



COMPILATION

Policies related to gender,
disability, child protection and
community participation

Title:

Compilation - Policies related to gender, disability, child protection and community participation

Developed by:

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OMBUDSMAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

FOREWORD

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, and Civil Society Engagement (GESI CSE) Team of the Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT), who have diligently summarized and compiled this book. The book contains a collection of infrastructure laws and regulations related to gender, disability, child protection and citizen participation.

The government has been responding to citizens' needs by making policies aimed at providing good public services and protecting people's rights. However, the policies have yet to be implemented as expected, for the well-being of citizens in general and people with disabilities in particular.

In fact, some policies are made in sectoral-based. Policy maker institutions or Institutions should work in collaboration instead of separately in implementing these policies. Therefore, this KOMPILASI that has been well prepared and easy to understand will hopefully be useful to all stakeholders.

I believe this book can be published as a collaboration of many parties. For that reason, appreciation and gratitude should be expressed to those who have given real contributions in their own ways in creating equality for all communities.

I hope this book will achieve its purpose and can be used by policy makers and the wider community as a socialization material.

Happy reading, understanding, and implementing for better public services.

Jakarta, October 31, 2018

Prof. Amzulian Rifai, SH, LLM, Ph.D
Head of Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING INSTITUTION FOREWORD

We welcome the efforts taken by the Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Civil Society Engagement (GESI and CSE) team of the Australia Indonesia Partnership Program for Infrastructure (KIAT) in developing this KOMPILASI of regulations related to gender equality, people with disabilities, child protection and citizen participation in the infrastructure sector. KIAT is a partnership program between the Australian Government and the Indonesian Government that aims to support economic growth in an inclusive and sustainable manner through improved community access to and benefit from infrastructure development. As a result, this program is expected to be able to contribute to poverty reduction and increase citizen participation including women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, in the national economic growth.

Integrating GESI and CSE issues in the infrastructure sector is one of the manifestations of Gender Mainstreaming (GM) strategy. This is in line with the GM policy direction as addressed in the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019, to improve women's quality of life and roles in various development sectors. The strategy that supports this policy direction includes increasing understanding and commitment of development actors on the importance of integrating gender perspectives in development processes, both at the central and sub-national levels through Gender Respon-sive Planning and Budgeting.

Nevertheless, challenges remain in ensuring the implementation of GESI and CSE responsive infrastructure programs, such as: insufficient understanding and commitment of decision makers; the need to increase human resource capacity within relevant Ministries/Institutions/Sub-national Organisations; maximising utilization of disaggregated data in each development stage; and weak coordination amongst stakeholders.

This KOMPILASI is expected to be used as a reference by decision makers and development actors to better understand various types of regulations concerning gender equality, people with disabilities, child protection, and citizen participation, especially in the context of infrastructure programs and their implementation. This well-structured and clear KOMPILASI is intended to facilitate stakeholders in identifying the existing regulations related to GESI and CSE, at both national and subnational levels.

We greatly appreciate the Australian Government for its support and cooperation with the Government of Indonesia through this Partnership Program. We hope that this KOMPILASI will benefit all relevant stakeholders and bring positive contributions in the implementation of GESI and CSE-responsive infrastructure development.

Thank you.

Jakarta, October 12, 2018

Subandi Sardjoko
Deputy for Human Development, Society and Culture
Ministry of PPN/BAPPENAS

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING FOREWORD

Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Republic of Indonesia

In line with the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH) of 2015-2019, to realize the fundamental rights of the people, the MPWH has the obligation to implement integrated, effective and efficient infrastructure development by taking into account sustainable development mainstreaming, GENDER and based on good governance in the achievement of national development objectives.

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing is pleased to welcome the launch of KOMPILASI. It is a compendium of laws and regulations on Gender, Disability, Child Protection and Citizen Participation. The document supports GESI and CSE, facilitated by Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure in order to support inclusive and sustainable economic growth through improvement in infrastructure access for everyone.

KOMPILASI contains a summary of various laws and regulations related to gender justice and equality as well as citizen participation in the Public Works and Housing sector therein among others the sub-sectors of Bridges, Water Resources, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Building Construction, Housing and Settlement Areas. KOMPILASI is greatly needed and beneficial both for the Ministry of Public Works and Housing internally as well as work partners and other stakeholders, in implementing infrastructure administration for all groups as mandated in Strategic Plan (Renstra) of the MPWH of 2015 - 2019.

Finally, we express our greatest appreciation and gratitude to GESI and CSE (Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Civil Society Engagement) of Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT), along with all of their staffs involved in the development of this KOMPILASI, in order to realize gender justice and equality namely for women, men, children, the elderly, the disabled groups and other vulnerable groups.

Jakarta, October 15, 2018

Prof. Anita Firmanti, MT
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING
Secretary General

INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure projects often focus on technical issues and disregard the social impacts of development. They often assume that women and men, the disabled, children, elderly, ethnic minorities and those living in poverty automatically benefit equally from infrastructure activities. This is very often not the case with these groups often ignored in policy, planning and implementation of infrastructure activities.

This Compilation (or Kompilasi) document aims to be a valued resource for the Government of Indonesia, civil society organisations, community groups and community members, multi-lateral and bilateral donors and other development partners working in Indonesia on infrastructure development activities. This document includes summaries of key international agreements that the Republic of Indonesia has ratified and shows how these agreements are codified into policies, laws and regulations. The intention is that this Kompilasi can be used as an advocacy tool and support all parties to ensure that infrastructure development benefits all citizens through the appropriate application of laws, policies and regulations.

This Kompilasi aims to end the uncertainty around the ways in which women, people with disabilities, members of other vulnerable groups and communities are intended to participate in, and benefit from all aspects of infrastructure development that impact on them in their daily lives.

Kompilasi is organised based on the hierarchy of the documents. It starts with international conventions and covenants, global development goals, national policies and development goals, and continues with national laws, government regulations, presidential decrees and regulations and ministerial regulations. The final pages are reserved for regulations at sub-national level.

The Kompilasi features a set of tools to help the user to navigate this Kompilasi. A standard table of contents is enriched with indicators about the relevance of the document for gender, disability, child protection and community participation. Four additional thematic tables for gender, disability, child protection and community participation assist the user to locate the documents in thematic areas. As well, links to electronic copies of the documents are provided. The section 'Constitution and National Development Plans' includes some documents that some readers might think belong in other sections. This decision was made because these legal documents address cross-cutting development plans (SDG, Indonesia's Mid-Term Development Plan, Indonesia's Long-Term Development Plan) that are guiding Indonesia's mid- and long-term development.

Kompilasi is intended to be a working document with updates issued on an annual basis as laws, policies and regulations change. Users are invited to send feedback and suggestions for inclusion to GESI-CSEteam@KIAT.or.id with 'kompilasi' in the subject heading. We look forward to receiving your suggestions for additions to this document.

We anticipate that this Kompilasi will become a well-used and valuable resource to support the goal of Infrastructure for All.

Jan Edwards PhD
Deputy Director Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Civil Society Engagement
KIAT Facility

ABBREVIATIONS

CSE	Civil Society Engagement
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DPR	House of Representatives
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
ICF	International Classification of Functioning
K3	Occupational Safety and Health
KIAT	Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (Kemitraan Indonesia Australia untuk Infrastruktur)
Musrenbang	Development Plan Meeting
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
RANHAM	National Action Plan for Human Rights
RENSTRA-KL	Ministry / Institution Strategic Plan
RENSTRA-SKPD	Regional Work Unit Strategic Plan
RKP	Government Work Plan
RPJM	Medium Term Development Plan
RPJP	Long Term Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMK3	Occupational Safety and Health Management System
WHO	World Health Organization



GLOSSARIUM

Reasonable Accommodation	<p>Reasonable Accommodation is the appropriate and necessary modification and adjustment to ensure the enjoyment or implementation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for Disabled Persons based on equality. (Law 8/2016, article 1)</p> <p>Necessary and appropriate modification and adjustment not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy or exercise, on an equal basis with others, all human rights and fundamental freedoms. (WHO, World Report on Disability, p. 308)</p> <p>“Reasonable accommodation” means necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, article 2)</p>
Accessibility	<p>Accessibility is the facility provided for Persons with Disabilities to realize Equal Opportunity. (Law 8/2016, article 1)</p> <p>Accessibility describes the degree to which an environment, service, or product allows access by as many people as possible, in particular people with disabilities. (WHO, World Report on Disability, p. 301)</p>
Universal Design	<p>Universal Design means the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. Universal Design shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed. (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, article 2)</p> <p>The design of products, environments, programmes, and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. (WHO, World Report on Disability, p. 308)</p>
Disability	<p>Disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, preamble e)</p> <p>In the ICF, an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions, denoting the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual’s contextual factors (environmental and personal factors). (WHO, World Report on Disability, p. 303)</p>
Disability Discrimination	<p>Discrimination on the basis of disability means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation. (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, article 2)</p>

Equal Opportunity	Equal Opportunity is a situation that provides opportunities and / or provides access to persons with disabilities to channel potential in all aspects of state and community administration. (Law 8/2016, article 1)
Impairment	In the ICF loss or abnormality in body structure or physiological function (including mental functions), where abnormality means significant variation from established statistical norms. (WHO, World Report on Disability, p. 305)
Participation	In the ICF, a person's involvement in a life situation, representing the societal perspective of functioning. (WHO, World Report on Disability, p. 307)
Public Service	Public Service is an activity or series of activities delivered for meeting the needs of services in accordance with the provisions of law for every citizen and resident in goods, services, and / or administrative services provided by public service providers. (Law 8/2016, article 1)
Penyandang Cacat	"Penyandang Cacat" is a terminology used in Indonesia in the past and is considered to be incompatible with the social model of disability and human rights, the is definition being replaced by "penyandang disabilitas" (persons with disabilities).
Person with a Disability	A person with disabilities is any individual who has physical, intellectual, mental, and / or sensory limitations for a long period of time which in his/her interaction with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively along with other citizens on the basis of equal rights. (Law 8/2016, article 1)
Child Protection	Child Protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate, optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and get protection from violence and discrimination (Law 23/2002, article 1)
Special Protection	Special Protection is protection provided to children in emergency situations, children who are dealing with the law, children from minority groups and isolated, children who are exploited economically and / or sexually, trafficked children, children who are victims of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic abuse, and other addictive substances (drugs), children victims of abduction, sale, trade, children of victims of physical and / or mental violence, children with disabilities, and children victims of abuse and neglect. (Law 23/2002, article 1)

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Convention on the Rights of the Child		✓	✓		30
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	32
Constitution of 1945 of the Republic of Indonesia	✓		✓		36
Presidential Regulation 59/2017 concerning Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals	✓	✓	✓	✓	38
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GENDER POLICY

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2	Government Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22/2011 concerning the Amendment of Government Regulation 20/2010 concerning Water Transport • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 61/2016 concerning the Amendment to Government Regulation 72/2009 concerning Railway Traffic and Transportation
3	Presidential Decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree 19/2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
4	Presidential Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Regulation 2/2015 concerning National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2015-2019 • Presidential Regulation 59/2017 concerning Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals • Presidential Regulation 33/2018 concerning the Amendment of Presidential Regulation 75/2015 concerning the National Action Plan for Human Rights (RANHAM) 2015-2019
5	Presidential Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Instruction 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development
6	Ministerial Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 196/PMK.02 /2015 concerning General Guidelines for the Preparation of Work Program and Budget of State Ministries / Institutions • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67/2011 concerning the Amendment of Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15/2008 concerning General Guidelines for Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Region • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5/2014 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender and Child Data Systems
7	Regional Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jakarta Capital City Regional Regulation of 5/2014 concerning Transportation
8	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular Letter concerning National Strategy to Accelerate Gender Mainstreaming through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting

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1	Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of 1945 of the Republic of Indonesia • Law 11/2005 concerning International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights • Law 12/2005 concerning International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights • Law 7/1984 concerning Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women • Law 17/2007 concerning National Long Term Development Plan • Law 39/1999 concerning Human Rights • Law 23/2002 concerning Child Protection • Law 13/2003 concerning Manpower • Law 22/2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation • Law 25/2009 concerning Public Service
2	Government Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22/2011 concerning the Amendment of Government Regulation 20/2010 concerning Water Transport
3	Presidential Decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree 36/1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. • Presidential Decree 19/2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
4	Presidential Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Regulation 59/2017 concerning Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals • Presidential Regulation 2/2015 concerning National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2015-2019 • Presidential Regulation 33/2018 concerning the Amendment of Presidential Regulation 75/2015 concerning the National Action Plan for Human Rights (RANHAM) 2015-2019
5	Presidential Instruction	-
6	Ministerial Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5/2014 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender and Child Data Systems
7	Regional Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jakarta Capital City Regional Regulation of 5/2014 concerning Transportation
8	Other	-

DISABILITY POLICY

1	Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 17/2007 concerning National Long Term Development Plan • Law 39/1999 concerning Human Rights • Law 23/2002 concerning Child Protection • Law 28/2002 concerning Buildings • Law 22/2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation • Law 25/2009 concerning Public Service • Law 1/2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas • Law 20/2011 concerning Apartments • Law 8/2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities
2	Government Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34/2006 concerning Roads • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 56/2009 concerning Implementation of Railways • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22/2011 concerning the Amendment of Government Regulation 20/2010 concerning Water Transport • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50/2012 concerning Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 79/2013 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation Network • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 61/2016 concerning the Amendment to Government Regulation 72/2009 concerning Railway Traffic and Transportation
3	Presidential Decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree 36/1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. • Presidential Decree 19/2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
4	Presidential Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Regulation 2/2015 concerning National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2015-2019 • Presidential Regulation 59/2017 concerning Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals • Presidential Regulation 33/2018 concerning the Amendment of Presidential Decree 75/2015 concerning the National Action Plan for Human Rights (RANHAM) 2015-2019
5	Presidential Instruction	-
6	Ministerial Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30/PRT/M/2006 on Technical Guidance of Facilities and Accessibility for Buildings and Environment • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia Number 03/PRT/M/2014 concerning Guidelines for Planning, Provision and Utilization of Pedestrian Network Infrastructure and Facilities in Urban Areas • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia PM 98/2017 concerning Provision of Accessibility to Public Transportation Services for Users with Special Needs

7	Regional Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangka Belitung Islands Province Regional Regulation 10/2010 concerning Implementation of Protection and Social Welfare Services for Persons with Disabilities • Jakarta Capital City Regional Regulation 10/2011 concerning the Protection of Persons with Disabilities • Jakarta Capital City Regional Regulation of 5/2014 concerning Transportation • Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation 4/2012 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • East Java Provincial Regulation 3/2013 concerning Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities • South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation 17/2013 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • Central Java Provincial Regulation 11/2014 concerning Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • Central Sulawesi Province Provincial Regulation 18/2014 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • South Sulawesi Province Provincial Regulation 5/2016 concerning Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities • Bone District Regional Regulation 5/2017 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
8	Other	-

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2	Government Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 56/2009 concerning Implementation of Railways • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22/2011 concerning the Amendment of Government Regulation 20/2010 concerning Water Transport • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50/2012 concerning Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems • Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45/2017 concerning Community Participation in Local Government Implementation
3	Presidential Decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree 19/2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
4	Presidential Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Regulation 2/2015 concerning National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2015-2019 • Presidential Regulation 16/2018 concerning Procurement of Government Goods / Services • Presidential Regulation 59/2017 concerning Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals • Presidential Regulation 33/2018 concerning the Amendment of Presidential Regulation 75/2015 concerning the National Action Plan for Human Rights (RANHAM) 2015-2019
5	Presidential Instruction	-
6	Ministerial Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42/Prt/M/2015 concerning Up-Front Aid for Low-Income Communities to Increase Accessibility of Subsidized Home Ownership Credit / Financing • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14/Prt/M/2017 on Access Requirements for Building Facilities • Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3/2014 concerning Community Based Sanitation (STBM)

7	Regional Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangka Belitung Islands Province Regional Regulation 10/2010 concerning Implementation of Protection and Social Welfare Services for Persons with Disabilities • Jakarta Capital City Regional Regulation 10/2011 concerning the Protection of Persons with Disabilities • Jakarta Capital City Regional Regulation of 5/2014 concerning Transportation • Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation 4/2012 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • East Java Provincial Regulation 3/2013 concerning Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities • South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation 17/2013 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • Central Java Provincial Regulation 11/2014 concerning Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • Central Sulawesi Province Provincial Regulation 18/2014 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • South Sulawesi Province Provincial Regulation 5/2016 concerning Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities • Bone District Regional Regulation 5/2017 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
8	Other	-



INTERNATIONAL

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-udhr-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-udhr-i>

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has been adopted by Law number 11/2005 concerning the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Source: <http://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdi/document/uu/53.pdf>

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized herein, or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. No restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or custom shall be admitted on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

Article 7

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work which ensure, in particular:

(a) Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:

(i) Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work;

(ii) A decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant;

(b) Safe and healthy working conditions;

(c) Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence;

(d) Rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.

Article 10

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that:

1. The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses.

2. Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth. During such period working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits.

3. Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.

Article 12

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:

(a) The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-cescr-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-cescr-i>

- (b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;
- (c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;
- (d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical services and medical attentions in the event of sickness.

Article 13

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right:

- (a) Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all;
- (b) Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;
- (c) Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;
- (d) Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;
- (e) The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to choose for their children schools, other than those established by the public authorities, which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

4. No part of this article shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in Paragraph 1 of this article and to the requirement that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has been adopted by Law number 12/2005 concerning the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Source: <http://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdi/document/uu/54.pdf>

Article 2

- 1.** Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
- 2.** Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.
- 3.** Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:
 - (a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;
 - (b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;
 - (c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Article 5

- 1.** Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.
- 2.** There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

Article 18

- 1.** Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.
- 2.** No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.
- 3.** Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
- 4.** The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-ccpr-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-ccpr-i>

Article 23

- 1.** The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
- 2.** The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.
- 3.** No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- 4.** States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

Article 24

- 1.** Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.
- 2.** Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.
- 3.** Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

Article 25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

- a)** To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;
- b)** To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;
- c)** To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

Article 26

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women has been ratified by Law number 7/1984 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Source: <http://www.dpr.go.id/jdih/index/id/666>

Article 2

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;
- (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;
- (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- (g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

Article 3

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

Article 5

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

- (a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;
- (b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

Article 7

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men [...]

Article 10

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments [...];
- (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education [...]
- (e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education [...]
- (f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely;

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-cedaw-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-cedaw-i>

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings;
- (b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment;
- (c) The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;
- (d) The right to equal remuneration, [...]
- (e) The right to social security, [...]
- (f) The right to protection of health [...]

2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

- (a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy [...]
- (b) To introduce maternity leave [...]
- (c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities [...]
- (d) To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.

Article 13

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (a) The right to family benefits;
- (b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;
- (c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, [...]

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas, [...]:

- (a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;
- (b) To have access to adequate health care facilities [...];
- (c) To benefit directly from social security programmes;
- (d) To obtain all types of training and education, [...];
- (e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives [...];
- (f) To participate in all community activities;
- (g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
- (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

Article 15

1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.

4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Convention on the Rights of the Child has been ratified by Presidential Decree 36/1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Source: <http://ditjenpp.kemenkumham.go.id/inc/buka.php?czoyNToiZD0xOTAwKzkwJmY9a3AzNi0xOTkwLnBkZi17>

Article 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

Article 3

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

Article 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.

2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

Article 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

Article 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-crc-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-crc-i>

Article 23

- 1.** States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.
- 2.** States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.
- 3.** Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with Paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.
- 4.** States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international cooperation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 24

- 1.** States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

Article 26

- 1.** States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

Article 27

- 1.** States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.
- 2.** The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

Article 28

- 1.** States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, [...]

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has been ratified by Presidential Decree 19/2011 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Source <https://www.bphn.go.id/data/documents/11uu019.pdf>

Preamble

(e) Recognizing that disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others,

(g) Emphasizing the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant strategies of sustainable development,

(h) Recognizing also that discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person,

(q) Recognizing that women and girls with disabilities are often at greater risk, both within and outside the home, of violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation,

(r) Recognizing that children with disabilities should have full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, and recalling obligations to that end undertaken by States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

(s) Emphasizing the need to incorporate a gender perspective in all efforts to promote the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities,

(v) Recognizing the importance of accessibility to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication, in enabling persons with disabilities to fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Article 2

"Discrimination on the basis of disability" means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment

or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation.

"Reasonable accommodation" means necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"Universal design" means the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. "Universal design" shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed.

Article 5

1. States Parties recognize that all persons are equal before and under the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law.

2. States Parties shall prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability and guarantee to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds.

3. In order to promote equality and eliminate discrimination, States Parties shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided.

4. Specific measures which are necessary to accelerate or achieve de facto equality of persons with disabilities shall not be considered discrimination under the terms of the present Convention.

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-crpd-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-crpd-i>

Article 6

1. States Parties recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by them of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.

Article 7

1. States Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children.
2. In all actions concerning children with disabilities, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.
3. States Parties shall ensure that children with disabilities have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to realize that right. .

Article 9

1. 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. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia:
 - (a) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces;
 - (b) Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services.

2. States Parties shall also take appropriate measures to:
 - (a) Develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public;
 - (b) Ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities;
 - (c) Provide training for stakeholders on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities;
 - (d) Provide in buildings and other facilities open to the public signage in Braille and in easy to read and understand forms;
 - (e) Provide forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including guides, readers and professional sign language interpreters, to facilitate accessibility to buildings and other facilities open to the public;
 - (f) Promote other appropriate forms of assistance and support to persons with disabilities to ensure their access to information;
 - (g) Promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet.



CONSTITUTION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 4

(1) The President of the Republic of Indonesia shall hold the power of government in accordance with the Constitution.

Article 27

(1) All citizens shall have equal status before the law and the government and hold without exemption the law and the government in esteem.
(2) Each citizen shall be entitled to an occupation and an existence proper for a human being.
(3) Each citizen shall have the right and the duty to participate in the defense of the nation.

Article 28A

Each person has the right to live and the right to defend her/his life and existence.

Article 28B

(1) Each person has the right to establish a family and to generate offspring through a lawful marriage.
(2) Each child has the right to live, grow up, and develop as well as the right to protection from violence or discrimination.

Article 28C

(1) Every person has the right to self-realization through the fulfillment of her/his basic needs, the right to education and to partake in the benefits of science and technology, art and culture, so as to improve the quality of her/his life and the well-being of mankind.
(2) Each person has the right to self-improvement by way of a collective struggle for her/his rights with a view to developing society, the nation, and the country.

Article 28D

(1) Each person has the right to recognition, security, protection and certainty under the law that shall be just and treat everybody as equal before the law.
(2) Every person is entitled to an occupation as well as to get income and a fair and proper treatment in labor relations.
(3) Each citizen has the right to equal opportunity in government.
(4) Each person has a right to a nationality.

Article 28E

(1) Each person is free to worship and to practice the religion of her/his choice, to choose education and schooling, her/his occupation, her/his nationality, her/his residency in the territory of the country that he shall be able to leave and to which s/he shall have the right to return.
(2) Each person has the right to be free in her/his convictions, to assert his thoughts and tenets, in accordance with his conscience.
(3) Each person has the right to freely associate, assemble, and express her/his opinions.

Article 28F

Each person has the right to communication and to acquiring information for her/his own and her/his social environment's development, as well as the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process, and spread information via all kinds of channels available.

Article 28G

(1) Each person is entitled to protection of self, her/his family, honor, dignity, the property he owns, and has the right to feel secure and to be protected against threats from fear to do or not to do something that is part of basic rights.
(2) Each person has the right to be free from torture or inhuman and degrading treatment and shall be entitled to obtain political asylum from another country.

Article 28H

(1) Each person has a right to a life of well-being in body and mind, to a place to dwell, to enjoy a good and healthy environment, and to receive medical care.
(2) Each person has the right to facilities and special treatment to get the same opportunities and advantages in order to reach equality and justice.
(3) Each person is entitled to social security enabling him to develop her/his entire self unimpaired as a dignified human being.
(4) Each person has the right to own private property and such ownership shall not be appropriated arbitrarily by whomsoever.

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-uud-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-uud-i>

Article 28I

(1) The rights to life, to remain free from torture, to freedom of thought and conscience, to adhere to a religion, the right not to be enslaved, to be treated as an individual before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted on the basis of retroactive legislation, are fundamental human rights that shall not be curtailed under any circumstance.

(2) Each person has the right to be free from acts of discrimination based on what grounds ever and shall be entitled to protection against such discriminative treatment.

(3) The cultural identities and rights of traditional communities are to be respected in conjunction with progressing times and civilization.

(4) Protecting, promoting, upholding, and the full realization of human rights are the responsibilities of the state, foremost of the government.

(5) To uphold and protect human rights in accordance with the principles of a democratic and law-based state, the implementation of fundamental human rights is to be guaranteed, regulated, and laid down in laws and regulations.

Article 28J

(1) Each person has the obligation to respect the fundamental human rights of others while partaking in the life of the community, the nation, and the state.

(2) In exercising her/his rights and liberties, each person has the duty to accept the limitations determined by law for the sole purposes of guaranteeing the recognition and respect of the rights and liberties of other people and of satisfying a democratic society's just demands based on considerations of morality, religious values, security, and public order.

Article 29

(1) The state is based on the belief in the One and Only God.

(2) The state guarantees each and every citizen the freedom of religion and of worship in accordance with her/his religion and belief.

Article 31

(1) Each citizen has the right to an education.

(2) Each citizen is obliged to follow elementary education and the government has the duty to fund this.

(3) The government organizes and implements a national education system, to be regulated by law, that aims at enhancing religious and pious feelings as well as moral excellence with a view to upgrading national life.

(4) The state shall give priority to the education budget by allocating at least twenty percent of the state's as well as of the regional budgets to meet the requirements of implementing national education.

Article 33

(1) The economy is to be structured as a common endeavor based on familial principles.

(2) Production sectors that are vital to the state and that affect the livelihood of a considerable part of the population are to be controlled by the state.

(3) The land and the waters as well as the natural riches therein are to be controlled by the state to be exploited to the greatest benefit of the people.

(4) The organization of the national economy shall be based on economic democracy that upholds the principles of solidarity, efficiency along with fairness, sustainability, keeping the environment in perspective, self-sufficiency, and that is concerned as well with balanced progress and with the unity of the national economy.

Presidential Regulation 59/2017 concerning Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower women.	
Global Goals	National Goals in RPJM 2015-19
1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	1.1 Increased number of gender responsive policies supporting the empowerment of women by 2019 increased by 16 (2015: 19).
2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	2.1 Declining prevalence of cases of violence against girls by 2019 (2013: 20.48%). 2.2 Increased percentage of cases of violence against women who receive comprehensive services in 2019 to 70% (2015: 50%).
3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	3.1 Increased median age of women at first time of marriage (maturing age at first marriage) in 2019 to 21 years (2012: 20.1 years). 3.2 Decreasing ASFR for 15-19 years old in 2019 to 38 years (2012: 48 years). 3.3 Increased Gross Enrolment Rate in SMA / SMK / MA or equivalent in 2019 to 91.63% (2015: 75.4%).
4. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life.	4.1 Increased representation of women in the DPR (2014 Election Results: 16.6%). 4.2 Increased representation of women as decision makers in executive institutions (Echelon I and II) (2014: Echelon I = 20.66% and Echelon II = 16.39%).
5. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	5.1 Decline in unmet needs for family planning in 2019 to 9,9% (2012-2013: 11,4 %). 5.2 Increased knowledge and understanding of fertile age couples about at least 4 types of modern contraceptive methods in 2019 to 85% (2012: 79.8%). 5.3 Availability of regulations that guarantee women to get services, information and education related to family planning and reproductive health.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
http://bit.ly/k-perpres59_2017-i

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, improve inclusive and sustainable industries, and encourage innovation.	
Global Goals	National Goals in RPJM 2015-19
<p>1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.</p>	<p>1.1 The construction of 1,000 km of toll roads by 2019 (2014: 820 km). 1.2 Increase in the number of ferry ports to 275 by 2019 (2014: 954 km). 1.3 Increased length of the railway line to 3,258 km in 2019 (2014: 237). 1.4 Increased number of airports to 252 by 2019 (2014: 210). 1.5 Establishment of a strategic port to support sea tolls at 24 ports by 2019.</p>
<p>2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.</p>	<p>2.1 Increased manufacturing industry GDP growth rate to be higher than GDP growth (2015: 4.3%). 2.2 Increased contribution of the manufacturing industry to 21.6% of GDP in 2019 (2015: 20.8%).</p>
<p>3. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.</p>	<p>3.1 26% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2019.</p>

Law 17/2007 concerning National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP)

Long-term Development Direction

3. The role of the state and society is organized by: (a) Creating educational advocacy and promotion efforts to be more oriented towards increasing the independence and maturity of political society, together with increased expertise and professionalism; (b) Realizing a new understanding of the importance of CSOs and NGOs as government partners, as an important part of efforts to increase community independence in solving their own problems; (c) Facilitating the recovery of positive traditional functions from social institutions, legal institutions and political institutions, to build community independence in managing various potential destructive social conflicts; (d) Increase the political and bureaucratic alternatives for the community so that their aspirations are increasingly accommodated in the process of making public decisions that are directly related to their livelihoods.

4. Political culture is developed by: (a) Creating cultural awareness and cultivating democratic political values, especially respect for human rights values, equality values (egalitarianism), anti-violence, and political tolerance values, through various discourses and media ; (b) Realizing various dialog discourses for raising awareness about the importance of maintaining national unity.

7. The role of communication and information in politics is enhanced by: (a) Realizing a more established and institutionalized press freedom and ensuring the rights of the wider community to argue and control the running of the state in a smart and democratic manner; (b) Realizing greater information equity by encouraging and protecting the emergence of independent regional mass media; (c) Realizing greater deregulation in the field of broadcasting, so as to better guarantee national information equality, and prevent information monopoly; (d) Creating a more interactive information network between the community and political decision makers, to create policies that are more easily understood by the wider community; (e) Creating an information and communication technology network that is capable of connecting all information links across the entire archipelago as a unit, and that is able to strengthen and expand the integrity of the nation; (f) Utilizing information and communication

technology networks effectively to be able to provide more comprehensive information to the international community so that there will be no misunderstandings that can put Indonesia in a difficult political position.

Realising the vision of national development is pursued through 8 (eight) national development missions as follows:

1. Creating a noble, moral, ethical, cultured, and civilized society based on the philosophy of Pancasila is to strengthen the identity and character of the nation through education that aims to shape people who are devoted to God Almighty, obey the rule of law, maintain internal and interfaith harmony, carry out intercultural interactions, develop social capital, apply the noble values of national culture, and have pride as an Indonesian nation in order to strengthen the foundation of spiritual, moral and ethical development of the nation.

2. Realising a competitive nation is promoting the development of quality and competitive human resources; increasing mastery and utilization of science and technology through research, development, and application towards sustainable innovation; build advanced infrastructure and reform in the field of law and state apparatus; and; strengthening the domestic economy based on the advantages of each region towards total competitive advantage, by building linkages through the systems of production, distribution and services, including domestic services.

3. Realising a democratic society based on law is to establish a stronger democratic institution; strengthen the role of civil society; strengthen the quality of decentralization and regional autonomy; guarantee media development and media freedom in communicating the interests of the community; and reforming the legal structure and improving legal culture and enforcing the law fairly, consequently, not discriminatory, and in favor of the general population.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-rpjp-i>

4. Realising Indonesia is safe, peaceful and united is to build the strength of the TNI to surpass minimum essential strengths and be respected in the regional and international regions; strengthen capabilities and increase the professionalism of the National Police in order to be able to protect and defend the community; prevent crime, and complete criminal acts; build the capability of state intelligence and counter-intelligence Institutions in the creation of national security; and improving the readiness of the reserve component, the defense supporting component and the contribution of the national defense industry within the universal defense system.

5. Realising equitable development and justice is increasing regional development; reducing overall social inequality, specifically for communities, groups and regions that are still weak; drastically tackling poverty and unemployment; providing the community equal access to various social services and economic facilities and infrastructure; and eliminating discrimination of various forms including gender.

6. Creating a beautiful and sustainable Indonesia is to improve the management of development implementation that can maintain a balance between utilization, sustainability, existence and usefulness of natural resources and the environment while maintaining the function, carrying capacity, and comfort of life now and to the future, through harmonious use of space between use for settlements, socio-economic activities, and conservation efforts; increasing sustainable economic use of natural resources and the environment; improving the management of natural resources and the environment to support the quality of life; providing beauty and comfort of life; and improving the maintenance and utilization of biodiversity as a basic capital for development.

7. Realising Indonesia as an archipelagic country that is independent, advanced, strong, and based on national interests is to foster marine insights for the community and government so that Indonesia's development is marine-oriented; increase the capacity of marine resources with human resources through the development of marine science and technology; managing national marine areas to maintain sovereignty and prosperity; and building an integrated marine economy by optimizing the sustainable use of marine resources.

8. Realising Indonesia plays an important role in international relations is to strengthen Indonesian diplomacy in the fight for national interests; continuing Indonesia's commitment to the formation of identity and strengthening international and regional integration; and encouraging international, regional and bilateral cooperation between communities, between groups and between institutions in various fields.

Presidential Regulation 2/2015 concerning National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019

Book I

1. Creating a noble, moral, ethical, cultured and civilized society based on the philosophy of Pancasila by strengthening the identity and character of the nation through education that aims to develop people who are devoted to God Almighty, obey the rule of law, maintain internal and interfaith harmony, carry out intercultural interactions, develop social capital, apply national cultural values, and have pride as an Indonesian nation in order to strengthen the foundation of spiritual, moral and ethical development of the nation.

2. Creating a competitive nation by building quality and competitive human resources; increasing mastery and utilization of science and technology through research, development, and application towards sustainable innovation; advanced infrastructure development and reform in the field of law and state apparatus; and strengthening the domestic economy based on the advantages of each region towards total competitive advantage by building linkages to the systems of production, distribution and services including domestic services.

3. Realising a democratic society based on law by establishing a stronger democratic institution; strengthen the role of civil society; strengthen the quality of decentralization and regional autonomy; guaranteeing media development and media freedom in communicating the interests of the community; and fixing the legal structure and improving the legal culture and enforcing the law fairly, consequently, not discriminatory, and in favour of the general community.

4. Realizing Indonesia is safe, peaceful and united by building the strength of the Indonesian National Army to surpass minimum essential strengths and be respected in regional and international regions; strengthening capabilities and enhance the professionalism of the National Police to protect and serve the community; prevent crime, and complete criminal acts; build state intelligence and counter-intelligence capabilities in the creation of national security; as well as improving the readiness of the reserve component,

the defense supporting component and the contribution of the national defense industry in the universal defense system.

5. Realising equitable development and justice by increasing regional development; reducing overall social inequality, specifically for communities, groups and regions that are still marginalised; drastically tackling poverty and unemployment; providing the community equal access to various social services, economic facilities and infrastructure; and eliminate discrimination of various forms including gender.

6. Realising a beautiful and sustainable Indonesia by improving development management to maintain a balance between utilization, sustainability, existence and usefulness of natural resources and the environment while maintaining the function, carrying capacity, and comfort of life now and to the future, through harmonious space for settlements, socio-economic activities, and conservation efforts; increasing sustainable economic use of natural resources and the environment; improving the management of natural resources and the environment to support the quality of life, providing beauty and comfort; and improving the maintenance and utilization of biodiversity as capital for development.

7. Realizing Indonesia to be an archipelagic country that is independent, advanced, strong, and based on national interests by fostering marine insight for the community and government; increasing the capacity of marine-oriented human resources; managing national marine areas to maintain sovereignty and prosperity; and building an integrated marine economy by optimizing the sustainable use of marine resources.

8. Realizing Indonesia plays an important role in the international community by strengthening Indonesian diplomacy in the fight for national interests; continuing Indonesia's commitment to the formation of identity and strengthening international and regional integration; and encourage international, regional and bilateral cooperation between communities, between groups and between institutions in various fields.

English sources:
Indonesian source:

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<http://bit.ly/k-rpjm-n-i>

Book II

1.1.3 Gender Mainstreaming

1.1.3.3 Policy Direction and Sector Strategy

Third, increasing institutional capacity of gender mainstreaming and institutional protection of women from various acts of violence.

First, improving the quality of life and the role of women in various fields of development,

which is carried out through strategies: (1) Increasing understanding and commitment of development actors on the importance of integrating gender perspectives in various stages, processes and fields of development, at national and regional levels; (2) Application of gender responsive planning and budgeting in various fields of development, at the national and regional levels; and (3) Increasing understanding of the public and the business community about gender equality.

Secondly, increasing the protection of women from various acts of violence, including TPPO,

which is carried out through strategies: (1) Increasing understanding of state administrators including law enforcement officers and the government, society and the business world about acts of violence against women; (2) Legal protection and supervision of the implementation of law enforcement related to violence against women; and (3) Increasing the effectiveness of services for female victims of violence, which includes complaints services, health rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, enforcement and legal assistance, as well as repatriation and social reintegration.

Third, increasing institutional capacity of gender mainstreaming and institutional protection of women from various acts of violence.

Strategies to enhance the institutional capacity of Gender include: (1) Improving the process of establishing legislation and policies to ensure input from a gender perspective; (2) Implementation of a review, harmonisation of all laws and regulations from national law to regional regulations in order to ensure a gender perspective; (3) Increasing the human resource capacity of coordinating institutions in coordinating and facilitating ministries / institutions / regional governments regarding the implementation of GM, including disaggregated data; (4) Strengthening the coordination mechanism between the government, law enforcement officials, the community, and the business world on implementing gender mainstreaming; (5) Strengthening gender mainstreaming networks / institutions at the central and regional levels, including universities, women's / gender study centres, and community organizations; (6) Strengthening the system of collation, updating and utilization of disaggregated data for the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies / programs / activities, such as the publication of gender equality and justice indices to districts / cities as a basis for incentives and disincentives for village fund allocation; and (7) Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and results of gender mainstreaming, including gender responsive planning and budgeting.

National General Road Safety Plan (RUNK Jalan) 2011-2035

B. Purpose

The preparation of the RUNK Jalan aims to provide guidance for policy makers to allow for planning and implementing coordinated and aligned road safety management. In addition, RUNK Jalan is a reference for regional governments to elaborate on the steps for handling road safety in its area.

C. Vision and Mission

Vision: Best Road Safety in Southeast Asia through Coordination Strengthening

Mission:

1. Mainstreaming road safety is a national priority;

Each party is aware of the magnitude of the national economic losses due to accidents, therefore it is committed to make road safety issues a subject in the determination of policies, programs and development activities.

2. Cultivating road traffic management that prioritizes safety;

All parties are actively involved in seeking to prioritize safety throughout the chain of road traffic management and road users;

3. Synergize all potential to maximize road safety performance;

Empowering the role of the Government, business world and society to explore resources in order to improve national safety. Synergizing starts from planning to implementation which always refers to unity and harmonious togetherness.

D. Direction

1. Formation and standardization of the process of handling traffic accidents;

All processes related to traffic accidents, including legal processes and handling of victims, are standardized and become public processes, as well as standardization of facilities and infrastructure for handling victims.

2. Insurance system for settlement of losses due to traffic accidents

Creating an insurance system that is able to solve all costs and losses, both in the form of material and immaterial losses from victims, and damage to infrastructure caused by road traffic accidents.

3. Targeted safety education and law enforcement that have deterrent effects

Ensuring the implementation of road safety education that emphasizes cultivating the values of road safety to create a culture of safety on the road. This supports law enforcement role of a deterrent effect through the application of administrative sanctions, fines, and / or corporal punishment.

4. Provision of sustainable funding to improve road safety

Develop policies and implementing regulations in order to provide alternative funding sources that come from the private sector, the community, and road users to ensure the sustainability of road safety programs.

5. Creating strict driving rights

Engaging strict driving rights for all potential drivers who fulfil the requirements of knowledge, skills and health through licensing.

6. The implementation of an effective road safety institution that is supported by an accurate information system

Applying the orchestra principle in the implementation of road safety requires effective institutions to ensure coordination among stakeholders supported by an information system as an appropriate and accurate decision-making tool.

7. Provision of road traffic facilities and infrastructure that meet safety standards

Providing road traffic facilities and infrastructure that meet feasibility standards as a mandatory requirement for road safety.

F. Strategy

In order to ensure the achievement of long-term targets, the following strategies have been established:

- Alignment of the direction and commitment of road safety implementation through the application of a principle which coordinates five pillars in an inclusive manner;

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- The implementation of road safety uses a cost efficiency approach through curative and preventive actions in the framework of handling victims, preventing injuries, and preventing accidents;
- A road safety system approach that is able to accommodate human error and the vulnerability of the human body to ensure traffic accidents do not result in death and serious injury.

To ensure that all aspects of road safety management are handled properly, at the national level there is a grouping of road safety elements through 5 (five) pillars, that are a simplification of 14 sectors that affect road safety management, namely:

Pillar-1: Road Safety Management, is responsible for encouraging coordination among stakeholders and the creation of sectoral partnerships to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the development and planning of road safety strategies at the national level, including setting targets for road safety and conducting evaluations to ensure road safety implementation has been carried out effectively and efficiently.

Pillar-2: A Safe Way, is responsible for providing safe road infrastructure by making improvements at the planning, design, and operational stages of the road development, so that the road infrastructure provided can reduce and accommodate errors from road users.

3. Pillar-3: Safety Vehicles, are responsible for ensuring that every vehicle used on the road has high safety standards, so as to minimize the incidence of accidents caused by a vehicle system that is unfit. In addition, vehicles must also be capable of protecting users and people involved in accidents.

Pillar-4: Safe Road User Behaviour, is responsible for improving the behaviour of road users by developing comprehensive programs including enhancing law enforcement and education.

Pillar-5: Handling Post-Accident Victims, is responsible for improving the handling of post-accident emergency response by enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders, both in terms of the emergency response system and the handling of victims including long-term rehabilitation for accident victims.

In its implementation, the five pillars undertake their role within the principle of mutually inclusivity or integration / interaction between road safety pillars.

Presidential Regulation 33/2018 concerning the Amendment of Presidential Regulation 75/2015 concerning the National Action Plan for Human Rights (RANHAM 2015-2019)

CHAPTER II RANHAM STRATEGY 2015-2019

To achieve the 2015-2019 RANHAM targets, it is necessary to develop an RANHAM implementation strategy which includes:

Strategy 1: Strengthening the implementing institutions of RANHAM;

1. Optimizing the coordination of the implementation of human rights actions within the scope of ministries and institutions.
2. Optimizing the coordination of the implementation of human rights actions in the provinces of Gorontalo, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua.

Strategy 2: Preparation of ratification and preparation of material for report on implementation of international human rights instruments;

3. Discussion on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
4. Guaranteed information rights for pre-departure migrant workers.
5. Cooperation with UN Human Rights Institutions in the framework of fulfilling the right to food.

Strategy 3: Preparation of regulations, harmonization of legislation and evaluation of laws and regulations from a human rights perspective;

6. Preparation of implementing regulations for Law Number 8 Year 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities.
7. Preparation of policies that are friendly for persons with disabilities.
8. Synergy of the policy of the Minister of Environment and Forestry, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Institution, and Minister of Social Affairs regarding the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples in the establishment of forest areas.
9. Preparation of implementing regulations for Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System.
10. Facilitation of Regional Government based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 52 of 2014, relating to the recognition of Customary Law communities and their customary territories.

11. Harmonization of regional legal products that do not discriminate against the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

12. Monitoring and completion of regional law product implementation cases.

Strategy 4: Education and raising public awareness about human rights

13. Increasing the Capacity of Law Enforcement Officials concerning the Child Criminal Justice System.
14. Increasing stakeholder understanding related to business and human rights issues.
15. Increased understanding of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Assistance for law enforcement officials and customary law communities.

Strategy 5: Application of human rights norms and standards

16. Health services for people with developmental impairments.
17. Increased coverage of exclusive breast milk in an effort to reduce the number of malnourished children (stunting).
18. Improving health services for pregnant women, maternity mothers, infants and toddlers.
19. Increased prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.
20. Follow-up road map for inclusion in health services for persons with disabilities.
21. Management and even distribution of the number of teachers in disadvantaged areas.
22. Technical guidance for improving teacher competency in inclusive education.
23. Improvement of inclusive education assistance programs.
24. Provision of learning assistance for students with special needs.
25. Provision of proper education for children in affirmative areas (3T / left behind, remote, and outermost).
26. Displaying sign language and / or text / closed captions on television and news programs.
27. Implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 88 of 2017 concerning Settlement of Land Acquisition in Forest Areas.
28. Increasing public awareness about rights and disability perspectives through various media outlets.

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29. Implementation Evaluation of Government Regulation Number 36 of 2002 concerning Implementation of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Building, in order to encourage access for vulnerable groups.

30. Village and District / City Inclusion Movement.

31. Increasing the capacity of human rights certification officers in the fishing industry.

32. Increased productive villages / migrant communities.

33. Increasing the number of workers with disabilities in companies through job fairs.

34. Building a 'reach disability' movement with financial service and other service providers.

35. Assistance for Remote Indigenous Communities in order to achieve fulfillment of basic rights.

36. Improvement of transportation facilities and infrastructure services for the elderly, women / pregnant women, persons with disabilities, and children.

37. Acceleration of ownership of Electronic Identity Card in order to regulate population administration for vulnerable populations in poor areas.

38. Acceleration of ownership of birth certificates in the context of orderly population administration for vulnerable residents in poverty enclaves.

39. Updating of Permanent Voter Data in order to increase access for persons with disabilities to the general elections (including election of regional heads).

40. The implementation of inclusive elections in 2018 and 2019 including the processes and stages in the General Election and Election of Regional Heads.

41. Provision of adequate breastfeeding space for women working in offices owned by regional and private governments under the framework of implementing Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health and Government Regulation Number 33 of 2012 concerning Exclusive Breastfeeding.

42. Increasing number of Female Police who are placed in the Child Criminal Justice Unit as investigators in cases related to women and children.

43. Fulfillment of infrastructure facilities for the implementation of the juvenile justice system in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System for Children with a management system and facilities that guarantee protection of children's rights.

44. Fulfill access to legal assistance at all stages of the judiciary for women and children in conflict with the law.

45. Optimizing the coordination of handling alleged past gross human rights violations.

Strategy 6: Community communication services

46. Community communication services through improved handling and follow-up of public complaints against allegations of violations of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and complaints related to land conflicts.



LAWS

Law 39/1999 concerning Human Rights

Considering:

b. whereas human rights are basic rights bestowed by God on human beings, are universal and eternal in nature, and for this reason must be protected, respected and upheld, and may not be disregarded, diminished, or appropriated by anyone whatsoever;

c. whereas besides basic rights, humans also have basic obligations to one another and to society as a whole, with regard to society, nation and state;

d. whereas as a member of the United Nations, the nation of Indonesia has a moral and legal responsibility to respect, execute, and uphold the Universal Declaration on Human Rights promulgated by the United Nations, and several other international instruments concerning human rights ratified by the Republic of Indonesia;

Article 1

The terms used in this Law have the following meanings:

1. Human rights mean a set of rights bestowed by God Almighty in the essence and being of humans as creations of God which must be respected, held in the highest esteem and protected by the state, law, Government, and all people in order to protect human dignity and worth.

2. Human obligations mean a set of obligations which, if not undertaken, would make it impossible for human rights to be executed and upheld.

3. Discrimination means all limitations, affronts or ostracism, both direct and indirect, on grounds of differences in religion, ethnicity, race, group, faction, social status, economic status, sex, language, or political belief, that results in the degradation, aberration, or eradication of recognition, execution, or application of human rights and basic freedoms in political, economic, legal, social, cultural, or any other aspects of life.

Article 42

In the event of old age, physical and/or mental disability, every citizen has the right to special care, education, training and assistance at the expense of the state, ensuring an existence worthy of human dignity, and building his self confidence and capacity to participate in the life of nation, state, and society.

Article 45

Under this Law, women's rights are human rights.

Article 46

The general election system, political party system, system of electing members of people's representative organizations, and the system of appointing executives, judges and civil servants must ensure that women are adequately represented.

Article 47

The nationality of a woman married to a foreign citizen shall not automatically change to that of her husband; rather, she has the right to maintain, change, or re-gain her nationality.

Article 48

Women and men have equal rights to adequate access to and conditions of schooling and education.

Article 49

(1) Women have the right to select, be selected and appointed to an adequate job, position or a profession, in line with prevailing law.

(2) Women have the right to special protection in the undertaking of work or a profession that could impact her safety and/or her reproductive health.

(3) The special rights to which women are entitled arising from their reproductive function are guaranteed and protected by law.

Article 50

Women of full age and/or who are married have the authority to take both criminal and civil legal action as individuals, unless determined otherwise under religious law.

Article 51

(1) During marriage, a wife and husband have equal rights and responsibilities with regard to all aspects of marriage, contact with their children, and rights to joint control of assets.

(2) Following dissolution of marriage, a wife and her former husband have equal rights and responsibilities with regard to all matters concerning their children, taking into account the best interests of the child.

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<http://bit.ly/k-uu391999-i>

(3) Following dissolution of marriage, a wife and her former husband have equal rights with regard to all matters concerning joint assets while not undermining children's rights, in accordance with prevailing law.

Article 52

(1) All children have the right to protection by parents, family, society, and state.

(2) Children's rights are human rights which in the children's interest are recognized and protected before the law at the time of conception.

Article 53

(1) From conception, every child has the right to life, to maintain life and to improve his standard of living.

(2) From birth, every child has the right to a name and nationality.

Article 54

In the event of physical and/or mental disability, every child has the right to special care, education, training and assistance at the expense of the state, ensuring an existence worthy of human dignity, and building his self confidence and capacity to participate in the life of nation, state, and society.

Article 58

(1) Every child has the right to protection before the law against all forms of physical and mental violence, neglect, mistreatment and sexual assault while under the care of his parents, guardian, or any other party responsible for his care.

(2) Should a child's parent, guardian, or benefactor commit any form of physical or mental abuse; neglect; mistreatment; sexual assault, including rape; or murder of a child under his protection, he shall be subject to maximum legal sanctions.

Article 60

(1) Every child has the right to access to education and schooling as befits his interests, talents, and intellectual capacity.

(2) Every child has the right to seek, receive, and impart information as befits his intellectual capacity and age in the interests of his own development, insofar as this meets moral requirements.

Article 69

(1) Everyone is required to respect the human rights of others, and social, national, and state morals, ethics and order.

(2) Every human right gives rise to the basic obligation and responsibility to uphold the human rights of others, and it is the duty of government to respect, protect uphold and promote these rights and obligations.

Law 23/2002 concerning Child Protection

Article 4

Every child is entitled to live, grow, develop, and participate decently in line with dignity of humanity, and acquire protection from violence and discrimination.

Article 5

Every child is entitled to a name as a self-identity and citizenship status.

Article 6

Every child is entitled to worship in accordance with his/her religion, to think, and to express in line with his/her level of intelligence and age, under the parents' guidance.

Article 9

(1) Every child is entitled to acquire education and teaching in the framework of developing his/her character and level of intelligence in line with his/her interest and talent.

(2) Besides the child's rights as meant in Paragraph (1), particularly for a disabled child, he/she is entitled to get special education, while a child who excels is also entitled to get special education.

Article 10

Every child is entitled to express, and to be listened to about, his/her opinion, to receive, seek and give information in line with his/her level of intelligence and age for the shake of his/herself development in accordance with appropriateness and decency norms.

Article 11

Every child is entitled to rest and make use of leisure times, socialize with peers, play, recreate and recreate in line with interest, talent, and level of intelligence for developing him/herself.

Article 12

Every disabled child is entitled to earn rehabilitation, social aids, and support through of social welfare.

Article 13

(1) Every child, so long as he/she is under parents' care, guardians', or any other party's responsibility of care-giving, is entitled to have protection from treatment of:

- a. discrimination;
- b. exploitation, be it economic or sexual;
- c. abandonment;
- d. cruelty, violence, and molestation;
- e. injustice; and
- f. other mistreatment.

Article 15

Every child is entitled to acquire protection from:

- a. misuse for political activities;
- b. being involved in an armed dispute;
- c. being involved in social riots;
- d. being involved in events that contain elements of violence; and
- e. being involved in a war.

Article 16

(1) Every child is entitled to acquire protection from targets of molestation, torture, or inhuman punishment.

(2) Every child is entitled to have freedom in accordance with law.

(3) Apprehension, detention or imprisonment of a child is conducted only if it is in accordance with existing laws, and can be conducted only if it is the last resort.

Article 17

(1) Every child stripped of his/her freedom is entitled to:

- a. get humane treatment and his/her place of containment is separated from that of adults;
- b. get legal aids or other assistance effectively given in every phase of existing legal process; and
- c. defend him/herself and acquire justice in front of a child's court which is objective and impartial in a trial closed for public.

(2) Every child who becomes a victim or actor of sexual assault or who is against the law has the right to be kept confidential.

Article 18

Every child who becomes a victim of crime or a criminal actor is entitled to get legal aids and other aids.

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Article 19

Every child has an obligation to:

- a. respect parents, guardian, and teachers;
 - b. love his family, communities, and care for friends;
 - c. love the motherland, country and nation;
 - d. worship in accordance with religious teachings;
- and
- e. practice ethics and possess noble morals.

Article 20

The state, community, family, and parents have the obligation and responsibility for arranging a child's protection.

Article 25

Obligations and responsibilities of community toward a child's protection are carried out through activities of peoples' roles in arranging child's protection.

Article 26

(1) Parents are obliged and responsible for:

- a. caregiving, nurturing, educating, and protecting a child;
 - b. fostering growth and development of a child in line with his/her competencies, talent and interest;
- and
- c. preventing early marriage at child's age.

Article 42

(1) Every child is protected to worship following his/her religion.

(2) Before the child can make up his/her mind regarding a religion to choose from, the religion embraced follows the parents' religion.

Article 44

(1) The government is obliged to provide facilities and conduct health activities which are comprehensive for children, so that every child can attain an optimum level of health starting from the time of conception.

Article 48

The government is obliged to implement basic education of minimum 9 (nine) years for all children.

Article 55

(1) The government is obliged to arrange for care and treatment for abandoned children, be it in an institution or outside an institution.

(2) Implementation of care and treatment as meant in Paragraph (1), can be conducted by public institution.

(3) To arrange for care and treatment of abandoned children, governmental and public institution, as meant in Paragraph (2) can cooperate with various relevant parties.

(4) In the event of implementation of care and treatment as meant in Paragraph (3), is monitored by the Social Minister.

Article 59

The government and other state institutions are obliged and responsible for providing special protection to children in emergency situation, children implicated with law, children from minority and isolated groups, children economically and/or sexually exploited, trafficked children, children who are victims of drug, alcohol, and psychotropic and other addictive substances abuse, children who are victims of kidnapping, selling and trafficking, children who are victims of physical and/or mental violence, disabled children, and children who are victims of mistreatment and abandonment.

Law 28/2002 concerning Buildings

Article 27

(1) Requirement on accessibility, as set forth in Article 16 Paragraph (1), shall cover easy access from, to and inside the building, and infrastructure and facilities for using the building.

(2) Easy access from, to and inside the building, as set forth in Paragraph (1), shall cover easy, safe and convenient facilities and accessibility, including for disabled persons and elderly persons.

(3) Infrastructure and facilities, as set forth in Paragraph (1) in buildings for public use, shall cover adequate facilities for places of worship, changing rooms, nursery rooms, toilets, parking area, waste disposal areas, and communication and information facilities.

(4) Provisions on easy access to, from and inside the building, and infrastructure and facilities, as set forth in Paragraphs (2) and (3) hereof, shall be further governed in a Government Regulation.

Article 28

(1) Easy horizontal connection between rooms inside the building, as set forth in Article 27 Paragraph (2), covers doors and/or corridors between rooms inside the building.

(2) Number, size and technical construction of doors and corridors must be adjusted to the functions of building's rooms.

(3) Provisions on easy horizontal connection between rooms inside the building, as set forth in Paragraphs (1) and (2), shall be further governed in a Government Regulation.

Article 29

(1) Easy vertical connection inside the building, including vertical transportation facilities, as set forth in Article 27 Paragraph (2) thereof, shall include steps, ramps, and alike and lifts and/or escalators inside the building.

(2) Storied buildings must have steps that connect one floor to another by considering users' accessibility, security, safety, and health aspects.

(3) Building for parking must have ramps with a certain slope and/or other vertical access facilities by considering users' accessibility and security based on applicable technical standards.

(4) Buildings with more than 5 (five) floors must have vertical transportation facilities (lifts), depending on requirement and building function.

(5) Provisions on vertical facilities in the building, as set forth in Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) hereof, shall be further governed in a Government Regulation.

Article 30

(1) Evacuation access in an emergency situation, as set forth in Article 27 Paragraph (2) provided inside the building must cover alarm systems for users, emergency exits, and evacuation route in case of fire and/or other disaster, except for homes.

(2) Evacuation access, as set forth in Paragraph (1), must be accessible and fitted with clear signage.

(3) Provision on evacuation access, as set forth in Paragraphs (1) and (2), shall be further governed in a Government Regulation.

Article 31

(1) Facilities and accessibilities for disabled persons and elderly persons, as set forth in Article 27 Paragraph (2) thereof, must be provided by all buildings, except for homes.

(2) Facilities for disabled persons and elderly persons, as set forth in Paragraph (1), should include other facilities and accessibility inside the building and its environment.

(3) Provision on evacuation access, as set forth in Paragraphs (1) and (2) hereof, shall be further governed in a Government Regulation.

Article 46

(1) Every building owner and/or user who cannot fulfill conditions specified in this law, may be imposed with a maximum 3 (three) years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of 10% (ten percent) of building value, when he/she inflicts financial loss to other persons.

(2) Every building owner and/or user who cannot fulfill conditions specified in this law, may be imposed with a maximum 4 (four) years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of 15% (fifteen percent) of building value, if he/she causes an accident to another person causing permanently disability.

(3) Every building owner and/or user who cannot fulfill conditions specified in this law, may be imposed with a maximum 5 (five) years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of 20% (twenty percent) of building value, if he/she causes the death of other person.

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(4) In a judicial process of action as set forth in Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), judges should consider information given by a team of building experts.

(5) Provisions on imposition of sanctions as set forth in Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) hereof shall be further governed in a Government Regulation.

Explanations

Article 27

Paragraph (2)

Building accessibility shall cover entrance, exit, horizontal room connections, vertical connections inside the building and vertical transportation facilities, and evacuation access for building users, including easy detection and use of first aids instruments in an emergency situation for tenants, particularly disabled persons, elderly persons, and pregnant women, particularly for public service buildings.

Accessibility must comply with building functions and regulations on use, distance, dimension, category, total and capacity, and regulation on construction.

Following definitions shall apply:

- easy, shall mean easy access to the location, with information on how to avoid entrapment;
- convenience, shall mean among others proper size and conditions;
- safe, applies to proximity from fire exit, slope of floor surface, steps and landings with hand rails and barriers.

Article 30

Paragraph (1)

Other disasters such as earthquake, riots or other emergency situations that buildings users must be evacuated.

Article 31

Paragraph (1)

Single homes, particularly pre-fabricated and simple houses, are not required to have facilities and accessibility for disabled persons and elderly persons.

Settlement buildings, such as apartments, apartments and similar, must have facilities and accessibility for disabled persons and elderly persons.

Law 13/2003 concerning Manpower

Article 3

Manpower development shall be carried out based on the basic principle of integration through functional, cross-sector, central, and provincial/ municipal coordination.

Article 4

Manpower development aims at:

- a.** Empowering and making efficient use of people available for employment optimally and humanely;
- b.** Creating equal opportunity and providing manpower (supply of people available for employment) that suits the need of national and provincial/ municipal developments;
- c.** Providing protection to people available for employment for the realization of welfare; and
- d.** Improving the welfare of people available for employment and their family.

Article 5

Every person available for employment shall have the same opportunity to get employment without discrimination.

Article 6

Every worker/ labourer has the right to receive equal treatment without discrimination from their employer.

Article 9

Job training is provided and directed to instill, enhance, and develop job competence in order to improve ability, productivity and welfare.

Article 10

- (1)** Job training shall be carried out by taking into account the need of the job market and the need of the business community, either within or outside [the scope] of employment relations.
- (2)** Job training shall be provided on the basis of training programs that refer to job competence standards.
- (3)** Job training may be administered step by step.
- (4)** Provisions concerning procedures for establishing job competence standards as referred to under Paragraph (2) shall be regulated with a Ministerial Decision.

Article 11

People available for employment have the right to acquire and/or improve and/or develop job competence that is suitable to their talents, interest and capability through job training.

Article 12

- (1)** Entrepreneurs are responsible for improving and or developing their workers' competence through job training.
- (2)** Entrepreneurs who have meet the requirements stipulated with a Ministerial Decision are under an obligation to improve and or develop the competence of their workers as referred to under Paragraph (1)
- (3)** Every worker/ labourer shall have equal opportunity to take part in a job training that is relevant to their field of duty.

Article 19

The provision of job training to people with disability who are available for a job shall take into account the type and severity of the disability and their ability [to carry out the job].

Article 31

Anybody who is available for employment shall have equal rights and opportunities to choose employment, gain employment, or move to another job and earn decent income irrespective of whether they are employed at home or abroad.

Article 32

- (1)** Job placement shall be carried out based on transparency, respect for each other's freedom, objectivity, fairness and equal opportunity without discrimination.
- (2)** Job placement shall be directed to place people available for work in the right job or position which best suits their skills, trade, capability, talents, interest and ability by observing their dignity and rights as human beings as well as [providing them with] legal protection.
- (3)** Job placement shall be carried out by taking into account the equal distribution of equal opportunity and the available supply of manpower in accordance with the needs of the national and regional development programs.

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Article 67

(1) Entrepreneurs who employ disabled workers are under an obligation to provide protection to the workers in accordance with the type and severity of their disability.

(2) The protection for disabled workers as referred to under Paragraph (1) shall be administered in accordance with valid statutory legislation.

Article 68

Entrepreneurs are not allowed to employ children.

Article 69

(1) Exemption from what is stipulated under Article 68 may be made for the employment of children aged between 13 (thirteen) years old and 15 (fifteen) years old for light work as long as the job does not stunt or disrupt their physical, mental and social developments.

(2) Entrepreneurs who employ children for light work as referred to under Paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

- a. The entrepreneurs must have written permission from the parents or guardians of the children;
- b. There must be a work agreement between the entrepreneur and the parents or guardians of the children;
- c. The entrepreneurs must not require the children to work longer than 3 (three) hours;
- d. Employment during the day without disturbing their schooling;
- e. Occupational safety and health requirements;
- f. A clear-cut employment relation must be established; and
- g. The children shall be entitled to receive wages in accordance with valid rulings.

(3) The rulings that are referred to under point a, b, f and g of Paragraph (2) shall not apply to children who work for [their parent] in a family business.

Article 76

(1) It is prohibited to employ female workers/ labourers aged less than 18 (eighteen) years of age between 11 p.m. until 7 a.m.

(2) Entrepreneurs are prohibited from employing pregnant female workers/ labourers who, according to a doctor's account, are at risk of damaging their health or harming their own safety and the safety of the babies that are in their wombs if they work between 11 p.m. until 7 a.m.

(3) Entrepreneurs who employ female workers/ labourers to work between 11 p.m. until 7 a.m. are under an obligation:

- a. To provide them with nutritious food and drinks; and
- b. To maintain decency/ morality and security in the workplace.

(4) Entrepreneurs are under an obligation to provide return/ roundtrip transport for female workers/ labourers who work between 11 p.m. until 5 a.m.

Article 82

(1) Female workers/ labourers are entitled to a 1.5 (one-and-a-half) month period of rest before the time at which they are estimated by an obstetrician or a midwife to give birth to a baby and another 1.5 (one-and-a-half) month period of rest thereafter.

(2) A female worker/ labourer who has a miscarriage is entitled to a period of rest of 1.5 (one-and-a-half) months or a period of rest as stated in the medical statement issued by the obstetrician or midwife who treats her.

Article 86

(1) Every worker/ labourer has the right to receive:

- a. Occupational safety and health protection;
- b. Protection against immorality and indecency;
- c. Treatment that shows respect to human dignity and religious values.

(2) In order to protect the safety of workers/ labourers and to realize optimal productivity, an occupational health and safety scheme shall be administered.

(3) The protection as referred to under Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be given in accordance with valid statutory legislation.

Article 87

(1) Every enterprise is under an obligation to apply an occupational safety and health management system that shall be integrated into the enterprise's management system.

Law 25/2004 concerning the National Development Planning System

Article 2

(1) National Development is carried out on the basis of democracy under the principles of mutualism, justice, continuity, environment consideration, and self-reliance, by maintaining the balance between progress and national unity.

(2) The National Development Plan is formulated in a systematic, effective, integrated, comprehensive manner, that is responsive to changes.

(3) The National Development Planning System is implemented on the basis of the General Principles of State Governance.

(4) The National Development Planning System is aimed at:

- a. supporting coordination among stakeholders in development;
- b. ensuring the integration, synchronization, and synergy among regions, inter-space, inter-time, inter-functions of the government as well as between the Central Government and Regional Governments;
- c. ensuring inter-linkages and consistency among planning, budgeting, implementation, and supervision;
- d. optimizing participation of the people/public at large; and
- e. ensuring attainment of the efficient, effective, just and sustainable utilization of resources.

Article 3

(3) National Development Planning as referred to in Paragraph (2) yields:

- a. the long-term development plan (RPJP);
- b. the medium-term development plan (RPJM); and
- c. the annual development plan (RKP).

Article 4

(1) The National RPJP is the elaboration of the goal of founding the Government of Indonesia that is contained in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the form of the vision, mission, and direction of national development.

(2) The National RPJM is the elaboration of the vision, mission, and program of the President, the formulation of which is guided by the national RPJP, and contains the strategy of the national development strategy, general policies, programs of the Ministries/Institutions and inter-Ministries/Institutions, areas and inter-areas, and the macro-economic framework, that covers an

overall description of the economy, including the direction of fiscal policy in a work plan in the form of regulatory and funding frameworks that are indicative in nature.

(3) The RKP is the elaboration of the National RPJM, and contains the priorities of development, the draft of the macro-economic framework that covers an overall description of the economy, including the direction of fiscal policy, and programs of the Ministries/Institutions, inter-Ministries/Institutions, areas, in the form of the regulatory framework and the indicative funding framework.

Article 11

(1) The Musrenbang is convened in the context of formulating the RPJP and is participated by elements of the State apparatus by involving the people/public at large.

(2) The Minister convenes the National Long-term Musrenbang.

(3) The Heads of BAPPEDA convene the Regional long-term Musrenbang.

(4) The National long-term Musrenbang as referred to in Paragraph (2) and the Regional Long-term Musrenbang as referred to in Paragraph (3) are convened no later than one (1) year before the end of the current RPJP period.

Article 12

(1) The Minister draws up the final draft of the National RPJP on the basis of results of the National Long-term Musrenbang as referred to in Paragraph (4) of Article 11.

(2) The Heads of the Bappedas draw up the final draft of the Regional RPJP on the basis of results of the Regional Long-term Musrenbang as referred to in Paragraph (4) of Article 11.

Article 15

(1) Chiefs of Ministries/Institutions prepare the drafts of the Renstra-KL, in accordance with their respective main tasks and functions, based on the initial draft of the National RPJM, as referred to in Paragraph (1) of Article 14.

(2) The Minister draws up the draft of the National RPJM, by using the draft of the Renstra-KL, as referred to in Paragraph (1) and guided by the National RPJP.

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(3) Heads of the work Units of the Regional Governments prepare the drafts of the Renstra-SKPD, in accordance with their respective main tasks and functions, guided by the initial draft of the Regional RPJM, as referred to in Paragraph (2) of Article 14.

(4) The Heads of the Bappedas draw up the drafts of the Regional RPJM by using the drafts of the Renstra-SKPDs, as referred to in Paragraph (3) and based on the Regional RPJP.

Article 16

(1) The draft of the National RPJM, as referred to in Paragraph (2) of Article 15, and the drafts of the Regional RPJM, as referred to in Paragraph (4) of Article 15, constitute materials for the Medium-term Musrenbang'

(2) The Medium-term Musrenbang is convened in the context of drawing up the RPJM and is attended by elements of the State apparatus and involves the public and private sector.

(3) The Minister convenes the National Medium-term Musrenbang.

(4) The Heads of the Bappedas convene the Regional Medium-term Musrenbang.

Article 17

(1) The National Medium-term Musrenbang, as referred to in Paragraph (3) of Article 16, is convened no later than two (2) months after the President has been inducted.

(2) The Regional Medium-term Musrenbang, as referred to in Paragraph (4) of Article 16, is convened no later than two (2) months after the Head of the Region has been inducted

Article 18

(1) The Minister draws up the final draft of the National RPJM, on the basis of results of the National Medium-term Musrenbang, as referred to in Paragraph (1) of Article 17.

(2) The Heads of Bappedas draw up the final drafts of the Regional RPJM, on the basis of results of the Regional Medium-term Musrenbang, as referred to in Paragraph (2) of Article 17.

Article 22

(1) The RKP draft, as referred to in Paragraph (2) of Article 21, and the RKPD draft, as referred to in Paragraph (4) of Article 21, constitute materials for the Musrenbang.

(2) The Musrenbang, in the context of drawing up the RKP and RKPD, is participated by elements of the government apparatus.

(3) The Minister convenes the Musrenbang aimed at the drawing up the RKP.

(4) The Heads of the Bappedas convene the Musrenbangs aimed at the drawing up the RKPDs.

Article 23

(1) The Musrenbang for the drawing up of the RKP, as referred to in Paragraph (3) of Article 22, is convened no later than April.

(2) Musrenbang for the drawing up of the RKPD, as referred to in Paragraph (4) of article 22, is convened no later than March.

Article 24

(1) The Minister draws up the final draft of the RKP on the basis of results of the Musrenbang, as referred to in Paragraph (1) of Article 23.

(2) The Heads of the Bappeda draw up the final draft of the RKPDs on the basis of results of the Musrenbang, as referred to in Paragraph (2) of Article 23.

Law 38/2004 concerning Roads

Article 2

Road management is based on the principles of benefit, security and safety, harmony and balance, justice, transparency and accountability, empowerment and success, and togetherness and partnership.

Article 3

Road management arrangements aim to:

- a. realize order and certainty of road administration;
- b. realizing the role of the community in the implementation of road development;
- c. realize the role of road operators in providing optimal services to the community;
- d. realize reliable and excellent road services and side with the interests of the community;
- e. realize an effective and efficient road network system to support the implementation of an integrated transportation system; and
- f. realize the transparency and open operation of toll roads.

Article 5

(1) Roads as part of the transportation infrastructure have an important role in economic, socio-cultural, environmental, political, defense and security sectors, and are used for the greatest prosperity of the people.

(2) Roads as the infrastructure for the distribution of goods and services are the arteries of the community, nation and state.

(3) Roads which are a unified road network system, connect and bind all territories of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 12

(1) Everyone shall be prohibited from performing acts that result in disruption of road functions within the road space.

(2) Everyone shall be prohibited from committing acts that result in disruption of the function of roads within the space belonging to the road.

(3) Everyone shall be prohibited from committing acts that result in disruption of road function in the road monitoring space.

Article 13

(1) The control over the road lies with the state.

(2) The control by the state as referred to in Paragraph (1) authorizes the Government and local governments to carry out the operation of the road.

Article 14

(1) The authority of the Government in the administration of roads includes the administration of roads in general and the implementation of national roads.

(2) The authority to operate the road in general and the administration of national roads as referred to in Paragraph (1) includes regulation, guidance, development and supervision.

Article 15

(1) The authority of the provincial government in the administration of roads includes the administration of provincial roads.

(2) The authority to administer the provincial road as referred to in Paragraph (1) includes the arrangement, development, and supervision of provincial roads.

(3) In the event that the provincial government has not been able to carry out some of its authority as referred to in Paragraph (1), the provincial government may allow the authority to the Government.

(4) Further provisions regarding the authority to administer provincial roads as referred to in Paragraph (1) and the transfer of authority as referred to in Paragraph (3) shall be regulated by Government Regulations.

Article 16

(1) The authority of the district government in managing roads includes the administration of district and village roads.

(2) The authority of the city government in the implementation of roads includes the administration of the city road.

(3) The authority to administer district roads, city roads and village roads as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) includes regulation, guidance, development and supervision.

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(4) In the event that the district / city government has not been able to carry out some of its authority as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2), the district / city government may provide the authority to the provincial government.

(5) Further provisions regarding the authority to administer district roads as referred to in Paragraph (1), the authority to administer city roads as referred to in Paragraph (2), and the transfer of authority as referred to in Paragraph (4) shall be regulated in Government Regulations.

Article 58

(1) Land acquisition for road construction for public interest shall be implemented based on the district / city spatial plan.

(2) The road construction as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be socialized to the public, especially those whose land is required for road construction.

(3) Holders of land rights, or users of state lands, or customary law communities, whose lands are required for road construction, shall be entitled to compensation.

(4) The provision of compensation in the framework of land procurement as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (3) shall be executed in accordance with the agreement in and laws and regulations related to the land sector.

Article 59

(1) If the agreement is not reached and the construction site cannot be moved, revocation of land rights is in accordance with the laws and regulations in the land sector.

(2) Implementation of road construction may commence in the area of land that has been compensated or has been revoked of its land rights.

Article 62

(1) The public has the right:

- a. to give input to the street operators in regards to regulations, guidance, development, and road control;
- b. to participate in road operation;
- c. to benefit from the operation of the road in accordance with the minimum service standard established;
- d. to obtain information on road operations;

e. to obtain appropriate compensation for errors in road construction; and

f. to file a lawsuit in the court against damages caused by road construction.

(2) The public shall participate in maintaining order in the utilization of road functions.

(3) Further provisions on community rights and obligations as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Law 26/2007 concerning Spatial Planning

Article 3

Spatial management aims to realize safe, comfort, productive and sustainable national space based on Archipelagic Point of View and National Defense with:

- a. realization of harmony between natural and artificial environment;
- b. realization of integrity in utilizing natural and artificial resources with respect to human resources; and
- c. realization of protection of space function and prevention from the negative impact to the environment due to space utilization.

Article 6

(1) Spatial management is to be carried out with regard to:

- a. physical condition of the Republic of Indonesia that is vulnerable to disaster;
- b. the potential of natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources; condition of the economy, society, culture, politics, law, security and defense, environment and science and technology in unity; and
- c. geo-strategy, geo-politics, and geo-economy.

Article 7

(1) State carries out spatial management for the greatest benefit of people's welfare.

(2) In performing the obligation as referred to in Paragraph (1), state gives the authority of managing the spatial management to Government and local government.

(3) The administration of spatial planning as referred to in Paragraph (2) is carried out with respect to people's right in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

Article 28

Stipulation on regency spatial planning as referred to in Article 25, Article 26, and Article 27 apply mutatis mutandis for municipal spatial planning, with additional provisions to Article 26 Paragraph (1):

- a. provide and utilize of the open green space plan;
- b. provide and utilize the open non-green space plan; and

- c. provide and utilize pedestrian facilitation network, public transport, informal sector activity, and disaster evacuation space, which is required to undertake municipal function as an economic social service centre and centre of regional growth.

Article 29

(1) Open green space as referred to in Article 28 letter a consists of public open green space and private open green space.

(2) The proportion of open green space in an urban region must be at least 30 percent of the area.

(3) The proportion of public open green space in an urban region must be at least 20 percent of the area.

Article 48

(1) Rural spatial management is aimed to:

- a. empower the rural community;
- b. maintain the quality of local environment and areas it supports;
- c. conserve natural resources;
- d. preserve the inheritance of local culture;
- e. maintain the agricultural areas food sustainability; and
- f. protect the development balance between rural-urban elements.

Article 55

(1) To guarantee the fulfillment of the spatial management administration goals as referred to in Article 3, there will be a supervision on the performance of the regulation, establishment, and execution of the spatial plan.

(2) Supervision as referred to in Paragraph (1) consists of monitoring actions, evaluation, and reporting.

(3) Supervision as referred to in Paragraph (2) is executed by Government and local government according to its authority.

(4) Supervision from the government and local government as referred to in Paragraph (3) is undertaken with community participation.

(5) Community participation as referred to in Paragraph (4) can be executed by submitting report and/or object to Government and local government.

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-uu262007-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-uu262007-i>

Article 60

In spatial management, every person has the right to:

- a. recognize spatial plan;
- b. experience an added-value on the space as a result of the spatial management;
- c. acquire proper indemnity for the damage evoked from development activity performed in accordance with the spatial management;
- d. propose objection to authorized official on development which contradicts the spatial management of the region;
- e. file a suit to annul a permit and restrain a development which is inapt with the spatial plan to authorized official; and
- f. file a suit to government and/or permit holder if the development activity which contradicts the spatial plan results in a loss.

Article 61

In spatial utilization, every person is obliged to:

- a. abide by the prevailing spatial plan;
- b. utilize a space according to the spatial utilization permit issued by authorized official;
- c. comply with the rules stipulated in the requirements to obtain a spatial planning permit; and
- d. provide access to area which is designated by regulation as a public property.

Explanation

Article 3

What is meant by "safe" is the situation in which society is able to perform their activities protected against various threats.

What is meant by "pleasant" is the situation in which society is able to articulate social and cultural values and their functions in a peaceful atmosphere.

What is meant by "productive" is production and distribution processes that run efficiently therewith able to give added economic value to the welfare of the society as well as to increase competitiveness.

What is meant by "sustainable" is physical environment quality condition which can be maintained and even improved, including the anticipation to develop territorial economic orientation after the exhaustion of any non-renewable natural resources.

Law 14/2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure

Article 3

This law is aimed at the following:

- a.** To secure the right of the citizens to know the plan to make public policies, public policy programs, and the process to make public decisions, as well as the reason of making a public decision.
- b.** To encourage the participation of the society in the process of making a public policy;
- c.** To increase the active role of the people in making public policies and to manage the Public Institutions properly;
- d.** To materialize good governance, ie. transparent, effective and efficient, accountable and responsible.
- e.** To know the rationale of a public policy that affects the life of the people;
- f.** To develop sciences and to sharpen the mind of the nation; and/or
- g.** To enhance the information management and service at Public Institution circles, so as to produce good quality information service.

Article 4

(1) Every individual has the right to obtain Public Information pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

(2) Every individual has the right:

- a. to see and to know about Public Information;
- b. to attend public meetings that are open to the public in order to obtain Public Information;
- c. to get a copy of the Public Information by applying for it pursuant to this Law; and/or
- d. to disseminate Public Information pursuant to the regulations of the laws.

(3) Every Public Information Applicant has the right to request for Public Information, and has to state the reason for such request.

(4) Every Public Information Applicant has the right to file a suit in court if he/she is obstructed from obtaining, or fails to obtain Public Information pursuant to the provision of this Law.

Article 5

(1) The Public Information User is obliged to use Public Information in accordance with the provisions and regulations of the laws.

(2) The Public Information User is obliged to state the source of his Public Information that is used in his/her own interest as well as for publication purposes, pursuant to the provision and regulations of the laws.

Article 7

(1) A Public Institution is obliged to supply, provide and/or publish the Public Information under its authority to the Public Information Applicant, except information that is classified in accordance with the provision.

(2) A Public Institution is obliged to provide the Public Information accurately, correctly and not deceptive.

(3) To implement the obligation as referred to in Paragraph (2), the Public Institution shall establish and develop an information and documentation system to manage the Public Information properly and efficiently, so that it is easily accessible.

(4) A Public Institution is obliged to write down its reasoning for every policy that it takes to comply with the right of every person to get Public Information.

(5) The reasoning as referred to in Paragraph (4) contains among other things political, economic, social, cultural considerations and/or state defense and security.

(6) In the framework of complying with the obligations in Paragraphs (1) up to (4), a Public Institution may utilize the electronic and non-electronic media and/or facilities.

Article 21

The mechanism to obtain Public Information is based on the principle of supplying the information fast, prompt, and at low-cost.

Article 22

(1) Every Public Information Applicant may submit a request to obtain Public Information to the relevant Public Institution in writing or otherwise.

(2) The Public Institution is obliged to write the name and address of the Public Information Applicant, the subject and format of the information as well as the method to submit the information that is required by the Public Information Applicant.

(3) The Public Institution concerned is obliged to write the request for Public Information that is submitted other than in writing.

(4) The relevant Public Institution is obliged to present a receipt for the request for Public Information as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (3) in the form of a registration number

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upon receipt of the request.

(5) In the event that the request is submitted personally or by electronic letter, the registration number is given upon receipt of the request.

(6) In the event that the request is submitted by letter, the registration number may be sent along with the information.

(7) No later than 10 (ten) working days from the receipt of the request, the Public Institution concerned is obliged to submit a written notice that contains:

- a. the required information for which he/she is authorized or otherwise;
- b. the Public Institution is obliged to notify the Public Institution that has authority over the required information that the required information is not under his/her authority and the Public Institution that receives the request knows where the required information can be obtained;
- c. the acceptance or rejection of a request for the reason as stated and referred to in Article 17;
- d. in the event that the request is accepted entirely or partly, it is stated in the material of the information to be supplied;
- e. in the event that a document contains classified material as referred to in Article 17, such classified information may be blackened with the reason therefore and the material thereof;
- f. the instrument to submit and the format of the information to be supplied; and/or
- g. the cost and the payment method to obtain the required information.

(8) The Public Institution concerned may extend the period to dispatch the information as referred to in Paragraph (7) to no later than 7 (seven) working days thereafter, with the reason therefore in writing.

(9) Subsequent provisions on the method and procedure to request information to the Public Institution are regulated by the Information Committee.

Article 23

The Information Committee is an independent institute that functions to implement this Law and its implementing regulations, to provide the standard technical directives of public information services and to settle Public Information Disputes

by Mediation and/or non-litigation Adjudication.

Article 24

(1) The Information Committee consists of the central Information Committee, the Provincial Information Committee, and if required, the District/Municipal Information Committee.

(2) The Central Information Committee is domiciled in the Capital City of the country.

(3) The provincial Information Committee is domiciled in the capital of the province and the district/municipal Information Committee is domiciled in the capital of the district/municipality.

Article 25

(1) The Central Information Committee has 7 (seven) members who reflect elements of the government and elements of the society.

(2) The members of the provincial Information Committee and/or the district/ municipal Information Committee has 5 (five) members who reflect elements of the government and elements of the society.

(3) The Information Committee is directed by a chairperson cum member and is assisted by a vice chairperson cum member.

(4) The chairperson and the vice chairperson are elected from and by the members of the Information Committee.

(5) The election as referred to in Paragraph (6) is conducted by deliberation of all members of the Information Committee and if no consensus is reached, voting is conducted.

Law 22/2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation

Article 25

(1) Every Road used for public Traffic must be equipped with Road equipment in the form of:

- Traffic signs;
- Road markings;
- Traffic Signal Giver;
- Street lighting equipment;
- A controller and safeguard for Road Users;
- Road monitoring and security tools;
- Facilities for bicycles, pedestrians and people with disabilities; and
- Supporting facilities for Road Traffic and Transportation activities that are on the Road and outside the Road body.

Article 29

(1) To support the services of Road Traffic and Transportation that are safe, orderly, and smooth, road conditions must be maintained.

Article 45

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

- sidewalk;
- bike lane;
- pedestrian crossings;
- bus stop; and / or
- special facilities for people with disabilities and elderly people.

Article 62

(1) The government must provide ease of traffic for cyclists.
(2) The cyclist has the right to support security, safety, order and traffic smoothness facilities.

Article 77

(1) Every person driving a Motorized Vehicle on the Road must have a Driving Permit in accordance with the type of Motorized Vehicle being driven.
(3) To obtain a driver's license, prospective drivers must have driving competence that can be obtained through education and training or self-study.
(4) In order to obtain a General Motor Vehicle Driving License, prospective drivers are required to attend education and training of public transport drivers.

Article 90

(1) Every Public Transport Company is obliged to comply with and enforce the provisions regarding working time, rest periods, and changes in General Motor Vehicle Driver in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
(2) Working time for Public Motor Vehicle Driver as referred to in Paragraph (1) is a maximum of 8 (eight) hours a day.
(3) Public Motorized Drivers after driving the Vehicle for 4 (four) consecutive hours must rest for at least half an hour.

Article 93

(2) Traffic Management and Engineering as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out by:

- determination of priority of mass transportation through the provision of lanes or special routes or roads;
- prioritizing pedestrian safety and comfort;
- providing facilities for people with disabilities;
- separation or segregation of traffic flow movements based on land allotment, mobility and accessibility;

Article 106

(1) Every person driving a Motorized Vehicle on the Road must drive his vehicle reasonable and with full concentration.
(2) Every person driving a Motorized Vehicle on the Road must prioritize Pedestrian safety and cyclists.
(6) Every person driving a Motorized Vehicle is wheeled four or more on the Road and the passenger sitting beside him must wear a safety belt.
(8) Every person driving a Motorcycle and Motorcycle Passenger must wear a helmet that meets Indonesian national standards.
(9) Every person driving a Motorcycle without a side train is prohibited from carrying Passengers of more than 1 (one) person.

Article 123

Deaf cyclists must use signage placed on the front and rear of their bicycles.

English source:
Indonesian source:

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Article 131

- (1) Pedestrians are entitled to the availability of supporting facilities in the form of sidewalks, crossings and other facilities.
- (2) Pedestrians have the right to get priority when crossing the road at the crossing.
- (3) In the event that facilities are not yet available as referred to in Paragraph (1), Pedestrians have the right to cross in the chosen place with due regard to their safety.

Article 132

- (1) Pedestrians must:
- use the part of the road that is intended for pedestrians or the most edge road; or
 - cross at the designated place.
- (2) In the event that no crossing is determined as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b, Pedestrians must pay attention to Safety and Traffic Smoothness.
- (3) Pedestrians with disabilities must wear special marks that are clearly and easily recognized by other Road Users.

Article 134

- Road users who obtain the main right to take precedence in the following order:
- Fire engine vehicles carrying out tasks;
 - Ambulance that transports sick people;
 - Vehicles to provide assistance after Traffic Accidents;
 - The leadership vehicle of the State Institution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - Leadership vehicles and foreign state officials and international institutions that are state guests;
 - Hearse and convoy; and
 - Convoys and / or vehicles for certain purposes according to the consideration of the officers of the Indonesian National Police.

Article 242

- (1) The Government, Regional Government and / or Public Transportation Company are obliged to give special treatment in the field of Traffic and Road Transportation to people with disabilities, elderly people, children, pregnant women and sick people.
- (2) Special treatment as referred to in Paragraph (1) includes:
- accessibility;
 - service priority; and
 - service facilities.

Elucidation

I General

In order to realize equality in the field of Road Traffic and Transport services, this Law also regulates special treatment for people with disabilities, elderly people, children, pregnant women and sick people. Special forms of treatment provided by the Government in the form of providing facilities for physical or non-physical facilities which include accessibility, service priority, and service facilities.

Law 25/2009 concerning Public Service

Article 1

In this Law the meaning of:

(1) Public service is an activity or series of activities in order to meet the needs of the service in accordance with the laws of every citizen and resident in the goods, services, and / or administrative services provided by public service providers.

(2) Operators of public services, hereinafter referred to as Operator, are all state service providers, corporations, independent Institutions established by law for public service activities, and other legal entities that are established solely to public service activities.

Article 2

The law on public services is intended to provide legal certainty in the relationship between the public and the organizers in the public service.

Article 4

Public service delivery is based on:

- a. public interest;
- b. legal certainty;
- c. equality of rights;
- d. balance of rights and obligations;
- e. professionalism;
- f. participation;
- g. equality of treatment / non-discriminatory;
- h. openness;
- i. accountability;
- j. facilities and special treatment for vulnerable groups;
- k. punctuality; and
- l. speed, ease, and affordability.

Article 18

The public has the right:

- a. to know the truth of the content of service standards;
- b. to overseeing the implementation of service standards;
- c. to get responses to complaints filed;
- d. to receive advocacy, protection, and / or fulfillment of services;
- e. to inform the head of the service provider to improve service if the services provided are not in accordance with the standard of service;
- f. to notify the implementer to improve the service if the services provided are not in accordance with the standard of service;

- g. to denounce an implementer (staff) who deviates from service standards and / or does not improve services to the service provider and ombudsmen;
- h. denouncing the organisers performing service standard deviations and / or not improving services to the organizers and ombudsmen; and
- i. get quality service in accordance with the principle and purpose of service.

Article 19

Society is obliged to:

- a. obey and comply with the provisions as required in the service standard;
- b. participate in maintaining of facilities, infrastructure, and / or public service facilities; and
- c. participate actively and comply with the rules related to the provision of public services.

Article 20

(1) The Operator shall formulate and set the standard of service with due regard to the organizational capability, the needs of the community, and the environmental conditions.

(2) In preparing and stipulating service standards as referred to in Paragraph (1), the organizer shall involve the community and related parties.

(3) The Operator is obliged to apply the service standard as referred to in Paragraph (1).

(4) Inclusion of the public and other interested parties referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be conducted with the principle of non-discrimination, directly related to the type of service, competence and prioritize deliberation, and with regard to diversity.

(5) Preparation of service standards as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be conducted with certain guidance which is regulated further by government regulation.

Article 29

(1) The Operator shall be obligated to provide services with special provisions to certain members of the community in accordance with the laws and regulations.

(2) Means, infrastructure, and / or public service facilities with special treatment referred to in Paragraph (1) shall not be used by unauthorized people.

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Article 34

Implementers in conducting public services should behave as follows:

- a. fair and non-discriminatory;
- b. careful;
- c. polite and friendly;
- d. firm, reliable, and does not provide protracted decisions;
- e. professional;
- f. uncomplicated;
- g. adhere to the legitimate and reasonable orders of the superiors;
- h. upholding the values of accountability and integrity of organizing institutions;
- i. not to disclose information or documents that must be kept confidential in accordance with the laws and regulations;
- j. transparent and take appropriate steps to avoid conflicts of interest;
- k. not misuse public facilities and infrastructure and public service facilities;
- l. do not provide false or misleading information in response to informed and proactive requests in the interests of the community;
- m. not misuse the information, position, and / or authority possessed;
- n. in accordance with propriety; and
- o. not deviate from the procedures.

Article 39

(1) Public participation in the delivery of public services begins from the preparation of service standards to evaluation and awarding.

(2) Community participation as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be realized in the form of cooperation, fulfillment of the rights and obligations of the community, and an active role in the preparation of public service policies.

(3) Communities may establish public service oversight bodies.

(4) The procedures for public participation in the provision of public services shall be further regulated in a government regulation.

Explanation

Article 4 Letter c

The provision of services does not distinguish ethnicity, race, religion, class, gender, and economic status.

Article 29 Paragraph (1)

Certain communities are vulnerable groups, including disabled persons, elderly, pregnant women, children, victims of natural disasters, and victims of social conflict. Special provisions to certain communities are provided without additional cost.

Law 1/2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas

Article 2

Housing and residential areas are organized based on:

- a. welfare;
- b. justice and equity;
- c. nationalism;
- d. efficiency and usefulness;
- e. affordability and ease;
- f. independence and togetherness;
- g. partnership;
- h. harmony and balance;
- i. cohesiveness;
- j. health;
- k. sustainability; and
- l. safety, security, order and regularity.

Article 21

(1) The type of house as referred to in Article 20 Paragraph (3) is distinguished based on the actors of development and occupation which include:

- a. commercial house;
- b. public house;
- c. self-help house;
- d. special house;

(2) Commercial houses as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter a are held to obtain benefits in accordance with the needs of the community.

(3) Public housing as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b is organized to meet the housing needs of the low income population.

(4) Self-help houses as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter c are organized on the initiative and efforts of the community, both individually and in groups.

(5) Special houses as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter d are developed in order to meet the need for houses for special needs.

(6) Public housing as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b obtains facilities and / or assistance from the Government and / or regional government.

(7) Self-help houses as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter c can obtain assistance and facilities from the Government and / or regional governments.

(8) Special houses and state houses as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter d and letter e are provided by the Government and / or regional government.

Article 28

(1) Planning of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities for housing includes:

- a. plan to provide land parcels for housing as part of settlements; and
- b. plan for entirety of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities for housing.

(2) The plan for providing land parcels as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter a is used as a basis for infrastructure planning, facilities and public utilities.

(3) Plans for providing land parcels are intended to increase the usability and yield of land use for plots ready to build in accordance with the building and environmental plans.

Article 29

(1) Planning for infrastructure, facilities and public utilities as referred to in Article 28 must meet administrative, technical and environmental requirements.

(2) Planning for infrastructure, facilities and public utilities that have fulfilled the requirements must obtain approval from the regional government.

Article 98

(1) Determination of housing and slum settlement locations must meet the following requirements:

- a. conformity with the national spatial plan, the provincial spatial plan, and the regency / city spatial plan;
- b. compliance with the building and environmental plans;
- c. the condition and quality of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities meet the requirements and do not endanger residents;
- d. level of order and density of buildings;
- e. building quality; and
- f. socio-economic conditions of the local community.

(2) Determination of the location of low-income housing and slum areas must be preceded by a data collection process carried out by the local government by involving the community.

Article 131

(1) The implementation of housing and residential areas is carried out by the Government and regional governments by involving the role of the community.

(2) The role of the community as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out by providing input in:

- preparation of housing development plans and residential areas;
- implementation of housing construction and residential areas;
- utilization of housing and residential areas;
- maintenance and repair of housing and residential areas;

(3) The role of the community as referred to in Paragraph (2) is carried out by forming housing development forums and residential areas.

Article 132

(1) The forum referred to in Article 131 Paragraph (3) has functions and tasks to:

- accommodate and channel community aspirations;
- discuss and formulate thoughts on the development of the implementation of housing and residential areas;
- increase the role of and supervision by the community;
- provide input to the Government; and / or
- undertake the role of arbitration and mediation in the field of housing and settlement areas.

(2) The forum referred to in Paragraph (1) consists of the following elements:

- government Institutions related to housing and residential areas;
- association of housing and residential area companies;
- professional association organizing housing and residential areas;
- association of goods and services companies/ business partners managing housing and residential areas;
- experts in the field of housing and residential areas; and / or
- non-governmental organizations and / or representing consumers related to the implementation of housing development and residential areas.

Explanation

Article 21

Paragraph (5)

What is meant by "special needs" include the need for transmigration housing, resettlement of disaster victims, and social houses to accommodate elderly people, the poor, orphans and neglected children, as well as the construction of houses that are isolated and in outer-lying regions of the country.

Paragraph (7)

What is meant by "assistance and convenience" is financial support and easy access for low-income people in meeting their housing needs.

Article 28

Paragraph 1 - Letter b

What is meant by "infrastructure completeness plan" includes at least roads, drainage, sanitation, and drinking water.

What is meant by the "complete plan of facilities" includes at least places of worship and green open spaces. What is meant by "public utility completeness plan" includes at least electricity networks including kilowatt-hour meters and telephone networks.

The planning of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities for housing must consider the infrastructure needs, facilities and public utilities for people who have physical limitations, for example disabled and elderly.

Law 20/2011 concerning Apartments

Article 2

Organizing apartments is based on:

- a. welfare;
- b. justice and equity;
- c. nationalism;
- d. affordability and ease;
- e. efficiency and usefulness;
- f. independence and togetherness;
- g. partnership;
- h. harmony and balance;
- i. cohesiveness;
- j. health;
- k. sustainability and sustainability;
- l. safety, comfort and convenience; and
- m. security, order and order.

Article 13

(1) Planning for apartment construction includes:

- a. determination of the supply of the number and type of apartments;
- b. stipulation of zoning for apartments construction; and
- c. determination of the location of apartments construction.

(2) Determination of the provision of the number and type of apartments as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter a is carried out based on the target group, actors and development resources which include general apartments, special apartments, state apartments and commercial apartments.

(3) Determination of zoning and location of apartments construction as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b and letter c must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the district / city spatial plan.

(4) In the event that a region does not yet have a regional spatial plan, the governor or regent / mayor with the approval of the Regional House of Representatives determines the zoning and location of the construction of public apartments, special apartments and state apartments taking considering the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment.

(5) Specifically for the DKI Jakarta Province the zoning and the construction of apartments are determined in accordance with the provisions of the DKI Jakarta Province Spatial Plan.

Article 14

(1) Planning for apartments is carried out based on:

- a. building density;
- b. number and density of population;
- c. detailed spatial plan;
- d. infrastructure services, facilities and public utilities;
- e. transportation mode services;
- f. alternative development of the concept of apartment utilization;
- g. information and communication services;
- h. the concept of occupancy is balanced; and
- i. analysis of the potential needs of apartments.

(2) Guidelines for development planning are regulated by Ministerial regulations.

Article 40

(1) Development actors are obliged to fit the apartment area with infrastructure, facilities and public utilities.

(2) Infrastructure, facilities and public utilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) must consider:

- a. ease and harmony of relationships in daily activities;
- b. safeguards in the event of dangerous events; and
- c. structure, size and strength in accordance with their functions and uses.

(3) Infrastructure, facilities and public utilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) must meet minimum service standards.

(4) Further provisions regarding minimum service standards for infrastructure, facilities and public utilities are regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 46

(1) The right of ownership of the apartment units is the ownership right of a private individual which is separate from the joint right to a shared part, common property, and common land.

(2) The right to joint parts, joint objects and shared land as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be calculated based on proportional comparison value.

Article 89

(1) Every person has the right to inhabit a proper, affordable and sustainable community in a healthy, safe and harmonious environment.

(2) In managing apartments, everyone has the right to:

- a. provide input and proposals in the preparation of policies and strategies for apartments at the national, provincial and district / city levels;
- b. supervise the compliance of stakeholders with the implementation of policies, strategies and programs for the construction of apartments in accordance with the stipulated provisions, both at the national, provincial and district / city levels;
- c. obtain information, conduct research, and develop the knowledge and technology of apartments;
- d. participate in helping manage information on apartments, both at the national, provincial and district / city levels;
- e. building apartments;
- f. benefit from organizing apartments;
- g. obtain appropriate compensation for losses directly experienced as a result of the operation of apartments;
- h. seek cooperation between institutions and partnerships between the government and the community in business activities in the field of apartments; and
- i. file a lawsuit for a representative to the court for the development of apartments which are detrimental to the community.

Article 96

(1) The development of apartments is carried out by the government in accordance with the level of authority by involving the role of the community.

(2) The role of the community as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out by providing input in:

- a. preparation of development plans for apartments and their environment;
- b. implementation of the construction of apartments and their environment;
- c. utilization of apartments and their environment;
- d. maintenance and repair of apartments and their environment; and / or
- e. supervision and control of the operation of apartments and their environment.

(3) The community can form a apartments development forum.

(4) The forum referred to in Paragraph (3) has functions and tasks to:

- a. accommodate and channel community aspirations in developing apartments;
- b. discussing and formulate thoughts on the development of apartments;
- c. increase the role of supervision by the community;
- d. provide input to the government; and / or
- e. carry out the role of arbitration and mediation in the field of managing apartments.

(5) Formation of the forum as referred to in Paragraph (3) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(6) Further provisions concerning the role of the community in the implementation of apartments and apartment development forums as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (3) are regulated in Ministerial regulations.

Explanation

Article 2

Letter I

What is meant by "principles of safety, comfort, and convenience" is to provide a foundation for building apartments to meet safety requirements, namely the ability of apartments to support load loads, safeguarding fire hazards, and the danger of lightning; requirements for comfort of space and movement between spaces, air conditioning, views, vibration and noise; as well as ease of relationship requirements to, from, and inside buildings, completeness of infrastructure, and facilities for apartments including facilities and accessibility for people with disabilities and the elderly.

Law 6/2014 concerning Villages

Article 18

Village authority includes the authority in the field of implementation of Village Government, the implementation of Rural Development, Rural community development and empowerment of village communities based on community initiatives, rights origin, and village customs.

Article 19

Village authority include:

- a. authority based on the origin of the right;
- b. Village-scale local authority;
- c. authority assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or the Government District / City; and
- d. other powers assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or the Government District / City in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 54

(1) The village forum is a consultative forum which is followed by the Village Consultative Body, village government, and the elements of the village community to deliberate on the things that are strategic in the administration of the village administration.

(2) The strategic nature referred to in Paragraph (1) shall include:

- a. structuring the village;
- b. Village planning;
- c. village cooperation;
- d. plan of investment into the village;
- e. formation village owned enterprises;
- f. Rural Asset additions and disposals; and
- g. extraordinary events.

(3) The village forum as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be conducted at least once every 1 (one) year.

(4) The village forum as referred to in Paragraph (1) financed from the Budget of the village.

Article 55

Village Consultative Body has the function:

- a. discuss and agree on the Draft Regulation of the village along with the Head of the Village;
- b. and share their aspirations village community; and
- c. to supervise the performance of the village head.

Article 56

(1) Members of the Village Consultative Body are representatives of the population of the village is based on the representation of regions which selection is done democratically.

(2) The membership of the Village Consultative Body for 6 (six) years from the date the oath / pledge.

(3) Members of the Village Consultative Body as referred to in Paragraph (1) may be elected for a membership at most 3 (three) times in a row or not consecutive.

Article 57

Requirements Village Consultative Board member candidates are to:

- a. fear of God Almighty;
- b. uphold and practice of Pancasila, implement the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945, as well as to maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Unity in Diversity;
- c. be aged a minimum of 20 (twenty) years or have / never married;
- d. least educated junior high school graduate or equivalent;
- e. not part of the village government;
- f. willing to be nominated as members of the Village Consultative Body; and
- g. be democratically elected village resident.

Article 58

(1) The number of members of the Village Consultative Body set with odd number, at least 5 (five) and at most 9 (nine), with attention to the region, women, population, and the financial capacity of the village.

Article 61

Village Consultative Body is entitled to:

- a. supervise and inquire about the implementation of the Government Village to Village Government;
- b. express an opinion on the implementation of Village Government, the implementation of Rural Development, Rural community development and empowerment of village communities; and
- c. gain operational costs duties and functions of the Budget of the village.

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-uu62014-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-uu62014-i>

Article 62

Village Consultative Council member is entitled to:

- a. proposed draft village regulations;
- b. ask questions;
- c. submit proposals and / or opinion;
- d. elect and be elected; and
- e. receive benefits from Budget village.

Article 67

(1) The village is entitled to:

- a. organize and manage the interests of the community based rights origin, customs, and the village community cultural values;
- b. establish and manage institutional Village; and
- c. get a source of income.

(2) Village is obliged to:

- a. protect and maintain unity, and harmony of the village community in order to national harmony and unity of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. improve the quality of life of the villagers;
- c. develop a democracy;
- d. developing the village community empowerment; and
- e. provide and improve services to the villagers.

Article 68

(1) Rural Community is entitled to:

- a. request and obtain information from the Government of the village as well as overseeing the implementation of the Government village activities, the implementation of Rural Development, Rural community development and empowerment of village communities;
- b. obtain equal and fair service;
- c. express their aspirations, suggestions, and opinions orally or in writing in a responsible manner on the implementation of activities Village Government, the implementation of Rural Development, Rural community development and empowerment of village communities;
- d. elect, or be elected as:
 1. Head of the village;
 2. the village administrative body;
 3. The members of the Village Consultative Body; or
 4. The members of the village community institutions.
- e. obtain shelter and protection from interference peace and order in the village.

(2) Rural Community shall:

- a. establish themselves and maintain village environment;
- b. encourage the implementation of activities Village Government activities, the implementation of Rural Development, Rural community development and empowerment of villagers were good;
- c. encourage the creation of an environment that is safe, comfortable, and quiet in the village;
- d. maintain and develop the value of deliberation, consensus, kinship, and mutual cooperation in the village; and
- e. participate in various activities in the village.

Law 23/2014 concerning Local Government

Article 1

41. Community Participation is participation of citizens to channel aspirations, thoughts, and its importance in the regional administration.

43. Village is a village and traditional village or called by other names, hereinafter called the Village, is the unity of the legal community who have boundaries that are authorized to set up and take care of Government Affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, the right of the origin, and / or traditional rights recognized and respected in the system of government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 9

(1) Government Affairs consists of absolute government affairs, concurrent government affairs, and general government affairs.

(2) Absolute affairs rule referred to in Paragraph (1) is a wholly government affairs under the authority of the Central Government.

(3) Concurrent government affairs referred to in Paragraph (1) are government affairs shared between local and central government, the provinces and districts / cities.

(4) Concurrent government affairs are subject to the basic implementation of regional autonomy.

(5) General government affairs referred to in Paragraph (1) are government affairs under the authority of the President as head of government.

Article 10

(1) Affairs absolute rule as referred to in Article 9 Paragraph (2) shall include:

- a. foreign policy
- b. defense;
- c. security;
- d. judicial;
- e. national monetary and fiscal; and
- f. religious.

(2) In conducting the affairs of absolute rule as referred to in Paragraph (1), the Central Government:

- a. implement alone; or
- b. authorized other regional institutions as deputy governor of the Central Government under the principles of deconcentration.

Article 11

(1) Concurrent affairs administration as referred to in article 9 Paragraph (3) which is composed of the regional authority of government affairs and mandatory government affairs.

(2) Mandatory Government Affairs referred to in Paragraph (1) shall consist of Government Affairs relating to Basic Services and Government Affairs that is not related to the Basic Services.

(3) Mandatory Government Affairs relating to fundamental services referred to in Paragraph (2) is that the majority of mandatory government affairs substance not considered fundamental services.

Article 12

(1) Mandatory government affairs relating to basic services as referred to in Article 11 Paragraph (2) shall include:

- a. education;
- b. health;
- c. public works and spatial planning;
- d. housing and residential areas;
- e. peace, public order, and the protection of society; and
- f. social.

(2) Mandatory Government Affairs are not related to the Basic Services as referred to in Article 11 Paragraph (2) shall include:

- a. workforce;
- b. empowerment of women and protection of children;
- c. food;
- d. land;
- e. the environment;
- f. population administration and civil registration;
- g. community empowerment and village;
- h. population control and family planning;
- i. nexus;
- j. communication and informatics;
- k. cooperatives, small businesses, and medium; l. capital investment;
- m. youth and sport; n. statistics;
- o. coding;
- p. culture;
- q. library; and
- r. archival.

English source:
Indonesian source:

<http://bit.ly/k-uu232014-e>
<http://bit.ly/k-uu232014-i>

(3) Optional government affairs referred to in Article 11 Paragraph (1) shall include:

- a. marine and fisheries;
- b. tourism;
- c. agriculture;
- d. forestry;
- e. energy and mineral resources;
- f. trade;
- g. industrial; and
- h. transmigration.

Article 29

(1) To support the implementation of the Provincial governments are characterized by islands, the central government in planning and setting policy development DAU and DAK should pay attention to the Provincial, characterized by islands.

(2) Determination of DAU policies referred to in Paragraph (1) is done by calculating the area of the ocean under the authority of the Provincial, characterized by islands in the management of natural resources in the sea area.

(3) In determining the DAK policies referred to in Paragraph (1), the Central Government should consider the development of the Provincial, characterized by islands as activities in order to achieve national priorities based on territoriality.

(4) Based on the DAU and DAK as referred to in Paragraph (2) and Paragraph (3), Provincial, characterized Islands Regional development acceleration strategy based on the provisions of the legislation.

(5) Strategy accelerated development of the region referred to in Paragraph (4) shall include the priorities and management of natural resources in the sea, the acceleration of economic development, social and cultural development, human resource development, development of customary law related to marine management, and community participation in development Provincial, characterized by islands.

(6) In order to support the acceleration of development in the Provincial, characterized by islands as referred to in Paragraph (5), the Central Government may allocate funds acceleration to the DAU and DAK as referred to in Paragraph (2) and Paragraph (3).

Article 250

(1) Regulation and Perkada as referred to in Article 249 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (3) shall not be contrary to the provisions of the legislation are higher, the public interest, and / or decency.

(2) Contrary to the common interest referred to in Paragraph (1) shall include:

- a. disruption of harmony between the various groups;
- b. disruption of access to public services;
- c. disruption of the peace and public order;
- d. disruption of economic activity to improve the welfare of the community; and / or
- e. discrimination against race, religion and belief, racial, inter-group, and gender.

Article 262

(1) Regional development plan referred to in Article 260 Paragraph (2) is formulated in a transparent, responsive, efficient, effective, accountable, participatory, scalable, equitable, and environmentally sound.

(2) Regional development plan referred to in Article 260 Paragraph (2) pay attention to the accelerated development of Disadvantaged Areas.

Article 263

(1) Regional development planning document consisting of:

- a. RPJPD;
- b. RPJMD; and
- c. RKPD.

Law 23/2014 concerning Local Government

H. Division of Government Affairs on Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

Sub Affairs	Central Government	Provincial Government	District / Municipality
Quality of Women's Life	<p>a. Institutionalization of gender mainstreaming (PUG) at national level government institutions.</p> <p>b. Empowerment of women in the political, legal, social and economic fields of national-level social organizations.</p> <p>c. Standardization of women empowerment service providers.</p>	<p>a. Institutionalization of PUG at provincial level government institutions.</p> <p>b. Empowerment of women in political, legal, social and economic field at provincial level community organization.</p> <p>c. Strengthening development provider women's empowerment at provincial level.</p>	<p>a. Institutionalization of PUG at district / municipality level government institutions.</p> <p>b. Empowerment of women in the political, legal, social and economic sectors of social organizations at the district / municipality level.</p> <p>c. Strengthening development women empowerment service providers at district / city level.</p>
Protection of Women	<p>a. Prevention of violence against women on national level.</p> <p>b. Provision of a final referral service for female victims of violence that require national, cross-provincial and international coordination.</p> <p>c. Standardization of women protection service providers.</p>	<p>a. Prevention of violence against women involving the stakeholders of the Provincial Region and across the districts / municipalities.</p> <p>b. Provision of referral services for female victims of violence that require coordination at provincial and inter-district / municipality level.</p> <p>c. Strengthening and developing protection of women service providers at provincial level.</p>	<p>a. Prevention of violence against women involving stakeholders at district / municipality level.</p> <p>b. Provision of services for female victims of violence at district level.</p> <p>c. Strengthening the development of protection service providers for women at district / city level.</p>
Family Quality	<p>a. Improving the quality of family in realizing gender equality (KG) and child rights at national level.</p> <p>b. Strengthening and institutional development providers of family quality improvement services in realizing KG and child rights at the national level.</p>	<p>a. Improved family quality in realizing gender equality (KG) and children's rights at the provincial and cross-regency / city levels.</p> <p>b. Strengthening and developing institutions providing quality family service providers in realizing KG and rights of children whose working areas are across districts / municipalities.</p>	<p>a. Improving the quality of family in realizing gender equality (KG) and child rights at district / city level.</p> <p>b. Strengthening and developing institution of service provider of family quality improvement in realizing KG and rights of child whose working area is in district / municipality.</p>

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Indonesian source:

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<http://bit.ly/k-uu232014-i>

Family Quality (continued)	c. Standardisation of institutions providing family quality improvement services in realizing KG and children's rights.	c. Provision of services for families in realizing KG and the rights of children whose territory is across districts / cities.	c. Provision of services for families in realizing KG and rights of children whose territory is within a district / city.
Gender and Child Data Systems	a. Establishment of gender and child data systems in national statistics Institutions. b. Collecting, processing, analysing and presenting gender and child data in national statistics Institutions.	Collection, processing, analysis and presentation of gender and child data in provincial statistics Institutions.	Collection, processing, analysis and presentation of gender and child data in district / city statistics Institution.
Fulfillment of the Rights of the Child (PHA)	a. Institutionalization of PHA in government, nongovernmental, and business entities at the national level. b. Strengthening and developing national quality improvement services for children.	a. Institutionalization of PHA in governmental, non-governmental, and business entities at provincial level. b. Strengthening and development of institutions providing quality improvement of life of children at provincial and inter-district levels.	a. Institutionalization of PHA to governmental, non-governmental, and business entities at district / city level. b. Strengthening and developing institutions providing service to improve the quality of life of children at the district / city level.
Special Protection for Children	a. Prevention of violence against children involving national and cross-regional authorities. b. Provision of services for children who need special protection that requires international national coordination. c. Strengthening and development of service provider institutions for children requiring special protection at national and inter-provincial levels.	a. Prevention of violence against children involving provincial and cross-district / city regional stakeholders. b. Provision of services for children who need special protection that requires provincial level coordination. c. Strengthening and developing service providers for children who need special protection at the provincial and cross-regency / city levels.	a. Prevention of violence against children involving stakeholders in districts / municipalities. b. Provision of services for children who need special protection that requires coordination at the district / city level. c. Strengthening and developing service providers for children who need special protection at the district / city level.

Law 8/2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities

Article 5

(1) Persons with disabilities have the rights to:

- a. life;
- b. freedom from stigma;
- c. privacy;
- d. justice and legal protection;
- e. education;
- f. employment, entrepreneurship, and cooperative;
- g. health;
- h. political engagement;
- i. religious (freedom);
- j. sport;
- k. culture and tourism;
- l. social welfare;
- m. accessibility;
- n. public service;
- o. protection from disaster;
- p. habilitation and rehabilitation;
- q. concession;
- r. inclusion in data;
- s. living independently and being involved in the community;
- t. expressing, communicating, and access to information;
- u. moving residence and (changing) citizenship; and
- v. freedom from discrimination, neglect, abuse, and exploitation.

(2) In addition to the rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Paragraph (1), women with disabilities have the right to:

- a. reproductive health;
- b. accepting or rejecting the use of contraceptives;
- c. increased protection from layered discriminatory treatments; and
- d. increased protection from violence, including sexual violence and exploitation.

(3) In addition to the rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in point (1), children with disabilities have the right to:

- a. getting special protection from discrimination, neglect, harassment, exploitation, and sexual abuse and crime;
- b. care and family care or surrogate family in order to grow and develop optimally;
- c. protection of their interests in decision-making;
- d. humane treatment in accordance with dignity and rights of the child
- e. meeting of special needs;
- f. the equal treatment as other children to reach social integration and individual development; and
- g. getting social assistance.

Article 11

Right to employment, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives for persons with Disabilities includes the right to;

- a. access to jobs provided by the government, local government, or private sector without discrimination;
- b. receiving equal pay as employees without disabilities for equal type of work and responsibilities;
- c. Access to Reasonable Accommodation in employment;
- d. not being dismissed for disability reason;
- e. access to back to work program;
- f. fair, proportional and dignified job placement;
- g. access to the opportunity to develop a career path as well as all the normative rights inherent within it; and
- h. business promotion, job ownership, self-employment, the development of cooperatives and starting own businesses.

Article 18

Accessibility Right for Persons with Disabilities includes the right to:

- a. Accessibility for utilizing public facilities; and
- b. Reasonable Accommodation as a form of Accessibility for individuals.

Article 19

Right to Public Services for Persons with Disabilities includes the right to:

- a. Reasonable Accommodation of Public Services in optimal, fair, and dignified manner without discrimination; and
- b. Assistance, translation, and the provision of easily accessible facilities in public services at no extra charge.

Article 23

The right to live independently and be engaged in the society for Persons with Disabilities includes the right to:

- a. personal mobility with the provision of assistive devices and ease of access;
- b. getting the opportunity to live independently in the community;
- c. access to training and assistance to live independently;

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- d.** self-determination or receiving assistance from the government and local government to determine residence and / or family care or substitute family;
- e.** access to various services, whether provided at home, in residential areas, and in the community; and
- f.** a reasonable accommodation to participate in public life.

Article 97

- (1)** Government and Local Government must guarantee that infrastructure shall be easily accessible to persons with disabilities.
- (2)** The infrastructure that shall be easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as mentioned in Paragraph (1) shall include:
 - a. buildings;
 - b. roads;
 - c. residential areas; and
 - d. landscape and cemetery.

Article 98

- (1)** Buildings that shall be accessible for Persons with Disabilities as mentioned in Article 97 Paragraph (2) Letter a are those with the following function:
 - a. residential;
 - b. religious;
 - c. businesses;
 - d. social and cultural;
 - e. sport; and
 - f. special.

(2) Buildings that shall be accessible for Persons with Disabilities as mentioned in Paragraph (1) shall be equipped with facilities and accessibility by taking into account the needs, functionality, breadth, and height of the building in accordance with the statutory provisions.

Article 99

- (1)** Government and Local Government must require the availability of facilities that are easily accessible to persons with disabilities as a prerequisite to application for building permit.
- (2)** Government and Local Government must conduct audits of the accessibility facilities available for Persons with Disabilities for every building.

Article 101

(1) Government and Local Government must provide facilities for pedestrians that are easily accessible to persons with disabilities.

Article 103

- (1)** Local Governments shall provide public facilities with landscape and public cemetery that are easily accessible to persons with disabilities.
- (2)** The landscape and cemetery that are easily accessible as mentioned in Paragraph (1) shall be equipped with facilities and Accessibility to Persons with Disabilities.

Article 104

- (1)** Government and local government to facilitate with residential areas that are easily accessible to persons with disabilities.
- (2)** Government and Local Government must monitor and ensure that all residential areas built by developers have Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 125

Government and Local Government must provide information services unit and acts quickly for women and children with disabilities who are victims of violence.

Article 126

Government and Local Government must provide special protection to women and children with disabilities in accordance with the statutory provisions.

Law 2/2017 concerning Construction Services

Article 59

(1) In each construction service, service users and service providers must meet the standards of security, safety, health and sustainability.

(2) In meeting the Security, Safety, Health and Sustainability Standards as referred to in Paragraph (1) Service Users and / or Service Providers must provide approval of or approval for:

- a. results of assessment, planning and / or design;
- b. technical plan for the process of development, maintenance, dismantling and / or rebuilding;
- c. the implementation of a process of development, maintenance, dismantling and / or rebuilding;
- d. use of materials, equipment and / or technology; and / or
- e. the results of Construction Services.

(3) Safety, Health, and Sustainability Standards as referred to in Paragraph (1) at least include:

- a. material quality standards;
- b. equipment quality standards;
- c. occupational health and safety standards;
- d. standard procedure for the implementation of Construction Services;
- e. quality standards resulting from the implementation of Construction Services;
- f. standard operation and maintenance;
- g. guidelines for social protection of workers in the implementation of Construction Services in accordance with the provisions of the legislation; and
- h. environmental management standards in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Safety, Health, and Sustainability Standards for each Construction Services product as referred to in Paragraph (1) are regulated by the relevant technical minister in accordance with their authority.

(5) In preparing the Safety, Health, and Sustainability Standards for each Construction Services product, the relevant technical minister as referred to in Paragraph (4) considers the geographical conditions that are prone to earthquakes and the comfort of the built environment.

Article 68

(1) Construction workforce is classified according to scientific fields related to Construction Services.

(2) Construction Workers consist of qualifications in position:

- a. operator;
- b. technician or analyst; and
- c. expert.

(3) Qualifications in office as referred to in Paragraph (2) have a level in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Further provisions concerning the classification and qualification of construction workers as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 69

(1) Training of construction workforce is carried out with relevant, effective and efficient work training methods in accordance with the Work Competency Standards.

(2) Training as referred to in Paragraph (1) is intended to increase work productivity.

(3) Work Competency Standards as referred to in Paragraph (1) are stipulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Training of construction workers as referred to in Paragraph (1) is organized by education and job training institutions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(5) Institutions for education and job training as referred to in Paragraph (4) are registered by the Minister.

(6) The Minister as referred to in Paragraph (5) registers work education and training institutions that already have permits and / or are accredited in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(7) Further provisions concerning the procedure for registration of work education and training institutions as referred to in Paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 70

- (1) Every construction worker who works in the field of Construction Services must have a Work Competency Certificate.
- (2) Every Service User and / or Service Provider is obliged to employ construction workers who have a Work Competency Certificate as referred to in Paragraph (1).
- (3) The Work Competency Certificate as referred to in Paragraph (1) is obtained through competency tests in accordance with the Work Competency Standards.
- (4) Work Competency Certificate as referred to in Paragraph (1) is registered by the Minister.
- (5) The implementation of competency tests as referred to in Paragraph (3) is carried out by professional certification bodies.
- (6) Professional certification bodies as referred to in Paragraph (5) must follow the provisions on the implementation of competency tests in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 71

- (1) Professional certification bodies as referred to in Article 70 Paragraph (5) can be formed by:
- accredited professional associations; and
 - education and training institutions that fulfil the requirements in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (2) Accreditation of professional associations as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter a is given by the Minister to professional associations that meet the requirements:
- number and distribution of members;
 - empowerment of members;
 - democratic election of administrators;
 - facilities and infrastructure at the central and regional levels; and
 - implementation of obligations in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (3) The professional certification body as referred to in Paragraph (1) is given a license in accordance with the provisions of the legislation after obtaining a recommendation from the Minister.
- (4) In the event that a professional certification institution as referred to in Paragraph (1) for a particular profession has not been established, the Minister can carry out Work Competency Certification.

- (5) Every professional association that receives accreditation must carry out the obligations set out in the Ministerial Regulation.
- (6) Further provisions concerning the procedures for accreditation of professional associations as referred to in Paragraph (2) and procedures for the Minister to carry out Work Competency Certification as referred to in Paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 72

- (1) To obtain recognition of professional experience, every construction worker must register with the Minister.
- (2) Registration as referred to in Paragraph (1) is proven by a list of professional experiences.
- (3) A list of professional experiences as referred to in Paragraph (2) must at least contain:
- the type of professional service provided;
 - value of construction work related to results professional service;
 - years of work; and
 - Service User name.
- (4) Further provisions regarding registration and procedures for giving a list of professional experiences as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 73

- (1) Every construction worker who has a Work Competency Certificate is entitled to a reasonable compensation for the services provided.
- (2) Proper benefits as referred to in Paragraph (1) are given in the form of wages in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.



GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34/2006 concerning Roads

Article 3

- (1) The implementation of public roads is carried out by prioritizing the construction of road networks in production centres and roads that connect production centres with marketing areas.
- (2) The implementation of public roads is directed to the construction of road networks in order to strengthen national unity so that it reaches remote areas.
- (3) The implementation of public roads is directed to realize:
 - a. the livelihoods of people who are in harmony with the same level of progress, evenly, and in balance; and
 - b. usability and effectiveness of national defense and security efforts.

Article 4

- (1) Public road operators are obliged to ensure a road is used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people, especially to increase national economic growth, by ensuring the general costs of the trip as low as possible.
- (2) Public road operators are obliged to encourage towards the realization of inter-regional balance, in terms of growth, considering the development of the area and geographical orientation of marketing in accordance with the intended national level development structure.
- (3) Public road operators are obliged to support economic growth in areas that have been developed so that their growth is not hampered by inadequate road transportation infrastructure, which is prepared by considering the services of urban activities.
- (4) In an effort to realize a balanced distribution service, the organizer of public roads must pay attention to ensure that the road is part of a unified road network system.

Article 22

- (1) Roads are equipped with road equipment.
- (2) Road equipment as referred to in Paragraph (1) consists of road equipment that is related directly and indirectly to road users.
- (3) Road equipment directly related to road users as referred to in Paragraph (2) includes road equipment that is directly related to road users, both mandatory and non-compulsory.

- (4) Road equipment that is directly related to road users as referred to in Paragraph (2) must meet the technical provisions of road equipment determined by the minister who organizes matters in the field of traffic and road transportation.
- (5) Road equipment that is not directly related to road users as referred to in Paragraph (2) must meet the technical requirements of road equipment.

Article 34

- (1) Road benefit space includes the road body, roadside channel, and safety threshold.
- (2) The road benefit space referred to in Paragraph (1) is the space along the road which is limited by the width, height and depth specified by the relevant road operator based on the guidelines set by the Minister.
- (3) The benefits of the road as referred to in Paragraph (1) are only for medians, road pavements, dividing lines, road shoulders, roadside channels, sidewalks, slopes, safety thresholds, piles and excavations, culverts, road equipment, and other complementary buildings.
- (4) Sidewalks as referred to in Paragraph (3) are only intended for pedestrian traffic.

Article 47

- (1) In certain places in the street the benefits of roads and spaces can be used for the placement of utility buildings.
- (2) The utility building as referred to in Paragraph (1) on the road network within the city can be placed in the road benefit space with the following provisions:
 - a. those that are above the ground are placed outside a certain distance from the outer edge of the shoulder of the road or sidewalk so that they do not cause side obstacles for road users; or
 - b. those that are underground are placed outside a certain distance from the outer edge of the shoulder of the road or sidewalk so that it does not interfere with the safety of road construction.

Article 86

- (1) Technical planning is the activity of compiling a technical plan document which contains a description of the product to be developed.
- (2) Technical planning as referred to in Paragraph (1) must be carried out optimally by considering environmental aspects.
- (3) Technical planning as referred to in Paragraph (1) includes technical planning for roads, bridges and tunnels.
- (4) Road technical planning as referred to in Paragraph (3) at least meets the technical provisions concerning:
- the space benefits of the road, the space owned by the road, and the road supervision room;
 - road dimension;
 - heaviest axis load, traffic volume, and capacity;
 - geometric requirements of the road;
 - Road construction;
 - construction of complementary buildings;
 - road equipment;
 - free space; and
 - environmental sustainability.
- (5) The road technical plan must consider the needs of pedestrian and disabled facilities.
- (6) Guidelines for road technical plans as referred to in Paragraph (4) and Paragraph (5) are regulated by the Minister.

Explanation

Article 86 Paragraph (5)

Pedestrians and people with disabilities need to be considered because they are part of traffic.

Pedestrian facilities and people with disabilities are important infrastructure modes of transportation, and among others, can be in the form of sidewalks and crossings the road above the road, on the road surface, and under the road.

Article 22

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "road equipment that is directly related to road users" is a building or equipment intended for safety, security, order, and smooth traffic as well as convenience for road users in traffic.

Examples of road equipment include signs (including road route numbers), road markings, traffic signaling devices, street lights, control devices and security devices for road users, as well as supporting facilities for road and traffic activities that are on the road and off the road like a parking lot and bus stop.

What is meant by "road equipment that is not directly related to road users" is a building intended for the safety of road use, and safeguarding road assets, and road user information.

Examples of road equipment include directing stakes, safety fences, kilometre stakes, hectares of stakes, road stakes belonging to the road, section boundaries, road fences, facilities that have a function as a means for providing equipment and securing roads, and resting places.

Paragraph (3)

Road equipment that is directly related to road users must include:

- rules of orders and prohibitions stated with Traffic Signal Giving Tools, signs and markers;
- instructions and warnings stated with signs and other signs; and / or
- pedestrian facilities on a designated road.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 56/2009 concerning Implementation of Railways

Article 87

Passenger stations as referred to in Article 86 Paragraph (1) letter a are at least equipped with facilities including:

- a. safety;
- b. security;
- c. convenience;
- d. for passengers to embark and disembark;
- e. people with disabilities;
- f. health;
- g. public facilities;
- h. garbage disposal facilities; and
- i. information facility.

Article 240

(1) The design of railway facilities must pay attention to:

- a. railroad construction;
- b. facility boundary space;
- c. preservation of environmental functions; and
- d. accessibility of people with disabilities.

(2) The design of the railway facilities includes the process of:

- a. planning;
- b. design;
- c. technical calculation of materials and components;
- d. simulation test; and
- e. making prototypes or models of railway facilities.

Article 241

(1) Planning as referred to in Article 240 Paragraph (2) letter a shall at least contain:

- a. purpose and objectives;
- b. technical, economic and resource analysis;
- c. preparation of technical specifications; and
- d. schedule.

(2) The design as referred to in Article 240 Paragraph (2) letter b shall at least contain:

- a. preparation of technical drawings;
- b. preparation of production stages; and
- c. preparation of testing stages.

(3) Calculation of material technical and components as intended in Article 240 Paragraph (2) letter c shall at least contain:

- a. material and / or component selection;
- b. material work; and
- c. component integration.

(4) Simulation tests as referred to in Article 240 Paragraph (2) letter d at least include:

- a. strength test;
- b. endurance test; and
- c. damage test.

(5) Making prototypes or models as referred to in Article 240 Paragraph (2) letter e at least includes:

- a. mould preparation;
- b. manufacturing process; and
- c. manufacturing with actual dimensions.

Article 242

(1) Railway facilities engineering can be carried out to improve capability and change the function of railway facilities.

(2) Railway facilities engineering must pay attention to:

- a. facility boundary space;
- b. preservation of environmental functions; and
- c. accessibility for persons with disabilities.

(3) Railway facilities engineering includes the process of:

- a. planning;
- b. design; and
- c. technical calculations of materials and components.

Article 310

Agreement on the implementation of public railway infrastructure as referred to in Article 308 and Article 309 shall at least contain:

- a. scope of implementation;
- b. the period of time for the right to operate public railway infrastructure;
- c. rights and obligations including risks that must be borne by the parties, which are based on the principle of risk allocation in an efficient and balanced manner
- d. service performance standards and procedures for handling community complaints;
- e. sanctions in the event the parties do not fulfill the provisions of the implementation agreement;
- f. dispute resolution;
- g. termination or termination of the implementation agreement;
- h. railway infrastructure supporting facilities;
- i. force majeure; and
- j. provisions regarding the delivery of railway infrastructure and facilities at the end of the period of implementation rights.

Article 393

The community has the right to:

- a.** provide input to the government, operator of railway infrastructure, and railway facility operators in the framework of building, managing and supervising the railways;
- b.** receive service for the implementation of railways in accordance with minimum service standards; and
- c.** obtain information about the main points of the railway master plan and railways service.

Article 394

- (1)** Provision of input to the government as referred to in Article 393 letter a can be submitted to the Minister, governor, or regent / mayor.
- (2)** The provision of input as referred to in Paragraph (1) must be submitted in writing and accompanied by data regarding the name, address, by attaching a photocopy of identity.
- (3)** Inputs as referred to in Paragraph (1) can be in the form of information, suggestions, or opinions that are clearly described, accompanied by data, facts, and suggestions regarding the development and implementation of railways.

Article 395

Ministers, governors, or regents / mayors provide written or verbal responses to input received from the community.

Article 396

- (1)** The railroad operator in providing railroad service services to the community must provide equal treatment to each community member within the limits of the availability of railway infrastructure and facilities.
- (2)** The community that receives the service for the implementation of the railroad must pay for the services enjoyed in accordance with the tariffs imposed by the railroad operator.

Article 397

- (1)** The Minister, governor, or regent / mayor publishes the main points of the railway master plan to the public through an internet site.
- (2)** The railroad operator publishes information on railroad services through multimedia networks.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22/2011 concerning the Amendment of Government Regulation 20/2010 concerning Water Transport

Article 5

(1) Domestic sea transport activities are carried out by national sea transport companies using Indonesian-flagged vessels and manned by Indonesian citizens.

(2) Domestic sea transport activities as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be carried out to transport and / or move passengers and / or goods between seaports and other activities using ships in Indonesian waters.

(3) Other activities that use ships as referred to in Paragraph (2) are prohibited from being carried out by foreign vessels.

(4) Foreign vessels carrying out other activities as referred to in Paragraph (3) are subject to sanctions not given services at special ports or terminals.

Article 6

(1) Domestic sea transport activities are carried out with fixed and regular routes and can be equipped with irregular and irregular routes.

(2) Domestic sea transportation activities serving regular and regular routes as referred to in Paragraph (1) are carried out on the route network.

(3) Domestic sea transport activities serving regular and regular routes as referred to in Paragraph (1) must meet the following criteria:

- a. stop by several ports regularly and regularly with scheduled; and
- b. ships operated are passenger ships, container ships, general cargo ships, or RoRo ships with a route pattern for each type of vessel.

(4) The network of fixed and regular route of domestic sea transportation as referred to in Paragraph (2) is prepared by considering:

- a. development of industrial, trade and tourism centres;
- b. regional and / or regional development;
- c. general layout plan;
- d. intra-and intermodal transportation integration; and
- e. embodiment of the Archipelago Insight.

Article 11

(1) The operation of vessels on fixed and regular route networks is carried out by national sea transport companies with consideration to:

- a. boat worthiness;
- b. using Indonesian-flagged ships and manned by Indonesian crew members;
- c. balance of demand and availability of space;
- d. flow conditions and port facilities visited; and
- e. the type and size of the ship as needed.

(2) National sea transport companies as referred to in Paragraph (1) must:

- a. report the operation of the ship on a fixed and regular route to the Minister;
- b. announce the arrival and departure schedule of the ship to the public; and
- c. announced rates, for passenger ships.

(3) The national sea transportation company as referred to in Paragraph (1) must serve sea transportation activities on the said route for a minimum of 6 (six) months.

Article 66

(1) Placement of ships that will be operated at each crossing as referred to in Article 65 Paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

- a. cross technical specifications;
- b. ship technical specifications;
- c. minimum service requirements for ferry transportation;
- d. sea port facilities that are used to serve ferry transportation or ferry terminals; and
- e. balance between the needs of providers and users of transportation services;

(2) Technical specifications for crossing crossings as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter a include:

- a. track conditions;
- b. estimated crossing capacity;
- c. groove service capabilities; and
- d. Technical specifications for ferry terminals or sea ports used to service ferry crossings.

(3) The technical specifications of the ship as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b include:

- a. ship size;
- b. ramp door;
- c. ship speed; and
- d. auxiliary machine rests.

Article 182

(1) Transport companies in the waters must provide special facilities and facilities for persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children under the age of 5 (five) years, sick people, and the elderly.

(2) Special facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) are in the form of:

- a. special facilities for persons with disabilities to go up or down the ship;
- b. Special facilities for persons with disabilities while on board;
- c. aids for sick people whose transportation requires sleeping; and
- d. special facilities for passengers with infectious diseases.

(3) The ease as referred to in Paragraph (1) is in the form of giving priority:

- a. to get a transport ticket; and
- b. service to board and get off the ship.

(4) The provision of special facilities and facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) is not subject to additional fees.

Article 183

Further provisions concerning standard facilities and facilities for passengers with disabilities, pregnant women, children under 5 (five) years old, sick people, and elderly people are regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Article 200

(1) Transport data and information in waters are documented and published and can be accessed and used by people in need by utilizing information and communication technology.

(2) Management of transport information systems in the waters by the Government and regional governments can be carried out through cooperation with other parties.

Explanation

Article 171

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The tariff for economy class passenger transportation as referred to in this provision is transportation tariff which is oriented to the public interest and ability (ability to pay).

Letter b

The non-economic class service tariff is the tariff of transportation services that is oriented to the continuity and development of the transport business in order to improve the quality of service and the expansion of the sea transportation service network.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50/2012 concerning the Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems

Article 1

1. Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems hereinafter abbreviated as **SMK3** is part of the company's overall management system in the framework of risk control related to work activities for the creation of safe, efficient and productive workplace.

2. Occupational Safety and Health, hereinafter abbreviated as **K3** is all activities to guarantee and protect the safety and health of the workforce through prevention of occupational injuries and occupational diseases.

Article 2

The implementation of SMK3 aims to:

- a. improve the effectiveness of planned, measurable, structured, and integrated safety protection and health;
- b. prevent and reduce occupational injuries and diseases by involving elements of management, workers / laborers and / or trade unions / unions; and
- c. create a safe, convenient, and efficient workplace to encourage productivity.

Article 5

(1) Every company is required to apply SMK3 in its company.

(2) The obligations referred to in Paragraph (1) shall apply to companies:

- a. employing workers / laborers of at least 100 (one hundred) persons; or
- b. has a high level of potential hazards.

(3) Provisions on the level of high hazard potential as referred to in Paragraph (2) letter b in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(4) Entrepreneurs in implementing SMK3 shall be guided by this Government Regulation and the provisions of legislation and may observe international conventions or standards.

Article 6

(1) SMK3 as referred to in Article 3 Paragraph (1) includes:

- a. determination of K3 policy;
- b. K3 planning;
- c. implementation of the K3 plan;
- d. monitoring and evaluation of K3 performance; and
- e. review and improvement of SMK3 performance.

Article 7

(1) Determination of a K3 policy as intended in Article 6 Paragraph (1) letter a shall be executed by the entrepreneur.

(2) In preparing the policy referred to in Paragraph (1), the entrepreneur must at least:

a. conduct an initial review of K3 conditions including:

1. identification of potential hazards, assessments and risk control;
2. Comparison of K3 application with other companies and other sectors;
3. review of causal causes of harmful events;
4. compensation and disruption as well as the results of previous assessments relating to safety; and
5. assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the resources provided.

b. paying attention to continuous improvement of K3 management performance; and

c. considering the input of the workers / laborers and / or trade unions / unions.

(3) The K3 policy as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall at least contain:

- a. vision;
- b. company objectives;
- c. commitment and determination to implement the policy; and
- d. frameworks and work programs covering general and / or operational general corporate activities.

Article 9

- (1) Planning** as referred to in Article 6 Paragraph (1) letter b is performed to produce an K3 plan.
- (2)** The K3 plan shall be prepared and stipulated by the entrepreneur by referring to the established K3 policy as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1).
- (3)** In preparing the K3 plan referred to in Paragraph (2) the entrepreneur should consider:
- preliminary review;
 - hazard identification, assessment and risk control;
 - legislation and other requirements; and
 - resources owned.
- (4)** The employer in preparing the K3 plan as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall involve the Occupational Safety and Health Supervisory Committee, the K3 Committee, the workers / laborers' representatives and other parties concerned in the company.
- (5)** Health and Safety Plan at least contains:
- goals and objectives;
 - priority scale;
 - hazard control measures;
 - determination of resources;
 - duration of implementation;
 - achievement indicators; and
 - system of accountability.

Article 10

- (1) The implementation of the K3 plan** is carried out by the entrepreneur based on the K3 plan as referred to in Article 6 Paragraph (1) letter c and Article 9.
- (2)** Entrepreneurs in implementing the K3 plan are supported by human resources in K3 field, infrastructure and facilities.
- (3)** The human resources referred to in Paragraph (2) shall have:
- work competence proven by certificate; and
 - authority in K3 field as evidenced by work permit / operation and / or letter of appointment from authorized institution.
- (4)** The infrastructure and facilities referred to in Paragraph (2) shall at least consist of:
- organization / unit responsible for K3 field;
 - adequate budget;
 - procedures of operation / work, information, and reporting and documentation; and
 - work instruction.

Article 14

- (1)** Employers are obliged to **monitor and evaluate K3 performance**.
- (2)** Monitoring and evaluation of K3 performance as referred to in Paragraph (1) through examination, testing, measurement and internal audit of SMK3 conducted by competent human resources.
- (3)** In the event that a company does not have the resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation of K3 performance as referred to in Paragraph (2) may use the services of other parties.
- (4)** The results of monitoring and evaluation of K3 performance as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be reported to the entrepreneur.
- (5)** The results of monitoring and evaluation of K3 performance as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be used for corrective action.

Article 15

- (1)** In order to ensure the conformity and effectiveness of SMK3 implementation, employers are obliged to conduct a review.
- (2)** The review as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be conducted on policy, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- (3)** The results of the review as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be used to improve and improve performance.
- (4)** The improvement and improvement of performance as referred to in Paragraph (3) may be implemented in the case of:
- there is a change of legislation;
 - the demands of related parties and the market;
 - changes in company products and activities;
 - organizational structure changes;
 - the development of science and technology, including epidemiology;
 - the results of accident studies in the workplace;
 - the existence of reporting; and / or
 - the input of the workers / laborers.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 55/2012 concerning Vehicles

Article 3

(1) Motorized Vehicles as referred to in Article 2 letter a are based on types grouped into:

- a. Motorcycle;
- b. Passenger car;
- c. Car Bus;
- d. Freight cars; and
- e. Special vehicle.

Article 5

(5) Motorized vehicles of special vehicles as referred to in Article 3 Paragraph (1) letter e include vehicles designed to be built for certain functions.

(6) Certain functions as referred to in Paragraph (5) include:

- a. military;
- b. public order and security;
- c. production tools; and
- d. mobility of people with disabilities.

Article 14

(1) The disposal system as referred to in Article 7 letter c shall at least consist of manifolds, sound absorbers and drain pipes.

(2) The disposal system as referred to in Paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

- a. designed and made from material that is strong enough;
- b. the direction of the exhaust pipe is made in a position that does not disturb other road users;
- c. smoke from the exhaust results does not lead to the fuel tank or rear axle wheel of the Motorized Vehicle; and
- d. the exhaust pipe does not exceed the side or rear side of the Motor Vehicle.

(3) The drain pipe as referred to in Paragraph (2) must be directed to:

- a. on;
- b. back; or
- c. the right side on the back of the passenger room with a certain slope angle to the Motor Vehicle centreline; for Motor Vehicles other than Motorbikes.

(4) The exhaust system as referred to in Paragraph (2) must be directed to the right of the front of the driver's room, for Motorized Vehicles to transport flammable goods.

(5) The exhaust system as referred to in Paragraph (2) must be directed towards the back on the right side, for Car Buses.

Article 46

(1) Safety belts as referred to in Article 43 letter a must be installed at least in the driver's seat and passenger seat beside the driver's seat.

(2) Safety belts as referred to in Paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

- a. at least 3 (three) anchors for the driver's seat and the most edge passenger seat next to the driver and at least 2 (two) anchors for other passenger seats;
- b. do not have sharp edges; and
- c. the locking head must be able to be operated easily.

Article 51

(1) Helmets as referred to in Article 43 letter f must meet the Indonesian National Standard.

(2) The light reflective vest as referred to in Article 43 letter f must be able to reflect light, strong, and withstand certain weather conditions.

Article 52

First aid equipment in accidents as referred to in Article 43 letter g at least consists of:

- a. antiseptic drugs;
- b. gauze;
- c. cotton; and
- d. plaster.

Article 53

Every motorcycle with or without a side train must be equipped with an Indonesian National Standard helmet for the driver and / or passengers.

Article 88

(1) Motorized vehicles of the type of Bus Cars that function generally must provide facilities for passengers with disabilities.

(2) Facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be at least in the form of:

- a. place of up and down passengers that can be operated automatically or mechanically.
- b. signs or instructions for blind people.

Article 61

(5) Special vehicles as referred to in Article 3 Paragraph (1) letter e are used for the purposes of the Indonesian National Army, Indonesian National Police, heavy equipment and special vehicles for people with disabilities.

Article 93

English Source: translated from original text
Indonesian Source: <http://bit.ly/k-pp552012-i>

(1) Special vehicles for people with disabilities must be specifically designed that have certain building functions and designs.

(2) Further provisions concerning special vehicles for persons with disabilities are regulated by a ministerial regulation responsible for the field of traffic and road transport facilities and infrastructure.

Article 137

(1) Motorized Vehicles that have been tested for Samples as referred to in Article 136 are provided with a certificate of conformity with technical specifications or a non-conformance of technical specifications.

(2) A certificate of conformity of technical specifications as referred to in Paragraph (1) is given if the Motorized Vehicle is tested for samples in accordance with the technical specifications in the Type Test certificate and the decision to approve the design and engineering of Motor Vehicles.

(3) In the event that the Motorized Vehicle tested by the sample is not in accordance with the technical specifications in the Type Test certificate and / or the decision to ratify the design and engineering of the Motorized Vehicle, the Unit of Type Test conducts a Sample Test on another Motor Vehicle of the same type.

(4) Addition of the Sample Test as referred to in Paragraph (3) shall be carried out at most 2 (two) times.

(5) In the event that the results of the Sample Test as referred to in Paragraph (2) and / or Paragraph (3) still indicate a non-conformity of technical specifications, the Unit for implementing Type Test issues a certificate of nonconformity.

Article 166

(1) The Periodic Test implementing unit must establish a Motorized Vehicle Periodic Test information system.

(2) The information system as referred to in Paragraph (1) must be connected and integrated with the information system in the ministry responsible for the field of traffic and road transport facilities and infrastructure and accessible to the public.

Explanation

Article 93 Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "specific design" is a design that is adapted to the needs of disability conditions.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 79/2013 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation Network

Article 24

(1) The highest speed limit as referred to in Article 23 Paragraph (2) can be set lower on the basis of considerations:

- a. high frequency of accidents in the road environment concerned;
- b. changes in road surface conditions or geometry of the road or environment around the road; or
- c. community proposals through meetings on traffic and road transport according to the level of road status.

Article 26

Every road used for public traffic must be equipped with road equipment in the form of:

- a. Traffic signs;
- b. Road markings;
- c. Traffic Signal Giver;
- d. street lighting equipment;
- e. road controllers and safeguards;
- f. road monitoring and supervision tools;
- g. facilities for bicycles, Pedestrians and persons with disabilities; and
- h. supporting facilities for traffic and road transport activities that are on the road and outside the road body.

Article 54

(1) Roads are equipped with facilities for bicycles, Pedestrians and persons with disabilities as referred to in Article 26 letter g.

(2) Facilities for bicycles as referred to in Paragraph (1) in the form of bicycle lanes and / or lanes provided specifically for cyclists and / or can be used in conjunction with Pedestrians.

(3) Pedestrian facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) are facilities provided specifically for pedestrians and / or can be used together with cyclists.

(4) Facilities for persons with disabilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) are special facilities provided for persons with disabilities in certain road equipment in accordance with technical considerations and needs of road users.

(5) Facilities for bicycles, pedestrians and persons with disabilities as referred to in Paragraph (2), Paragraph (3) and Paragraph (4) must be equipped with at least:

- a. Traffic signs that are given special signs for persons with disabilities;
- b. Road Markings given special signs for persons with disabilities;

- c. Traffic Signal Giving Tools that are given special signs for persons with disabilities; and / or
- d. street lighting tools.

(6) Pedestrian Facilities as referred to in Paragraph (3) include:

- a. crossing points stated with Road Markings, Traffic Signs, and / or Traffic Signing Equipment;
- b. sidewalk;
- c. pedestrian bridge; and / or
- e. crossing tunnel.

Article 70

(1) Supporting facilities as referred to in Article 69 Paragraph (2) letter b are facilities provided at the Terminal as supporting the main activities of the Terminal.

(2) Supporting facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) can be in the form of:

- a. disability facilities and pregnant or breastfeeding women;
- b. health posts;
- c. health facility;
- d. worship facilities;
- e. Police station;
- f. fire extinguishers; and
- g. public facilities.

Article 80

(3) Operational supervision activities as referred to in Article 79 Paragraph (2) letter c include:

- b. physical inspection of public motor vehicles, including:
 1. technical requirements and roadworthiness;
 2. public motor vehicle emergency response facilities;
 3. disability facilities, elderly people, children and pregnant women; and
 4. vehicle identity, including company name, sticker and / or route board, and type of service.

Article 109

(1) The providers of parking facilities for the public as referred to in Article 102 must provide a special parking space for:

- a. persons with disabilities;
- b. elderly people; and
- c. pregnant women.

(2) Special parking spaces as referred to in Paragraph (1) at least fulfill the following requirements:

- ease of access to and / or to the intended building / facility;
- free space is available which makes it easy to enter and exit the vehicle;
- special parking mark; and
- sidewalk ramps are available on both sides of the vehicle.

Article 113

(1) Supporting facilities for the operation of traffic and road transport include:

- sidewalk;
- Bike Lane;
- pedestrian crossing;
- Stop; and / or
- special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly people.

Article 114

(1) Sidewalks as referred to in Article 113 Paragraph (1) letter a are provided specifically for Pedestrians.

(2) Sidewalks as referred to in Paragraph (1) can be used by cyclists if there is no bicycle lane.

(3) Provision of sidewalks as referred to in Paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

- security;
- safety;
- comfort and free space for individuals; and
- smooth traffic.

Article 116

(1) Bicycle lanes as referred to in Article 113 Paragraph (1) letter b are provided for cyclists.

(2) The bicycle lane as referred to in Paragraph (1) can be in the form of:

- separate lane with road body; and
- lane on the road.

(3) Bicycle lanes on road bodies as referred to in Paragraph (2) letter b are separated physically and / or markers.

(4) Bicycle lanes as referred to in Paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

- security;
- safety;
- comfort and free space for individuals; and
- smooth traffic.

Article 117

(1) Pedestrian crossings as referred to in Article 113 Paragraph (1) letter c are provided specifically for Pedestrians.

(2) Pedestrian crossings as referred to in Paragraph (1) are in the form of:

- crossing on the road;
- tunnel; and / or
- pedestrian bridge.

(3) Pedestrian crossings as referred to in Paragraph (2) must pay attention to:

- vehicle traffic volume;
- Pedestrian volume;
- land use; and
- road status and function.

(4) Pedestrian crossings as referred to in Paragraph (1) can be used for crossing cyclists if there is no crossing place for cyclists.

Article 121

Special facilities as referred to in Article 113 Paragraph (1) letter e are in the form of:

- infrastructure; and
- information.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 61/2016 concerning the Amendment to Government Regulation 72/2009 concerning Railway Traffic and Transportation

Article 4

Cross service as referred to in Article 3 Paragraph (1) is determined by considering:

- a. types of services needed by the community;
- b. cross capacity needed by the community;
- c. the need for transport services across services;
- d. the composition of the type of service of rail transport in accordance with the level of service;
- e. intra and intermodal integration of transportation;
- f. distance between headways, distance between stations and stops;
- g. distance of activity centre and logistics centre to the terminal / station; and
- h. time availability for intra and intermodal displacement.

Article 133

(1) Operation of trains must meet minimum service standards.

(2) Minimum service standards as referred to in Paragraph (1) include:

- a. minimum service standards at the train station; and
- b. minimum service standards in the journey.

Article 134

(1) Minimum service standards at large class train stations as referred to in Article 133 Paragraph (2) letter a are at least:

- a. clear and easy to read information about:
 1. train names and numbers;
 2. scheduled departure and arrival of trains;
 3. train fares;
 4. departure train station, train station stops and destination train station;
 5. service class; and
 6. map of the railroad network.
- b. counter;
- c. waiting rooms, places of worship, toilets and parking lots;
- d. ease of ride / disembarkation passengers;
- e. disability and health facilities; and
- f. safety and security facilities.

(2) Minimum service standards in train travel as referred to in Article 133 Paragraph (2) letter b consist of:

a. for intercity trains, at least include:

1. doors and windows;
2. a fixed construction seat that has a backrest and seat number;
3. the toilet is equipped with water as needed;
4. lighting;
5. fan;
6. luggage rack;
7. restoration;
8. the station information that is passed / visited in sequence;
9. special facilities and facilities for persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children under 5 (five) years old, sick people, and elderly people;
10. health, safety and security facilities;
11. name and serial number of trains;
12. information on train travel disruptions; and
13. accuracy of train travel schedules.

b. for urban trains, at least include:

1. doors and windows;
2. a fixed construction seat that has a backrest;
3. lighting;
4. air conditioning;
5. luggage rack;
6. special facilities and facilities for persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children under 5 (five) years old, sick people, and elderly people;
7. handrail facilities for standing passengers;
8. health, safety and security facilities;
9. information on train travel disruptions; and
10. accuracy of train travel schedules.

Article 168

(1) The operator of a railway facility is responsible for passengers who experience loss, injury, or death caused by the operation of railroad transportation.

(2) The responsibilities referred to in Paragraph (1) are in the form of:

- a. compensation and medical expenses for injured passengers; and
- b. compensation for passengers who have died.

(3) The responsibility as referred to in Paragraph (2) begins when the passenger is transported from the origin station to the destination station listed in the ticket.

Article 169

- (1) Passengers who experience losses, injuries and families from passengers who die as a result of railroad operations must notify the railway facility operator within 12 (twelve) hours of the incident.
- (2) Notification as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be conveyed to facility operators through railway facility crews or train trip regulators at the nearest station by showing tickets.

Article 170

- (1) In the event that a passenger experiencing loss, injury and family from a passenger who dies as referred to in Article 169 Paragraph (1) cannot notify the railway facility operator, the railway facility operator must notify the family of the passenger who suffered losses, injury, or death as a result of railroad operation.
- (2) The railway facility operator immediately provides compensation and medical expenses for passengers who are injured or for the benefit of passengers who have died.
- (3) Replace losses and medical expenses for passengers whose injuries or compensation for passengers who died as referred to in Paragraph (2) must be fulfilled by the railway facility operator within 30 (thirty) days of the incident.

Article 171

- (1) Railway facility operators are not responsible for losses suffered by third parties caused by railroad operation, except if a third party can prove that a loss is caused by a fault in the railway operator or person employed by the railroad operator on the train.

Article 179

- Railway facility operators must insure:
- responsibility for service users;
 - railway facility crews and people employed by railway facility operators on trains;
 - railway facilities; and
 - losses suffered by third parties.

Article 180

- (1) Insurance responsibility for service users as referred to in Article 179 letter a includes:
- insurance of passengers who experience loss, injury, or death caused by railroad operation as referred to in Article 168 Paragraph (1); and
 - goods insurance against losses as referred to in Article 174 Paragraph (2).
- (2) Further provisions regarding liability insurance as referred to in Paragraph (1) are regulated by Ministerial regulation.

Article 181

- (1) Insurance for railway facility crews and people employed by railroad facility operators as referred to in Article 179 letter b include health insurance and work accident insurance.
- (2) The amount of insurance coverage as referred to in Paragraph (1) is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 182

- (1) Railway facilities insurance as referred to in Article 179 letter c covers the risk of damage to railway facilities.
- (2) The amount of insurance coverage as referred to in Paragraph (1) is in accordance with the insurance value of at least the value of the railway facility.

Article 183

- (1) Insurance losses suffered by third parties as referred to in Article 179 letter d include injuries, disability, death, and property losses.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45/2017 concerning Community Participation in Local Government Implementation

Article 2

- (1)** The public is entitled to participate in the drafting of the Regional Regulations and regional policies that regulate and burden the Community.
- (2)** Regional Regulations and regional policies that regulate and burden the Community as referred to in Paragraph (1) include:
- spatial plan;
 - local tax;
 - regional levies;
 - development planning and budgeting area;
 - licensing;
 - arrangements that sanction the Community; and
 - other settings that have a social impact.
- (3)** Regional policies that regulate and burden the Community as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be the Regulation of the Regional Head.

Article 3

- Community Participation as referred to in
- public consultation;
 - delivery of aspiration;
 - public hearing meetings;
 - work visit;
 - socialization, and / or
 - seminars, workshops, and / or discussions.

Article 4

- To increase Community Participation as referred to in Article 2, Regional Government will:
- socialize the draft of the Regional Regulation and the draft of the Regulation of the Head of the Region through an accessible medium of information by the Community; and
 - develop an information system of the preparation of the Regional Regulation and Regulation of the Head of Region in the form of online services (online) with due regard to the condition and readiness of the region.

Article 5

In regional development planning, the regional government encourages community participation in long-term regional development planning, regional mid-term development planning, and regional annual development planning.

Article 6

- (1)** Individuals who participate in the Community Participation referred to in Article 5 must meet the following criteria:
- mastery of the issues to be discussed;
 - scientific background / expertise;
 - hold experience in the field to be discussed; and / or
 - directly affected by the subject discussed.
- (2)** Community groups and / or Community Organizations participating in Community Participation as referred to in Article 5 must appoint their representatives.

Article 7

- (1)** In preparing the regional long-term development planning as referred to in Article 5, the Regional Government encourages Community Participation in activities:
- preparation of initial draft regional long-term development plans; and
 - long-term development planning deliberations.
- (2)** In the menu of regional mid-term development planning as referred to in Article 5, the Regional Government encourages Community Participation in activities:
- preparation of the initial draft of the regional medium-term development plan;
 - preparation of regional strategic plan; and
 - medium-term development planning deliberations.
- (3)** In preparing regional annual development plans as referred to in Article 5, the Regional Government shall encourage Community Participation in the following activities:
- preparing the initial draft of the regional government work plan;
 - compilation of regional apparatus work plan;
 - deliberation of regional development planning in sub-district; and
 - annual provincial and district / municipal development planning deliberations.
- (4)** Community participation as referred to in Paragraph (1), Paragraph (2), and Paragraph (3) shall be done through the delivery of aspirations, public consultations, discussions and / or deliberations conducted in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-pp452017-i>

(5) The result of the Community Participation as referred to in Paragraph (4) shall be the input material in the preparation of the regional development plan.

Article 9

(1) In regional development budgeting, the Local Government encourages Community Participation in the drafting of general budget policies on regional revenues and expenditures and priorities and temporary budget ceilings.

(2) Community Participation as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out in the form of delivering aspirations, public consultations, and / or discussions carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The results of Community Participation as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be used as input in the drafting of the general policy on regional income and expenditure budgets and temporary budget priorities and ceilings.

Article 10

The discussion of the draft general policy of regional income and expenditure budgets as well as the priority and temporary budget ceiling as referred to in Article 9 in the Regional People's Legislative Assembly can be attended by the Community.

Article 14

(1) In carrying out monitoring and evaluating regional development, the Community can participate in supervision to ensure conformity between types of activities, volume and quality of work, time of implementation and completion of activities, and / or specifications and quality of work results with the regional development plan that has been determined.

Article 15

(1) The Regional Government encourages Community Participation in the management of regional assets and / or natural resources which includes their use, utilization, security and / or maintenance.

Article 16

(1) Community participation in the implementation of public services covers the entire process of organizing public services in the administration of regional government.

Article 17

(1) Community Access to information on local government administration can be done through:
a. information systems, print / electronic media, and / or bulletin boards provided by the Regional Government; and / or
b. request directly to the Regional Government according to the needs of the Community.

Article 18

Local Governments provide support for strengthening the capacity of community groups and / or Community Organizations to participate effectively in the administration of regional governance.



PRESIDENTIAL
REGULATIONS ETC

Presidential Regulation 16/2018 concerning Procurement of Government Goods / Services

Article 1

23. Procurement of Goods / Services through Self-Management, hereinafter referred to as Swakelola is a method of obtaining goods / services that are done by the Ministry / Institution / Regional Apparatus, Ministry / Institution / Other Sub-National offices, community organizations, or community groups.

24. Community Organisations, hereinafter referred to as Ormas, are organisations established and formed by the community on a voluntary basis based on common aspirations, wishes, needs, interests, activities, and objectives to participate in development in order to achieve the unity goals of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila.

25. Community Groups are groups of people who carry out Procurement of Goods / Services with the support of the budget from the state budget / regional budget.

Article 18

(1) Procurement planning includes identification of needs, stipulation of goods / services, manner, schedule, and budget Procurement of goods / services.

(2) Planning for procurement whose funds sourced from the state budget shall be carried out together with the process of preparing Ministry / Institution Work Plans after the stipulation of Indicative Ceiling.

(3) Procurement Planning whose funds are sourced from the regional budget is carried out in conjunction with the process of preparing the Regional Work Plan and Budget after a memorandum of understanding of the regional budget General Policy and the Temporary Budget Priority and Ceiling.

(4) Procurement planning consists of:

- a. Procurement planning through self-management; and / or
- b. Procurement planning through Providers.

(5) Procurement planning through Swakelola includes:

- a. Swakelola type assignment;
- b. preparation of technical specifications / terms of reference; and
- c. preparation of cost estimates / Budget Plan.

(6) The type of self-management as referred to in Paragraph (5) letter a consists of:

- a. Type I is Swakelola planned, implemented, and supervised by the Ministry / Institution / Regional Device in charge of the budget;
- b. Type II of Swakelola that is planned and supervised by the Ministry / Institution / Sub-National offices in charge of budget and implemented by the Ministry / Institution / Regional Implementing Institution;
- c. Type III is Swakelola planned and supervised by Ministry / Institution / Sub-National offices e in charge of budget and executed by Civil Society Organization; or
- d. Type IV is Swakelola planned by the Ministry / Institution / Sub-National offices in charge of the budget and / or based on proposals from the Community Group, and implemented and supervised by the Swakelola implementing community group.

(7) Procurement planning through the Provider includes:

- a. preparation of technical specifications / terms of reference;
- b. preparation of cost estimates / budget details
- c. Packaging of Goods / Services Procurement;
- d. Consolidation of Procurement of Goods / Services; and
- e. preparation of support costs.

(8) The results of the planning of Goods / Services Procurement as referred to in Paragraph (4) are contained in the General Plan for Procurement of Goods / Services.

Article 23

(1) Preparation of Procurement of Goods / Services through Swakelola includes target setting, Swakelola Organizer, activity plan, implementation schedule, and budget details.

(2) Determination of the target of Swakelola work as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be determined by the budget user / budget user proxy.

(3) Determination of the Swakelola Operator is carried out as follows:

- a. Type I Swakelola Operator is determined by the budget user / budget user proxy;
- b. Type II Preparation Team and Supervisory Team determined by the budget user / budget user proxy, as well as the Implementing Team set by the Ministry / Institution / Other Regional Swakelola Implementing Institution;

English source: translated from original text
Indonesian source: <http://bit.ly/k-pp16-2018-i>

- c. Type III Preparation Team and Supervisory Team determined by the budget user / budget user proxy and the Implementation Team shall be established by the leaders of the Managing Organizations; or
- d. Type IV of the Swakelola Organizer is established by the leader of the Swakelola Managing Community Group.
- (4)** The activity plan referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Commitment Officer by considering certain experts / equipment / materials executed by a separate Contract.
- (5)** The experts referred to in Paragraph (4) may only be used in the implementation of Type I Manpower and the number of experts shall not exceed 50% (fifty percent) of the total members of the Implementing Team.
- (6)** The result of preparation of Procurement of Goods / Services through Swakelola as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be set forth in the activity / sub-activity / output terms of reference.
- (7)** The planned activities proposed by the Community Group are evaluated and determined by the Commitment Officer.

Article 47

- (1)** The implementation of type I self-management is carried out with the following conditions:
- The budget user / budget user proxy can use employees of other Ministries / Institutions / Equipment and / or experts;
 - The use of experts shall not exceed 50% (fifty percent) of the total Implementing Team; and
 - In case of need of Procurement of Goods / Services through Provider, executed in accordance with the provisions in this Presidential Regulation.
- (2)** The implementation of type II self-management is carried out with the following conditions:
- The budget user / budget user proxy enters into a cooperation agreement with the Ministry / Institution / Tool of other regions implementing Swakelola; and
 - The Commitment Officer signs the Contract with the Chairperson of the Swakelola Implementation Team in accordance with the cooperation agreement as referred to in letter a.

- (3)** Implementation of Type III Swakelola is done based on the Commitment Officer Contract with the leadership of the CSO.
- (4)** The implementation of type IV self-managed is based on the Commitment Officer Contract with the leadership of the Community Group.
- (5)** For the implementation of type II Swakelola as referred to in Paragraph (2), type III as referred to in Paragraph (3), and type IV as referred to in Paragraph (4), the value of work contained in the Contract includes the goods / obtained through the Provider.

Article 77

- (1)** Communities submit complaints to the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus with factual, credible and authentic evidence.
- (2)** Law Enforcement Officials forward public complaints to the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus to be followed up.
- (3)** The Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) follow up complaints according to their authority.
- (4)** The Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus reports the results of follow-up complaints to the minister / head of Institution / regional head.
- (5)** The minister / head of the Institution / head of the region shall report to the competent authority, in the case of an indication of corruption, collusion and nepotism that is detrimental to the state's finances.
- (6)** The Minister / head of Institution / regional head facilitates the community in conducting supervision of the implementation of Procurement of Goods / Services.
- (7)** Government Institution for Procurement of Goods / Services develop a system of complaints on procurement of goods / services.

Presidential Instruction 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development

Guidelines for gender mainstreaming in national development

I. GENERAL

In this Presidential Instruction what is meant by:

1. Gender Mainstreaming is a strategy developed to integrate gender into an integral dimension of planning, compilation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development policies and programs.

2. Gender is a concept that refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that occur as a result of and may change by the social and cultural conditions of society.

3. Gender Equality is the similarity of conditions for men and women to obtain their opportunities and rights as human beings, in order to be able to play a role and participate in national political, economic, socio-cultural, defense and security activities, and similarities in enjoying the development results.

4. Gender Justice is a process to be fair to men and women.

5. Gender Analysis is a process that is built systematically to identify and understand the division of labor / roles of men and women, access and control of development resources, participation in the development process and the benefits they enjoy, the pattern of relationships between men and the lame woman, who in her practice observes other factors such as social class, race, and ethnicity.

II. AIM

Gender mainstreaming aims at the implementation of planning, formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating national development policies and programs that have a gender perspective in order to realize gender equality and justice in family life, community, nation and state.

III. SCOPE

The scope of gender mainstreaming includes all planning, formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national development policies and programs.

IV. GENDER MAINSTREAMING MANAGEMENT

A. General

1. Gender mainstreaming is carried out by:

a. Gender analysis.
b. Communication, Information and Education efforts on gender mainstreaming in government Institutions and institutions at the Central and Regional levels.

2. Gender analysis is carried out to identify and understand the presence or absence and causes of gender inequality and inequity, including the solving of the problem.

3. Communication, Information and Education efforts are implemented to foster and enhance the capacity of government Institutions and institutions at the central and regional levels on gender.

4. Gender analysis activities include:

a. Identify gaps between men and women in obtaining benefits from development policies and programs in various aspects of life;
b. Identify and understand the causes of gender inequality and injustice and collect the factors that cause it;
c. Develop the steps needed to achieve gender equality and justice;
d. Establish gender indicators to measure the achievements of gender equality and justice efforts.

5. Problem solving generated in gender analysis is realized and integrated in national policy planning and development process.

B. Technical Assistance

1. In the context of implementing gender mainstreaming, the Minister of State Women's Empowerment provides technical assistance in accordance with the fields and functions, as well as its authority to government Institutions and institutions at the Central and Regional levels.

2. Technical assistance can be in the form of guidance, training, consultation, information, coordination, advocacy, and provision of materials and data.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-inpres-pug1>

C. Stabilization of Implementation

In the framework of strengthening the implementation of gender mainstreaming, leaders of government Institutions and institutions, both central and regional:

1. Form and / or appoint an internal mechanism / work unit / person in charge for the smooth implementation of gender mainstreaming in their environment;
2. Prepare job descriptions and define the steps required in implementing gender mainstreaming;
3. Carry out internal coordination related to the field of duty to ensure the implementation of gender mainstreaming;
4. Provide technical assistance in the form of providing data and information, training and consultation relating to the field of duties and functions, as well as their authority to those in need.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Leaders of government Institutions and institutions, both Central and Regional, carry out and are responsible for monitoring and evaluating gender mainstreaming in their environment.
2. The results of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of gender mainstreaming, by the Heads of Institutions and government Institutions both Central and Regional are reported to the President with copies to the State Minister for Women's Empowerment.

V. FINANCING

1. All necessary financing for the implementation of gender mainstreaming shall be borne by:
 - a. State Budget for each Institution and government institution at the central level;
 - b. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for each Institution and government institution at the Regional level.
2. The financing of the implementation of gender mainstreaming originating from other parties other than the state budget and regional budget can be carried out in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

VI. REPORTING

1. The State Minister for Women's Empowerment reports on the results of the implementation of gender mainstreaming on a regular basis to the President.
2. The report on the implementation of gender mainstreaming includes:
 - a. obstacles that occur;
 - b. the efforts that have been made in overcoming the obstacles that occur;
 - c. the results achieved, in the implementation of mainstreaming ender.

Circular Letter concerning National Strategy to Accelerate Gender Mainstreaming through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting

Chapter I Introduction

III. Aim

1. As a reference for the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Acceleration through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in Ministries / Institutions to be more directed, systematic and synergistic at the national level.
2. Guidelines for the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Bappenas and Ministry of Finance in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in Ministries / Institutions.

IV. Target

1. Determination of mechanisms for implementing, monitoring and evaluating PPRG at the Ministry / Institution level.
2. Expansion of the Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting coverage to the level of output.

V. Scope

1. Integrating gender in planning and budgeting documents in Ministries / Institutions.
2. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in Ministries / Institutions.
3. Examples of the implementation of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting / Best Practice.

Chapter II Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting

II. Planning and Budget Cycle

[...] In more detail, the stages directly related to PPRG are as follows:

1. Trilateral Meeting

In the process of drafting the Ministry / Institution Work Plan a meeting of 3 (three) parties was held between the Ministry / Institution, the Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS, and the Ministry of Finance. This meeting begins after the establishment of the Indicative Ceiling until before the deadline for the submission of the Ministry / Institution Work Plan to Bappenas and the Ministry of Finance. This meeting was held with the aim of:

- a. Improved coordination and understanding between Ministries / Institutions, the Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas, and the Ministry of Finance, related to the achievement of national development priority targets that will be outlined in the Government work plan;

- b. Maintaining the consistency of policies in planning documents with budgeting documents, namely between RPJM, Government work plan, the Strategic Plan Ministries / Institutions and the State Ministry / Institution Work Plan and Budget.
- c. Obtain joint commitment to improvements that need to be made to the Government work plan Initial Design, namely certainty regarding: priority activities; number of Foreign Loans / Grants; support for Public Private Partnerships; Gender Responsive Budget; education budget; Non-tax revenue / Public service Institution; new initiative; operational expenditure; the need for additional pure rupiah; and de-concentration and co-administration tasks.

II. Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting

[...] In its application, Gender Responsive Budget is divided into 3 categories, namely:

1. **Specific target gender budget**, is the budget allocation intended to meet the basic needs of women or basic needs specifically for men based on the results of gender analysis;
2. **The gender equality budget** is a budget allocation to address the gender gap problem. Based on gender analysis it can be seen that there are gaps in relations between men and women in access, participation, benefits and control of resources;
3. **Budget institutionalization of gender equality**, is the budget allocation for strengthening institutionalization of gender mainstreaming, both in terms of data collection and increasing human resource capacity.

III. Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Instruments

Broadly speaking, techniques for gender responsive budgeting can be done through 2 (two) stages, namely: (1) Gender analysis; and (2) preparation of GBS.

A. Gender analysis

The analysis used as an example in this guideline is the Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) [...]:

- Step 1:** Carry out an analysis of the objectives and programs and existing activities / sub-activities.

English Source: translated from original text
 Indonesian Source: <http://bit.ly/k-stratnas-pug>

Step 2: Presenting disaggregated data by sex and age as an opening insight to see if there is a gender gap (qualitative or quantitative data). If the disaggregated data is not available, you can use proxy data from other sources.

Step 3: Identify the factors causing the gap based on access, participation, control and benefits. List relevant issues.

- a. access, namely the identification of whether development policies / programs have provided fair spaces and opportunities for women and men;
- b. participation, namely the identification of whether development policies or programs involve fairly for women and men in voicing to needs, obstacles, including in decision making;
- c. control, namely the identification of whether policies / programs provide equal opportunity for women and men to control development resources;
- d. benefits, namely identifying whether policies / programs provide benefits that are fair for women and men.

Step 4: Identify the causes of gaps in internal institutions (culture and organizational capacity) that cause gender issues.

Step 5: Identify the causes of disparities in external institutions in the program implementation process and activities / sub-activities.

Step 6: Reformulate policy objectives, programs and development activities / sub-activities to be gender responsive (if the current objectives are not gender responsive). This reformulation must answer the gaps and their causes identified in steps 3,4, and 5.

Step 7: Develop action plans and targets by referring to gender issues that have been identified and are planned activities / sub-activities to address gender gaps.

Step 8: Establish base-line as a basis for measuring progress that can be taken in the relevant and strategic data opening insight to become a measure.

Step 9: Establish performance indicators (both output and outcome outcomes) that address gender gaps in steps 3,4, and 5.

B. Budget Statement (GBS)

Examples of GBS are in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia 196 / Pmk.02 / 2015

To maintain consistency between GAP and GBS, it is necessary to link between the two. The following diagram illustrates the relationship between GAP and GPS as follows:

	GAP	GBS
Step 1	Policies / programs / activities	Programs, activities, IKK, output of activities
Step 2	Opening insight data	Situation analysis
Step 3	Gap factor	Situation analysis
Step 4	Because of the gap factor	Situation analysis
Step 5	Because of the external gap	Situation analysis
Step 6	Reformulation of goals	Output and sub-output
Step 7	Action plan	Action plan (components that contribute to gender equality)
Step 8	Large data (base line)	Impact / output of activities
Step 9	Gender indicator	Impact / output of activities

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30/PRT/M/2006 on Technical Guidance of Facilities and Accessibility for Buildings and Environment

A. Purpose And Purpose

These technical guidelines are intended to provide guidance on development activities, including technical planning and construction implementation and utilization of buildings and environments that are accessible to all persons with the priority of all persons including the disabled and the elderly.

B. Facility and Accessibility Principles

- 1. Safety**, any building of a general nature in a construction environment, should pay attention to the safety of all.
- 2. Ease**, everyone can reach all places or buildings that are general in an environment.
- 3. Usability**, that is every person must be able to use all places or buildings that are general in an environment.
- 4. Independence**, everyone must be able to reach, enter and use all places or buildings that are general in an environment without the need for help from others.

C. Application of Guidelines

1. Scope

This Ministerial Regulation establishes the facility's technical guidelines and accessibility, which are required by any building, including open spaces and green spaces visited and used by all persons including persons with disabilities and the elderly. Building structures referred to in the Ministerial Regulation shall be all buildings, buildings and outside environments of the building, whether owned by the government or private sector, or any individual, which functions other than as a private residence established, visited and may be used by all persons including persons with disabilities, elderly and those with special needs.

2. Type of Building

The types of buildings that are intended in this guide are buildings that function as:

- a. Residential function buildings**, including: flats, dormitories, orphanages, apartments, hotels, etc;
- b. The building of religious functions** includes: mosques, churches, temples, monasteries and temples and other religious buildings;

c. Building of business function, including: office building, post office, bank, other public service building, trade area, industrial factory building, hotel, tourism and recreation, restaurant, terminal, airport, seaport, railway station;

d. The building of social and cultural functions includes: buildings for education, culture, museums, libraries, health services, laboratories, cinemas, performance venues, conference buildings;

e. Special function buildings include: buildings for nuclear reactors, defense and security installations;

f. Public facilities such as city parks, zoos, public cemeteries and other public spaces.

3. General environmental facilities (open space and green spaces)

a. Active open space: every open space designated for public as a place of social interaction, must meet the accessibility technical guidelines set out in this guideline;

b. Passive open space: every open space that occurs from the results of integrated building planning should meet all the accessibility technical guidelines that are set.

4. Application

a. Mandatory Application.

i. Existing buildings: Each building and / or part of an existing building must meet the technical guidelines for facilities and accessibility gradually which are regulated by the local government, at least on the ground floor, except for health service buildings, transportation service buildings, and mass residential buildings of all floors of existing buildings must meet the facility's technical guidelines and accessibility.

ii. Buildings to be constructed: Each building to be constructed shall comply with all technical guidance of facilities and accessibility specified in this manual.

iii. Buildings undergoing changes and additions: Each building that undergoes changes and additions to the building that causes changes, both in the function and area of the building, then the part of the building that changes must meet all the guidelines set, while in the fixed part of the building, it must fulfil guidelines according to the provisions of point i.

English source: translated from original text
Indonesian source: <http://bit.ly/k-pu302006-i>

iv. Protected building: A building that is a historic building must meet the technical guidelines for accessibility, while following the applicable building preservation technical guidelines and standards.

v. Building that is an emergency building: Temporary buildings, which are established not with permanent construction but intended to be used fully by the general public for more than 5 (five) years, are required to meet the technical guidelines for facilities and accessibility.

b. Application is not mandatory.

i. Buildings that can be proven, based on expert opinion that is competent and approved by the regional government, that the technical guidelines for facilities and accessibility cannot be fulfilled due to building site conditions, structural system conditions and other specific conditions.

ii. Temporary buildings that are not used by the general public and are only used for a limited time.

iii. Building support structures and buildings for equipment used directly in a process of development implementation, such as scaffolding, material warehouse and the board of directors.

iv. Buildings and parts of buildings that are intended not to be permanently occupied for long periods of time, which are reached only through stairs, by crawling, narrow alleys, or goods lifeboats, and for space that can only be achieved in certain ways by service personnel for maintenance purposes and building maintenance.

5. Principles of Application

In order to create a built environment that meets the facility's technical guidelines and accessibility, the following principles of application are applied:

a. Any construction of buildings, buildings, and environment outside the building should be integrated.

b. Every building construction activity should pay attention to all facility technical guidance and accessibility on:

- i. Basic size of free floor space / space;
- ii. Door;
- iii. Ramp;
- iv. Stairs;
- v. Lift;
- vi. Lift Ladder (stairway lift);
- vii. Toilet;
- viii. Shower;
- ix. Sink;

x. Telephone;

xi. Furniture;

xii. Control Equipment and Equipment;

xiii. Signs and Marks.

c. Any construction of building site footprint should pay attention to facility technical guidance and accessibility on:

i. Basic size of free floor space / space;

ii. Pedestrian lane;

iii. Guiding line;

iv. Parking area;

v. Ramp;

vi. Signs and Marks;

d. Every environmental development outside the building must pay attention to the technical guidelines for facilities and accessibility at:

i. Basic size of free floor space / space;

ii. Pedestrian lane;

iii. Guiding line;

iv. Parking area;

v. Ramp;

vi. Signs and Marks.

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia Number 03/PRT/M/2014 concerning Guidelines for Planning, Provision and Utilization of Pedestrian Network Infrastructure and Facilities in Urban Areas

1.1. Background

A safe, comfortable and humane pedestrian network in urban areas is an important component that must be provided to increase the effectiveness of mobility in urban areas. Currently the availability of pedestrian networks has not been able to meet the needs of citizens both in terms of quantity and standard of supply. In addition, integration between pedestrian pathways and building structures, accessibility between the environment, and transportation systems has not yet been realized.

1.4. Terms and Definitions

a. Roads are land transportation infrastructure that includes all parts of the road, including complementary buildings and equipment that are intended for traffic, which is on the ground surface, above ground level, below ground level and / or water, and above the water surface, except for roads trains, lorry roads and cable roads.

b. Pedestrians are everyone who walks in the road traffic.

c. The Road Traffic Space is the infrastructure intended for moving movement vehicles, people and / or goods in the form of roads and supporting facilities.

d. Pedestrian Network is a pedestrian segment, both integrated and separated by roads, which is intended for pedestrian facilities and infrastructure and connects activity centres and / or modal change facilities.

e. Pedestrian Segments are areas designated for pedestrians and supporting facilities consisting of the front part of the building, pedestrian paths, and street furniture.

f. Pedestrian-free space is a space provided for pedestrians who form a network and must not be disturbed by other activities.

g. Pedestrian Volume is the amount of pedestrians in the pedestrian path in people per meter per minute.

h. Pedestrian Space Capacity is the capacity of pedestrian lanes to pedestrian users who show the maximum number of pedestrians that are expected to be accommodated by a pedestrian lane with units of people per meter per minute.

i. Pedestrian Network Infrastructure is the main facility in the form of a network provided for pedestrians.

j. Pedestrian Network Facilities are supporting facilities on the pedestrian network which can be in the form of complementary building instructions for information or other supporting tools provided to increase pedestrian comfort and safety.

k. Sidewalks are pedestrian paths that are generally parallel to the road axis and higher than the road pavement surface to ensure the safety of the pedestrians concerned.

l. Planning for Pedestrian Network Infrastructure and Facilities is a process to determine the supply and utilization of pedestrian network infrastructure and facilities in the spatial plan.

m. Provision of Pedestrian Network Infrastructure and Facilities is the procurement and / or realization of pedestrian network infrastructure and facilities that are useful to provide pedestrian accessibility and mobility.

n. Pedestrian Network Infrastructure Utilization and Facilities is the activity of using pedestrian facilities both by pedestrians and other permitted users.

o. Pedestrians with Special Needs are pedestrians with physical disabilities, including those with disabilities, elderly people, sick people, pregnant women, and wheelchair users.

p. Amenity is a pedestrian space supporting path that can be used to lay pedestrian space facilities.

q. A bus stop is a place to stop public motor vehicles from raising and lowering passengers.

r. Parking is the state of the vehicle stopping or not moving for a moment and leaving the driver.

s. The Green Line is a pathway for the placement of plants and other landscape elements that are located inside the space owned by the road and in the road supervision room.

t. Road Markings, hereinafter referred to as Markings, are signs that are on the surface of the Road or above the Road surface which includes equipment or signs that form longitudinal lines, transverse lines, slanting lines, and symbols that serve to direct the flow of traffic and limit the area of traffic interest.

u. Crossings are facilities that connect crossing pedestrian spaces.

v. Ramp is one of the facilities for persons with physical disabilities in pedestrian paths at floor level change points with certain or horizontal slope located on the planned road or road for both vehicle traffic and pedestrian paths.

English Source:
Indonesian Source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-pu32014-i>

w. Markers are information boards that are usually placed between the pedestrian path and the road body.

x. Road Furniture is one of the supporting facilities for pedestrian pathways which are adjusted to the function of the area.

y. A Guiding Path is part of the pedestrian pathway that serves to guide the blind to walk by utilizing directional tiles and warning tile texture to situations around the path that can endanger the blind.

2.1 Principles for Planning Pedestrian Network Infrastructure and Facilities

b. Space for Pedestrians with Special Needs (p. 9)

Specific requirements for space for pedestrians who have physical limitations (difiable) are as follows:

- 1) pedestrian lanes have a minimum width of 1.5 meters and a minimum area of 2.25 m²;
- 2) road alignment and road slackness are easily recognized by pedestrians, among others through the use of special materials;
- 3) avoid various hazards that have the potential to threaten safety such as bars and holes;
- 4) the sidewalk level must facilitate crossing the road;
- 5) equipped with guide lines and guide devices to show changes in the sidewalk texture;
- 6) the road surface is not slippery; and
- 7) pedestrian lanes with the following conditions:
 - a) the level of slope does not exceed 8% (1 in 12);
 - b) the sloping lane must have at least one side of the hand grip (recommended for both sides). At the end of the ramps at least the length of the handrails has an excess of about 0.3 meters;
 - c) handrails must be made with a height of 0.8 meters measured from the ground surface and the length must exceed the last rung;
 - d) all handrails are not required to have a slippery surface; and
 - e) the sloping area must have sufficient lighting.

Provisions for facilities for pedestrians with special needs are as follows:

- 1) ramp is placed at each intersection, pedestrian space infrastructure that enters the building's entrance or plot, and crossing points;
- 2) diffable lanes are placed along the pedestrian network infrastructure; and

3) guides or signs for pedestrians which include: accessible pedestrian signs, audible voice signals, verbal messages, information through vibration, and tile texture as a guide and warning.

c. Free Walkway Room (p. 11)

Planning and designing pedestrian pathways must pay attention to free space. The free walkway has the following criteria:

- 1) provide pedestrian freedom;
- 2) has high accessibility;
- 3) guarantee security and safety;
- 4) have a free view of the surrounding activities and the overall road corridor; and
- 5) accommodate pedestrian social needs.

1) Building Front Section (p. 12)

b) For people who have limited sense of sight and often walk in this area, can use sound from the building.

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42/ Prt/M/2015 concerning Advance Aid for Low-Income Communities to Increase Accessibility of Subsidized Home Ownership Credit / Financing

Article 1

- 1.** Advance Assistance, hereinafter abbreviated as BUM, is government assistance that does not meet the criteria of social assistance provided to Low-Income Communities in the form of money for the fulfilment of credit advances / subsidized house ownership financing for the site.
- 2.** Subsidized Home Ownership Loans / Financing, hereinafter referred to as Subsidized Mortgages, are credit / financing of house ownership that receive assistance and / or ease of obtaining housing from the government and / or regional government issued by implementing banks both conventionally and with sharia principles.
- 3.** Low-Income Communities, hereinafter referred to as MBR, are people who have limited purchasing power and require government support to obtain a house.
- 4.** BUM Distributing Bank is a subsidized KPR implementing bank that has cooperated with the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing where an account is opened in the name of the work unit to accommodate the down payment assistance that will be distributed to the recipient.
- 6.** The Budget User, hereinafter abbreviated as PA, is the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing who is responsible for the management of the advance cash assistance budget at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing.
- 7.** Budget User Proxy, hereinafter abbreviated as KPA, is an official who obtains power from the PA to implement part of the authority and responsibility for using the budget at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing.
- 8.** Commitment Making Official hereinafter abbreviated as PPK is an official who is given the authority by PA / KPA to take decisions and / or actions that can result in expenditure on the budget burden.

Article 2

BUM aims to increase the accessibility of MBR to subsidized housing loans for the acquisition of site houses.

Article 3

provider of the BUM is the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing.

Article 4

BUM recipients are MBR who meet the requirements:

- a.** hold a Letter of Affirmation on the Approval of Provision of Subsidized KPR Credit or equivalent for a site housing; and
- b.** Evidence limitations in paying down payments.

Article 5

- (1)** BUM is given to BUM recipients amounting to Rp 4,000,000.00 (four million rupiah).
- (2)** In the case that advances required by the BUM channelling bank more than Rp. 4,000,000.00 (four million rupiah), the BUM recipient must contribute to the shortage of the down payment for the Subsidized KPR.
- (3)** In the case of advances required by BUM channeling bank that are less than Rp. 4,000,000.00 (four million rupiahs), all BUMs received by BUM recipients are used for the down payment of Subsidized KPR.

Article 6

BUM disbursement is carried out through BUM channeling banks.

Article 7

The requirements to become a BUM channeling bank are as follows:

- a.** have a cooperation agreement to manage accounts owned by the State Ministry / Institution with the Director General of the Treasury of the Ministry of Finance;
- b.** has an operational cooperation agreement for the distribution of Subsidized KPR with the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing.

Article 8

- (1)** BUM's bank as referred to in Article 6 shall be determined by means of:
 - a.** a bank that fulfils the requirements as referred to in Article 7 apply to the PPK Housing Financing Policy Ministry of Public Works and Citizens Housing to become a BUM's channeling bank; and
 - b.** signed a cooperation agreement with PPK Housing Financing Policy Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing.
- (2)** Statement of application as BUM dealer bank as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter a according to the format as stated in the Attachment which is an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation.

(3) In the cooperation agreement as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b shall not include deduction clauses or charges to BUM receivers for any reason.

Article 9

MBR filed a BUM application to PPK Housing Financing Policy Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing through BUM's bank.

Article 10

(1) PPK Housing Financing Policy The Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the People conducts a selection of MBR submitting BUM application through BUM's bank.

(2) Selection as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be based on the criteria / requirements set forth in the Technical Directive.

(3) Based on the selection result, the PPK sets the BUM recipient's Decree issued by the KPA.

(4) Decree of BUM recipient as referred to in Paragraph (3) shall be the basis of grant of BUM.

(5) The Decision as referred to in Paragraph (3), shall contain at least:

- a. BUM receivership identity
- b. BUM's money value;
- c. recipient account number.

Article 11

The BUM distribution was conducted after there was a BUM receiving receipt and a subsidized mortgage contract was made for the site.

Article 12

(1) BUM's Bank of Borrower shall prepare and submit an accountability report to the KDP of the Housing Financing Policy.

(2) PPK of Housing Financing Policy conducts research on bank statement of BUM as referred to in Paragraph (1).

(3) PPK Housing Financing Policy is responsible for the implementation of BUM funds to BUM recipients to ensure the accuracy of the target.

(4) The PPK Housing Financing Policy shall prepare an accountability report to the KPA.

(5) The KPA is responsible for achieving the target of channeling the performance of BUM funds to the BUM recipient.

(6) The KPA shall prepare an accountability report to the PA.

Article 15

(1) In order to achieve the performance targets, transparency, and accountability of BUM's implementation and distribution as referred to in Article 14, the KPA conducts monitoring and evaluation.

(2) Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall, among others, supervise:

- a. the suitability between the implementation of BUM's channeling with this ministerial regulation and the technical guidelines set by the KPA as well as other relevant regulatory provisions;
- b. relevance between target achievement and realization.

(3) KPA takes follow-up action based on monitoring and evaluation results for improvement of BUM's channeling.

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14/Prt/M/2017 on Access Requirements for Building Facilities

Article 1

6. Facility is all or part of the completeness of infrastructure and facilities in the building and its environment so that it can be accessed and utilized by everyone.

7. Accessibility is the convenience provided for all people to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of their lives and livelihoods.

9. Persons with Disabilities are those who experience physical, intellectual, mental, and / or sensory limitations for a long time who interact with the environment can experience barriers and difficulties in participating fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights.

10. Barrier free is the condition of buildings and environment without physical, information or communication barriers so that everyone can achieve and utilize the building and its environment safely, comfortably, easily and independently.

11. Universal design is the design of buildings and their facilities that can be used by all people together without the need for adaptation or special treatment.

Article 5

(1) Principles of Universal Design as referred to in Article 4 Paragraph (2) include:

- a. equality of space use;
- b. safety and security for all;
- c. unimpeded accessibility;
- d. easy access to information;
- e. independence of space use;
- f. efficiency of user effort; and
- g. ergonomic fit for size and space.

(2) The application of the Universal Design principle as referred to in Paragraph (1) must consider the needs and abilities of persons with disabilities, children, the elderly, and pregnant women.

Article 9

(1) The ease of connection to, from, and inside the building as referred to in Article 8 includes the availability of facilities, accessibility and accessibility that are easy, safe and convenient for every building user and building visitor.

(2) Provision of Facilities and Accessibility to the links to, from and within the Building must consider the availability of:

- a. horizontal relations between spaces / inter-buildings;
- b. vertical relationships between floors in Building; and
- c. evacuation facilities.

Article 14

(1) The pedestrian path as referred to in Article 10 Paragraph (2) letter d is a path used by pedestrians or wheelchair users independently designed based on the needs of people to move safely, easily, comfortably and without obstacles.

Article 15

(1) The guide path as referred to in Article 10 Paragraph (2) letter e serves as a circulation channel for people with visual disabilities including those with visual impairments who are only able to see a portion consisting of directional tiles and warning tiles.

(2) The design and provision of guiding lines as a means of horizontal relations between spaces / inter-buildings must pay attention to:

- a. connectivity and continuity between spaces / inter-construction;
- b. security, comfort and convenience use; and
- c. placement in corridors, pedestrian paths and open spaces.

Article 19

(1) A ramp as referred to in Article 17 Paragraph (2) letter b is a circulation channel that has a certain slope and width to facilitate access between floors for Persons with Disabilities and / or Building Users and Visitors to Buildings.

(2) Design and provision of ramps as access point between vertical floors must afford attention to:

- a. safety, comfort and convenience of use;
- b. ease of achievement and placement in locations that are easily visible;
- c. complete and clear markers;
- d. the degree / degree of slope and surface texture of the ramp which is easy to use and not harmful; and
- e. ramp separation for Building Users and ramp for goods.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-pu142017-i>

(3) The design and provision of ram as a means of vertical relations between floors must prioritize the ability of wheelchair users to use it.

Article 20

(1) Lifts as referred to in Article 17 Paragraph (2) letter c are electrical mechanical devices to assist vertical movement within the Building.

(2) The design and provision of elevators as a means of vertical relations between floors must pay attention to:

- a. elevator function;
- b. safety, comfort and ease of building users and visitors to buildings;
- c. the obligation to provide elevators for each building with a height of more than 5 (five) floors;
- d. the obligation to provide Disabled Persons lifts for means of communication with the height of buildings of more than 1 (one) floor such as airports, train stations and sea ports;
- e. obligation to provide passenger / patient lifts and disability lifts for health buildings; and
- f. provision of elevators for buildings with a height of more than 1 (one) floor according to the needs or functions of the Building.

Article 21

(1) The stair lift as referred to in Article 17 Paragraph (2) letter d is an electrical mechanical device to assist vertical movement in buildings used primarily for persons with disabilities and the elderly.

(2) The design and supply of stair lifts as a means of vertical relations between floors must pay attention to:

- a. safety, comfort and ease of use;
- b. slope and ladder shape;
- c. difference in floor height; and
- d. dimension suitability of stair lifts with applicable technical specifications.

Article 41

(1) Toilets as referred to in Article 36 Paragraph (1) letter e are sanitation facilities in the form of rooms that are specifically designed and equipped with toilets, water supplies and other equipment for building users and visitors of buildings as large and small bowel movements and / or wash your hands and face.

(2) The design and provision of toilets must pay attention to:

- a. Number of Building Users and Visitors to Buildings;
- b. separation between men and women;
- c. use of material that is not slippery and dangerous;
- d. localization of leaks; and
- e. wheelchair user manoeuvrability for disabled toilets.

Article 43

(1) Shower as referred to in Article 36 Paragraph (1) letter g is a shower facility with a shower for building users and visitors to buildings.

(2) The design and provision of a shower must pay attention to:

- a. water use regulation; and
- b. Accessibility for people with disabilities.

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 196/PMK.02 /2015 concerning General Guidelines for the Preparation of Work Program and Budget of State Ministries / Institutions

C. Process for Determining the K/L Budget Ceiling

2. Budget ceiling

c. Trilateral Meeting

The process of drafting the Ministries / Institutions Work Plan is carried out at a meeting of 3 (three) parties between the Ministries / Institutions, the Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Institution, and the Ministry of Finance. The meeting is held after the Indicative Ceiling is set until before the deadline for submission of ministries and institutions work plan to the Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Institution and the Ministry of Finance. The meeting was held with the aim of:

- 1) Improve coordination and understanding between Ministries / Institutions, the Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Institution, and the Ministry of Finance, related to the achievement of national development priority targets that will be outlined in the government workplan;
- 2) Maintain the consistency of policies in the planning documents with budgeting documents, namely between RPJM, strategic plan, government workplan, ministries and institutions strategic plans and State Ministry / Institution Work Plan and Budget;
- 3) Obtain joint commitment for improvements that need to be made to the Initial government workplan design, namely certainty regarding priority activities; number of Foreign Loans / Grants; support for Public Private Partnerships; Gender Responsive Budget; education budget; Non-tax revenue / Public service Institution; new initiative; operational expenditure; the need for additional pure rupiah; and deconcentration and co-administration tasks.

F. State Budget Thematic Budget

3. Enhancing gender equality and empowering women or Gender Responsive Budgets (MDG's 3)

Outputs that can be categorized under this theme are outputs that support gender equality including:

- a. improving the quality of life and the role of women in development;
- b. protection of women against various acts of violence; and
- c. institutional capacity building for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment.

11. Gender Responsive Budget

Gender equality is the equality of rights, responsibilities and opportunities for men and women to play a role and participate in various activities and similarities in enjoying the results of development. In the framework of realizing gender equality, it can be done by gender analysis, which looks at access, participation, control and benefits. Output in order to reduce / eliminate gender inequality (gender issues) can be categorized in this theme.

Procedures for Preparing Work Plans and Budgets of State Ministries / Institutions:

A. Party Involved in the Preparation of RKA-K/L

2. Echelon I Unit

g. compile supporting documents, including the Terms of Reference, Budget Details, and Gender Budget Statement (GBS); and

B. DEVELOPMENT OF RKA-K / L

3.3 Gender Budget Statement (GBS)

The Gender Budget Statement (GBS) is at the Output level (regarding gender-responsive expenditure / Gender Responsive Budget). The preparation of GBS refers to the format as contained in the Annex to this Ministerial Regulation.

4.7 Gender Format Budget Statement (GBS)
(next page)

English source:
 Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-k1962015-i>

Gender Budget Statement

State Ministry / Institution: (Name of Ministry of State / Institution)
 Organizational Unit: (Name of Echelon I Unit as KPA)
 Echelon II Unit / Satker: (Name of Echelon II Unit at the Head Office which is not as Satker / Satker Name either at the Center or Regional)

Program	<i>Program Name</i>	
Activity	<i>Activity Name</i>	
Activity Performance Indicator	<i>Name of Activity Performance Indicator</i>	
Output Activity Type	<i>Type, volume, and unit of an Output activity</i>	
Situation Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief description that describes the issues to be handled / implemented, including: opening insight data, gap factors, and causes of gender gap problems. • In the case of insight-opening data (in the form of disaggregated data) for the target group of both male / female quantitative data is not available, can use qualitative data. • Output / suboutput activities that will be produced have an influence on certain target groups. <p>Gender issues on components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender input issues / gaps; and that is on the component • only components that contain gender. 	
Action plan (only Components are selected which directly change the condition towards gender equality)	Component	<i>Component stage from an Output (Output). This component must be relevant to the Output (Output) of the activities produced.</i>
	Component
Budget Allocation for Output (Output) of activities	<i>(Total budget (Rp) that is allocated to achieve Output activities)</i>	
Impact / Outcomes Output of the Activities	<i>Activities impact / outcome of Outputs Activities that are generated and linked to gender issues and improvements towards gender equality.</i>	

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67/2011 concerning the Amendment of Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15/2008 concerning General Guidelines for Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Region

Article 4

(1) The regional government is obliged to develop gender perspective policies, programs and development activities as outlined in the Regional Mid-Term Development Plan or Regional Long Term Development Plan, Regional Work Unit Strategic Plan, and Regional Work Unit Work Plan.

(2) The development of gender perspective policies, programs and activities as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be conducted through gender analysis.

Article 5

(1) In carrying out gender analysis as referred to in Article 4 Paragraph (2) may use the Gender Analysis Pathway method or other analytical methods.

(2) Gender analysis of Regional Work Unit Work Plan is done by each Regional Work Unit concerned.

(3) Implementation of gender analysis on Regional Long-Term Development Plan and Renstra Regional Work Units can cooperate with college institutions or other party with capability in that field.

Article 6

(1) Bappeda coordinates the preparation of Regional Long-Term Development Plan, Regional Work Unit Strategic Plan, and Regional Work Unit Work Plan with gender perspective.

(2) The Regional Work Unit work plan with gender perspective as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by Governor Regulation, Regent and Mayor.

Article 7

(1) The Governor is responsible for the administration, development, and community service in the field of women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming at the provincial level.

Article 9

(1) In order to accelerate the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in all provincial Regional Work Units, provincial Gender Mainstreaming Working Group is established.

(2) The Governor shall designate the Chairman of the Bappeda as the Chairman of the Provincial Gender Mainstreaming Working Group and the Head of the Village Community Empowerment Institution / Institution as the Head of the Provincial Working Group's Secretariat.

(3) Gender Mainstreaming Working Group Members are all Heads / Heads of Regional Work Unit.

(4) The establishment of a Gender Mainstreaming Working Group on provincial level shall be stipulated by Governor Decision.

Article 10

The Provincial Gender Mainstreaming Working Group as referred to in Article 9 has the following tasks:

a. promote and facilitate Gender Mainstreaming to each Regional Work Unit;

b. undertake Gender Mainstreaming socialization and advocacy to District / City Governments;

c. compile a work program every year;

d. encourage the realization of a gender perspective budget;

e. prepare a work plan for the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group every year;

f. responsible to the Governor through the Vice Governor;

g. formulate policy recommendations to the Regent / Mayor;

h. Facilitate Regional Work Units or Work Units in charge of Data Collection to compile the Provincial Gender Profile;

i. monitor the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in each Institution;

j. establish technical teams to conduct an analysis of local budgets;

k. compile Gender Mainstreaming Regional Action Plans in the Province; and

l. encourage the implementation of the selection and determination of Focal Points in each Regional Work Unit.

Article 11

(1) The Technical Team as referred to in Article 10 letter j shall consist of an apparatus that understands budget analysis with gender perspective.

(2) The Regional Action Plan of Gender Mainstreaming in the Province referred to in Article 10 letter k shall contain:

a. Gender Mainstreaming in the regional laws and regulations;

b. Gender Mainstreaming in the development cycle in the region;

c. Gender Mainstreaming institutional strengthening in the regions; and

d. strengthening community participation in the region.

Article 12

(1) Regents / Mayors shall be responsible for the administration, development, and community services in the areas of women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming at the district / municipality level.

English Source:
Indonesian Source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-dn672011-i>

Article 14

(1) In order to accelerate the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in all Regional Work Units in the Regency / City, the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group of the District / City is established.

(2) Gender Mainstreaming Working Group members are all Heads / Heads of Regional Work Unit.

Article 15

Gender Mainstreaming Working Group District / City as referred to in Article 14 has the duty:

- a. promote and facilitate Gender Mainstreaming to each Regional Work Unit;
- b. carry out socialization and advocacy of Gender Mainstreaming to the Head of Sub-district, Village Head, Village Head;
- c. compile a work program every year;
- d. encourage the realization of a gender perspective budget;
- e. prepare Gender Mainstreaming Working Group plans every year;
- f. be responsible to the Regent / Mayor through the Vice Regent / Mayor;
- g. formulate policy recommendations to the Regent / Mayor;
- h. facilitate Regional Work Unit or Work Unit in charge of Data Collection to prepare District and Municipal Gender Profiles;
- i. monitor the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in each Institution;
- j. establish technical teams to conduct an analysis of local budgets;
- k. prepare the Regional Action Plan of gender mainstreaming in the District / City; and
- l. encourage the implementation of the selection and determination of Focal Point in each Regional Work Unit.

Article 16

(1) The Technical Team as referred to in Article 15 letter j shall consist of apparatus already attending training or education of gender-perspective budget analysis, or expert in the field of budget analysis.

(2) The Regional Action Plan of Gender Mainstreaming in the District / City as referred to in Article 15 letter k shall contain:

- a. Gender Mainstreaming in the regional laws and regulations;
- b. Gender Mainstreaming in the development cycle in the region;
- c. Gender Mainstreaming institutional strengthening in the regions; and
- d. strengthening community participation in the region.

Article 17

(1) Gender Mainstreaming Focal Points in each Regional Work Unit in the Province and Regency / City consist of officials and / or staff in charge of the Empowerment of Women and other Fields.

(2) The Gender Mainstreaming Focal Point as referred to in Paragraph (1), has the duties:

- a. promoting gender mainstreaming in the work unit;
- b. Facilitating the preparation of Regional Work Unit Work Plans with a gender perspective;
- c. conduct training, socialization, advocacy of gender mainstreaming to all officials and staff within Regional Work Unit;
- d. reporting on implementation of Gender Mainstreaming to the head of the regional work unit;
- e. encourage the implementation of gender analysis of policies, programs and activities in the work unit; and
- f. facilitate the preparation of gender profiles in each Regional Work Unit.

(3) The implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Focal Point duty as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be coordinated by officials in each Regional Work Unit in charge of women empowerment.

(4) The Gender Mainstreaming Focal Point as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be elected and stipulated by the Head / Head of Regional Work Unit

Article 26

(1) Funding for the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming programs and activities in the Province shall be sourced from the Provincial Regional Budget.

(2) The funding for the implementation of PUG program and activities in the Regency / Municipality shall be sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget of the District / City.

(3) Funding for the implementation of PUG programs and activities in the villages shall be sourced from the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget and the Allocation of Village Funds.

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3/2014 concerning Community Based Sanitation (STBM)

Article 3

(1) The community organizes STBM independently based on the STBM Pillar.

(2) The STBM pillar as referred to in Paragraph (1) consists of behaviour:

- a. Open defecation;
- b. Handwashing with Soap;
- c. Management of Drinking Water and Household Food;
- d. Safeguarding Household Waste; and
- e. Safeguarding Household Liquid Waste.

(3) The STBM pillar as referred to in Paragraph (2) is intended to break the chain of transmission of disease and poisoning.

Article 8

(1) Communities that have succeeded in achieving total sanitation conditions or one of the pillars in implementing STBM based on the assessment of the Verification Team, can make a declaration of the successful implementation of STBM.

(2) The Verification Team as referred to in Paragraph (1) is formed by the Regional Government consisting of elements of the Regional Government and the community.

Article 9

In supporting the implementation of STBM, the Government, provincial government, and district / city regional governments are responsible for:

- a. preparation of technical regulations and policies;
- b. facilitation of the development of appropriate technology;
- c. facilitation of the development of STBM implementation;
- d. technical training for trainers; and / or
- e. provision of media communication, information and education guides.

Article 10

To support the implementation of STBM, the Government has a role:

- a. coordinate across sectors and across programs;
- b. preparing technical training materials for trainers;
- c. conduct monitoring and evaluation; and
- d. conduct studies, research and development.

Attachment

I. Hygienic and Sanitary Behavior in Community-Based Total Sanitation

B Five Pillars of STBM consists of:

1. Stop Open Defecation

A condition when every individual in the community does not defecate outdoors.

2. Hand Washing with Soap

CTPS is a hand washing behaviour using soap and running water.

3. Management of Drinking Water and Household Food

PAMM-RT is a process of processing, storing, and utilizing drinking water and managing safe food in the household.

4. Safeguarding Household Waste

The purpose of Household Waste Security is to avoid storing garbage in the house by immediately handling garbage.

5. Safeguarding Household Liquid Waste

The process of securing safe wastewater at the household level to avoid the occurrence of wastewater that has the potential to cause environmental-based diseases.

II. STBM triggering procedures

A. Target Targets Triggering

Triggering is a community (hamlet / village), not individuals / families, namely:

1. All families that have not implemented one or five STBM pillars.
2. All families who have sanitation facilities but do not meet health requirements.

B. Message delivered to the community

1. Stop careless/random Defecation

- Open defecation will pollute the environment and will be a source of disease.
- Defecation in a safe and healthy way means maintaining your dignity and environment.
- Do not make dirt that is discarded carelessly for the suffering of others and yourself.

- A healthy way of living by familiarizing families with safe and healthy bowel movements means keeping the generation to stay healthy.

2. Hand Washing with Soap

- Want to be healthy and free from contamination of germs Do Handwashing Use Soap before eating and after doing work.
- Many diseases can be avoided simply by Hand Washing with Soap.
- Just 20 seconds to avoid the disease by Hand Washing with Soap.

3. Management of Drinking Water and Household Food

- Ensuring water and food to be consumed are water and food that meet health requirements and are safe for consumption.
- Conduct treatment or handling of water before consumption for example by boiling to boiling, chlorination, purification and other suitable methods. Likewise with healthy food processing.
- Close drinking water and food before consumption.

4. Safeguarding Household Waste

- Garbage will be a source of disaster if it is not managed properly.
- Don't throw garbage in any place.
- Eliminate dry waste and wet waste.
- Have your house been equipped with a solid waste disposal container?
- Waste can be managed and make money by sorting, composting and using dry waste into crafts.
- Adapted to the creativity of each.

5. Safeguarding Household Liquid Waste

- Wastewater is a place of disease nesting.
- Maintain environmental cleanliness and avoid pollution by managing wastewater safely and healthily.
- Many diseases can be avoided by cleaning the environment from household waste water pollution.
- Adapted to the creativity of each.

E. Steps for triggering

The triggering process is carried out once a certain period, with the triggering time between 1-3 hours, this is to avoid too much information and can confuse the community. The triggering is repeated until a number of people are triggered. People who have been triggered are people who are moved spontaneously and declare to change behaviour. Usually the pioneer is called the natural leader.

1. Introduction to meetings
2. Ice breaker
3. Identification of terms related to sanitation
4. Sanitation mapping
5. Transect Walk
6. Discussion
7. Develop a sanitation program plan

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5/2014 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender and Child Data Systems

CHAPTER III COLLECTING AND PROVIDING DATA

Gender Data

1. Gender data in the economic field, including gender issues in the fields of employment, KUKM, industry and trade, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and maritime affairs, transportation, science and technology and infrastructure.
2. Gender data on political, social and legal fields, including gender issues in education, health, natural resources and the environment, politics and decision making, and defense and security.
3. Data on the protection of women's rights, among others: data on violence against women and victims of trafficking [...]
4. Data on the development of family welfare and resilience include data on families of pre-prosperous families, prosperous families I, s. III, family legality data, family physical endurance data, family economic resilience data, family psychology social security data, and family social security data.

Child Data

This type of data on the fulfilment of children's rights refers to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, consisting of 5 (five) clusters of child rights needs, including:

- 1) civil and freedom rights, among others: data on children who have birth certificates, information about children, institutions for children's participation;
- 2) family environment and alternative care, among others: data about parent / family consultation institutions on child care and care, and Child Welfare Institutions;
- 3) basic health and welfare, among others: data on infant mortality, nutritional status of children, immunization, and household data with access to clean water;
- 4) education, utilization of leisure time, and cultural activities, including: school participation data and child-friendly school data; and
- 5) special protection, among others: data on children with special needs (disability, autism, special), data on child abuse, data on Children in conflict with the Law, data on street children, and data on isolated children.

CHAPTER IV FRAMEWORK OF GENDER AND CHILDREN ANALYSIS

In this guideline, three models will be elaborated, namely (1) Gender Analysis for Outlook Pathways and Policy for Planning (GAP and POP); (2) Harvard Model analysis framework; (3) Moser Model analysis framework; and (4) Framework for analysing the fulfilment of children's rights.

1. The Gender Analysis Framework: The Pathways and Policy Outlook for Planning (GAP and POP)

was developed by Bappenas in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment assisted by gender experts. GAP and POP consist of two components, namely (1) the GAP component is guided by 5 steps to analyse with a gender perspective and (2) the POP component is guided by 4 steps to formulate future action activities; determine the monitoring and measurement results tool.

2. The Harvard Analysis Gender Framework

was developed by the Harvard Institute for International Development and is considered to be the earliest developed gender analysis framework. The basis is collecting data / empirical facts (quantitative and qualitative). Harvard's gender analysis framework pays attention to the division of labor according to gender; including the role in decision making, the level of control over resources.

The purpose of using the Harvard Analysis Gender Framework is to dissect the economic resource allocation for men and women. Good and correct data and information (covering women and men) will help design policies, activity programs are more focused and efficient.

For this reason it is deemed necessary to collect data and map it related to the division of gender work (male work and women's work) as those living in the community.

Stressing that the work that men are involved in and what women are involved in have their economic value. Including the identification of the implications of program / project planning on one gender needs to be analysed for 'closing the hole' / gap.

English Source: translated from original text
Indonesian Source: <http://bit.ly/k-pppa52014-i>

The Harvard Analysis Gender Framework consists of a matrix for data collection at the micro level (community and household), containing 4 linked components (see Appendix 2).

3. The Moser Gender Analysis Framework was developed by Caroline Moser as a tool to do gender analysis for development planning. The aim is to free the subordination of women to enable them to get fair treatment and achieve gender equality and empower women.

The Moser Gender Analysis Framework is based on the concept of gender roles and gender needs that live in society. From that understanding the gender perspective enters when formulating a policy into development planning.

Moser mapped in 24 hours 3 roles of women, namely productive, reproductive, and involvement in the community. While showing the gap between women and men in the three roles. Moser's Gender Analysis Framework divides the approach he calls practical needs, namely the fulfilment of practical things needed such as health, education, clean water, sense of security, sanitation, and so on. Practical needs fulfilment, does not by itself end the discrimination structure. For this one, Moser's framework presents an approach called strategic needs to end structural discrimination, among others through the availability of legal / legal frameworks that are fair, lives that are liberated from domestic violence.

After assessing practical needs, among others, through the needs of women and men and access to and control over resources, planning is designed while assessing the extent to which the roles of three women can be balanced. The Moser Analysis Framework relating to strategic needs assesses how the development paradigm can meet women's strategic needs, namely through activities for empowerment (see Appendix 3).

4. Framework for Analysis of the Fulfilment of Children's Rights

Some analytical methods for fulfilling child rights that can be used include: Mother and Child Situation Analysis, System Based Approach, and are currently being developed by GAP-Plus.

CHAPTER V UTILIZATION OF SELECTED DATA AND GENDER ANALYSIS

Planning and budgeting are two interrelated and integrated processes. Here are some concepts about gender responsive planning and budgeting:

First, gender responsive planning is a decision-making process to develop programs, projects or activities that will be implemented in the future to address gender issues or problems in each sector. **Second**, gender responsive planning is planning that is carried out by incorporating differences in experiences, aspirations, needs, and problems of women and men in the process of their preparation.

Third, gender responsive budgeting is gender mainstreaming into the budgeting cycle which consists of planning, discussion, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Gender responsive budgeting will produce a Gender Responsive Budget.

Fourth, gender responsive budgeting is a budget that is responsive to the needs of men and women and benefits men and women equally.

Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia PM 98/2017 concerning Provision of Accessibility to Public Transportation Services for Users with Special Needs

Article 1

In this Ministerial Regulation what is meant by:

- 1.** Accessibility is the facility provided for service users with special needs to realize equal opportunities;
- 2.** Service Users with Special Needs are service users who, because of their physical condition and / or special requests, need special facilities and treatment, such as persons with disabilities, elderly, children, pregnant women, and sick people;
- 3.** Persons with Disabilities are those who experience long-term physical, intellectual, mental, and / or sensory limitations, who if interacting with the environment can experience obstacles and difficulties in participating fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights;
- 4.** Elderly citizens, hereinafter referred to as the Elderly, is someone who has reached the age of 60 (sixty) and over;
- 5.** Children are children aged 0 (zero) years up to 5 (five) years;
- 6.** Pregnant women includes women with a foetus in her womb;
- 7.** Pain is feeling uncomfortable in the body or part of the body because of suffering;
- 8.** Transportation Service Provider is the Government or Indonesian Business Entity that organizes transportation facilities and infrastructure;
- 9.** Transportation Facilities are land, sea and air transportation modes of transportation which can be in the form of motorized vehicles, trains, ships or aircraft;
- 10.** Transportation Infrastructure is everything for the purpose of transporting people and / or goods, and organising the arrival and departure of public transportation facilities, formed by transportation network nodes which can be in the form of terminals, stations, ports or airports.

Article 2

(1) Organizers of public transportation services must provide services for users with special needs services.

(2) In order to provide services as referred to in Paragraph (1), service providers must provide accessible facilities and infrastructure for service users with special needs.

Article 3

Accessibility for service users with special needs on transportation facilities includes, at minimum:

- a.** aids for moving in and out of transportation facilities;
- b.** safe and easily accessible door;
- c.** audio / visual information about travel that is easy to access;
- d.** Special signs / instructions on service areas in transportation facilities that are easily accessible;
- e.** Priority seating and easily accessible toilets; and
- f.** provision of assistive facilities that are easy to access, safe and comfortable.

Article 4

Accessibility for users of special needs services on transportation infrastructure, including:

- a.** guide texture tiles [guiding block] on transportation infrastructure (pedestrian, window, toilet etc);
- b.** special signs / instructions on service areas that are easily accessible (parking, counter, toilet etc);
- c.** visual / audio information related to travel information;
- d.** accessible doors / gates with dimensions that fit the width of the wheelchair;
- e.** area of passenger embarkation and disembarkation (drop zone);
- f.** ramp with the appropriate slope;
- g.** accessible vertical access for passengers to multi-storey buildings;
- h.** accessible toilets with dimensions of toilet doors that fit the width of a wheelchair;
- i.** special ticket counters / areas that are easily accessible;
- j.** waiting room with priority seats;
- k.** the nursery room is equipped with sofa facilities, baby waist-high baby table, air conditioning, sink, trash can, and dispenser / liquid drink;
- l.** Polyclinic;
- m.** children's playroom;
- n.** parking lot;
- o.** access to fire hazards; and
- p.** availability of ready-made wheelchairs.

English Source:
Indonesian Source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-p982017-i>

Article 5

Organizers of transportation facilities and infrastructure are obliged to provide an information centre and personnel or human resources that can assist service users with special needs and are provided with training related to services for special needs service users, both facilities and transportation infrastructure.

Article 6

Provision of information as referred to in Article 3 letter (c) and Article 4 letter (c), in the form of special signs, sounds and drawings and Braille letters in specific places across all means and infrastructure of Transportation.

Article 7

Provision of accessibility and special services as referred to in this Decree are free of charge.

Article 8

Provision of accessibility for users of special needs services in the field of transportation facilities and infrastructure is carried out in stages by taking into account considering the accessibility priorities needed.

Article 9

(1) The Director General in the Ministry of Transportation prepares Technical Standards in accordance with the facility requirements for users of special needs transportation services.

(2) The Director General Regulation as referred to in Paragraph (1) has been prepared for a maximum of 1 (one) year from the promulgation of this Ministerial Regulation.

Article 10

The Director General carries out technical guidance and supervision of the implementers of this Ministerial Regulation.



SUB NATIONAL

Bangka Belitung Islands Province Regional Regulation 10/2010 concerning Implementation of Protection and Social Welfare Services for Persons with Disabilities

Article 4

The tasks and authorities of the Regional Government are:

a. Establish policies for the implementation of protection and welfare services for persons with disabilities in a systematic, comprehensive, consistent and implementative actionable manner.

Article 5

Every person with a disability has the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood.

Article 6

Every person with a disability has the right to obtain:

- a.** Education in all units, lines, types and levels of education;
- b.** Decent work and livelihood in accordance with the type and degree of disability, education and ability;
- c.** The same treatment to play a role in development and enjoy the results;
- d.** Accessibility in their independence;
- e.** Rehabilitation, social assistance and maintenance of social welfare levels;
- f.** Health services;
- g.** The same rights to develop their talents, abilities and social life.

Article 7

- (1)** Every person with a disability has the same obligations in community life, nation and State
- (2)** The obligation as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the type and degree of disability, education and ability.

Article 8

- (1)** Every person with a disability has equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood.
- (2)** Everyone is obliged to recognize, respect and fulfil equal opportunities for persons with disabilities in all aspects of life and livelihood.

Article 10

Every person with a disability has the same opportunity and treatment to obtain education in the unit, path, type and level of education in accordance with the type and degree of disability, including those with special needs.

Article 11

(1) Every education provider is obliged to provide equal opportunities and treatment to persons with disabilities to obtain education.

Article 12

Every person with a disability has the same opportunity and treatment to obtain a job in accordance with the ability, competence, type and degree of disability.

Article 13

- (1)** Provincial Governments and District / City Governments provide equal opportunities and treatment to workers with disabilities, to obtain employment in accordance with job requirements and qualifications as well as the type and degree of disability.
- (2)** Provincial Governments and Regency / City Regional Governments must employ at least 2 (two) employees with disabilities who meet the requirements and qualifications of employment as employees of government Institutions, for every 100 (one hundred) employees.
- (3)** For Provincial Governments and District / City Governments that have employees of less than 100 (one hundred) people but use high technology, it is mandatory to employ at least 1 (one) person with disabilities who meet the job requirements and qualifications of that Institution.

Article 14

- (1)** State-owned, regional-owned, and private companies and legal entities must provide equal opportunities and treatment to workers with disabilities, to obtain employment in accordance with job requirements and qualifications as well as the type and degree of disability.
- (2)** State-owned, regional-owned, and private companies and legal entities must employ at least 1 (one) person with a disability who fulfils the requirements and qualifications of work as a company employee, for every 100 (one hundred) employees.
- (3)** State-owned, regional-owned, and private companies and legal entities that have employees of less than 100 (one hundred) people but using high technology, are obliged to employ at least 1 (one) employee with a disability who meets the requirements and job qualifications of the company.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-babel10210-i>

Article 17

Every person with a disability has the same opportunities and treatment in social life.

Article 18

In social life as referred to in Article 17, people with disabilities are entitled to equal opportunities and opportunities to carry out activities:

- a. Worship according to the rules of the religion he adheres to;
- b. Sports, both for achievement and fitness / health;
- c. Art which is expressed in the work, form, nature and type of art;
- d. Community engagement based on culture and habits, and
- e. Other social activities are in accordance with their talents, abilities and social life while respecting the dignity of humanity.

Article 19

People with disabilities have the same opportunity and treatment to obtain information and health services that are in accordance with health standards.

Article 50

(1) Everyone has the right to participate in the implementation of the protection and social welfare services of persons with disabilities.

(2) The rights referred to in Paragraph (1) include:

- a. the right to obtain information;
- b. participate in research and research thinking;
- c. express opinions;
- d. participate in the decision making process;
- e. participate in supervising policies and / activities in the implementation of protection of persons with disabilities.

Article 52

(1) The role of the community is carried out through activities:

- a. giving advice and consideration to the Regional Government;
- b. provision of Accessibility for people with disabilities;
- c. establishment of facilities and implementation of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities;
- d. procurement and provision of expert or social assistance to carry out or assist in improving social welfare for Persons with Disabilities;

- e. providing assistance in the form of material, financial and services for people with disabilities;
- f. giving equal opportunities and treatment for people with disabilities in all aspects of life and livelihood;
- g. providing employment or business;
- h. other activities that support the implementation of the protection of persons with disabilities in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- i. procurement of facilities and infrastructure for people with disabilities.

Article 53

(1) To improve the social welfare of persons with disabilities, the Governor forms Regional Disabled Persons TKP2KS.

Article 55

(3) Membership of Regional Disabled Persons TKP2KS consists of:

- a. Head of the Public Works Service;
- b. Head of Transportation Institution;
- c. Head of the Education Office;
- d. Head of Manpower and Transmigration Service;
- e. Head of Industry and Trade Service;
- f. Head of Health Office;
- g. Head of the Office of Cooperatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- h. Head of the Office of Communication and Information;
- i. Head of Youth and Sports Services
- j. Head of the Institution for Women's Empowerment, Family Planning and Child Protection;

Jakarta Capital City Regional Regulation 10/2011 concerning the Protection of Persons with Disabilities

Article 3

The purpose of protecting persons with disabilities is to:

- a. improve the level of welfare, quality and survival and independence of persons with disabilities;
- b. improve social and economic resilience of persons with disabilities;
- c. enhance the ability, concern and responsibility of the business community and society in the institutionalized and sustainable protection of persons with disabilities; and
- d. improve the quality of life and livelihood of persons with disabilities.

Article 4

The scope of protection of persons with disabilities includes:

- a. equal opportunity;
- b. accessibility;
- c. rehabilitation;
- d. maintenance of welfare levels; and
- e. special protection.

Article 5

The obligation to carry out disability protection as referred to in Article 4 is a joint responsibility, including:

- a. Local government;
- b. legal entity or business entity;
- c. community; and
- d. family and parents.

Article 6

(1) The obligations and responsibilities of the Regional Government as referred to in Article 5 letter (a) include:

- a. implementing a policy on the protection of persons with disabilities that are stipulated by the government;
- b. establishing policies, programs and activities for the protection of persons with disabilities;
- c. collaborating in the implementation of the protection of persons with disabilities;
- d. providing support for facilities and infrastructure for the implementation of protection of persons with disabilities;
- e. allocating budget for the implementation of protection for persons with disabilities in accordance with regional financial capabilities; and
- f. fostering and supervising the implementation of the protection of persons with disabilities.

(2) In order to carry out the obligations and responsibilities referred to in Paragraph (1), the Governor establishes programs and action activities for the protection of disability in one Regional Action Plan for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities as a basis for SKPD and UKPD in providing protection for persons with disabilities.

Article 8

(1) The obligations and responsibilities of the community as referred to in Article 5 letter c are held in the form of community participation.

(2) The form of community participation as referred to in Paragraph (1) includes:

- a. providing protection to persons with disabilities;
- b. participating in the implementation of protection for persons with disabilities; and
- c. provide data and information and / or report to local government officials and / or law enforcement officials in the event of a violation of the implementation of protection of persons with disabilities.

Article 10

(1) Every person with disabilities has equal opportunities in the field of:

- a. education;
- b. health;
- c. Sports;
- d. art and culture;
- e. employment;
- f. business;
- g. public service;
- h. political engagement;
- i. legal assistance; and
- j. information.

Article 11

(1) Every education provider provides equal opportunities and treatment in education for persons with disabilities according to their type, degree of disability, and ability.

Article 16

(1) Persons with disabilities have equal opportunities in health services organized by the Regional and Local Governments.

(2) The Regional Government guarantees the availability of health care facilities and facilitates persons with disabilities to remain independent and productive socially and economically.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-dki102011-i>

Article 18

(1) Governors can cooperate with legal entities or business entities in organizing health security programs for persons with disabilities.

Article 21

(1) Guidance and development of sports of persons with disabilities as referred to in Article 20 are held in the scope of sports education, recreational sports, and sports achievements based on the types of sports for persons with disabilities and according to type, degree of disability, and ability.

Article 25

(1) Local Government, clubs and / or cultural arts associations, as well as cultural arts practitioners, foster and develop cultural arts for persons with disabilities according to their interests and talents as well as the type and / or degree of disability.

Article 28

The Regional Government is obliged to hold job training for workers with disabilities.

Article 29

(1) Every person with a disability has the same opportunity to get a job in accordance with the type and degree of disability.

Article 30

(1) Regional Governments, legal entities or business entities, and companies must employ persons with disabilities of at least 1 (one) person with disabilities who meet job requirements and job qualifications as workers for every 100 (one hundred) workers.

Article 31

Every worker with a disability has the right to get the same treatment as other workers without discrimination.

Article 36

Every public service provider is obliged to provide services with special treatment for persons with disabilities.

Article 38

Political parties provide opportunities for persons with disabilities to participate as members of political parties in accordance with the Articles of Association and the Budget of Household Appliances of political parties.

Article 39

(1) In the implementation of general elections and regional head elections, the organizers of general elections and elections to the regions must provide facilities for persons with disabilities according to the type and degree of disability.

Article 46

Provision of physical accessibility as referred to in Article 45 letter a is carried out on public facilities and infrastructure which include:

- a.** accessibility to public buildings;
- b.** accessibility on public roads;
- c.** accessibility to parks and cemeteries; and
- d.** accessibility to public transport.

Article 50

Provision of non-physical accessibility as referred to in Article 45 letter b covers

- a.** information services; and
- b.** special service.

Jakarta Capital City Regional Regulation 5/2014 concerning Transportation

Article 22

(1) Provision of Terminals as referred to in Article 21, carried out in accordance with the spatial plan and planned Terminal requirements as set forth in the Transportation Master Plan.

(2) Plans for Terminal requirements as referred to in Paragraph (1), must pay attention to:

- a. suitability of road construction plans and route network;
- b. suitability of development plans for activity centres;
- c. Transportation request;
- d. technical and economic feasibility;
- e. Terminal design;
- f. Analysis of Traffic Impacts;
- g. Environmental Impact Analysis;
- h. security and safety of Road Traffic and Transportation;
- i. environmental sustainability;
- j. accessibility of users of Road Transportation services including those with disabilities, pregnant women, nursing mothers, children under five and elderly; and
- k. convenience and convenience of connectivity of users of Road Transport services.

Article 23

(1) Passenger terminal as referred to in Article 21 Paragraph (1) letter a in the form of:

- a. Inter-city Transport Terminal between provinces; and
- b. Urban Transport Terminal.

(2) Passenger Terminal Facilities as intended in Paragraph (1) are equipped with facilities consisting of:

- a. main facilities; and
- b. supporting facilities.

(3) The main facilities as referred to in Paragraph (2) letter a include:

- a. terminal control office;
- b. counter;
- c. route of departure;
- d. arrival path;
- e. a place to ride up and down passengers;
- f. parking facilities;
- g. facilities for people with disabilities;
- h. passenger waiting rooms are safe, comfortable and pollution free;
- i. unrestricted connectivity system to the transportation facilities platform;

j. facilities to ensure efficient circulation of means of transportation;

k. information system facilities that contain operational parameters and performance of Public Transportation;

l. break room for transportation crew;

m. place of worship;

n. emergency workshops to ensure the feasibility of transportation facilities operating; and

o. General Fuel Filling Stations specifically for Public Motor Vehicles.

(4) Supporting facilities as referred to in Paragraph (2) letter b at least include:

a. nursery room / mother and child care;

b. communication equipment battery charging place;

c. wireless internet network;

d. special water and wind filling facilities for General Motor Vehicles;

e. canteen;

f. emergency health care room;

g. security post; and

h. place to stay between inter-provincial Public Motor Vehicle crews.

(5) Construction of the main facilities of the Terminal as referred to in Paragraph (3) can be carried out by the Regional Government and / or a business entity that is incorporated.

(6) Provision of Terminal supporting facilities as referred to in Paragraph (4) can be carried out by the Regional Government and / or business entities either incorporated or not incorporated.

Article 33

(1) Provision of parking facilities as referred to in Article 32, must meet the following requirements:

a. in accordance with the spatial plan;

b. building requirements;

c. safety, security and smoothness of traffic;

d. environmental sustainability;

e. convenience for users of Parking services including accessibility for persons with disabilities;

f. Analysis of Traffic Impacts; and

g. Parking Space Unit needs.

Article 46

(1) The Regional Government provides pedestrian facilities that are safe and comfortable in each section of the road in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) Every Pedestrian must use Pedestrian facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1).

(3) The Regional Government provides and maintains Pedestrian facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) in every activity of the construction and / or maintenance of the Road.

(4) Pedestrian facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) must guarantee the safety of users and can be in the form of:

- a. sidewalks that are directly connected to bicycle lanes, Pedestrian Crossings, Pedestrian Crossings Tunnels, Shelters and / or special
- b. Pedestrian lane with Road Markings;
- c. a crossing in the form of zebra crossing and if the high traffic speed this crossing is equipped with road humps and / or traffic signals (pelican crossing); and / or
- d. pedestrian crossing.

(5) Pedestrian facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) are built by applying the universal design principle, so that it is safe and comfortable for the community.

(6) Construction of pedestrian facilities is prioritized to support intermodal access such as the Railway Station, Transjakarta Bus Stop, and connectivity between the two.

(7) Every person is prohibited from carrying out activities that are not in accordance with the function of Pedestrian facilities.

(8) Vehicle drivers and street vendors are prohibited from using pedestrian facilities.

Article 67

(1) The Regional Government carries out Traffic management and engineering to optimize the use of the Road network and Traffic movement in order to ensure the security, safety, order and smoothness of Road Traffic and Transportation.

(2) The implementation of Traffic management and engineering as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out by:

- a. Priority assignment Mass-based public transport Roads through the provision of special lanes or lanes;
- b. prioritizing pedestrian safety and comfort;
- c. facilitation for persons with disabilities;

- d. separation of movement of Traffic flows based on land allotment, mobility and accessibility;
- e. integration of various modes of transportation;
- f. Traffic control at intersections;
- g. Traffic control on the Road section; and / or
- h. environmental protection.

Article 240

(1) The community has the right to participate in the implementation of transportation.

(2) The form of community participation as referred to in Paragraph (1) is in the form of:

- a. assisting relevant Institutions in terms of maintaining security, safety, order and smoothness of Road Traffic and Transportation;
- b. providing input to the building Institution and the organizer of Road Traffic and Transportation at the central and regional levels in improving regulations, guidelines and technical standards in the field of Road Traffic and Transportation;
- c. Provision of opinions and considerations to the supervisory Institution and the organizer of Road Traffic and Transportation at the central and regional levels on the activities of the operation of Road Traffic and Transportation that cause environmental impacts; and
- d. support for the implementation of Road Traffic and Minimum Service Standards.

(3) Inputs, opinions and / or support conveyed by the community as referred to in Paragraph (2), the Regional Government is obliged to consider and follow up.

Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation 4/2012 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Article 2

Principles that must be used in implementing this Regional Regulation:

- a. respect for inherent dignity, individual authority including freedom to determine people's choices and independence;
- b. non-discrimination;
- c. full and effective participation and involvement in society;
- d. respect for differences and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and sense of humanity;
- e. equality of opportunity;
- f. accessibility;
- g. equality between men and women; and
- h. respect for the developing capacity of children with disabilities and respect for the rights of children with disabilities to protect their identity.

Article 3

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- b. the rights of persons with disabilities include rights in the fields of education, employment, health, social, arts, culture, sports, politics, law, disaster management, shelter, and accessibility.

Article 4

- (1) The implementation of each type and form of service for the fulfilment and protection of rights for Persons with Disabilities is carried out based on the results of an assessment of the needs of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) Every Regional Work Unit that has basic duties and functions in the field of public services is obliged to carry out an assessment of the needs of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 5

- (1) Every person with a disability has equal rights and opportunities to obtain education in units, paths, types and levels of education.
- (2) The implementation of education as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Government, Regency / City Government and / or the community.

Article 7

- (2) The inclusive education system as referred to in Article 6 is an education system that gives a role to all students in a climate and a joint learning process without differentiating social, political, economic, ethnic, religious / belief backgrounds, groups, genders, conditions physical and mental, so the school is a miniature community.

Article 13

- (1) The Regional Government forms an Inclusive Education Resource Centre as a support system for the implementation of inclusive education.
- (2) The Inclusive Education Resource Centre as referred to in Paragraph (1) is an ad hoc institution for Regional Work Units which has the main task of coordinating, facilitating, strengthening and assisting the implementation of the support system for the implementation of inclusive education.

Article 17

Every person with a disability has the right and the opportunity to get job training to equip and improve their competence according to individual conditions and needs.

Article 22

- Regional Work Units hold duties and functions in the field of manpower to coordinate and facilitate:
- a. planning, development, expansion and placement of workers with disabilities;
 - b. socialization program and awareness of the right to work for Persons with Disabilities to business people and the community; and
 - c. the process of recruiting workers with disabilities.

Article 24

- (1) Regional Work Units at district / city level with a primary role in the field of manpower must hold a job market for Persons with Disabilities at least 1 (one) time a year.

Article 25

Regional Governments and District / City Governments expand employment opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in the form of productive and sustainable independent businesses.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-diy42012-i>

Article 26

Regional Work Unit and Regional Work Unit District / City which have duties and functions in the field of manpower are obliged to provide guidance to independent businesses managed by Persons with Disabilities.

Article 30

(1) Regional Governments and District / City Governments must intake a quota of at least 1% (one percent) of workers with Disabilities in each Civil Servant recruitment.

Article 31

(1) The Regional Government and Regency / City Government facilitate the fulfilment of the quota of at least 1% (one percent) of the workforce for Persons with Disabilities in regional companies and / or private companies that use a workforce of at least 100 (one hundred) people.

Article 43

Regional Governments and District / City Governments are obliged to provide quality Health Services in accordance with the conditions and needs of persons with disabilities.

Article 44

Health service efforts for people with disabilities are based on the principle of ease, security, comfort, speed and quality.

Article 70

(1) Regional Work Units which have duties and functions in the fields of arts, culture and sports, will coordinate and facilitate the development of art, culture and sports for Persons with Disabilities.
(2) Regional Work Units as referred to in Paragraph (1) gives awards to persons with disabilities who excel in the fields of art, culture and sports that are equal to athletes or artists who are not persons with disabilities.

Article 72

(1) Every person with disabilities has the same rights and opportunities in expressing opinions both orally, in writing and in sign language.

Article 90

Efforts to realize the accessibility of the use of public facilities as referred to in Article 89 must meet the principles of ease, security / safety, comfort, health, and independence in terms of going to, reaching, entering and utilizing public facilities.

Article 91

(1) Accessibility to the use of public facilities as referred to in Article 89 includes physical accessibility and non-physical accessibility.

Article 94

(1) The Regional Government provides an opportunity for the community to participate in the respect, protection, fulfilment and promotion of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 95

(1) The Regional Government and District / City Government disseminate information on the rights of Disabled Persons to all Regional Government officials and staff, public service providers, business actors, persons with disabilities, families with disabilities, and the community.

East Java Provincial Regulation 3/2013 concerning Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities

Article 2

Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities are based on:

- a. humanity;
- b. justice;
- c. kinship;
- d. equality;
- e. professionalism; and
- f. non-discrimination.

Article 8

(1) Every person with a disability has equal opportunities in the fields of:

- a. education;
- b. employment and business;
- c. health;
- d. Sports;
- e. art and culture;
- f. public service;
- g. legal assistance; and
- h. information.

(2) Opportunities referred to in Paragraph (1) must be provided with special services.

Article 9

Every person with a disability has the right to the same opportunity to education in the unit, type and level of education.

Article 10

(1) Every education provider is obliged to provide equal opportunities for persons with disabilities as students in all units, types and levels of education.

(2) Every education provider must provide special services for students with disabilities that are adjusted to the type and degree of their disability.

Article 15

(1) Every person with a disability has the same opportunity to get a job in accordance with the type and degree of their disability.

(2) Workers with disabilities have the right to receive special services and / or obtain accessibility in carrying out their work in accordance with the type and degree of their disability.

Article 17

(1) Every worker with a disability has the right to receive the same treatment as other workers without discrimination.

(2) Other workers as referred to in Paragraph (1) must respect and seek the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities in carrying out their work.

Article 35

(1) Persons with disabilities can be equated with individuals who are physically and mentally healthy.

(2) Every person with disabilities has the right to get quality health services in accordance with the conditions and needs of individuals with disabilities.

(3) Every health care provider is prohibited from refusing patients with disabilities who need health services.

Article 36

(1) Provincial Governments are obliged to provide quality health service efforts in accordance with the conditions and needs of persons with disabilities.

(2) The Provincial Government is obliged to guarantee the availability of personnel, equipment and medicine in order to provide safe and quality health services for persons with disabilities.

Article 44

The Provincial Government is obliged to foster and develop sports for persons with disabilities, which are carried out and directed to improve health, confidence, and the achievements of persons with disabilities in sports.

Article 49

(1) Provincial Governments, clubs and / or arts and cultural associations, as well as cultural arts practitioners, foster and develop cultural arts for persons with disabilities according to their interests and talents as well as the type and / or degree of their disability.

(2) Guidance and development of cultural arts as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out as an effort to develop or foster interest and talent and / or ability of persons with disabilities in the field of cultural arts.

English source: translated from original text
Indonesian source: <http://bit.ly/k-jt32013-i>

(3) Guidance and development of cultural arts as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be carried out by building and utilizing the potential of resources, as well as cultural and art facilities and infrastructure.

Article 52

(1) Every work unit of the regional apparatus and vertical Institution as the organizer of public services, is obliged to provide services with special treatment for persons with disabilities.

(2) Special services as referred to in Paragraph (1) are carried out by giving priority to services and / or providing special facilities to persons with disabilities.

Article 56

(1) Every person with a disability has the right to obtain information as broadly as possible correctly and accurately about various things needed.

(2) Every work unit of regional apparatus and vertical Institution must provide information needed by persons with disabilities, as long as it is not a state secret and / or other information that is excluded according to the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations.

Article 59

Provision of accessibility as referred to in Article 58 includes:

- a.** accessibility to public buildings;
- b.** accessibility on public roads;
- c.** accessibility to public parks and cemeteries; and
- d.** accessibility to public land, sea and air transportation

Article 76

(1) Communities have the widest possible opportunity to play a role in equality and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

(2) Community participation as referred to in Paragraph (1) aims to utilize existing capabilities in the community in order to realize independence and welfare for persons with disabilities.

(3) Community participation as referred to in Paragraph (2) can be carried out by:

- a. individual;
- b. family;
- c. religious organization;
- d. social organization in the field of persons with disabilities;

- e. non-governmental organization;
- f. professional organization;
- g. business;
- h. social welfare institutions both domestically and abroad; and / or
- i. educational institutions.

Article 77

Community participation as referred to in Article 76 is carried out through:

- a.** giving advice and consideration to the Provincial Government;
- b.** accessibility provision for persons with disabilities;
- c.** provision of facilities and implementation of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities;
- d.** procurement and provision of expert or social assistance to carry out or assist in improving the welfare of persons with disabilities;
- e.** providing assistance in the form of material, financial, and services for persons with disabilities;
- f.** giving equal opportunities and treatment for persons with disabilities in all aspects of life and livelihood;
- g.** job creation for persons with disabilities;
- h.** procurement of facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities; and
- i.** other activities in an effort to improve the welfare of people with disabilities.

South Kalimantan Provincial Regulation 17/2013 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Article 2

Protection and fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities is carried out based on the principle:

- a. respect for inherent dignity, individual authority including freedom to make choices and independence;
- b. non-discrimination;
- c. full and effective participation and involvement in society;
- d. respect for differences and acceptance of Persons with Disabilities as part of human diversity and sense of humanity;
- e. equality of opportunity;
- f. accessibility;
- g. equality between men and women; and
- h. respect for the developing capacity of Persons with Disabilities and respect for the rights of Persons with Disabilities to protect their identity.

Article 3

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- b. Rights of Persons with Disabilities include rights in the fields of education, employment, health, social, arts, culture, sports, politics, law, disaster management, shelter, and accessibility.

Article 4

(1) The implementation of each type and form of service for the fulfilment and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities is carried out based on the results of an assessment of the needs of persons with disabilities.

(2) Every Regional Work Unit that has basic duties and functions in the field of public services is obliged to carry out an assessment of the needs of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 5

(1) Every person with a disability has the same rights and opportunities to obtain education in units, paths, types and levels of education.

(2) Every education provider in all paths, types and levels of education provides equal opportunities and treatment and is obliged to accept students with disabilities.

Article 9

(1) Every education provider in all paths, types and levels of education provides equal opportunities and treatment and is obliged to accept students with disabilities.

(2) Every education provider as referred to in Paragraph (1) is obliged to provide quality education services in accordance with the conditions and potential of students with disabilities.

Article 10

Every education provider who has students with disabilities must provide educational services that are appropriate to the individual needs of students and are affirmative.

Article 16

Every person with disabilities has the same rights and opportunities to get and / or do decent work.

Article 21

(1) Regional Work Units and District / City Regional Work Units that have duties and functions in the manpower sector must provide information on the potential work of persons with disabilities.

Article 22

Regional Work Units that has duties and functions in the field of manpower coordinate and facilitate:

- a. planning, development, expansion and placement of workers with disabilities;
- b. socialization program and awareness of the right to work for Persons with Disabilities to business people and the community; and
- c. the process of recruiting workers with disabilities.

Article 30

(1) The Regional Government and District / City Government must provide a quota of at least 1% (one percent) for workers with Disabilities in each Civil Servants recruitment.

Article 31

(1) The Regional Government and District / City Government are obliged to facilitate the fulfilment of the quota of at least 1% (one percent) of workers with Disabilities in regional companies and / or private companies that use labour of at least 100 (one hundred) people.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-ks172013-i>

Article 42

Regional Governments and District / City Governments are obliged to provide quality Health Services in accordance with the needs of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 43

Health Service Efforts for Persons with Disabilities are based on the principle of ease, safety, comfort, fast and quality.

Article 65

(1) Every person with a disability has the same rights and opportunities to do activities and enjoy art, culture and sports according to individual needs.

(2) Every Person with Disability has the right and opportunity to use the facilities and infrastructure owned by the Regional Government to carry out activities as referred to in Paragraph (1).

Article 69

(1) The Regional Government and District / City Government are obliged to protect Persons with Disabilities from negative reporting and / or discriminatory treatment of the mass media.

(2) The protection referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out by:

- a. partnerships with mass media;
- b. conducting education and training for media workers and workers art;
- c. positive image development; and / or
- d. encouraging reporting on the achievements of Disabled Persons.

(3) The protection referred to in Paragraph (2) is carried out with the aim of increasing sensitivity to Persons with Disabilities.

Article 70

(1) Every person with disabilities has the same rights and opportunities in expressing opinions both verbally, in writing and in a specific language.

Article 83

(1) The Regional Government, District / City Government and the community are obliged to realize and facilitate the accessibility of the use of public facilities for Persons with Disabilities.

(2) The accessibility of the use of public facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) includes:

- b. physical accessibility; and
- c. non-physical accessibility

Article 87

Regional Governments and District / City Governments mainstream Disabled Persons in planning and implementing development activities.

Article 88

(1) In the framework of mainstreaming, the Regional Government and District / City Government do:

- a. socialization of the rights of Persons with Disabilities; and
- b. data collection on Disabled Persons.

(2) Socialization as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter a is given to:

- a. district / city government / regional government officials;
- b. public service providers;
- c. business; and
- d. the community.

Central Java Provincial Regulation 11/2014 concerning Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Article 2

The fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities is carried out with the principle:

- a. respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, including freedom to make choices, and individual independence;
- b. non-discrimination;
- c. full and effective participation and participation in the community;
- d. respect for differences and acceptance of Persons with Disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- e. equality of opportunity;
- f. accessibility;
- g. equality between men and women; and
- h. respect for the growing capacity of children with disabilities and respect for the rights of children with disabilities to maintain their identity.

Article 4

(1) Every Person with Disabilities has the right to:

- a. live and maintain life and livelihood;
- b. equal recognition as individuals before the law wherever they are;
- c. freedom and security;
- d. respect for their mental and physical integrity on the basis of equality;
- e. freedom of movement, freedom to choose residence and citizenship, on the basis of equality;
- f. be able to live in society, with equal choices, and full involvement and participation in society;
- g. fulfilment in the fields of education, health, employment, cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, social, arts, culture and tourism, sports, politics, law, religion, disaster management and accessibility;
- h. express opinions verbally and / or in writing; and
- i. form a family and continuing offspring through a legal marriage.

Article 7

Fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities is an obligation and responsibility:

- a. Regional government and District / City Government;
- b. Regional owned enterprise, legal entities and other business entities;
- c. community; and
- d. family and / or parents.

Article 10

(1) The obligations and responsibilities of the community as referred to in Article 7 letter c are held in the form of community participation.

(2) The form of community participation as referred to in Paragraph (1) includes:

- a. give providing respect for the dignity of people with disabilities;
- b. participating in the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities; and
- c. providing data and information and / or report to the Regional Work Units in accordance with the main duties and functions and / or law enforcement officers in the event of a violation of the fulfillment of Disabled Persons.

Article 12

The scope of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities includes the following fields:

- a. education;
- b. health;
- c. employment;
- d. cooperatives and Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises;
- e. social;
- f. culture and tourism;
- g. Sports;
- h. political;
- i. law;
- j. disaster management.

Article 14

(1) Every person with disabilities has the right to get education at education units.

Article 16

(1) Every person with disabilities has the right to get comprehensive, quality and fair health services.

(2) Health services as referred to in Paragraph (1) are based on consideration of the provisions referred to in Article 13 Paragraph (2) and the needs of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 26

Every person with disabilities has the right and equal opportunity to get a job and / or do work and get a salary / wage in accordance with the laws and regulations.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-jt112014-i>

Article 29

(1) Regional Work Units in charge and function in the field of manpower provide information on employment and the work potential of persons with disabilities.

Article 32

(1) The Regional Government and District / City Government are obliged to provide the opportunity for admission of prospective Civil Servants who are accessible for persons with disabilities.

Article 33

(1) Legal Entities, Business Entities and Regional-Owned Enterprises must employ at least 1 (one) person with disabilities who fulfills job requirements and job qualifications as a workforce for his company for every 100 (one hundred) workers.

Article 34

(1) Regional Work Unit, District / City Regional Work Units, Legal Entity, Business Entity, and regional owned enterprises that employ Disabled Persons have the obligation to provide salary / wages in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Article 35

(1) Regional Work Units, District / City Regional Work Units, Legal Entity, Business Entity, and regional owned enterprises are obliged to guarantee the protection of workers with Disabilities.

(2) The guarantee of the protection of labour as referred to in Paragraph (1) through the provision of health, safety, labour social security and accessibility facilities in accordance with the workforce needs of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 63

Every person with disabilities has the same rights and opportunities to do and enjoy sports activities in an accessible manner.

Article 66

(1) Every person with disabilities has the right to participate in political life in full, both directly and through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Every person with disabilities has the right and opportunity to choose and be elected.

Article 67

Political Parties provide opportunities for Persons with Disabilities to participate as members of political parties.

Article 75

(1) Government of District / City Government, Legal Entity, Business Entity, and Community are obliged to facilitate the accessibility of the use of public facilities for persons with disabilities in accordance with their authority.

(2) Efforts to realize the accessibility of the use of public facilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) must meet the principles of ease, security / safety, comfort, health, and independence to go to, enter and utilize public facilities.

Article 76

Accessibility to the use of public facilities as referred to in Article 75 in the form of:

- a. physical accessibility; and
- b. non-physical accessibility.

Article 82

(1) In the implementation of the fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Regional Government, and the District / City Government will organize the mainstreaming of persons with disabilities in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Central Sulawesi Province Provincial Regulation 18/2014 concerning Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Article 3

Every person with disabilities has equal rights and opportunities in aspects of life and livelihood.

Article 4

Every person with disabilities has the right to receive:

- a. education in all units, paths, types and levels of education;
- b. decent work and livelihood in accordance with the type and degree of disability, education and ability;
- c. equal treatment to play a role in development and enjoy the results;
- d. accessibility in the context of its independence;
- e. rehabilitation, social assistance and maintenance of social welfare levels;
- f. health services; and
- g. equal rights to develop their talents, abilities and social life.

Article 6

Every person with disabilities has equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood.

Article 7

(1) Equal opportunities for persons with disabilities in all aspects of life and livelihood are carried out through the fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities and the provision of accessibility for persons with disabilities.

(2) The fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities and the accessibility of accessibility for Persons with Disabilities are intended to create conditions and environments that are more supportive of Persons with Disabilities can fully live in society.

(3) The fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities and the provision of accessibility for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be carried out in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner.

Article 8

The fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities and the provision of accessibility for Persons with Disabilities can take the form of:

- a. physical; and
- b. non-physical.

Article 23

Every person with disabilities has the same opportunity and treatment to obtain education in units, paths, types and levels of education according to the type and degree of disability, including those with special needs.

Article 24

(1) Every education provider is obliged to provide equal opportunities and treatment to Persons with Disabilities to obtain education.

Article 27

Every person with disabilities has the same opportunity and treatment to obtain a job in accordance with the ability, competence, type and degree of disability.

Article 28

The Regional Government is obliged to provide equal opportunities and treatment to workers with disabilities to obtain employment in accordance with job requirements and qualifications as well as the type and degree of disability.

Article 29

(1) The Regional Government must employ at least 1 (one) employee of a Disabled Person who fulfils the requirements and qualifications of work as an employee of a Regional Government Institution for every 100 (one hundred) employees.

(2) For the Regional Government that has a minimum of 100 (one hundred) employees but uses high technology, it must employ at least 1 (one) person with Disabilities who meet the work requirements and qualifications of the Regional Government Institutions.

Article 35

In social life as referred to in Article 34, Persons with Disabilities have the right to have the same opportunities and opportunities to carry out activities:

- a. worship according to the rules of the religion he adheres to;
- b. performance sports and / or fitness / health sports;
- c. art which is expressed in the work, form, nature and type of art;

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-st18-2014-i>

d. community engagement in accordance with culture and habits; and
e. Other social activities are in accordance with their talents, abilities and social life while respecting the dignity of humanity.

Article 36

Every person with disabilities has the same opportunity and treatment to get health services in accordance with health service standards.

Article 37

(1) Every health service provider is obliged to provide equal opportunities and treatment to Persons with Disabilities to obtain health services.
(2) The granting of opportunities as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out through the provision of:
a. facilities and infrastructure for health services for people with disabilities;
b. medical personnel who can provide health services for people with disabilities.
(3) The granting of opportunities as referred to in Paragraph (2) must be announced openly to the public.

Article 40

(1) The public is obliged to seek the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities.
(2) The community has the widest possible opportunity to play a role in improving the welfare of people with disabilities.
(3) The role of the community in efforts to improve the welfare of Persons with Disabilities through the fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the provision of accessibility for Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the capabilities of the community.
(4) The role of the community is carried out by individuals, groups, legal entities, and institutions or organizations in the social sector.

Article 41

The role of the community is undertaken through:

a. the provision of advice and consideration to the Regional Government in the framework of formulating regulations and policies in the provision of accessibility for Persons with Disabilities;
b. fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities and the provision of accessibility for Persons with Disabilities;
c. procurement and provision of expert or general assistance to fulfil the rights of Persons with Disabilities;
d. providing equal opportunities and treatment for Persons with Disabilities in all aspects of life and livelihood;
e. procurement of facilities and infrastructure for people with disabilities;
f. other activities in the context of fulfilling the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

South Sulawesi Province Provincial Regulation 5/2016 concerning Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities

Article 2

Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities are based on:

- a. humanity;
- b. justice;
- c. kinship;
- d. equality;
- e. participatory;
- f. professionalism;
- g. without discrimination;
- h. accessibility;
- i. equal opportunity; and
- j. special treatment and more protection.

Article 6

(1) Every person with a disability has the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood to get a decent life.

(2) The same rights and opportunities as referred to in Paragraph (1) are obtained by persons with disabilities with special services in accordance with the type and degree of their disability.

Article 8

(1) Every person with a disability has equal opportunities in the fields of:

- a. education;
- b. employment and business;
- c. health;
- d. Sports;
- e. cultural arts and tourism;
- f. public service;
- g. legal assistance;
- h. information and communication; and
- i. housing.

(2) Opportunities referred to in Paragraph (1) are provided with special services in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 9

Every person with a disability has the right to get the same opportunity to get education in the unit, type and level of education.

Article 10

(1) Every education provider provides equal opportunities for people with disabilities as students in all units, types and levels of education.

(2) Every education provider provides special services for students with disabilities that are adjusted to the type and degree of disability.

Article 15

(1) Every person with a disability has the same opportunity to get a job in accordance with the type and degree of disability.

(2) Workers with disabilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) are entitled to get special services and / or obtain accessibility in carrying out work in accordance with the type and degree of disability.

Article 16

(1) The Regional Government and Regional-Owned Enterprises must employ at least 2% (two percent) of persons with disabilities from the number of employees or workers.

(2) Private companies must employ at least 1% (one percent) of persons with disabilities from the number of employees or workers.

(3) The recruitment of workers with disabilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be carried out with due regard to competence and based on the provisions of the legislation.

Article 23

(1) Persons with disabilities can be equated with individuals who are physically and mentally healthy.

(2) Every person with disabilities has the right to get quality health services in accordance with the conditions and needs of individuals with disabilities.

(3) Every health care provider is prohibited from refusing patients with disabilities who need health services.

Article 32

The Regional Government fosters and develops sports for people with disabilities, which are carried out and directed to improve health, confidence, and the achievements of people with disabilities in sports.

Article 37

(1) Local Governments, clubs and / or art and cultural studios, as well as cultural and tourism players, foster and develop cultural arts and tourism for persons with disabilities according to their interests and talents as well as the type and / or degree of their disability.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-ss52016-i>

(2) Guidance and development of arts and culture and tourism as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out as an effort to develop or foster interest and talent and / or ability of persons with disabilities in the field of arts and culture and tourism.

(3) Guidance and development of arts and culture as well as tourism as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2), is carried out by building and utilizing the potential of resources, as well as facilities and infrastructure of arts and culture and tourism.

Article 40

(1) Every work unit of the Regional and vertical Institutions as the provider of public services, as well as the private sector whose fields of business are related to public services provide services with special treatment for persons with disabilities.

(2) Special services as referred to in Paragraph (1) are carried out by giving priority to services and / or providing special facilities to persons with disabilities.

(3) The place of implementation of services as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) is obliged to put up an announcement of priority services for persons with disabilities.

Article 44

(1) Every person with a disability has the right to obtain information as broadly as possible correctly and accurately about various things needed.

Article 46

(1) Every housing provision incorporates the availability of accessibility, the ease of disability of persons with access to the value of housing utilization in an optimal, reasonable and dignified manner.

Article 47

(1) The Regional Government, business actors and the public provide accessibility for persons with disabilities in every provision of public facilities and infrastructure.

(2) Provision of accessibility as referred to in Paragraph (1) to create conditions and environments that are more supportive of persons with disabilities in order to be able to carry out activities in community life to the fullest.

Article 48

The provision of accessibility as referred to in Article 47 includes:

- a.** accessibility in buildings for public use;
- b.** accessibility on public roads;
- c.** accessibility to public parks and cemeteries; and
- d.** accessibility to public land, sea and air transportation.

Article 65

(1) The community has the widest possible opportunity to play an active role in equality and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

(2) Community participation as referred to in Paragraph (1) aims to utilize existing capabilities in the community in order to realize independence and welfare for persons with disabilities.

Bone District Regional Regulation 5/2017 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Article 2

Efforts to fulfil and protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities are based on:

- a. respect for the dignity of people with disabilities;
- b. individual autonomy rights;
- c. justice;
- d. inclusive;
- e. without discrimination;
- f. full participation; disability as part of human diversity and humanity;
- g. equality;
- h. equal rights and opportunities;
- i. special treatment and more protection; and
- j. respect for cultural customs and local wisdom.

Article 4

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. rights of persons with disabilities;
- b. variety of disabilities;
- c. the right to education;
- d. the right to employment;
- e. the right to health;
- f. the right to social protection;
- g. the right to art, culture and sports;
- h. political rights;
- i. the right to provide and receive legal services;
- j. accessibility;
- k. social assistance;
- l. community participation;
- m. provisions for sanctions;
- n. financing; and
- o. protection and fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Article 5

(1) Persons with Disabilities have equal rights and opportunities and must be protected and fulfilled in accordance with their dignity as a creature created by God Almighty.

(2) The rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Paragraph (1) include:

- a. education;
- b. employment;
- c. health;
- d. social;
- e. art, culture, tourism and sports;
- f. political;
- g. law;
- h. accessibility;
- i. disaster management; and
- j. religious;

k. reasonable living premises;

l. rehabilitation; and

m. data collection rights.

Article 8

Every person with disabilities has the same rights and opportunities to become a student and / or to obtain education in each unit, path, type and level of education. And / or become the organizer of early childhood education and basic education in accordance with the level of their capacity.

Article 18

Every person with disabilities has the same rights, opportunities and treatment to obtain a job / reasonable employment.

Article 19

(1) The Regional Work Unit which has the main duties and functions in the field of manpower is obliged to provide information on the potential work of persons with disabilities and information on employment.

Article 33

(1) Health is part of the human rights of persons with disabilities that must be respected, developed, empowered, protected, enforced, and fulfilled by the regional government.

(2) Health as referred to in Paragraph (1) covers health, both physically, spiritually and socially, which allows him to live productively in a social and economic manner.

Article 34

Every person with disabilities has the right to get quality health services in accordance with the conditions and needs of individuals with disabilities.

Article 52

(1) Every person with disabilities has the same rights and opportunities to carry out activities and enjoy sports, arts and culture in an accessible manner.

(2) The rights referred to in Paragraph (1) are systematic activities to encourage and foster, and develop physical, spiritual and social potential.

English source:
Indonesian source:

translated from original text
<http://bit.ly/k-b52017-i>

Article 54

- (1) Persons with Disabilities have equal rights and opportunities in expressing opinions in the fields of government, development and / or society verbally, in writing, and / or through sign language.
- (2) Submission of opinions in the fields of government, development, and / or social written in writing and / or through sign language as referred to in Paragraph (1) can be done directly or through print and electronic media.
- (3) In political scope, Persons with Disabilities have the same rights and opportunities to be elected and elect representatives.
- (4) The regional government facilitates the dissemination of information, the provision of information, technical and / or assistance on the conduction of accessible general elections;

Article 59

Every person with disabilities has the right to provision of accessible systems for the use and utilisation of public facilities and infrastructure.

Article 62

Accessibility to the use of public facilities as referred to in Article 61 includes:

- a. physical accessibility; and
- b. non-physical accessibility.

Article 63

Physical accessibility as referred to in Article 62 letter a includes:

- a. public buildings;
- b. public roads and special roads;
- c. public parks and cemeteries;
- d. ports and airports;
- e. shopping and offices;
- f. banking and other financial services;
- g. public transport;
- h. education and culture;
- i. hospitals and other medical services;
- j. tourist attractions;
- k. other public administration.

Article 64

Non-physical accessibility as referred to in Article 61 letter b includes:

- a. information services; and
- b. special service.

Article 69

Local governments increase ease for Persons with Disabilities in obtaining decent housing through credit facilities that are fair and cost-friendly.

Article 71

Community participation is a conscious effort by utilizing existing capabilities in order to realize the independence and welfare of Disabled Persons in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 72

Community participation in the implementation of protection and fulfilment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities can be undertaken by individuals, groups of legal entities, business entities and / or social institutions.

