voters with disabilities, and freedom for persons with disabilities to choose their own companions in the polling process.

To exert “the right to be elected” in elections, persons with disabilities also have the right to register as candidates in elections, in addition to having “the right to be appointed as election officials”. Electoral regulations and policies are not permitted to establish regulations or selection processes which could hinder, even less so eliminate, the rights of persons with disabilities to take part in all processes and stages of selection to be candidates in the election and to be election officials.

Persons with disabilities inherently have the right to participate in the selection process to become candidates for election officials, to become a KPU or Bawaslu personnel at all levels, and to become candidates for members of the DPD, DPR, Provincial DPRD, Regency/City DPRD, or leaders in a region.

Persons with disabilities have the right to fully participate in elections just like any other citizen because requirements and regulations contained within Indonesian electoral laws contain no provisions which limit or even less so eliminate a person's electoral rights due to disabilities.

Electoral regulations and policies in Indonesia specifically contain provisions on the forms of protections which must be provided by election officials to protect and fulfill the electoral rights of persons with disabilities.

Objectives:

At the end of this session, participants are expected to be able to:

- Understand that persons with disabilities have equal rights and opportunities to participate in elections.
- Understand that persons with disabilities have the rights to vote, be elected and be appointed as election officials.
- Recognize aids and facilities needed to achieve accessible election for persons with disabilities.

Estimated Time:

60 minutes

Tools and Materials:

- Plano Paper
- Markers
- Metaplan
- LCD
- Laptop
- Projector Screen
- 10 photos with short captions depicting persons with disabilities voting at the TPS
- 10 photos with short captions depicting persons with disabilities as election officials
- 10 newspaper clippings on the political rights of persons with disabilities

Methods:

- Lecture
- Case Study
- Brainstorming

Stages

Time	Activities
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would briefly explain the objectives of this session's material
10 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would provide several photos and newspaper clippings for participants on: the right to vote, be elected and be appointed as election officials. Facilitators would give a moment for the participants to observe, read and provide notes over the photos and newspaper clippings. Facilitators would present several key questions, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do you think are the forms of obstacles and assistance found by persons with disabilities in exerting their rights to vote in the Election? What do you think are the forms of obstacles and assistance found by persons with disabilities in exerting their rights to be elected in the Election? What do you think are the forms of obstacles and assistance found by persons with disabilities in exerting their rights to be appointed as election officials in the Election? Do persons with disabilities have the right to be elected and to be appointed as election officials?
25 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would ask participants at random to share their responses towards the photos or newspaper clippings based on the above key questions.
10 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitator training material using the Module 4 PowerPoint slide: "Implementation of Accessible Elections in Indonesia." Facilitators would provide the chance for participants to ask questions related to their presentation.
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would distribute Reading Material for participants on "Implementation of Accessible Elections in Indonesia".
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would conclude the session with a conclusion and summary of findings

Participant Study Materials:

- Reading Material 4.1: Facilities and Infrastructures for Election Access
- Reading Material 4.2: Implementation of Accessible Elections in Indonesia.
- Reading Material 4.3: Legal Foundation for Accessible Elections in Indonesia.
- Presentation Material 4.1: Implementation of Accessible Elections in Indonesia.
- Newspaper Clippings

Reading Material 4.1

Facilities and Infrastructures for Election Access

Article 9 clause (1) of CRPD on Accessibility dictates: “To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas...”

In order to ensure that persons with disabilities can exert their political rights, namely the rights to vote, be elected and to be appointed as election officials, election management bodies must prepare accessible facilities and infrastructures for persons with disabilities. Although every country has different electoral systems and processes, the following list of facilities and infrastructures for an election may serve as reference in achieving an accessible election for persons with disabilities:

A. Physical Accessibilities in the Election

1. Location of the Polling Station (TPS)

Election officials should prepare and select a TPS location which can be easily accessed by all voters, including wheelchair users. Recommended locations for the TPS:

- a. For a TPS located in a building, the entrance and exit should be accessible without stairs
- b. The width of the TPS entrance and exit should be no less than 90 cm to ensure that the TPS is accessible by wheelchair users.
- c. The room should not be too narrow to ensure that wheelchair users would be able to change directions and turn around with freedom
- d. For a TPS located in an open area, the location should be placed on level ground instead of over thick vegetation, ditches/gutters, puddles, or muddy grounds
- e. For a TPS located in a storied building, a ramp must be provided to facilitate wheelchair users and elderly voters. The incline of ramp should comply with a 1:10 ratio (a height of 1 m for a length of 10 m). The ramp should not be steep or slippery
- f. Routes accessing the TPS location should also be accessible for wheelchair users

2. Voting Aids for Persons with Disabilities in the Election

Election officials should prepare voting aids for persons with disabilities in the polling process. Voting aids for persons with disabilities in elections can be: The supply of ballot marking aid at all TPS, written in Braille so that visually-impaired voters may vote according to their choices and avoid vote manipulation.

3. Voting Booth

Voting booths are booths which enable voters to mark their ballots without being seen by other parties. A voting booth table should have a height of 90 cm and a hollow bottom as to accommodate wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities who might find difficulties while casting their votes.

4. Ballot Box

Ballot boxes are containers for marked ballots. The table used for placing ballot boxes should have a height of 35 cm from the ground so that wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities can directly and independently insert their own ballot papers into the boxes.

B. Non-Physical Accessibilities

The delivery of information and communication in the election must be accessible to all, including persons who are hearing-impaired and visually-impaired.

1. Information in the Election

Information pertaining to the election and communication taking place during the election should be made accessible for persons with disabilities, including persons with hearing and visual impairments.

Information found in the election are, among them: Socialization of the Election and Election Advertisements. Information ran in the television should be supplemented by a sign language interpreter or running text, while information through the radio can be very helpful to people with visual impairments.

2. Communication in the Election

Accessible communication in the election pertains to the implementation of voter education programs for persons with disabilities, including the following:

3. Voter education activities adapted to the types of disabilities:

a. Voter Education for persons with visual impairments

Voter education activities can take the form of public dialogues. Voter education materials for persons with visual impairments should use Braille text and demonstration props (for example, in explaining puncture marks for ballots)

b. Voter Education for persons with mobility impairments

Voter education activities can take the form of public dialogues and election simulation.

c. Voter Education for persons with hearing impairments

Voter education for persons with hearing impairments should be conducted separately. Conducting it together with voter education for groups with other disabilities would not be effective. The presence of an interpreter for sign language would greatly assist persons with hearing impairments in the case that voter education is conducted inclusively with other persons with disabilities. The use of multimedia is also vital for voters with hearing impairments. Sourcepersons involved in voter education for persons with hearing impairments should present their materials with clear and deliberate articulation (instead of speaking quickly).

e. Voter Education for persons with intellectual disabilities

Effective voter education for voters with intellectual disabilities would utilize short, simple, and easily-understood words and interesting illustrations

Reading Material 4.2

Implementation of Accessible Elections in Indonesia

No	Type of Election Access	Voting Aid User	Benefit of Voting Aid	Description
1.	Availability of voting template for Voters with Visual Impairments to cast their votes, embossed and written in Braille.	Voter with Visual Impairment	In order to enable voters with visual impairments to read their ballot papers independently with the voting aid and mark it directly and independently, minimizing the potential for vote manipulation by companions	Have been made available since the 2009 Presidential Election and the 2014 Election. KPU supplied one voting template per TPS
2.	C.5 Voter Companion Declaration Letter	Companion to Voter with Visual Impairment	As a supporting document which reiterates that a companion has properly done their duty and is willing to be subject to punishment should they violate their declaration	The C.5 form has been available in the 2009 and 2014 Presidential Elections
3.	C.7 Voter Companion Declaration Letter	Companion to Voter with Visual Impairment	As a supporting document which reiterates that a companion has properly done their duty and is willing to be subject to punishment should they violate their declaration	The C.7 form has been available in Governor Elections in Indonesia
4.	Information on the availability of assistances for persons with disabilities in the C.4 Letter of Announcement for Voters	Voters registered in the Fixed Voter List	This information may be useful for persons with disabilities by knowing the availability of assistances at the TPS	Information on the availability of assistances in the election has been available in the 2009 and 2014 elections and Governor elections
5.	Ballot box table height of 35 cm	Physically-Impaired Wheelchair Users	Assists wheelchair users in submitting their votes after marking their ballots	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections

No	Type of Election Access	Voting Aid User	Benefit of Voting Aid	Description
6.	Voting booth table height limitation and hollow bottom requirement	Physically-Impaired Wheelchair Users	Assists wheelchair users in voting/marking their ballots	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections
7.	Minimum TPS entrance and exit width of 90 cm	Physically-Impaired Wheelchair Users	The purpose is to guarantee access and freedom of movement for wheelchair users	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections
8.	Easily-accessible TPS location accessible without stairs and on level ground instead over rocky or bumpy surfaces, thick vegetation, ditches/ gutters.	Persons with Disabilities	The purpose is to guarantee access and freedom of movement to the TPS for persons with disabilities	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections
9.	KPPS Head may allow disabled, pregnant or elderly voters to cast their votes first	Persons with Disabilities	The purpose is to facilitate persons with disabilities	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections
10.	Acknowledgement of the legality of Educational degree for candidates graduating from Special High Schools (SMALB)	Candidate with Disability exercising the right “to be elected” with a SMALB degree	The purpose of this regulation is to ensure persons with disabilities would not be eliminated as candidates due to educational requirements	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections
11.	Requirement for candidates to be physically and mentally healthy	Candidate with Disability exercising the right “to be elected”	The purpose of this regulation is to ensure persons with disabilities would not have their rights “to be elected” eliminated by others on the basis of their disabilities	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections

No	Type of Election Access	Voting Aid User	Benefit of Voting Aid	Description
12.	Freedom of Selecting a Companion for Persons with Disabilities	Freedom to select companion	The purpose of this regulation is to ensure persons with disabilities have the freedom to choose trustworthy companions so their votes will be channelled accordingly	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections
13.	Imprisonment Sentence and Fines for companions who reveal the votes of voters	Voting by secret ballot for persons with disabilities	The purpose of this regulation is to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities are protected and channelled accordingly	This regulation has been in effect in the 2009 and 2014 elections

Reading Material 4.3

Legal Foundation for Accessible Elections in Indonesia

A. Legal Foundation in National Law

1. Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, paragraph IV, mandated that “the State would protect the People of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia, and improve public welfare, educate the lives of the people and partake in the establishment of world order based on eternal freedom and social justice”.
2. The fifth principle of Pancasila the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution explicitly proclaim “Social Justice for All of the People of Indonesia” as one of the philosophical foundations of the nation. Thus, all Indonesian citizens without distinction have the right to obtain social justice as best as they could, including persons with disabilities.
3. 1945 Constitution
 - Article 28 H
 - (2) Every person has the right to receive special treatment and assistance in order to obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice.
 - Article 28 I
 - (2) Every person has the right to be free from discrimination based upon any grounds and have the right to protection from such discriminatory treatment.
4. Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities.
 - Article 5

All persons with disabilities shall have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life
 - Article 9

All persons with disabilities shall have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood
5. Law 39/1999 on Human Rights
 - Article 5
 - (3) All members of vulnerable groups are entitled to greater treatment and protection in accordance to their particular needs.
 - Article 41
 - (2) All persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women and children have the right to be assisted and given special treatment

6. Law 15/2011 on Election Management Bodies

Law 15/2011 on Election Management Bodies	
Article Content	Description of Article/Clause
<p>Part Four - Requirements</p> <p>Article 11 A member of the KPU, Provincial KPU, or Regency/Municipal KPU are required to be:</p> <p>a. Citizen of Indonesia. b. c. h. Fit both physically and mentally</p>	<p>Point h. "Fit both physically and mentally" is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.</p>
<p>Article 52 The detailed tasks and work procedures for PPK, PPS, PPLN, KPPS and KPPSLN would be further established by the KPU.</p> <p>Paragraph 6 Requirements Article 53, A member of the PPK, PPS, KPPS, PPLN or KPPSLN are required to be:</p> <p>a. Citizen of Indonesia. b. c. g. Fit both physically and mentally</p>	<p>Point g. "Fit both physically and mentally" is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.</p>
<p>Article 85 Candidate for a member of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu Propinsi, Regency/Municipal Panwaslu and Sub-district Panwaslu Kecamatan along with PPL are required to be:</p> <p>a. Citizen of Indonesia. b. c. h. Fit both physically and mentally</p>	<p>Point h. "Fit both physically and mentally" is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.</p>

7. Law 19/2011 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The convention was declared as international law by the UN and ratified by UN members, including Indonesia.

8. Law 08/2012 on the General Election for Members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD.

Law 08/2012	
Article Content	Description of Article/Clause
<p>Election Candidates for Members of the DPD</p> <p>Article 12</p> <p>Individuals as stipulated in Article 11 can become Election Candidates after fulfilling the following requirements:</p> <p>d. capable of speaking, reading and writing in Indonesian;</p> <p>e. graduated at least high school, religious high school, vocational high school, vocational religious high school or other educational institution at the same level;</p> <p>h. fit both physically and mentally;</p>	<p>Point d</p> <p>Self-explanatory.</p> <p>Point e</p> <p>“Other educational institution at the same level” refer to, among others, Special High Schools (SMALB), Salafiyya Boarding Schools, Christian High Schools of Theology, and Seminaries.</p> <p>Educational institutions at the same level as High School (SMA) would be established by the Government and/or regional government in accordance to laws and regulations in effect.</p> <p>Point h</p> <p>“Fit both physically and mentally” is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.</p>
<p>RIGHT TO VOTE Article 19</p> <p>(1) Citizens of Indonesia who, on election day, are at least 17 (seventeen) years of age or is/ has been married have the right to vote.</p>	<p>Self-explanatory.</p>
<p>Voter List</p> <p>Article 33</p> <p>(1) Regency/Municipal KPU offices would use DP4, or the Initial Potential Voter List, as stipulated in Article 32 (5) as reference material in compiling the voter list.</p>	<p>Article 33</p> <p>Self-explanatory.</p>

Law 08/2012	
Article Content	Description of Article/Clause
<p>(2) The Voter List stipulated in clause (1) must at least contain the Family Card Number, National Identity Number, name, date of birth, sex and address of the voting Indonesian citizens.</p> <p>(3) Further provisions on the compilation of the Voter List would be contained in a KPU Regulation.</p>	<p>Article 33 Self-explanatory</p>
<p>Requirements for Potential Candidates for Members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/Municipal DPRD</p> <p>Article 51</p> <p>(1) Potential candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD are citizens of Indonesia who fulfill the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. capable of speaking, reading and writing in Indonesian; e. graduated at least high school, religious high school, vocational high school, vocational religious high school or other educational institution at the same level; h. fit both physically and mentally; <p>(2) Administrative requirements of potential candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD as stipulated in clause (1) would be proven by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Citizen of Indonesia ID Card (KTP); b. proof of diploma in the form of a copy of the graduation certificate, STTB (certificate of completion), or other certificates legalized by the educational institution or program; 	

Law 08/2012	
Article Content	Description of Article/Clause
<p>Article 51</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. statement letter signed over stamp duty for candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/ Municipal DPRD who have no criminal record with a prison sentence of 5 (five) years or more or a letter of rehabilitation for candidates with a criminal record; d. certificate of good physical and mental health; 	<p>Point d</p> <p>The provisions contained within this regulation are not intended to limit the political rights of persons with disabilities who are capable of carrying out their duties as members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/ Municipal DPRD</p>
<p>Registration Procedures for Potential Candidates for Members of the DPD</p> <p>DPD</p> <p>Article 68</p> <p>(2) Administrative requirements of potential candidates for members of the DPD would be proven by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. certificate of good physical and mental health; 	<p>Point d</p> <p>The provisions contained within this regulation are not intended to limit the political rights of persons with disabilities who are capable of carrying out their duties as members of the DPD</p>
<p>Polling Equipment</p> <p>Article 142</p> <p>(1) Polling equipment as stipulated in Article 141 consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ballot box; b. voting ballots; c. ink; d. voting booth; e. seal; f. puncturing equipment; and g. polling station. <p>(2) In addition to the polling equipment stipulated in clause (1), to guard the security, secrecy and smooth proceeding of polling and vote counting, other supporting equipment would be required.</p>	<p>Ayat (2)</p> <p>“Other supporting equipment” includes paper envelopes, KPPS/KPPSLN ID card, TPS/TPSLN security official ID card, tanda pengenal saksi, rubber bands, glue, plastic bags, ballpoints, locks, markers, forms for handover reports and certificates, ballot box number stickers, strings for puncturing equipment and voting aid for visually-impaired voters.</p>

Law 08/2012	
Article Content	Description of Article/Clause
<p>POLLING</p> <p>Article 157</p> <p>(1) Voters with visual, physical and other impairments shall be assisted by another person when casting their votes at the TPS at the request of the voter.</p> <p>(2) Another person who provides assistance to a Voter in casting their vote as stipulated in clause (1) is obliged to keep the vote a secret.</p> <p>(3) Further provisions on voting assistance for Voters would be contained in a KPU Regulation.</p>	<p>Article 157</p> <p>Self-explanatory</p>
<p>Article 165</p> <p>(1) Voters with visual, physical and other impairments shall be assisted by another person when casting their votes at the TPSLN at the request of the voter.</p> <p>(2) Another person who provides assistance to a Voter in casting their vote as stipulated in clause (1) is obliged to keep the vote a secret.</p> <p>(3) Further provisions on voting assistance for Voters would be contained in a KPU Regulation.</p>	<p>Article 165</p> <p>Self-explanatory.</p>

Law 08/2012	
Article Content	Description of Article/Clause
<p>PENAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>Part One - Violations</p> <p>Article 283</p> <p>Every person who assists Voters (with Disabilities) and intentionally reveals their vote to other parties as stipulated in Article 157 clause (2) would be subject to a prison sentence of at most 1 (one) year and a fine of at most Rp12,000,000.00 (twelve million rupiah).</p>	<p>Article 283</p> <p>Self-explanatory.</p>

B. KPU Regulations (PKPU)

1. PKPU 2/2013 on the Selection for Provincial and Regency/Municipal KPU Members
Article 3
(1) a.
 - h. physically and mentally able, with physical impairments exempt from the category of health problems, proven by a certificate of health from a public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances.
2. PKPU 7/2013 on the Candidacy for Members of the DPR, DPRD Prov and Regency/Municipal DPRD
Article 5
(4) The requirements stipulated in Article 4 point h are not intended to limit the rights of citizens with disabilities who possess the capacity to perform their duties as members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD.
3. PKPU 8/2013 on Population and DPR Seats in Provinces, Regencies and Municipalities
Article 13
(4) The requirements stipulated in Article 12 point h are not intended to limit the rights of citizens with disabilities who possess the capacity to perform their duties as members of the DPD.
4. PKPU 9/2013 on the Compilation of Voter Lists for the Election for Members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD
Article 29
(2) PPS would announce the Fixed Voter List (DPT) as stipulated in clause (1) by pinning a copy of the DPT on an announcement board which may be easily accessed by the public and Voters with disabilities.
5. PKPU 10/2013 on the Compilation of the Overseas Voter List for the Election for Members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD
Article 9
(2) The Voter List stipulated in clause (1) shall at least contain the following: KK/NIK/passport number, name, date of birth, sex, marital status, address, and type of disability of Citizens of Indonesia who possess the right to vote.

6. PKPU 13/2013 on Amendments over PKPU 07/2013

Article 5

The requirements stipulated in Article 4 point h are not intended to limit the rights of citizens with disabilities who possess the capacity to perform their duties as members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD.

7. PKPU16/2013 on the Norms and Standard Requirements for the Procurement and Distribution of Equipment for the Implementation of 2014 General Election for Members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD

Article 22

(1) Polling stations shall be enacted for the purpose of conducting polling, as stipulated in Article 4 point g.

(2) Polling Stations (TPS) and Overseas Polling Stations (TPSLN) as stipulated in clause (1) must provide accessibility for persons with disabilities

8. PKPU 26/2013 on Polling and Vote Counting at the TPS in the General Election for Members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/Municipal DPRD.

C. Joint Regulation between the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP 13/2012, 11/2012, 1/2012 on the Code of Conduct for Election Management Bodies

Article 7

(e) undergo all ethical efforts, so long as they do not violate laws and regulations in effect, to ensure that all citizens with the rights to vote are registered in the voter list and are able to exert their rights to vote.

Article 13

(d) create a conducive environment for voters to exert their rights to vote or cast their votes; and

(e) ensure the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructures for voters who require special treatment in exerting and expressing their rights to vote.

Article 15

(a) ensure quality of service to voters and participants in accordance to professional administrative standards in implementing the Election;

Article 16

(b) ensure that information is collected, compiled and distributed in a systematic, clear and accurate manner;

Presentation Material 4.1



Implementation of Accessible Elections in Indonesia

LEGAL FOUNDATION FOR THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES:

- Amended 1945 Constitution, Articles 28H and 28I (provision of facilitation and special treatment and prohibition of discrimination)
- Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities (equality of rights and opportunities, access to public services)
- Law 8/2012 on Legislative Election (no requirements should limit the political rights of persons with disabilities to be elected in aspects such as: physical and mental fitness, diplomas, election access equipment)
- Law 42/2008 on Presidential Election (availability of visually-impaired voter voting aid, vote secrecy, companion letter, legal punishment for violation of secrecy)
- Law 15/2011 on General Election Implementation, nothing should limit persons with disabilities to be appointed as members of the KPU, BAWASLU or election officials.

GUARANTEE OF THE FULL PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN POLITICS

- Ensuring all stages of the election are accessible to Persons with Disabilities (in Indonesia, there are 8 Election Stages: voter data update and voter list compilation, registration of election participants, establishment of election participants, establishment of the number of seats and voting districts, nomination of DPR, DPD and DPRD candidates, campaign period, quiet period, polling and vote counting)
- Ensuring quality Voters with Disabilities who are aware of vision and mission statements of those elected and may be elected themselves
- Right to Vote: Ensuring all processes in the election are accessible, ensuring independence and secrecy of voter votes
- Right to be Elected: Ensure no requirements limit/remove the right to be elected in aspects such as physical and mental fitness and legality of diplomas from special schools
- Right to be Appointed as KPU Members, BAWASLU Members and Election Officials

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF POLITICAL RIGHTS IN INDONESIA

- Protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in National law and derivative implementing laws in elections
- Election officials should provide various facilities, infrastructure and accessibilities suggested and designed by persons with disabilities
- Designs for voting aids for visually-impaired voters and other supporting election equipment for persons with disabilities
- No requirements limiting the political rights of persons with disabilities to be elected
- The election contains election socialization and voter education programs catering to the needs of persons with disabilities
- Spread of information on the importance of implementing Accessible Election for Persons with Disabilities through social disability organizations in all regions of Indonesia
- Formation of work collaborations and networks with non-disability NGOs, local, national and international donor organizations

ROLE OF DISABILITY ORGANIZATIONS IN INCREASING THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

- Active suggestion and input for legislative, executive and election officials towards the process of drafting and discussing policies on elections
- Active design of election access equipment for persons with disabilities such as ballot design, TPS location design, ballot box design, voting booth and voting template for visually-impaired voters
- Election socialization/information and voter education for voters with disabilities
- Acting as resource persons in drafting various regulations and policies on elections and providing consultation and inputs for election stakeholders pertaining to political rights of persons with disabilities

Newspaper Clippings

Sign Language Interpreter Present at Each Debate, KPU: We Guarantee the Rights of Persons with Disability

Source: <http://www.detik.com>

Monday, 16 June 2014 – The presence of a sign language interpreter for the purpose of translating the words of the moderator and two presidential candidates on television as the debate proceeded was a new format, admitted the General Election Commission (KPU). KPU Commissioner Ferry Kurnia Rizkiyansyah stated that sign language interpretation would continue to be used until the last debate.

“This is our effort to ensure that persons with disabilities can partake in watching the presidential debate. We provided space for interpreters, (who will be there) until the last debate,” said Ferry in his office at Imam Bonjol Street, Central Jakarta, on Monday (16/6/2014).

The presence of a sign language interpreter, Ferry continued to explain, was suggested by the KPU in collaboration with Penca. He himself confirmed the impartiality of the interpreters.

“They have also been sworn to an oath by the campaign teams to be impartial,” he added.

Sign language interpreters were previously absent in the first presidential debate last Monday (9/6). However, in the previous night’s debate, the lower-left part of the screen depicted a person communicating in sign language.

The sign language interpreter, a woman wearing a black veil, appeared since the beginning of the show until the end of the presidential debate held in Gran Melia Hotel, HR Rasuna Said Street, Kuningan, Southern Jakarta, last Sunday (15/6).

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MODULE 5

UNDERSTANDING ELECTION ACCESS IN THE POLLING PROCESS



MODULE 5

Understanding Election Access in the Polling Process

Introduction

The Polling process is an important stage in the Election to ensure and guarantee that all voters were able to exert their political rights in the polling process at the TPS without obstacles. The polling process must be able to guarantee that all voters have the ability to vote at the TPS in a direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair manner without obstacles. Some preparations in the polling stages, be it the initial preparations, the polling process and the vote counting process, have become important to be understood by election officials, and even voters themselves.

Some preparations pertaining to the selection of the TPS location, TPS arrangement and preparation, environmental and street conditions around the TPS, availability of facilities in the TPS, such as ballot box tables, voting booth tables and street environment, must be able to ensure that all voters, including voters with disabilities, can exert their rights to vote at that TPS in a direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair manner without obstacles.

The understanding and knowledge of KPPS officials over several regulations and technical guidelines pertaining to the polling and vote counting process would influence the forms of service provided and steps taken by KPPS officials in each stage of the polling process. Several matters of importance related to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in polling deserve attention, such as: checking and ensuring the availability of voting aid for visually-impaired voters, instructing the use of the voting aid, and providing service and assistance for voters with disabilities.

At the vote counting stage, KPPS officials must supply visual and audio information so that persons with disability can also follow the process. Articulation and language used by the official reading out the validity of votes, and the names of candidates and/or political parties voted for, must be clear enough for visually-impaired voters.

KPPS' efforts in achieving accessibility in the polling and vote counting process would ensure and guarantee that all voters can exert their political rights at the TPS in a direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair manner.

Objectives:

At the end of this session participants are expected to be able to:

- Understand how to prepare and design the location of an accessible TPS.
- Understand elections which facilitate voters with disabilities by providing accessible facilities and infrastructures.
- Understand friendly service towards persons with disabilities.

Estimated Time:

90 minutes

Tools and Materials:

- Plano paper
- Markers
- Metaplan

- LCD
- Laptop
- Projector screen
- Film CD on Accessible Election

- Plastic ropes to mark TPS boundaries
- Ink
- Tables
- Ballot boxes
- Voting booths
- Ballot papers
- Vote counting recapitulation forms
- Voting aid for visually-impaired voters
- Puncturing equipment
- Companion form
- Wheelchair
- Crutches
- White cane
- Blindfold
- Ropes for tying up hands/feet
- Earplugs and cotton pads
- KPPS Handbook

Methods:

- Simulation
- Brainstorming

Stages

Time	Activities
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would briefly explain the objectives of this session's material
40 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would divide the participants into two groups: the voters group and the KPPS/Polling Officials group. There should be 7 (seven) members of the KPPS, consisting of one head member and six regular members. Participants who are not part of the KPPS group would form the voters group.• Facilitators would continue by asking the voters group to be divided into four sub-groups based on the types of disabilities they would simulate: voters using wheelchairs, voters using canes, voters who are visually-impaired and voters who are hearing-impaired. Meanwhile, the KPPS group would be asked to immediately elect the KPPS head and members, and then determine the tasks of each member in arranging the TPS and preparing all TPS equipment to conduct the simulation of an accessible polling process.• Before starting the polling simulation, each voters sub-group would be asked to compile a voter list containing the names and types of disabilities of the voters.• Facilitators would then allow the KPPS group and voters group to conduct the polling simulation.

Time	Activities
20 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of the simulation, facilitators would ask participants at random to give their responses to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the participants' impression towards the obstacles and difficulties faced by persons with disabilities during polling at the TPS? What are their messages or recommendations for an accessible polling process for persons with disabilities?
15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening of the film on Accessible Election
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would distribute the Reading Material "Guide to Accessible Polling"
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators would conclude the session with a conclusion and summary of findings.

Participant Study Materials:

- Reading Material 5.1: Guide to Accessible Polling

Notes to Facilitators:

- A dedicated location/area should be prepared for the polling simulation with boundaries already marked using plastic ropes, placing under consideration the total area, entrance and exit for voters
- Equipments for the election simulation should already be prepared at the TPS area

Reading Material 5.1

Guide to Accessible Polling

I. KPPS Rehearsal

A rehearsal would be an opportunity to remind the KPPS to act out a polling process as it would be implemented during the election.

Several things require attention during the rehearsal:

- a. Explanation from the KPPS Head on Accessible Election
The KPPS Head would explain to the KPPS members: the need to provide assistance for voters with disabilities, procedures for using the visually-impaired voting aid, freedom of a voter to choose a companion in the voting booth and the obligation to fill the C3 form for companions to voters with disabilities
- b. Availability of Polling Equipments
Every TPS should have available 1 (one) Voting Aid/Template for Visually-Impaired Voters.
- c. TPS Location and Setup
The location and setup of the TPS must facilitate voters with disabilities who use wheelchairs and elderly voters by being placed on level ground instead of rocky or bumpy surfaces, or over thick vegetation or ditches/gutters and not requiring the use of stairs.
- d. Requirements for TPS in Open Areas
The width of the TPS entrance and exit should be no less than 90 cm to ensure that the TPS is accessible by voters with disabilities who use wheelchairs.
- e. Requirements for TPS in Closed Areas
Should the TPS be located inside a building, the entrance and exit of the building should be accessible without stairs as to ensure that TPS is accessible by voters with disabilities who use wheelchairs
- f. TPS Equipment
A total of 11 tables, each for the following purposes: recording voter attendance, setting up voting booths, placing ballot boxes, placing the ink bottle, and, a long table, for the KPPS Head and 3 KPPS Members.
 - At least one of the tables for the voting booths should have a height of 90 cm to 1 meter from the ground with a hollow bottom (with an empty space beneath the table) as to accommodate voters who use wheelchairs.
 - The table used for placing the ballot boxes should have a height of 35 cm from the ground so that the upper part of the ballot box may be accessed by all voters, including voters who use wheelchairs.

II. Polling Procedures

- a. Polling Assembly
The KPPS Head would explain the following to the voters and witnesses:
 - Visually-impaired voters who are able to read Braille may use the voting aid/template provided to vote;
 - Voters who require assistance may be aided by their own companion or a KPPS official. Companions are obliged to fill in the C3 form.
 - Procedures for using the voting aid for visually-impaired voters
- b. Steps to Conducting Polling at the TPS
 1. Step 1: Receiving Voters and Examining Their Names.
 - Record the order of arrival on the voter's C6 PPWP, giving special notice for voters with disabilities, detailing their disability for ease in providing service/assistance calling out the name of the voters from the queue.

2. Step 2: Handing Out the Ballots

KPSS Members #2 and #3 would:

- Provide a voting aid/template for the ballot to visually-impaired voters or their companions.
- Assist in inserting ballots into the braille template and presenting it to a visually-impaired voter entering the voting booth, preventing incorrect insertion of the ballot into the template.

3. Step 3: Casting Votes in the Voting Booth

- Assist voters with disabilities or in need of assistance in casting their votes at the request of the voters in question.

4. Step 4: Inserting the Ballots into the Boxes

KPSS Member #6 would:

- Assist in directing the voters in reaching the ballot box and inserting their ballots into the ballot boxes appropriate for the types of ballot, which are for Members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD.

5. Step 5: Marking a Finger as a Sign of Voting

KPSS Member #7 would:

- Allow voters to dip one of their fingers into the ink bottle. For voters with disabilities who do not possess both hands, one of their toes would be dipped in the ink instead

III. Accessibilities in an Accessible Polling Process

A. Polling Preparations.

1. Location of the TPS

TPS Requirements in Open Areas

The setup of the TPS must facilitate voters who use wheelchairs and elderly voters, for example, by being placed in level ground instead of rocky or bumpy surfaces, or over thick vegetation or ditches/gutters and not requiring the use of stairs

TPS Requirements in Closed Areas

Should the TPS be located inside a building, the entrance and exit of the building should be accessible without stairs as to ensure that TPS is accessible by voters with disabilities who use wheelchairs

2. Width of TPS Entrance and Exit

The width of the TPS entrance and exit should be no less than 90 cm to ensure that the TPS is accessible by Voters with disabilities who use wheelchairs.

3. Ramps in in a Storied Building

Should the TPS be located inside a storied building with stairs, a ramp must be provided to facilitate wheelchair users and elderly voters. The incline of ramp should comply with a 1:10 ratio (a height of 1 m for a length of 10 m). The ramp should not be steep or slippery.

4. Route to the TPS.

Often times, the selected location of the TPS is accessible for Persons with Disabilities, but the routes accessing the TPS are not. Routes accessing the TPS should be placed on level ground instead of rocky or bumpy surfaces, or over thick vegetation or ditches/gutters and not requiring the use of stairs

5. Voting Booth Table

A voting booth table should have a height of 90 cm to 1 meter from the ground with a hollow bottom (with an empty space beneath the table) as to accommodate voters who use wheelchairs.

6. Ballot Box Table

The table used for placing the ballot boxes should have a height of 35 cm from the ground so that the upper part of the ballot box may be accessed by all voters, including voters who use wheelchairs.

Illustration of an Accessible Election Process (for Wheelchair Users)



1. Waiting for name to be called by an official



2. Receiving ballot paper from an official



3. Heading towards the voting booth



4. Assisted by a friendly official standing by to help voters with disabilities.



5. Assisted by an official to face the right direction



6. Exerting the right to vote

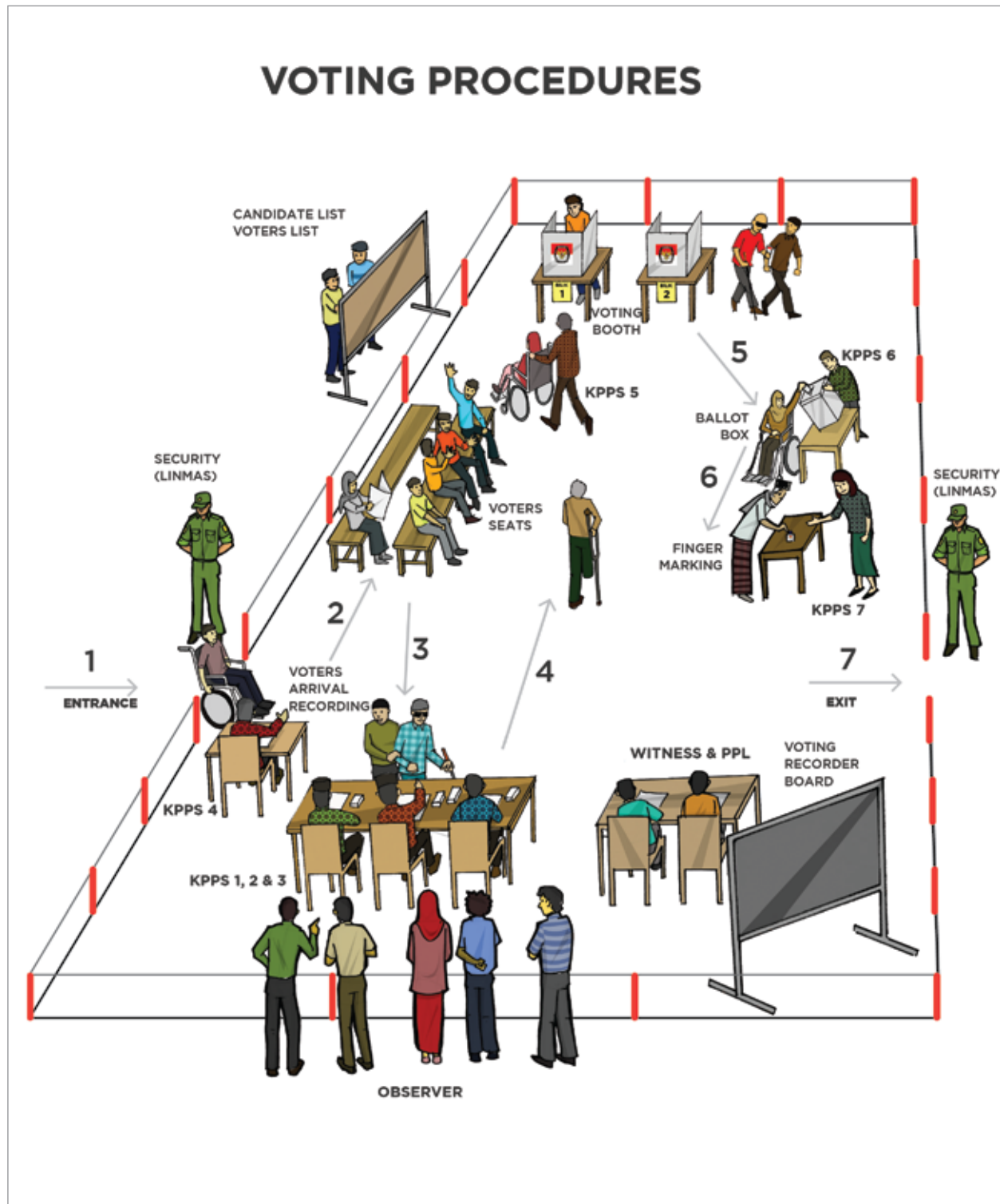


7. Inserting ballot into the ballot box



8. Dipping a finger into ink

Procedural Diagram for Accessible Polling in the Presidential Election



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MODULE 6

UNDERSTANDING DISABILITY-FRIENDLY SERVICE



MODULE 6

Understanding Disability-Friendly Service

Introduction

Persons with Disabilities who are at least 17 years of age or married are citizens who possess the rights to vote just like any other citizen, and would also participate in the election. Voters with Disabilities would exert their political rights in an inclusive manner, mingling with various groups such as beginner voters, women voters and other voter groups.

Environmental and attitudinal conditions, in addition to received service from election officials, all play roles in the autonomy of voters with disabilities in exerting their political rights in a direct, secret, independent and unobstructed manner. Environmental conditions within and surrounding the TPS, routes towards the TPS location, setup of the TPS, including electoral facilities in the TPS would influence the autonomy of Voters with Disabilities.

Voters with mobility impairments inFit of directly visiting the TPS, voters with disabilities who do not have companions at the TPS, voters with intellectual disabilities who are often assigned with the negative stigma of “not having the right to vote” in the election from the society, and other groups face various issues which are linked to the way that KPPS officials act and provide service so that persons with disabilities should be able to exert their political rights in the election.

The forms of service required of KPPS officials for persons with disabilities are contained in several provisions within laws on the Election, Election Organizers, PKPU and Technical Guidelines to Polling and Vote Counting for the 2014 Election. Some of these regulations describe the forms of service and assistance required of KPPS officials for persons with disabilities, such as: Explaining their freedom to choose a companion, describing the voting aid and procedures for its use, and other services.

Objectives:

At the end of this session participants are expected to be able to:

- Provide friendly service towards persons with disabilities.
- Understand the environmental and attitudinal factors from the society which act as barriers towards persons with disabilities.

Estimated Time:

60 minutes

Tools and Materials:

- Plano Paper
- Markers
- Metaplan
- LCD
- Laptop
- Projector Screen

Methods:

- Lecture
- Brainstorming
- Group Discussion

Stages

Time	Activities
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would briefly explain the purpose of this session's material
15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would divide the participants into 4 (four) groups. Each group would hold a discussion on one topic related to service for persons with disabilities (visual impairments, physical impairments, hearing impairments, intellectual disabilities). Core point of discussion for each group should be as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- What do you consider friendly and unfriendly service from KPPS officials towards persons with disabilities?
10 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would ask for each group to present the results of their group discussion, followed by a question & answer session.
20 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would present training material using the Module 6 PowerPoint slide. "Friendly Service from Election Officials for Persons with Disabilities".• Facilitators would provide the chance for participants to ask questions related to their presentation.
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would distribute Reading Material for the participants on: Friendly Service from Election Officials for Persons with Disabilities.
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would conclude the session with a conclusion and summary of findings.

Participant Study Materials:

Presentation Material 6.1: Friendly Service from Election Officials for Persons with Disabilities.

Reading Material 6.1

Short Guide to Disability-Friendly Service in the Polling Process





PROVIDING DISABILITY-FRIENDLY SERVICES DURING VOTE CASTING

Quick Reference Guide

Preparation of accessible TPS for persons with disability

STEP 1.

Ensure that the TPS is not built on a rocky, hilly or muddy field, with either too much thick grass or sewage drains around, or with any kind of steps.



STEP 2.

Arrangement of TPS based on KPPS guidelines



- 1) Width of the entrance and exit must be at least 90 cm
- 2) Height of table for voting booth must be at least 90 cm – 1 m from floor/ground with the space behind them at least 1 m wide
- 3) Height of table for ballot box must be at least 35 cm high from the floor/ground
- 4) Ensure that there are no low hanging objects that someone who is visually impaired could accidentally walk into.
- 5) The voting equipment must be set up in a way that allows enough room for a wheelchair user to maneuver freely throughout the room
- 6) Form C3 must be available
- 7) Braille template must be available

IMPORTANT: The chairman must explain to any person with a visual disability that they may be assisted by their friend, family member or person of their own choosing. If the person wishes to, Otherwise a KPSS staff may assist the person in marking the ballot. KPSS staff members must mark the ballot according to the voter's wishes and must not reveal which candidate the voter selected. Any person who assists the person with disability to vote must sign the secrecy form, form C3.

How to interact with voters with disabilities

A. Visual disability

- Tap on the person on the shoulder or hand
- Offer to guide the voter by asking if they would like assistance.
- Let them grip your arm and determine which is the more comfortable side for them – the right or left.
- When describing the position of objects, refer to the hours on a clock face with 12 o'clock straight ahead.
- While assisting the persons to sit, guide their hand to the back of the arm of the chair to help them find their seat themselves.
- Be precise and thorough when describing things. Avoid the use of general terms like "this, that, over there, over here"



B. Auditory disabilities

- To get the attention of a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, tap the person on the shoulder or wave your hand. Look directly at the person and speak clearly with slow mouth-motion so they can read your lips. No need to shout when you talk.
- Use body language and facial expression to help with communication
- Use basic and simple vocabulary. Explain the meaning of unfamiliar expressions that you are using by writing them down. If the voter is having a hard time understanding a particular word, try using synonyms
- Exchanging written communication or drawing pictures is also a helpful way to communicate
- Always speak directly to the voter. Do not ask their sign language interpreter or family member to answer questions on their behalf.



C. Physical disability

- Offer to help the person before giving assistance
- Let them grip your hand if they are unsteady on their feet
- If they fall and try to stand, offer your hand as a grip and ask how you might help them
- If speaking to a wheelchair user for longer than a minute, sit down and talk face-to-face.
- For wheel-chair users, offer a seat position on the edge of a row or near a doorway so they can move freely
- When going down a sloping ramp, make sure the wheelchair is in backward position. If the person goes down independently, stand by at the end of the ramp
- When passing on to a raised area, help the wheelchair user to lift their front wheels, either by stepping on the back of the wheelchair or putting weight on the push-handles. If the person is doing this by themselves, stand ready behind the wheelchair
- If the wheel-chair user wants to move to a chair and do it independently, ensure the position of the chair is close to their wheelchair. Hold the back of the chair so that it does not unexpectedly move.
- When helping to fold the wheel-chair, ask the user how properly to do it.

IMPORTANT: If the location of the TPS is still not accessible for persons with mobility impairment, provide these assistances:

- When helping a wheel-chair user to approach stairs, ensure the person is in a safe and secure position and ask for appropriate assistance.
- When helping to propel the wheelchair, watch out for barriers or drains and avoid potholes or rocky roads



Presentation Material 6.1

Presentation Material 6.1

Disability-Friendly Service for Election Officials

1. Disability-Friendly Service for KPPS Officials

Be a disability-friendly and sensitive KPPS official. Offer assistance when meeting persons with disabilities.

2. Availability of voting aid for visually-impaired voters

When examining the complete availability of polling equipment, check whether the voting aid is supplied. One template should be supplied for each TPS. Report and record the absence of the voting aid.

3. Explanation on the availability and procedures of use for voting aid

Explain the availability and procedures of use for the visually-impaired voter voting aid. The KPPS Head may assist in inserting the ballot paper into the voting aid before handing it over to the visually-impaired voter entering the voting booth.

4. Explanation on the C3 Form/Companion Letter and freedom to vote with a companion

Explain about the C3 Form/Companion Letter. Voters with disabilities are free to choose their own companion, be it a KPPS official or another person. All companions must fill in and sign the form and submit it to the KPPS Head.

5. Prioritization in the Voter Queue at the TPS

KPPS Officials may prioritize voters with disabilities in queue for the voting booth after obtaining permission from those ahead in line.

6. Explanation on the polling process for persons with severe disabilities

KPPS officials may visit the homes of voters with severe disabilities who are unable to come to the TPS. Polling will take place in their homes instead.

Friendly Interaction with Persons with Disabilities

Visually-Impaired

1. Tap them on the shoulder or hand to speak to them. If you know their names, call their names before beginning to speak
 2. Offer assistance to them when they are moving or walking
 3. When walking alongside a visually-impaired person, allow them to hold onto you. They would automatically grab your arm. Offer a comfortable position (at your left or right side).
 4. When about to go through a closed door, make sure the person is positioned at the side of the hinge. Open the door and allow them to close it while you continue to walk slowly.
 5. When passing through a narrow corridor or path, fold your arms behind your back; they would automatically grab your wrist and walk directly behind you
 6. Use clock position to inform them of the position of objects, 12 o' clock referring to objects right ahead. This tip also applies when serving food for visually-impaired persons.
- To describe images or positions, use their hands to point towards/draw the position of the object or by writing on their backs.

8. When approaching stairs, stop for a moment, inform the voter on whether the steps head up or down. You must always remain 1 (one) step ahead. Stop momentarily at the end of the stairs to inform them that you will be approaching the final step.
9. When passing over holes, you must always inform them of it. Stop momentarily before taking the step before them so that they can infer how far they will have to go.
10. When asking them to sit down, direct their hand towards the back or arm of the chair so they may find their own seating. Don't attempt to force them to an immediate seating position.
11. When entering cars, if the door is closed, direct their hand to the door handle. If the door is opened, direct their hand to the top or side of the door. Next, entrust them to find their own seating.
12. Use concrete verbal language. Avoid words such as "this", "that", "there", "here", etc.
13. When assisting them to cross roads, position them on the opposite direction of the approaching traffic.

Hearing-Impaired

1. Speak facing the voter with clear and slow lip movements to ensure they are readable to the voter. There is no need to shout
2. Use body language and facial expressions to support communication
3. In the case that the person is not facing the polling official, tap them so that they would be aware that you would like to speak to them
4. Wave hands to obtain their attention to you, or use lights in a meeting with many people
5. Use formal and simple vocabularies. Explain the meaning of unfamiliar terms you use in written form
6. For men, cut your moustache if it's too thick to ensure that your lip movements are readable. Using bright red lipstick may also assist hearing-impaired persons in reading lip movement from a distance
7. Use writings or drawings when physical communication is difficult to comprehend
8. In meetings, when a sign language interpreter is unavailable, use a wide screen to type out all the given information

Physically-impaired

- Provide an offer of assistance to them
- Allow them to hold onto you (in the case of persons with walking difficulties)
- In the case that the person has fallen down and is attempting to stand up on their own, offer your hand to grab onto, request instructions from them in providing assistance
- For wheelchair users, offer a seating position at the corner or near the door so that they may move with ease
- When going down a ramp, ensure that the wheelchair is in a backward position. When the person is attempting this on their own, guard their position at the end of the ramp.
- To pass through a ditch, step on the back part of the wheelchair or push on the arms of the wheelchair so that the front wheels would slightly rise. When the person is attempting this on their own, guard their position from behind them.
- In the case that a wheelchair user would like to switch position to a seat by him/herself, ensure that the targeted seat is positioned nearby
- When assisting wheelchair users in going up and down the stairs, attempt to keep the user in a safe and protected position, or ask them how to handle this
- When assisting in folding a wheelchair, ask beforehand to the user on the correct procedures to do so
- When providing assistance in pushing a wheelchair, observe obstacles ahead, avoid holes and uneven surfaces

Mentally-impaired

- Speak slowly with easily-understandable language and face them while speaking
- If a companion is present, conversations may also be facilitated with the help of the companion.

Notes

[illegible]

MODULE 7

UNDERSTANDING ACCESSIBLE ELECTION MONITORING



MODULE 7

Understanding Accessible Election Monitoring

Introduction

Accessible election monitoring consists of monitoring activities in the process of implementing an election pertaining to the procedures, services, assistance and availability of electoral facilities accessible for persons with disabilities. Accessible election monitoring has the purpose of supervising and evaluating whether the implementation of an election has protected and ensured the political rights of persons with disabilities as regulated in electoral laws. Electoral laws are a set of regulations intended for ensuring that elections proceed accordingly to the basic principles of an election, which dictate that an election should be direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair. Mainly, electoral laws are intended to regulate and confer legal punishment for all persons violating election regulations.

In addition to electoral laws, which firmly regulate and dictate legal punishments, there is also a Code of Ethics for Election Officials, an integrated reference of moral, ethical and philosophical norms which should serve as a guide of conduct for general election officials, be it over actions or words which are required, forbidden, expected or not expected of them. This Code of Conduct is binding and must be obeyed for election officials in the Central KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency/Municipal KPU, PPK, PPS, KPPS, PPLN and KPPSLN, along with election supervisors in the Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/Municipal Panwaslu, Sub-district Panwaslu, PPL and PPLN.

Election monitoring activities at present have discovered indications of violations towards electoral laws which, as dictated in law, are subject to various degrees of legal punishment, such as: written warning, administrative fine, and even imprisonment. Meanwhile, violations towards the code of conduct for election officials are subject to punishments such as: written warning, temporary suspension and permanent suspension.

Both electoral laws and code of ethics for election officials apply in all aspects of the implementation of elections, including the guarantee of an election process which facilitates persons with disabilities.

Potential violations towards electoral laws and election code of conduct pertaining to accessible elections are: placement of a TPS in a location difficult to access for persons with disabilities, unavailability of voting aid for visually-impaired voters, violation of the right to secret ballot for voters, unjust treatment towards voters with disabilities, and violations of the freedom for persons with disabilities to choose their own companions in the polling process.

Another field where the potential for violations to occur is high is the selection process for “candidates” or “election register as candidates and compete in the election. Various reasons would be given by the selection committee. To start with, persons with disabilities are considered not to fulfill the requirements of being physically and mentally healthy; in other words persons with disabilities are often equated to “perpetually ill persons”.

Objectives:

At the end of this session participants are expected to be able to:

- Understand violations towards laws on election access
- Understand the various legal punishments for violations towards laws on election access
- Minimize violations towards laws on election access

Estimated Time:

50 minutes

Tools and Materials:

- Plano Paper
- Markers
- Metaplan
- LCD
- Laptop
- Projector Screen

Methods:

- Discussion
- Brainstorming

Stages

Time	Activities
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would briefly explain the purpose of this session's material
15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would distribute Reading Material 7.1 on the Stages of Polling to all participants• Facilitators would divide the participants into 3 groups and ask each group to discuss the following:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In your opinion, during the polling process, in which stages are election access violations most likely to occur?2. In your opinion, in the case that election access violations took place during the stages, what are the legal punishments?3. In your opinion, what are the impacts election access violations have towards the political rights of persons with disabilities?4. In your opinion, what can be done to achieve an accessible election?
10 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would ask representatives from each group to present the results of their group's discussion.• Facilitators would provide the chance for other participants to ask questions on the presented results.
10 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would present training material using the Module 7 PowerPoint slide. "Potential Election Access Violations".• Facilitators would provide the chance for participants to ask questions related to their presentation
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would distribute Reading Material for the participants on: Potential Election Access Violations.
5 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitators would conclude the session with a conclusion and summary of findings

Notes to Facilitators:

- Once the training session for Module 7 has concluded, Facilitators would hand out the Post-Test to the participants. The time allocated for working on the Post-Test is approximately 10 minutes.

Participant Study Materials:

- Reading Material 7.1: Stages of Polling
- Reading Material 7.2: Potential Election Access Violations
- Presentation Material 7.1: Potential Election Access Violations

Reading Material 7.1

Stages of Polling

3.1. Polling Preparation

- All members of the KPPS must arrive at the TPS at 06.00 local time at the latest.
- The KPPS Head and Members must:
 - Examine the TPS and polling and vote counting facilities;
 - Post the DPC and the vision-mission statements of each President and Vice President Candidate Pair on the announcement board placed at the entrance of the TPS;
 - Post the DPT, DPTb, and DPK on the announcement board placed at the entrance of the TPS;
 - Place the ballot boxes containing the ballot papers and other equipments in front of the table of the KPPS Head;
 - Greet and regulate the voters to occupy the seats provided;
 - Receive mandate letters from witnessesmemeriksa TPS and sarana pelaksanaan pemungutan suara and penghitungan suara.
- The KPPS Head would give an explanation to KPPS Members on how to conduct polling and vote counting, along with the division of labor for KPPS Members.

3.2. Polling Assembly

- Polling Assembly Time
 - The KPPS Head should open the meeting at 07.00 sharp, local time, should voters and/or witnesses be present at the TPS.
 - Should there be no voter or witness present, the polling assembly should be delayed until a voter and/or witness is present, at the latest until 07.30 local time.
 - Should there be no voter or witness present by 07.30 local time, the polling assembly may be opened and continued by the commencement of polling.
- Mechanism of the Pre-Polling Assembly

Step 1: Oath Proclamation.

Once the Polling Assembly has been opened, the KPPS Head would lead the KPPS oath proclamation.

“ In the name of God Almighty, I pledge that:

I would fulfill my tasks and responsibilities as a member of the KPPS to the extent of my capabilities in accordance to laws and regulations in effect, guided by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In conducting my tasks and authority, I would work wholeheartedly, honestly, fairly, and carefully for ensuring the success of the Election for President and Vice President, upholding democracy and justice, and prioritizing the interest of the Republic of Indonesia instead of the interests of groups and individuals.

”

Step 2: Opening the Ballot Boxes and Examining the Supplied Polling and Vote Counting Equipment

- The KPPS Head would open the ballot boxes, emptying and all of their contents, then identify and count the number of each document and equipment and check that the Envelopes containing Vote Ballots for the Election for President and Vice President are still sealed.
- Display the ballot boxes to the voters and witnesses and close it once more, locking the ballot boxes and placing them on their intended locations.
- Display the Envelope containing Voting Ballots for the Election for President and Vice President to the Voters and Witnesses present.
- The KPPS Head would then, assisted by KPPS Members:
 - count and examine the condition of all Ballots and announce the number of ballots to witnesses, PPL officers and voters present.
 - count and identify each type of document/form used during polling and vote counting.
 - count and identify all the stationery equipment supplied for polling and vote counting.
 - **verify the availability of voting aid/template for visually-impaired voters**

Step 3: Explaining the Voting Procedures

The KPPS Head would explain the following to voters and witnesses:

- The purpose of polling is to elect a President and Vice President
- Voters who are registered in the copies of the DPT, DPTb, DPK and DPKTb are eligible voters who may vote in the TPS.
- Voters who are not registered in the copies of DPT, DPTb and DPK may display their KTP, passport or other valid proof of identity as long as the voter resides in the KPPS' region at the latest 1 (one) hour before the end of the polling period. In the case that the TPS has run out of ballots, the Voter would be directed to cast their vote in the nearest TPS.
- Voters would each receive 1 (one) ballot, containing the photos, names and numbers of the President and Vice-President Candidate Pairs.
- Voters would be given the chance to cast their votes in the order of first come, first serve
- Voters may only mark the ballot by puncturing it using the nail provided in the voting booth and may not cast their votes by tearing/ripping off part of the ballot or using cigarettes.
- Voters may not carry and use mobile phones with cameras or cameras in the voting booth
- Prior to marking their ballots, voters should open their ballots as widely as possible to check for the possibility that the ballot is damaged, and may ask for a replacement 1 (one) time only to the KPPS Head.
- Visually-impaired voters who are able to read Braille writing may use the available voting aid (template). (henceforth referred to as "voting aid")
- Explanation on the procedures for the use of the voting aid for visually-impaired voters must be provided.
- Voters who require assistance in accessing the voting booth may be aided by their own companion or a KPPS officer. The companion is obliged to fill in the C3 form.
- Explanation on the activity flow for polling, starting from receiving the ballots from the KPPS, heading towards the voting booth, inserting the ballots into the ballot boxes and dipping a finger into the ink bottle must be provided
- Procedure for expressing objection for witnesses, PPL officers, observers and general member of society must be provided.

- Voters must dip one finger into the ink bottle. The voter's fingernail must be fully submerged in the ink. The ink on the voter's finger must not be erased or wiped off by the voter using tissues/fabric (refer to Figure 1)



Figure 1

3.3 Steps for Conducting Polling at the TPS

Step 1: Receiving Voters and Examining Their Names

KPPS Member #4 located near the entrance would:

- Welcome the voters and examine the C6 PPWP form brought by a voter and cross-check it with the DPT, DPTb or DPK.
- Examine the voter's fingers to ensure that there are no ink marks to ensure that the voter hasn't voted.
- Fill in the attendance list containing the following columns: order of arrival, voter number in the voter list (DPT/DPTb/DPK/DPKTb), sex and signature.
- Record the order of arrival on the voter's C6, giving special notice for voters with disabilities, detailing their disability for ease in providing service/assistance.
- Direct voters to seat in the provided seating area as they wait for their names to be called.
- Hand over the C6 forms, every hour or so, to the KPPS Head
- Allow voters who did not bring/receive the C6 form yet are registered in the voter list to prove their identity with their KTP or passport or other proof of identity.
- Allow voters who are not registered in the DPT, DPTb and DPK but have brought their KTP or KK or other proof of identity to vote in the TPS assigned for the place of residence indicated on their KTP or Passport one hour before the end of the polling period after considering the availability of voting ballots and recording the case on the A.T Khusus form.

KPPS may repeat their explanation on the procedures of polling to voters who are about to cast their votes.

Step 2: Handing Out Ballots

KPPS Members #2 and #2 would:

- Fill in each Ballot with the name of sub-district, village/ward and TPS number;
- Hand over the ballots with the information on the name of sub-district, village/ward and TPS number filled in to the KPPS Head to be signed.

KPPS KPPS may instead produce stamps containing the following information: Province, Regency/Municipal, Sub-district, Village/Ward, TPS Number and Name of KPPS Head to be used on the Ballots.

The KPPS Head Signature on the Ballot Must Be AUTHENTIC

The KPPS Head would:

- Call out the names of voters based on the order of arrival written on the C6 PPWP forms and separate the C6 PPWP forms by sex. A voter who has handed in the C6 PPWP form but by the end of polling period has not cast their vote would be considered absent.
- Sign the voting ballots
- Supply one voting ballot to each voter.
- In the case of damaged/incorrectly marked ballots, the KPPS Head would provide at most 1 (one) replacement ballot to the voter.
- Assist in inserting ballots into the voting aid and presenting it to a visually-impaired voter entering the voting booth.

In the case of damaged ballots, the KPPS head would write the word “DAMAGED” on the ballot and store it in ENVELOPE V.S2.1

Step 3: Casting Votes in the Voting Booth

KPPS Member #5 would:

- Direct voters in entering vacant voting booths to cast their votes.
- Assist voters with disabilities or in need of assistance in casting their votes at the request of the voters in question.

Assistance for Voters with Visual or Physical Impairments

A Braille template/voting aid for visually-impaired voters is supplied.

At the request of visually or physically impaired voters, or other voters with limited physical capabilities, the KPPS Head may assist the voter by appointing KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6 or another person requested by the voter as a companion, by doing the following:

- For voters with limited walking capabilities, KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person requested by the voter, would assist the voter in entering the voting booth and the voter would mark the ballot individually without assistance.
- Voters who do not possess both hands or who are visually-impaired would have KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person requested by the voter, assist them in marking their ballot according to the voter's volition/choice in voting.
- KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person requested by the voter, are obliged to keep the voter's choice secret by signing the C3 declaration letter.

Step 4: Inserting the Ballots into the Box

After vote casting in the voting booth and refolding the ballots, the voter would exit the voting booth and head towards the ballot box to insert their ballots.

KPPS Member #6 would:

- Assist in directing the voters in reaching the ballot box and inserting their ballots into the ballot box
- Ensure that the voting ballot used by the voter have been inserted into the ballot box
- Direct the voter to the location of KPPS Member #7 near the exit of the TPS.

Step 5: Marking a Finger as a Sign of Voting

KPPS Member #7 would:

- Allow the voter to dip one finger into the ink bottle, ensuring that the voter's fingernail has been fully submerged in the ink.
- Ensure that the ink on the voter's finger is not erased or cleaned by the voter. For voters with disabilities who do not possess both hands, one of their toes would be dipped in the ink instead.
- Allow the voter to exit the TPS.

In the case that there are only 6 KPPS members, KPPS Member #6 would double as KPPS #7 in duty. In the case that there are only 5 KPPS members, KPPS Member #5 would take over the duties of KPPS Members #6 and #7.

3.4 Polling Closing Assembly

- At noon, 12.00 local time, the KPPS Head would announce that the voters listed in the Additional Special Voter List (A.T) may begin casting their votes so long as there are still voting ballots available.
- At 13.00 local time, the KPPS Head would announce that the Polling period has ended, and would only allow voters who are already inside the TPS, waiting for their turn, to cast their votes.

KPPS is not allowed to close polling stations before 13.00 local time

Unused ballots should be marked by an 'X' using a marker/ballpoint on the outer side of the ballot in folded condition, which displays the signature of the KPPS Head.

Reading Material 7.2

Potential Election Access Violations

In truth, a democratic election is an election which provides the same rights and opportunities for all its citizens to exert their political rights within the election. Electoral regulations have given some form of protection so that all citizens can enjoy the same political rights in elections. Persons with disabilities are essentially citizens who have the right to participate in the election. They could have boundless participation; not just in voting but also in being appointed as election officials or nominated as candidates competing in the election. Their disabilities cannot be used as a basis to limit or eliminate their political rights in elections.

Regulations on electoral matters include Law 8/2012 on Legislative Elections, Law 15/2011 on Election Management Bodies, **Joint Regulation between the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP 13/2012, 11/2012 and 1/2012 on the Code of Conduct for Election Management Bodies** and several KPU Regulations (PKPU) contain regulations which protect the political rights of persons with disabilities. Law 8/2012 on Legislative Elections, Article 283, dictated “Every person who assists Voters (with Disabilities) and intentionally reveals their vote to other parties as stipulated in Article 157 clause (2) would be subject to a prison sentence of at most 1 (one) year and a fine of at most Rp12,000,000.00 (twelve million rupiah)”. Legal punishment over election access violations, in addition to including imprisonment, can also take the form of administrative sanctions, written warnings, temporary suspension and permanent suspension.

Although several election regulations on election access have been put in effect, election access violations are still rampant even until this moment. For example, during the polling process: many TPS were still located in places difficult to access, the height of voting booth tables and ballot box tables were still difficult to reach for persons with disabilities, voting aids were unavailable in some TPS, accessible information for voters with hearing-impairments were lacking, violations of the right to secret ballot of persons with disabilities, unjust treatment and violations of the right and freedom for persons with disabilities to choose their own companions while casting their votes, and so forth. Election access violations greatly detriment the political rights of persons with disabilities in elections.

Other election access violations faced by persons with disabilities pertain to their rights to “be elected” and “be appointed as election officials”. Persons with disabilities often miss out the chance to register as candidates and compete in the election. Various reasons invoked to deny persons with disabilities of the opportunity to exert their “right to be elected” include: it is considered that persons with disabilities do not fulfill the requirements of being physically and mentally healthy and having an adequate educational background due to graduating from special needs schools instead of regular/public schools; in the case of visually-impaired candidates, they are considered unable to communicate effectively due to their inability to read written text other than Braille letters; in the case of wheelchair-bound candidates, it is concerned that they would have limited mobility and require special facilities and equipments

Presentation Material 7.1



Potential Election Access Violations

Election Access Violations can potentially occur towards:

- The right to vote
- The right to be elected
- The right to be appointed as election officials

Legal Foundation for the Right to Vote

- Law 8/2012 on Legislative Elections
- Article 19 (Right to Vote)
 - (1) Indonesian Citizens who are 17 (seventeen) years of age or is/has been married by election day have the right to vote
- Article 142 (Polling Equipment)
 - (2) In addition to the polling equipment stipulated in clause (1), to ensure the security, secrecy and continuance of the polling and vote counting process, other supporting equipment would also be required.

Explanation
Clause (2)

"Other supporting equipment" refers to paper envelopes, KPSS/ KPSSLN ID cards, TPS/TPSLN security official ID cards, witness ID cards, rubber bands, glue, plastic bags, ballpoints, locks, markers, forms for official report and certificates, ballot box number stickers, vote marking tool, and voting aid for visually-impaired voters.

- Article 157 (Polling)
 - (1) Voters with visual, physical and other impairments may be assisted in voting at the TPS by another person at the request of the voter.
 - (2) The person assisting the voter in casting their vote as stipulated in (1) must guard the secrecy of the vote.
 - (3) Further provisions on providing assistance towards such voters would be contained in a KPU Regulation.

KPU Regulations (PKPU)

1. PKPU 26/2013 on Polling and Vote Counting at the TPS in Legislative Elections
2. Joint Regulation between the KPU, BAWASLU and DKPP 13/2012, 11/2012 and 01/2012 on the Code of Conduct for Election Management Bodies
3. PKPU 16/2013
 - Paragraph 7: TPS (Polling Stations)
 - Article 22
 - (1) In conducting polling, a polling station (TPS) must be constructed as stipulated in Article 4 point (g)
 - (2) TPS and TPSLN as stipulated in (1) must provide ease of access for persons with disabilities.

Legal Foundation for the Right to Be Elected

- Law 8/2012 on Legislative Elections
- Article 12 (DPD Member Election Participants)

Individuals as stipulated in Article 11 may become Election Participants after fulfilling the following requirements: ...

 - h. Fit both physically and mentally

Explanation:

Point h: "Fit both physically and mentally" is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.

Article 51 (Requirements for Members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/ Municipal DPRD)

- (1) Potential candidates for DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD are citizens of Indonesia who fulfill the following requirements:
 - d. capable of speaking, reading and writing in Indonesian;
 - e. graduated at least high school, religious high school, vocational high school, vocational religious high school or other educational institution at the same level;
 - h. fit both physically and mentally;
- (2) Administrative requirements of potential candidates for members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD stipulated in clause (1) would be proven by:
 - b. proof of diploma in the form of a copy of the graduation certificate, STTB (certificate of completion), or other certificates legalized by the educational institution/program;
 - d. certificate of good health

Explanation

Point d

The provisions contained within this regulation are not intended to limit the political rights of persons with disabilities who are capable of carrying out their duties as members of the DPR or DPRD.

Point e

"Other educational institution at the same level" refers to, among others, Special High Schools (SMALB), Salafiyah Boarding Schools, Christian High Schools of Theology, and Seminaries. Educational institutions at the same level as High School (SMA) would be established by the Government and/or regional government in accordance to laws and regulations in effect.

Point h

"Fit both physically and mentally" is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.

Article 283 (Penal Provisions)

Every person who assists Voters (with Disabilities) and intentionally reveals their vote to other parties as stipulated in Article 157 clause (2) would be subject to a prison sentence of at most 2 (two) year and a fine of at most Rp12,000,000.00 (twelve million rupiah).

KPU Regulations (PKPU)

PKPU 13/2013

Article 5

The requirements stipulated in Article 4 point h are not intended to limit the rights of citizens with disabilities who possess the capacity to perform their duties as members of the DPR, Provincial and Regency/Municipal DPRD.

PKPU 8/2013

Article 13

(4) The requirements stipulated in Article 12 point h are not intended to limit the rights of citizens with disabilities who possess the capacity to perform their duties as members of the DPD.

PKPU 7/2013

Article 5

(4) The requirements stipulated in Article 4 point h are not intended to limit the rights of citizens with disabilities who possess the capacity to perform their duties as members of the DPR, Provincial and Regency/Municipal DPRD.

PKPU 2/2013

Article 3 (1) a

h. physically and mentally able, with physical impairments exempt from the category of health problems, proven by a certificate of health from a public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances.

Legal Foundation for the Right to Be Appointed as Election Officials

Law 15/2011 on Election Management Bodies

Article 11

A member of the KPU, Provincial KPU, or Regency/Municipal KPU is required to be:

h. Fit both physically and mentally

Explanation:

Point h

"Fit both physically and mentally" is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.

Article 12

Candidate for a member of the KPU, Provincial KPU, or Regency/Municipal KPU is required to be:

g. Fit both physically and mentally

Explanation:

Point g

"Fit both physically and mentally" is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.

Article 85:

Candidate for a member of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/Municipal Panwaslu and Sub-district Panwaslu Kecamatan along with PPL is required to be:

h. Fit both physically and mentally

Explanation:

Point h

"Fit both physically and mentally" is to be interpreted as being fit as proven by a certificate of good health from a qualified public hospital or community health center, accompanied by a certificate proving that they are free from the use of narcotics and dangerous substances. Physical impairments are not considered a health disorder.

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

References

- a. Law 15/2011 on Election Management Bodies
- b. Law 08/2012 on the Election for Members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD
- c. Joint Regulation between the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP 13/2012, 11/2012, 01/ 2012 on the Code of Conduct for Election Management Bodies
- d. KPU Regulation 26/2013 on Polling and Vote Counting at the TPS in the Election for Members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD.
- e. KPPS Guidebook: Conducting Polling and Vote Counting at the TPS for the 2014 Election for Members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD/2014
- f. 1945 Constitution, Second Amendment
- g. Law 39/1999 on Human Rights
- h. Law 19 /2011 on the Ratification of the CRPD
- i. Law 4/1997 on Persons with Disabilities
- j. Law 20/2003 on the National Education System
- k. Law 25/2009 on Public Service
- l. Law 23/2007 on Railways
- m. Law 23/2002 on Child Protection
- n. Law 3/2005 on National Sports System
- o. Law 1/2009 on Aviation
- p. Law 28/2002 on Buildings
- q. Law 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation
- r. Law 8/1981 on Criminal Procedure
- s. Regional Law of Riau Islands Province 3/2012 on the Protection and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
- t. Regional Law of Sleman Regency 11/2002 on the Provision of Facilities in Public Buildings and Environment for Persons with Disabilities
- u. Regional Law of DKI Jakarta Province 11/2010 on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities

Appendix 1

PRE-TEST

Name :
Institute of Origin :

Pre-test Filling Instructions

This Pre-test contains several statements on the evaluation of the training module material. Give a value based on your understanding at all stages by giving a tick mark in one of the columns in POOR, FAIR or GOOD. The values within the columns are ordered from lowest (1) to highest (6). There is no WRONG or RIGHT answer.

		Poor		Fair		Good		Description
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	On Understanding the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, I: a. Understand that each person possesses the same rights and dignity b. Recognize when national laws contain regulations protecting the human rights of persons with disabilities							
2.	On Understanding Persons with Disabilities, I : a. Understand the concept and types of disability b. Recognize friendly forms of service towards persons with disability							
3.	On Understanding the Electoral Rights of Persons with Disabilities, I: a. Understand persons with disabilities have the same right to participate in elections b. Recognize that persons with disabilities have the right to vote, be elected and be appointed as election officials.							
4.	On Understanding Accessible Elections in the Polling Process, I: a. Understand the requirements of accessible Polling Stations (TPS), facilities and infrastructures b. Recognize how to service persons with disabilities at the TPS							

		Poor		Fair		Good		Description
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
5.	On Understanding Disability-Friendly Service, I : a. Understand how to interact with persons with disabilities. b. Recognize that environmental and attitudinal factors from the society still act as barriers for persons with disabilities.							
6.	On Understanding Accessible Election Monitoring, I: a. Recognize the forms of election violations towards persons with disabilities b. Recognize the legal punishments for violating the political rights of persons with disabilities							

Appendix 2

POST-TEST

Name :

Institute of Origin :

Post-test Filling Instructions






This Post-test contains several statements on the evaluation of the training module material. Give a value based on your understanding at all stages by giving a tick mark in one of the columns in POOR, FAIR or GOOD. The values within the columns are ordered from lowest (1) to highest (6). There is no WRONG or RIGHT answer.

		Poor		Fair		Good		Description
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	On Understanding the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, I: a. Understand that each person possesses the same rights and dignity b. Recognize when national laws contain regulations protecting the human rights of persons with disabilities							
2.	On Understanding Persons with Disabilities, I : a. Understand the concept and types of disability b. Recognize friendly forms of service towards persons with disability							
3.	On Understanding the Electoral Rights of Persons with Disabilities, I: a. Understand persons with disabilities have the same right to participate in elections b. Recognize that persons with disabilities have the right to vote, be elected and be appointed as election officials.							
4.	On Understanding Accessible Elections in the Polling Process, I: a. Understand the requirements of accessible Polling Stations (TPS), facilities and infrastructures b. Recognize how to service persons with disabilities at the TPS							

		Poor		Fair		Good		Description
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
5.	On Understanding Disability-Friendly Service, I : a. Understand how to interact with persons with disabilities. b. Recognize that environmental and attitudinal factors from the society still act as barriers for persons with disabilities.							
6.	On Understanding Accessible Election Monitoring, I: a. Recognize the forms of election violations towards persons with disabilities b. Recognize the legal punishments for violating the political rights of persons with disabilities							

Appendix 3

Braille Template for Visually-Impaired Voters

ALAT BANTU UNTUK PEMILIH TUNANETRA		SURAT SUARA PEMILIHAN UMUM		 2014 PEMILIHAN UMUM
PRESIDEN DAN WAKIL PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 2014				
<hr/>				
1	CALON PRESIDEN H. PRABOWO SUBIANTO CALON WAKIL PRESIDEN Ir. H. M. HATTA RAJASA	2	CALON PRESIDEN Ir. H. JOKO WIDODO CALON WAKIL PRESIDEN Drs. H. M. JUSUF KALLA	
				
				

Appendix 4

C3 Form (Companion Declaration Letter)

	MODEL C3 PPWP		
SURAT PERNYATAAN PENDAMPING PEMILIH			
<p>Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :</p> <p>N a m a :</p> <p>Tanggal/Bulan/Tahun Lahir :</p> <p>Al a m a t :</p> <p style="text-align: center; padding: 10px 0;">Atas permintaan pemilih</p> <p>N a m a :</p> <p>Nomor Urut DPT/DPTb/DPK *) :TPS.....</p> <p>Desa/Kelurahan *) :</p> <p>Menyatakan bersedia membantu mendampingi pemilih tersebut dalam memberikan suara pada Pemilihan Umum Presiden dan Wakil Presiden Tahun 2014 dan bersedia menjaga kerahasiaan pilihan pemilih yang bersangkutan.</p> <p>Demikian surat pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sesungguhnya dan apabila dikemudian hari terbukti melanggar pernyataan ini, saya bersedia menerima segala tuntutan hukum.</p> <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"><p>Mengetahui</p><p>Ketua Kelompok Penyelenggara</p><p>Pemungutan Suara</p> <p>(.....)</p></td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"><p>....., 2014</p><p>Yang Membuat Pernyataan</p> <p>(.....)</p></td></tr></table> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">Keterangan :</p> <p>*) Coret yang tidak perlu</p>		<p>Mengetahui</p> <p>Ketua Kelompok Penyelenggara</p> <p>Pemungutan Suara</p> <p>(.....)</p>	<p>....., 2014</p> <p>Yang Membuat Pernyataan</p> <p>(.....)</p>
<p>Mengetahui</p> <p>Ketua Kelompok Penyelenggara</p> <p>Pemungutan Suara</p> <p>(.....)</p>	<p>....., 2014</p> <p>Yang Membuat Pernyataan</p> <p>(.....)</p>		

PROFILE OF PPUA PENCA

A. Background: The Founding of PPUA Penca

The Center of Election Access for Persons with Disabilities (PPUA Penca) is a continuation of the Committee of Election Access for Persons with Disabilities (PPUA Penca 2004), founded on 24 April 2002. PPUA Penca is formed out of a coalition of various national-level organizations for persons with disabilities, such as: Association for Indonesian Persons with Disabilities (PPDI), Association for Indonesian Women with Disabilities (HWDI), Indonesian Blind Union (Pertuni), Indonesian Deaf Movement (Gerkatin), Indonesian Federation for the Welfare of Persons with Physical Impairments (FKPCTI), Indonesian Board for Disability Sports (BPOC) and Indonesian Down Syndrome Society (ISDI).

PPUA Penca is a civil society organization which contains the aspirations of Persons with Disabilities in civil and political matters. PPUA Penca's programs are focused on advocating the fulfillment of Political rights of persons with disabilities in elections, especially the right to vote, the right to be elected and the right to be appointed as election officials.

As a concrete form of their commitment to achieve the implementation of accessible elections PPUA Penca as a civil society organization and KPU as the election management body have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Increasing the Participation Rate of Persons with Disabilities in the General Election for Members of the DPR, DPD, DPRD, General Election for President and Vice-President and Election for Governors, Regents and Mayors in order to achieve equality of political rights for all citizens of the Republic of Indonesia, numbered 07/KB/KPU/TAHUN 2013, dated 11 March 2013, in the Central KPU Building.

B. Vision Statement

Accessible and non-discriminatory elections which guarantee that persons with disabilities can channel their political aspirations in a direct, free, secret and independent manner and that persons with disabilities obtain the same rights to be elected and appointed as election officials.

C. Mission Statement

1. Achieving an equality of rights and treatment for persons with disabilities in channeling their political rights, both the right to vote and the right to be elected.
2. Achieving awareness and understanding, along with the making of real policies, on the importance of protecting and fulfilling the political rights of persons with disabilities.
3. Pushing for regulations and policies in political law which provide the opportunity for achieving the equality of rights between persons with disabilities and without.
4. Achieving accessible and non-discriminatory elections for persons with disabilities.
5. Eliminating requirements in the election which limit the political rights of persons with disabilities, namely the right to vote and the right to be elected.

D. Objectives

1. Building the understanding and awareness of Executive, Legislative and Election Management Bodies, in addition to Political Parties, on the political rights, obstacles and needs of persons with disabilities in elections.
2. Advocating policies related to elections which protect the political rights of persons with disabilities.
3. Building the knowledge of persons with disabilities to allow them to become smart, quality and fully active voters in participating in elections

E. Activities

1. Active in giving suggestions and inputs to legislative, executive and election management bodies, including the KPU, in relation to the process of compiling and discussing policies on elections.
2. Designing election equipments such as ballot papers, TPS location setup, ballot box, voting booth and voting aid for visually-impaired voters accessible to persons with disabilities.
3. Distributing information/socialization on election and voter education for persons with disabilities.
4. Serving as resourcepersons for the Central KPU in compiling various KPU policies in the 2009 Election related to voters with disabilities.
5. Providing consultation and input towards stakeholders in the 2009 Election in relation to election access for persons with disabilities.
6. Conducting workshops on designing modules to build a consensus among people's representatives on the aspiration and needs of persons with disabilities at national and regional level.
7. Production of the toolkit for the Advocacy of the Fulfillment of Rights of Persons with Disabilities for legislative bodies
8. Heightening the sensitivity of parliament members towards disability issues through focused discussions, lobbying and awareness campaign at national and regional level
9. Building the capacity of disability activists in advocating the economic, social and political rights of persons with disabilities with focus on: 1. Disability budgeting, 2. Advocacy and Negotiation 3. Rights fulfillment issues struggled with by persons with disabilities.
10. Mapping of political parties supportive towards persons with disabilities, and legislative/presidential candidates responsive and aspirational towards disability issues.
11. Guarding policy-making so that policies would be sensitive towards disability issues through suggestions conveyed in hearings or letters.

F. Results Achieved by PPUA Penca and Its Network

1. Increased awareness and understanding from persons with disabilities on their rights as citizens of the state.
2. Election Law 10/2008 and KPU Policies containing provisions protecting the political rights of persons with disabilities in the 2009 Election.
3. Production of voting aid designs for voters with visual impairments in the 2009 Election for DPD Members and designs of facilities and infrastructures accessible to persons with disabilities.
4. Central and Provincial/Regency/Municipal programs related to election socialization and voter education for persons with disabilities.
5. Spread of information on the importance of implementing Elections Accessible for Persons with Disabilities to election stakeholders at the national and regional level.
6. Partnerships and networking between PPUA Penca and non-disability related Election NGOs and local, national and international donor organizations.
7. Toolkit for the advocacy of the rights of persons with disabilities.

For further information on PPUA Penca, access the following website: www.ppuapenca.org or contact our Secretariat in:

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Rawamangun, Pulogadung
East Jakarta 13220
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