Country Profile on Disability
Republic of Indonesia

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Abbreviations

BISINDO	Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia	Indonesian Sign Language
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana	National Disaster Management Agency
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik	Statistics Indonesia
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	German Agency for International Cooperation
HWDI	Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia	Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	
ILO	International Labour Organization	
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	
JKN	Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional	National Health Insurance
NCD	National Commission on Disability	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	
OPD	Organization of Persons with Disabilities	
PPDI	Perkumpulan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia	Indonesian Persons with Disabilities Association
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional	National Medium-Term Development Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	
SLB	Sekolah Luar Biasa	Special Needs School
SP2020 Long Form	Potret Penyandang Disabilitas di Indonesia: Hasil Long Form Sensus Penduduk	BPS Report (2020 Population Census Long Form Results)
ULD	Unit Layanan Disabilitas	Disability Services Unit
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	
VNR	Voluntary National Review	

1. Basic Profile

1-1. Basic Indicators[1]

Gross Domestic Product[2] per capita	USD 4,925.4	2024

Expenditures by Sector

Healthcare (% of GDP)	11.6 %	2022
Education (% of GDP)	1.6 %	2023
Social protection (% of GDP)[3]	0.69 %	2022

Population

Total population	283,487,931	2024
Male (% of total population)	50.2 %	
Female (% of total population)	49.8 %	
Urban population (% of total population)	58.8 %	
Rural population (% of total population)	41.2 %	
Life expectancy at birth (total)	71.1 years	2024
Male	69.0 years	
Female	73.3 years	

Health

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	6.3 %	2023
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.0	2023

Education

Education System[4]		
Primary Education	6 years	
Compulsory education	9 years	
Literacy rate (% of ages 15 and above)	96.0 %	2020
Adult male	97.4 %	
Adult female	94.6 %	

[1] Based on the World Bank Database（https://data.worldbank.org/indicator (Accessed: 17 April 2026)）
[2] Hereinafter referred to as "GDP."
[3] Based on International Labour Organization (hereinafter referred to as "ILO") (2024) World Social Protection Report, https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/WSPR_2024_EN_WEB_1.pdf (Accessed: 17 March 2026)）
[4] Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)（2015）Education in Indonesia（https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2015/03/education-in-indonesia_g1g51390/9789264230750-en.pdf (Accessed: 9 June 2026)）

School enrollment		
Primary (% gross)		
Total	100.0 %	2024
Male	101.4 %	
Female	98.6 %	
Secondary (% gross)		
Total	98.8 %	2024
Male	99.0 %	
Female	98.7 %	
Tertiary (% gross)		
Total	44.9 %	2023
Male	40.1 %	
Female	49.9 %	

Employment

Unemployment		
Total	3.3 %	2024
Male (% of male labor force)	3.4 %	
Female (% of female labor force)	3.1 %	

1-2. Definition of Disability and Indicators on Disability

1-2-1. Definition of Disability

According to the initial report submitted by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "Indonesia") to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2017[5] (hereinafter referred to as "State Party's Report"), disability in Indonesia is defined under the Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 8/2016), enacted in 2016. This law adopts the concept of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "CRPD") and defines persons with disabilities as "those who are with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."

This definition is considered to represent a shift from the traditional medical model to a social model and serves as the fundamental framework for Indonesia's disability policy. The law also adopts a comprehensive concept of disability encompassing categories such as

[5] Based on the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology website (https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20230331-mxt_chousa02-000015864_002.pdf (Accessed: 17 January 2026))

physical, intellectual, psychosocial, and sensory disabilities.

On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in its 2022 Concluding Observations[6] (hereinafter referred to as the "Concluding Observations"), expressed concern that certain laws and policies in Indonesia still use terminology such as "cacat (defects)[7]" that devalues persons with disabilities, and recommended the abolition of such discriminatory or pejorative terms and the harmonization of related legislation.

1-2-2. Indicators on Disability

According to the State Party's Report, statistics on disability in Indonesia are collected primarily through national statistical surveys conducted by Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik, hereinafter referred to as "BPS"), including the Population Census conducted every ten years, the Inter-Census Population Survey (Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus; hereinafter referred to as "SUPAS2015"[8]), and the National Socioeconomic Survey. As these surveys differ in purpose and methodology, there are certain variations in the estimated proportion of persons with disabilities and the disability situation.

As the basis for population statistics, the Population Census is conducted every ten years. The 2020 Population Census included a "Long Form" (detailed survey) to capture more detailed demographic data, and the results were published in a BPS report titled Potret Penyandang Disabilitas di Indonesia: Hasil Long Form Sensus Penduduk 2020 (hereinafter referred to as "SP2020 Long Form"[9]). This survey uses the Washington Group Short Set of Questions, an internationally recognized tool for measuring disability, covering domains such as seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication. This method allows for international comparisons and serves as the basis for recent disability statistics in Indonesia.

SUPAS2015, conducted between census years, estimated that approximately 8.56% of the population aged 10 years and above had some form of functional difficulty. Additionally, BPS has introduced disability-related questions in its annual National Socioeconomic Survey every year since 2018, advancing the development of statistics on the living conditions, education, and employment of persons with disabilities.

However, several challenges in disability statistics in Indonesia have been identified.

[6] Government of Indonesia (2017) Initial report submitted by Indonesia under article 35 of the Convention, CRPD/C/IDN/1.

[7] Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2022) Concluding observations on the initial report of Indonesia, CRPD/C/IDN/CO/1.

[8] "The term "cacat" means defect, impairment, or malfunction in Indonesian. Historically, it has been used in the phrase penyandang cacat (person with a disability); however, while the Law on Persons with Disabilities uses the term penyandang disabilitas, the word cacat remains in use in other laws and policy documents."

[9] Badan Pusat Statistik (2015) *Profil Penduduk Indonesia Hasil SUPAS 2015*

According to the Concluding Observations, serious shortcomings exist, including a lack of disaggregated data and the absence of a uniform methodology and interpretation. There are discrepancies in disability rates across surveys. For instance, SUPAS2015 estimated the disability rate at approximately 8.56%, whereas SP2020 Long Form placed it at 3.05%. While both surveys use the Washington Group Short Set of Questions, the difference arises from differences in survey methodology and definitions of disability.

In recent years, the Government of Indonesia has been aligning disability statistics with international standards in line with CRPD implementation. In particular, the introduction of the Washington Group questionnaire set has been advancing the development of statistics based on the functional aspects of disability, enabling analysis of the population distribution, age composition, educational status, and employment situation of persons with disabilities. Going forward, evidence-based policymaking grounded in these statistics is expected to be strengthened.

Table 1 Number and Rate of Persons with Disabilities (2015 and 2020)

Persons with Disabilities (aged 10 and above)	21,840,000	8.56% of total population	2015
Persons with Disabilities (aged 5 and above)	8,568,197	3.05% of total population	2020
Male	4,201,497	3.21% of total population	2020
Female	4,366,700	2.90% of total population	2020

Source: Prepared by the study team based on BPS SUPAS2015 and SP2020 Long Form.

Table 1 presents the number and rate of persons with disabilities based on the results of SUPAS2015 and SP2020 Long Form conducted by BPS. It should be noted that while both surveys use the Washington Group Short Set of Questions, the aggregation criteria differ. SUPAS2015 captures functional difficulty under a relatively broad definition, including "some difficulty," whereas SP2020 Long Form primarily identifies disability based on stricter criteria, such as "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all." As a result, the disability rate in 2020 appears lower than in 2015. When making simple comparisons between the two sets of figures, these differences in definitions and aggregation methods must be taken into account.

It should also be noted that in the 2020 statistics, while the disability rate for women (2.9%) is lower than for men (3.2%), women have a longer average life expectancy and account for a higher proportion of the elderly population, meaning that in absolute numbers, women with disabilities are slightly more numerous. The number of persons with disabilities shown in the table is an estimated figure derived from published population ratios and population size.

Table 2 Proportion of Population with Difficulty by Functional Domain (aged 5 and above) (2020)

Functional Domain	Proportion (%)
Seeing	3.31
Walking	2.88
Hearing	1.95
Cognition/Concentration	1.76
Communication	1.28
Use of Hands/Fingers	1.17
Self-care	1.14
Learning	1.01
Emotion	0.80

Source: Prepared by the study team based on BPS SP2020 Long Form.

Table 3 Disability Rate by Age Group (2020)

Age Group	Disability Rate (%)
5–17 years	0.54
18–59 years	1.87
60 years and above	6.79

Source: Prepared by the study team based on BPS SP2020 Long Form.

Table 4 Disability Rate by Province (2020)

Province	Disability Rate (%)
Yogyakarta Special Region	2.05
East Nusa Tenggara	1.92
Aceh	1.84
Banten	0.84
Riau Islands	0.72
North Kalimantan	0.67

Source: Prepared by the study team based on BPS SP2020 Long Form.

Tables 2 to 4 present the disability situation by functional domain, age group, and province based on the results of SP2020 Long Form. Table 2 shows the proportion of the population reporting "some difficulty" in each functional domain, such as seeing, walking, and hearing, confirming that difficulties in seeing and walking are relatively high. Table 3 presents disability rates by age group, indicating that rates increase with age and are particularly high among those aged 60 and above. Table 4 shows disability rates by province, revealing certain variations across regions.

It should be noted that since respondents can report difficulty in multiple functional domains, disability rates cannot be derived by simply summing up the proportions across

functional domains.

2. Administration and Policy on Disability

2-1. Administration on Disability

According to the State Party's Report, in Indonesia, the establishment of the National Commission on Disability (hereinafter referred to as "NCD") was stipulated under the Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 8/2016) enacted in 2016, as the body responsible for the implementation and monitoring of disability policies[10]. The NCD is positioned as an agency that provides advice and monitoring on government policies and measures, with the aim of promoting respect, protection, and realization of the rights of persons with disabilities.

On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in its 2022 Concluding Observations, expressed concern that the NCD is under the Ministry of Social Affairs and lacks the independence required under the law. It was also noted that an effective mechanism to coordinate the implementation of the CRPD and the Law on Persons with Disabilities from the national level down to local government levels has not been sufficiently established.

Indonesia's disability policy is structured so that it is implemented primarily by the Ministry of Social Affairs, with multiple ministries sharing responsibilities, including those for education, labor, health, and public works. Additionally, under the decentralization system, provincial and regency/city governments also play an important role as implementers of disability-related policies.

<Central government>

Entities responsible for disability issues

Table 5 Entities Responsible for Disability Issues in Indonesia

No.	Institution	Overview
1	Ministry of Social Affairs	The central government body primarily responsible for disability policy in Indonesia. It implements social rehabilitation, social protection, and livelihood support services, and works with local governments to provide disability support facilities and community-based rehabilitation programs.
2	National Commission on Disability	Established under the Law on Persons with Disabilities (2016) to monitor and advise government policies and measures with the aim of promoting respect, protection, and realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. It ensures the participation of persons with disabilities while overseeing

[10] Badan Pusat Statistik (2024) *Potret Penyandang Disabilitas di Indonesia: Hasil Long Form Sensus Penduduk 2020*.

		government measures.
3	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	Responsible for the development of inclusive education policy and special needs education systems. It promotes education for children with disabilities through ensuring educational opportunities, improving the learning environment, and conducting teacher training.
4	Ministry of Manpower	It oversees disability employment policy and implements disability employment quota systems, vocational training, and employment support measures. Promotes institutional development and capacity-building programs aimed at increasing employment of persons with disabilities in companies and public institutions.
5	Ministry of Health	Responsible for health services, rehabilitation, and mental health policy. It promotes health services including disability prevention, early detection, and medical rehabilitation to support the health of persons with disabilities.
6	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Responsible for establishing and implementing accessibility standards for public facilities and buildings. It formulates technical standards for accessible public infrastructure and provides guidance to local governments. Following the inauguration of the Prabowo administration in 2024, it was reorganized into the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Housing and Settlement Areas.
7	National Development Planning Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional[11])	The agency responsible for formulating national development plans including the National Medium-Term Development Plan, and for mainstreaming social policies including disability inclusion. It coordinates across ministries and integrates the disability sector into national development policy.
8	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Responsible for protecting the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, including women and children with disabilities. It addresses the prevention of violence against women and children with disabilities and promotes their education and social participation within gender equality and child protection policies.

[11] Hereinafter referred to as "BAPPENAS."

9	Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs	Responsible for information accessibility policy in the Information and Communication Technology[12] and media sectors. It works to improve the accessibility of information for persons with disabilities through captioned broadcasting, web accessibility, and enhanced accessibility of digital services.
10	National Commission on Human Rights	Indonesia's independent national human rights institution, which investigates human rights violations, makes policy recommendations, and conducts awareness activities. It also monitors and advises on the rights of persons with disabilities from a human rights perspective and accepts and investigates complaints related to discrimination and rights violations.
11	Statistics Indonesia (BPS)	As the national statistical agency, collects and publishes statistical data on persons with disabilities through the Population Census and various social surveys. It works to develop disability statistics using the Washington Group questionnaire set.

Source: Compiled by the study team based on the State Party's Report submitted to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2019), the Concluding Observations (2022), and information from relevant government agency websites.

Status of Coordination Mechanism[13]

Item	Details
Name	National Commission on Disability (NCD)
Members	Consists of 9 members appointed by the President for a 5-year term. The majority of members are selected from among persons with disabilities, representing areas including organizations of persons with disabilities, law and human rights, disability studies, social welfare, health, and disability support.
Role and Implementation Status	Established under the Law on Persons with Disabilities (2016), with members officially appointed by Presidential Decree in 2021, whereupon the NCD began full operations. The NCD monitors, advises, and makes recommendations to promote respect, protection, and realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. Although the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has raised concerns in the Concluding Observations about that the NCD lacks sufficient independence under the Ministry of Social Affairs, and that it may not have sufficient funding or staff.

[12] Hereinafter referred to as "ICT."

[13] Government of Indonesia (2016) *Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities*

[Local Government Administration]

Disability-Related Responsible Bodies[14]

Institution	Overview
Disability Services Unit[15]	A disability support division required to be established in local government bodies, educational institutions, public institutions, and similar entities under the Law on Persons with Disabilities (2016). It coordinates services including the provision of reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities, ensures accessibility, handles complaints, and monitors policies and programs. It is also expected to play a role in tracking the implementation of disability policy at the local government level and coordinating with relevant institutions. On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has pointed out that there are regional disparities in institutional operation and capacity at the local level.
ULD in Educational Institutions	A support division required to be established in universities and other educational institutions under the law. It provides reasonable accommodation to students with disabilities, adjusts the learning environment, ensures accessibility of educational materials, and coordinates support services.
ULD in Employment Institutions	A disability support division in the employment sector, established in vocational training institutions and employment-related bodies. It provides employment support to persons with disabilities, offers reasonable accommodation, liaises with employers, and implements vocational training and employment promotion measures.

Local Regulations

According to the State Party's Report, under Indonesia's decentralization system, provincial and regency/city governments may enact their own ordinances. Since the enactment of the Law on Persons with Disabilities in 2016, many local governments have enacted disability-related ordinances to give effect to the law. These ordinances stipulate the obligations of local governments, the provision of accessibility in public facilities, the promotion of employment of persons with disabilities, the provision of social services, and mechanisms for the participation of persons with disabilities. On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted in its Concluding Observations that there are disparities

[14] Based on the State Party's Report (2017) and the Concluding Observations (2022)

[15] Hereinafter referred to as "ULD."

among local governments in the state of institutional development and policy implementation.

2-2. Laws and Policies on Disability

According to the State Party's Report, after ratifying the CRPD in 2011, the Government of Indonesia amended the Law on Persons with Disabilities of 1997, enacting the new Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 8/2016) in 2016. This law is a comprehensive disability rights law that reflects the principles of the CRPD and establishes the fundamental framework for guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities.

The following presents the year of enactment, and an overview of the major laws related to persons with disabilities. It should be noted that the descriptions in this section are based primarily on the State Party's Report, supplemented by reference to the relevant laws themselves.

Law Name	Law on Persons with Disabilities (Undang-undang tentang Penyandang Disabilitas No. 8/2016)[16]
Year Enacted	2016
Overview	A comprehensive disability rights law consisting of 33 chapters and 153 articles that reflects the principles of the CRPD. It stipulates 24 specific rights in areas such as education, employment, health, accessibility, and access to justice. It also stipulates the responsibilities of the central and local governments, the establishment of the NCD, the introduction of disability identification cards, and support for organizations of persons with disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "OPD"), and includes penalties for violations of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Law Name	Labour Law (Undang-undang tentang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003)[17]
Year Enacted	2003
Overview[18]	A basic law on employment and working conditions, stipulating the prohibition of discrimination against persons with disabilities and the guarantee of employment opportunities. The Law on Persons with Disabilities (2016) establishes a quota system obligating public institutions and private companies to employ persons with disabilities.

Law Name	Law on the National Education System (Undang-Undang tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional No. 20/2003)[19]
Year Enacted	2003

[16] Based on the State Party's Report (2017) and the Concluding Observations (2022)
[17] Government of Indonesia (2016) Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities, https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/37538/uu-no-8-tahun-2016 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[18] https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/43919/uu-no-13-tahun-2003 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[19] International Labour Organization (ILO) (various years) *Disability and Employment in Indonesia*

Overview	A law guaranteeing the right to education for all citizens, stipulating the implementation of special needs education and inclusive education. It ensures educational opportunities for children with disabilities, the provision of educational services, and the responsibilities of educational institutions.
Law Name	Law on Buildings (Law No. 28/2002 on Buildings)[20]
Year Enacted	2002
Overview	A law establishing standards for the design and use of public buildings, stipulating construction standards including the provision of accessibility. It requires the development of accessible building environments that can be used by persons with disabilities, the elderly, and others.

Law Name	Health Law (Law No. 36/2009 on Health)[21]
Year Enacted	2009
Overview	A basic law aimed at protecting the health of citizens, stipulating the provision of health services including rehabilitation services and access to medical care. It also relates to the guarantee of the right to health for persons with disabilities.

Law Name	Social Welfare Law (Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare)[22]
Year Enacted	2009
Overview	A law stipulating the provision of social welfare services targeting socially vulnerable groups, forming the basis for social assistance, social rehabilitation, and social protection for persons with disabilities.

Law Name	Copyright Law (Undang-undang tentang Hak Cipta No. 28/2014) [23]
Year Enacted	2014
Overview	Article 44 refers to persons who are blind, with visual impairments or reading disabilities, as well as users of Braille books, audiobooks, and similar materials. It stipulates that non-commercial use of books to promote access for these persons, provided the source is attributed, does not constitute copyright infringement.

[20] Government of Indonesia (2003) *Law No. 20/2003 on National Education System, https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/43920/uu-no-20-tahun-2003* (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[21] Government of Indonesia (2002) *Law No. 28/2002 on Buildings,* https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/43910/uu-no-28-tahun-2002 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[22] Government of Indonesia (2009) *Law No.36/2009 on Health,* https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38778/uu-no-36-tahun-2009 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[23] Government of Indonesia (2009) *Law No.11/2009 on Social Welfare,* https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38603/uu-no-11-tahun-2009 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)

Law Name	Law on Road Traffic and Transportation (Law No. 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation) [24]
Year Enacted	2009
Overview	A law establishing the basic framework for road traffic and public transport services, requiring the provision of transport services that can be used safely by persons with disabilities and the elderly. It addresses accessibility in public transport and related facilities.

Law Name	Mental Health Law (Law No. 18/2014 on Mental Health) [25]
Year Enacted	2014
Overview	A law stipulating the provision of mental health services, the protection of the rights of persons with psychosocial disabilities, and the promotion of community-based mental health care. It aims at promoting mental health treatment and social reintegration support for persons with psychosocial disabilities.

Law Name	Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (Law No. 12/2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes) [26]
Year Enacted	2022
Overview	A law comprehensively defining the types and penalties for sexual violence crimes, strengthening the protection and support of victims of sexual violence including women and children with disabilities. While the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities welcomed this law in the 2022 Concluding Observations, challenges remain, such as the lack of provisions prohibiting marital rape and the narrow definition of rape, which does not fully reflect the experiences of women with disabilities.

Disability Policies

The major policies are as follows.

Policy Name	National Action Plan on Human Rights (Rencana Aksi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia / RANHAM)
Year Enacted	2021–2025
Overview	A national action plan aimed at respecting, protecting, and realizing human rights, with the protection of the rights of socially vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, the elderly, women, children, and indigenous peoples as a priority area. It serves as a guideline for government ministries and local governments in implementing human rights policies and includes measures related to protecting the rights of

[24] Government of Indonesia (2014) *Law No.28/2014 on Copyright,* https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38684/uu-no-28-tahun-2014 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[25] Government of Indonesia (2009) *Law No.22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation,* https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38776/uu-no-22-tahun-2009 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)
[26] Government of Indonesia (2014) *Law No.18/2014 on Mental Health,* https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38672/uu-no-18-tahun-2014 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)

	persons with disabilities, ensuring accessibility, and promoting social participation. A subsequent plan is being formulated[27].

Policy Name	National Medium-Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional / RPJMN; hereinafter referred to as "RPJMN") 2025–2029[28]
Year Enacted	2025
Overview	Indonesia's five-year national development plan, formulated by the BAPPENAS. Within social development and social protection policy, it includes measures to promote social participation of socially vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, expand educational and employment opportunities, and ensure accessibility. Disability mainstreaming has been established as a policy goal.

2-3. Measures on Disability[29]

1) Healthcare

According to the State Party's Report, the provision of accessible health and medical services and rehabilitation for persons with disabilities is stipulated in the "Health Law (Law No. 36/2009)," the "Mental Health Law (Law No. 18/2014)," the "Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 8/2016)," and other legislation. These laws explicitly state that all citizens, including persons with disabilities, have the right to receive health services on an equal basis.

The Government of Indonesia promotes maternal and child health care programs for the prevention and early detection of disability, and has been developing systems for early detection and early intervention of disability through pediatric health check-ups and immunization programs. The introduction of screening tests for congenital diseases such as congenital hypothyroidism has also been advancing.

Regarding access to medical services, the National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional; hereinafter referred to as "JKN") introduced in 2014 has established a system allowing citizens, including persons with disabilities, to access medical services. JKN integrates a medical subsidy program for low-income groups, securing access of medical services to low-income households, including those with disabilities.

Regarding rehabilitation, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs provide services in cooperation. The Ministry of Social Affairs implements social rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities, supporting the improvement of daily living skills and the promotion of social participation through specialized facilities and community services for

[27] https://www.dpr.go.id/kegiatan-dpr/berita/Rieke-Diah-Pitaloka-Kinerja-Kementerian-HAM-Tak-Cukup-Diukur-dari-Tingginya-Serapan-Anggaran-67198 (Accessed: 10 July 2026)
[28] https://indonesia2045.go.id/ (Accessed: 10 July 2026)
[29] Government of Indonesia (2022) *Law No.12/2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes,* https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/213592/uu-no-12-tahun-2022 (Accessed: 10 March 2026)

persons with visual, hearing, physical, and psychosocial disabilities. For persons with disabilities living in remote areas, support is provided through the Mobile Social Service.

In addition, in the area of mental health, a national program has been implemented to eliminate the use of shackling of persons with psychosocial disabilities, and community-based mental health services are being strengthened.

On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted in its 2022 Concluding Observations disparities in access to health services for persons with disabilities across regions, and the continuation of institution-centered care for persons with psychosocial disabilities, among other challenges. The Committee also recommended strengthening action plans to ensure the accessibility and availability of health services for persons with disabilities (particularly in rural and remote areas), ensuring full coverage of all persons with disabilities including those with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities under the JKN, and expanding health services in rural and remote island areas. The Committee further called for prohibiting forced medical interventions, forced contraception, and forced sterilization of persons with disabilities, and for establishing independent monitoring and complaints mechanisms to eradicate isolation and restraint.

2) Education

In Indonesia, Article 5 of the "Law on the National Education System (Law No. 20/2003)" stipulates that all citizens, including persons with disabilities, have the right to receive education. The "Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 8/2016)" and the "Child Protection Law (Law No. 35/2014)" also explicitly guarantee educational opportunities for all children, including children with disabilities.

According to the State Party's Report, support for persons with disabilities in the education sector is implemented primarily in two forms: special schools (Sekolah Luar Biasa; hereinafter referred to as "SLB") and inclusive education. Inclusive education has been institutionalized through the "Ministerial Regulation on Inclusive Education (Regulation of the Minister of Education No. 70/2009)," and the development of systems allowing children and students with disabilities to receive education in regular schools has been advancing. According to the State Party's Report, as of 2016, there were 9,130 schools implementing inclusive education and 2,186 SLBs.

To promote inclusive education, students with disabilities are provided with reasonable accommodation during examinations (e.g., provision of Braille examination papers) and learning support. Improvements to school facilities' accessibility and the development of educational environments are also advancing. At the higher education level, systems for

supporting students with disabilities at universities are being developed, and some universities have established Disability Services Units.

On the other hand, parallel reports submitted by civil society organizations (2022)[30] pointed out challenges in the implementation of inclusive education. In particular, the shortage of teachers with specialized knowledge in disability education, insufficient accessibility of school facilities, and social stigma are factors impeding the educational participation of children with disabilities. It has also been pointed out that some universities have discriminatory requirements for persons with disabilities, such as requiring physical or mental health conditions as admission requirements.

Additionally, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern in its 2022 Concluding Observations that SLB-centered educational systems continue to exist and that the transition to inclusive education has not proceeded sufficiently. It was also noted as a challenge that access to education for children with disabilities, particularly those with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, remains limited. The Committee recommended: 1) developing and implementing an inclusive education strategy with specified budgets, targets, and timelines; 2) establishing ULDs in all regions and at all education levels and providing accessible educational materials such as Braille and sign language; and 3) implementing measures to address stigma related to leprosy.

3) Gender

In Indonesia, multiple laws and policies have been established to protect women and children, including women and girls with disabilities, from violence and abuse. The major laws include the "Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Law No. 23/2004)," the "Child Protection Law (Law No. 35/2014)," and the "Health Law (Law No. 36/2009)," which stipulate the prevention of violence and exploitation against women and children, victim support, and the provision of protective services.

The "Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 8/2016)" recognizes that women with disabilities may be subject to multiple or layered forms of discrimination, and explicitly states the need to ensure special consideration and protection in areas such as education, health, employment, and the justice system.

According to the State Party's Report, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection implements support measures targeting people in vulnerable situations, including women and children with disabilities. Integrated service centers aimed at supporting victims

[30] Based on the State Party's Report (2017) and the Concluding Observations (2022)

of violence have been established across the country, providing services such as medical care, psychological counseling, and legal assistance. The National Police has also established Women and Children Service Units to handle cases of domestic violence and abuse.

Additionally, reproductive health education and sexual violence prevention education are provided in schools, and accessible educational materials are being developed for students with disabilities. Special medical services for victims of violence are also provided in the health sector.

On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted in its 2022 Concluding Observations that women and girls with disabilities remain at high risk of violence[31], abuse, and sexual exploitation, and recommended that the perspective of women with disabilities be more strongly reflected in both gender policy and disability policy.

4) Vocational Training and Employment

The Indonesian Constitution stipulates that all citizens have the right to equal employment opportunities and adequate living standards, and this right applies to persons with disabilities. The Law on Persons with Disabilities also explicitly states that persons with disabilities have the right to equal employment opportunities and fair working conditions. Article 53 of the Law stipulates an employment quota system requiring public institutions to employ at least 2% and private companies at least 1% of their workforce as persons with disabilities, to promote employment of persons with disabilities.

The Labour Law also prohibits employment discrimination based on disability, and the Trade Union Law guarantees the right to form trade unions regardless of disability. Employment opportunities for persons with disabilities in the civil service have also been expanded, with the government advancing the introduction of quotas for persons with disabilities in civil servant recruitment.

According to the State Party's Report, the Ministry of Manpower and the Ministry of Social Affairs have been implementing various programs of vocational training aimed at improving the skills and expanding employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. For example, a national vocational rehabilitation center for persons with disabilities has been established in Cibinong, West Java, where vocational training is conducted for persons with disabilities. Vocational education and skill training are also provided in SLBs and social welfare facilities.

The government is also working to promote employment through partnerships with private companies, supporting matching between persons with disabilities and companies through online platforms providing job information for persons with disabilities. The Ministry of

[31] A similar issue is pointed out in a parallel report.

Manpower has also established a complaint mechanism for discrimination and labor disputes in the workplace, providing relief measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities who are employed.

On the other hand, the Concluding Observations and parallel reports[32] pointed out that the labor market participation rate of persons with disabilities remains low, and that lack of educational opportunities, mismatches between skill training and labor market needs, and insufficient accessibility of public facilities and workplace environments are barriers to employment of persons with disabilities. Concerns were also raised about the 2% employment quota not being sufficiently applied to persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, insufficient promotion of employment of persons with disabilities (particularly women with disabilities) in the private sector, and a provision in the Health Law (Law No. 36/2009) requiring a mental health certificate as a job application requirement, impeding employment of persons with psychosocial disabilities. The Committee recommended abolishing the mental health certificate requirement, ensuring access to the open labour market for all persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, and other measures.

5) Social Security, Social Service for Persons with Disabilities

In Indonesia, social security and social welfare services are provided for socially vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, based on the "Social Welfare Law" and the "Law on Persons with Disabilities." Social security is operated under the national social security framework, with support for persons with disabilities provided through health insurance and social assistance programs.

According to the State Party's Report, JKN has established a system allowing citizens, including persons with disabilities, to access medical services. This system is operated by the Social Security Administration, and insurance premium subsidies are provided to low-income households.

As a social assistance program, the conditional cash transfer program "Family Hope Program" has been implemented, providing cash grants to persons with disabilities and their families. Livelihood support is also provided to poor households through social assistance programs such as the "Family Welfare Card."

Additionally, the Ministry of Social Affairs implements social rehabilitation and livelihood support services for persons with disabilities through social welfare facilities and community services. Support includes livelihood assistance, counseling, capacity development, and promotion of social participation. In cooperation with non-governmental organizations

[32] Civil society organizations in Indonesia (2022) Parallel reports to the CRPD Committee (including PPDI, HWDI, SIGAB, OHANA Indonesia, etc.)

(hereinafter referred to as "NGO") and companies, assistive devices such as wheelchairs, white canes, and prosthetics are also provided.

On the other hand, the Concluding Observations and parallel reports[33] pointed out that many persons with disabilities remain in poverty and may have insufficient access to the social security system. Disparities in the availability of support services across regions were also noted as challenges. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended developing social protection and poverty reduction strategies targeting persons with disabilities, establishing a universal social protection scheme including allowances to cover disability-related costs, and improving access to public housing for persons with disabilities.

6) Transportation and Urban Development (including accessible urban planning)

In Indonesia, the Law on Persons with Disabilities stipulates that accessibility must be ensured when persons with disabilities use public facilities and public services. Article 18 of the Law imposes on the government the responsibility to ensure the accessibility of the physical environment and public infrastructure, so that persons with disabilities can fully and equally participate in society.

The "Law on Buildings (Law No. 28/2002)" and the "Ministerial Regulation of the Minister of Public Works on Technical Requirements for Building Accessibility (No. 30/2006)" require accessible design to be incorporated in the design and construction of public facilities and buildings, taking into account use by persons with disabilities. Accessibility in housing facilities is also stipulated in the "Apartment Law (Law No. 16/1985)."

In the public transport sector, the "Law on Road Traffic and Transportation (Law No. 22/2009)" recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to drive modified vehicles. Additionally, a series of ministerial regulations on transportation enacted in 2015 require public transport and transportation facilities to ensure accessibility for persons with special needs, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant women, and children. These include the development of ramps, elevators, tactile paving, and accessible signs and guidance displays.

According to the State Party's Report, based on these legal frameworks, the government and private sector have been making efforts to improve accessibility. For example, the Supreme Court has implemented a program to improve the accessibility of court facilities, and multiple courts have been certified as accessible facilities. Major airports have also been developing facilities to accommodate users, such as wheelchair users and persons with visual

[33] Parallel reports to the CRPD Committee by Civil society organizations including PPDI, SIGAB, and OHANA Indonesia, (2022)

impairments.

In addition, the central government has established systems such as the Inclusive City Award to promote efforts by local governments, with the improvement of accessibility of public facilities and urban environments as one of the evaluation criteria.

On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted in its 2022 Concluding Observations that implementation of accessibility standards in buildings and public transport is insufficient and that strengthening of institutional operation and supervision at the local level is necessary.

7) Information Accessibility

The Law on Persons with Disabilities guarantees the right of persons with disabilities to access information and communication. The Law places on the government the responsibility to develop an environment in which persons with disabilities can equally use public information, communication tools, and ICT.

In the ICT sector, the digitalization of government services and the promotion of e-government are advancing based on the "Law on Electronic Information and Transactions (Law No. 11/2008)" and related regulations. Improving the accessibility of government websites and online services is also recognized as an important challenge.

According to the State Party's Report, in the broadcasting sector, regulations of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission and the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs are advancing efforts to promote accessible information provision in television broadcasting, such as subtitles and sign language interpretation. In particular, all persons, including those with disabilities, are required to be able to access information provision for disaster information and public information.

In the education and public services sectors, various forms of information provision are being carried out, including Braille materials and voice information for persons with visual impairments, and sign language interpretation and subtitles for persons with hearing impairments. Universities and public institutions are advancing efforts to provide accessible materials and information through disability support centers.

On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted in its 2022 Concluding Observations that ensuring accessibility of public information and broadcasting services remains insufficient, and that it is necessary to expand the provision of subtitles, sign language interpretation, audio description, and other measures, particularly in television broadcasting and online information. Disparities in information access for persons with disabilities across regions due to gaps in ICT infrastructure in rural areas were also noted as challenges.

8) Disaster Risk Management

In Indonesia, the legal framework centered on the "Disaster Management Law (Law No. 24/2007)" stipulates the protection of residents in times of disaster, requiring special consideration for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, and pregnant women. Protection of persons with disabilities in situations of crisis and emergencies is also stipulated in the "Law on Persons with Disabilities" and the "Law on Social Conflict Management (Law No. 7/2012)."

According to the State Party's Report, the National Disaster Management Agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana; hereinafter referred to as "BNPB"), which is responsible for disaster risk management, enacted the "Regulation of the Head of BNPB on the Treatment, Protection and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Management (No. 14/2014)," providing specific guidelines to ensure the protection and participation of persons with disabilities at all stages of disaster risk reduction: mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery. This regulation requires that the needs of persons with disabilities be taken into account in the provision of evacuation, rescue, medical services, psychosocial support, and education.

In addition, BNPB, in cooperation with OPD, has been implementing disaster risk management policy from the perspective of persons with disabilities and conducting capacity-building programs. These include training to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in disaster preparedness, seminars, and participation in community-level disaster risk management activities.

On the other hand, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted in its 2022 Concluding Observations that the data on the number and types of disabilities in disaster-prone areas is insufficiently developed. This lack of information makes it difficult to appropriately reflect the needs of persons with disabilities in evacuation planning and emergency response. For this reason, promoting the participation of persons with disabilities and strengthening data collection and information management on disability are important challenges in disaster risk management.

3. International Treaties and International Cooperation

3-1. Status of Implementation Following the Ratification of the CRPD[34]

The Government of Indonesia signed the CRPD on 30 March 2007 and ratified it on 30 November 2011. The Government of Indonesia has not ratified the Optional Protocol.

The initial State Party's Report was scheduled for submission in 2013, but was significantly delayed and submitted in January 2017. In response, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities presented a List of Issues in April 2020.

The review process then proceeded, and in 2022, the review of the Indonesian State Party's Report was conducted in Geneva, after which the Concluding Observations were adopted by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Concluding Observations recognized certain progress in the implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia, while also pointing out challenges relating to the implementation of non-discrimination, ensuring accessibility, promotion of inclusive education, and promotion of employment of persons with disabilities.

Additionally, during the review process of the State Party's Report, multiple parallel reports were submitted by civil society organizations (including OPDs), serving as important sources of information on the implementation status of disability policy in Indonesia.

3-2. Status of Implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty

Indonesia ratified the "Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled" on 28 January 2020, and the Treaty entered into force on 28 April 2020[35].

Article 44, Paragraph 2 of the "Copyright Law (Law No. 28/2014)" stipulates that the use of works in accessible formats such as Braille books and audiobooks by persons who are blind, with visual impairments or reading disabilities, provided the source is attributed, does not constitute copyright infringement. Regarding access to information, the right of persons with disabilities to access information is also stipulated in the "Public Information Disclosure Law (Law No. 14/2008)," the "Law on Electronic Information and Transactions (Law No. 11/2008)," and the "Law on Persons with Disabilities."

According to the State Party's Report, the government and relevant institutions are implementing various initiatives to improve information access for persons with visual impairments. These include the publication of Braille books and digital audio books, the

[34] Parallel reports submitted to the CRPD Committee by Civil society organizations in Indonesia including PPDI, HWDI, SIGAB, OHANA Indonesia, and others (2022)

[35] https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=IDN&Lang=EN（Accessed: 18 March 2026）

development of online Braille libraries, training in IT devices, and the development of accessible websites. In cooperation with NGOs, companies, and volunteers, efforts to convert publications into Braille and audiobooks are also advancing.

On the other hand, the Concluding Observations noted that despite the development of legal frameworks on accessibility, there are challenges in their implementation and compliance. In particular, ensuring accessibility in public services and information provision, strengthening the capacity of relevant institutions, and promoting public understanding remain future challenges.

3-3. Initiatives on Disability Issues within SDG-related Policies

The Government of Indonesia, with the BAPPENAS at its center, has been advancing policy responses for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, under the spirit of 'Leave No One Behind' through the national development plan and national Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as "SDGs") action plan toward achieving the SDGs. In particular, measures to promote the social participation of persons with disabilities have been positioned within the SDG framework in areas such as education, employment, social security, and the urban environment. Additionally, the participation of diverse stakeholders, including civil society and OPDs, in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs is institutionally secured, and their engagement has also been reported in the Voluntary National Review (hereinafter referred to as "VNR").[36]"

According to the State Party's Report, in the education sector (SDG 4), the proportion of young people participating in education and training was 48.7% as of 2018, but for young persons with disabilities, this figure was only 24.5%, indicating a large gap in access to educational opportunities. Additionally, of an estimated 1.6 million children with disabilities, approximately 18% are actually receiving education, making the expansion of inclusive education a key challenge.

In the employment sector (SDG 8), participation of persons with disabilities in the labour market remains limited, and lack of educational opportunities, mismatches between skill training and labour market demand, and insufficient accessibility of public facilities and workplace environments have been identified as factors constraining employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.

From the perspectives of reducing inequalities (SDG 10) and sustainable cities (SDG 11), improving accessibility of public facilities and public transport and expanding access to social security systems are also positioned as policy challenges.

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[36] World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (2020) *Marrakesh Treaty – Contracting Parties*. Available at: https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/marrakesh/（Accessed: 18 March 2026）

As described above, while the importance of disability inclusion is recognized within the SDG policy framework in Indonesia, disparities in access to education, employment, and public services persist. In addition, the development of disability-specific indicators and the measurement of achievement levels in Voluntary National Reviews (hereinafter referred to as "VNRs") are not necessarily sufficient, and strengthening disability statistics and policy implementation are recognized as important future challenges.

3-4. Ratification of and Initiatives regarding Other International Treaties related to Disabilities and Development

The Government of Indonesia has ratified multiple international human rights treaties, and challenges relating to persons with disabilities have also been raised in the review process of these treaties.

Indonesia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as "CEDAW") in 1984[37]. The CEDAW Committee, in its 2021 Concluding Observations, expressed concern that women with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, and called for strengthening protective measures for women with disabilities and improving access to education, employment, and healthcare services.

Indonesia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter referred to as "CRC") in 1990[38]. The CRC Committee, in its Concluding Observations, pointed out that children with disabilities are disadvantaged in accessing education, healthcare, and social services, and recommended promoting inclusive education, expanding early support services, and developing statistical data on children with disabilities.

Regarding the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention (ILO Convention No. 159), the Government of Indonesia has not ratified this convention, but has been developing domestic policies on the promotion of employment of persons with disabilities. The ILO has continued to call for strengthening policies related to vocational training and expanding employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.

As described above, in the review processes of multiple international human rights treaties, challenges relating to education, employment, and social participation of persons with disabilities have been pointed out, and strengthening policy responses from the perspective of mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities is required.

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[37] Government of Indonesia (2021) Voluntary National Review : Sustainable Development Goals progress report at the High-Level Political Forum / Indonesia, https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4002329?v=pdf（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[38] https://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetails.aspx?src=treaty&mtdsg_no=iv-8&chapter=4&clang=_en（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

3-5. International Cooperation on Disability[39]

• The Government of Japan[40]

[Technical Cooperation Projects: Disability-Specific Initiatives]

- Project for Strengthening Functions of the National Vocational Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities (2003–2006)
- Project for the National Vocational Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities (1997–2002)

[Dispatch of Experts]

- Vocational Rehabilitation (2003–2006)

[Training Program in Japan]

- International Training Project on Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (Third-Country Training) (2006–2011)
- Para Sports Course, 12 participants (Youth Training) (2016)

[Grant Aid]

- Support for Welfare Policy Improvement through Provision of Second-hand Wheelchairs for Children with Disabilities to a Disability Support Organization in Surakarta City (Japan–NGO Partnership Grant) (2015, 2017)
- Project for Provision of Second-hand Wheelchairs for Children with Disabilities to a Disability Support Organization in Surakarta City (Japan–NGO Partnership Grant) (2012)

[Loan Aid]

- Bali Beach Conservation Project (2017)
- Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit Project (2009, 2015)
- Java South Line Double-tracking Project (2004, 2008, 2014)
- University of Indonesia Campus Development Project (2008)
- Hasanuddin University Engineering Faculty Development (2006)
- Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit Project Phase 2 (2016–)
- Bali Beach Conservation Project Phase 2 (2017–)
- Central Sulawesi Infrastructure Rehabilitation Sector Loan (2019)
- Flood Control Sector Loan Phase 2 (2019–)
- Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit Project (Phase 2, Second Stage) (2023–)

[JICA Partnership Program]

- Project for Formulating a Model for Inclusive Education Practices in Early Childhood Education in Central Java Province, Indonesia (2018–2019)
- Transfer of Wheelchair Maintenance and Repair Skills in Bali (2017–2019)
- Human Resource Development Project for "Autism Education" in Surakarta City, Central Java Province (Grassroots Technical Cooperation: 2021–2024)

[39] Project names are listed exactly as they appear in the original text. However, this does not apply in cases where there is no English name or the English name is unknown.

[40] https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?Treaty=CRC&Lang=en（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

- Other Donors[41]

<International organization>

World Bank

・Disability-Inclusive Development / DPO engagement (2012–2014)[42]

United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD)

・Promoting Rights of Persons with disabilities in Indonesia (2012–2017)[43]

・Social Inclusion of People Living with Disabilities in Indonesia (2013–2014)[44]

ILO

・Promoting Rights and Opportunities for Persons with disabilities in Employment through Legislation PROPEL Indonesia (2012–2016)[45]

・Better Work Indonesia (2011–)[46]

<Bilateral Cooperation>

Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

・Towards a Strong and Prosperous Indonesia Society (MAHKOTA) (2015–2021)[47]

・Support to Marginalised Group (Peduli) (2014–2021)[48]

・Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2012–2020)[49]

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

・ Social Rehabilitation Programme (2014–2021)

・ Support for the Drafting of the National Action Plan for Human Rights (2015–2019)

・ Dispatch of Experts for Development of Case Managers at BPJS Ketenagakerjaan

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

・ Sida Disability Project (2018–2020)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

・ Strengthening Coordination for Inclusive Workforce Development in Indonesia (SINERGI) (2017–2022)[50]

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[41] Based on the Cabinet Office of Japan, Annual Report on Government Measures for Persons with Disabilities (2019, 2020, 2021) and the JICA Disability and Development pamphlet.

[42] Compiled by the study team based on JICA (2015) 'Indonesia: Information Collection and Verification Survey on Disability and Development, Final Report' and online sources.

[43] https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/topic/social-development/disability-inclusion（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[44] https://globaldisabilityfund.org/programme/indonesia/（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[45] https://globaldisabilityfund.org/（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[46] https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/promoting-rights-and-opportunities-people-disabilities-employment-through-0（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[47] https://betterwork.org/indonesia/（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[48] https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/mahkota-guiding-strategy（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[49] https://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/indonesia/development-assistance/indonesia-development-cooperation-completed-programs#peduli（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[50] https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/indonesia-partnership-gender-equality-womens-empowerment-mampu-improving-conditions-employment-report（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

Irish Aid

- Promoting Rights and Opportunities for Persons with disabilities in Employment through Legislation PROPEL Indonesia (2012–2016)[51]

<International NGO>

Humanity & Inclusion[52]

- Ensure Persons with disabilities Have Rights
- Ensure All Children Have Access to Education (East Nusa Tenggara Province, West Nusa Tenggara Province)
- Disaster Risk Management
- Social and Economic Inclusion (East Nusa Tenggara Province)
- Forward Together: Employment through Legislation PROPEL Indonesia (2012–2016)

[51] https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/sinergi-project-inclusive-approach-open-more-access-vulnerable-groups-including-people（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[52] https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/promoting-rights-and-opportunities-people-disabilities-employment-through-0（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

4. Disability-related Organizations and Activities

4-1. Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

Name of Organization	Overview
Indonesian Persons with Disabilities Association (Perkumpulan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia: PPDI)	The largest national disability organization in Indonesia, established in 1987, covering all types of disabilities. It has a network in each province and participates as a representative organization of persons with disabilities in government policy dialogues and meetings. It is also involved in policy formulation and monitoring related to CRPD implementation. At the international level, it operates as the national member organization of Disabled Peoples' International (DPI).
Indonesian Association for the Blind (Persatuan Tuna Netra Indonesia: PERTUNI)	A national organization for persons with visual impairments, working to improve education, employment, and accessibility. It implements activities related to the dissemination of Braille and ICT and the improvement of public services. It provides support and conducts rights advocacy through regional branches. Also participates in policy advocacy and discussions related to the CRPD.
Indonesian Deaf Community Movement (Gerakan untuk Kesejahteraan Tunarungu Indonesia: GERKATIN)	A national organization for deaf persons, with its main activities being the promotion of Indonesian Sign Language (hereinafter referred to as "BISINDO") and the guarantee of rights. It works to ensure sign language interpretation in education and public services. It conducts monitoring on issues related to forced cochlear implant surgery and language rights. It also engages in policy advocacy from the perspective of the CRPD.
Indonesian Hearing-Impaired Welfare Federation (Federasi Nasional Kesejahteraan Tuna Rungu Indonesia: FNKTRI)	A federation of organizations to support persons with hearing impairments, coordinating organizations related to special schools and rehabilitation. It implements activities to improve medical and educational services. It works to strengthen the support system through cooperation with grassroots organizations. It plays a role primarily in practical support areas.
Indonesian Physical Disabilities Welfare Federation (Federasi Kesejahteraan Penyandang Cacat Tubuh Indonesia: FKPCTI)	An umbrella organization for persons with physical disabilities that works to promote rehabilitation and social participation. It serves as a coordinating body for local groups and works to improve welfare services. Its primary focus is on improving access to medical and welfare services. It places an emphasis on hands-on support activities.

Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association (Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia; hereinafter referred to as "HWDI")	A national organization for women with disabilities, with branches in many provinces across the country. It works on issues of violence and discrimination against women with disabilities, implementing research and legal support. It engages in data collection and parallel report submission for CRPD reviews. It is active in both policy advocacy and rights advocacy. It is also a member organization of DPI.
Foundation for the Development of Children with Disabilities (Yayasan Pembinaan Anak Cacat: YPAC)	A disability support organization for children established in the 1950s, originally set up to address polio. At the time of this study, it provides education, medical care, and rehabilitation services. It operates facilities nationwide and implements practical support activities. It has a long track record as a service-oriented organization.
Indonesian Autism Association (Yayasan Autisma Indonesia: YAI)	A national organization of persons with autism spectrum disorder and developmental disabilities and their families, established in 1997. It implements activities related to early diagnosis, educational support, and family support. It works to build a support system in cooperation with specialists. It focuses primarily on promoting social understanding and awareness-raising activities.
Indonesian Mental Health Association (Perhimpunan Jiwa Sehat: PJS)	An organization led by persons with psychosocial disabilities, established in 2008. It focuses on rights advocacy and the transition to community living. It develops peer support and person-centered support activities. It was also involved in the legislative process of the Law on Persons with Disabilities (2016) and engages in policy advocacy.
Disability Inclusive Policy Forum (Forum Masyarakat Inklusif: FORMASI)	A network organization of multiple organizations of persons with disabilities, aimed at disability-inclusive policy formation. It was involved in the formulation of implementing regulations for the Law on Persons with Disabilities (2016). It works to improve accessibility for elections and public services. It also participates in the joint preparation of parallel reports.
Women's, Persons with Disabilities' and Children's Advocacy Center (Sentra Advokasi Perempuan, Difabel dan Anak: SAPDA)	A rights advocacy NGO based in Yogyakarta, targeting women with disabilities and children with disabilities. It provides consultation and legal support for cases of violence and discrimination. It utilizes research and documentation activities for policy advocacy. Its research findings have also been referenced in CRPD reviews.

4-2. Disability Support Organizations

Name of Organization	Overview
RSJ Grhasia Center Hospital for Mental Health	A public medical institution in the mental health sector, established in 1938, serving persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. It focuses primarily on the provision of rehabilitation services and has a specialized professional support system. It operates using both government subsidies and its own business revenue. It functions as a base for the provision of medical and welfare services.
National Social Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities "Phala Martha" in Sukabumi (BRSPDM Phala Martha Di Sukabumi)	A support institution for persons with psychosocial disabilities established in 1945, operated as a rehabilitation facility under the Ministry of Social Affairs. Its main activity is social rehabilitation based on assessment. It provides wide-area support covering multiple provinces. Operated by government staff and contract employees.
National Social Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities "Ciungwanara" in Bogor (BRSPDI Ciungwanara Bogor)	A support institution for persons with intellectual disabilities established in 1985, operated as a facility under the Ministry of Social Affairs. In addition to the provision of rehabilitation services, it implements social awareness activities on rights. It has provided support across multiple regions. Funding for activities is provided primarily by the government.
Center for Improving Qualified Activity in Live of Persons with disabilities (CIQAL) [53]	A disability support NGO established in 2003, with the main purposes of improving livelihoods and promoting social participation. It implements programs to support the economic independence of persons with disabilities. It also engages in awareness-raising activities and capacity-building at the community level. It operates as a community-based support organization.
OHANA Indonesia	A non-profit organization established in 2009, based in Yogyakarta. Focuses primarily on rights advocacy, policy advocacy, and policy research for persons with disabilities. It is involved in supporting the formulation of social policy and institutional improvement. It implements activities with an emphasis on a person-centered approach.
Disability Advocacy Movement and Inclusion Center (Sasana Inklusi & Gerakan Advokasi Difabel: SIGAB) [54]	A disability rights organization based in Yogyakarta, aimed at realizing an inclusive society. It implements policy advocacy, legal support, and rights advocacy activities. It engages in monitoring cases of

[53] https://www.hi-us.org/en/country/indonesia#dr（Accessed: 1 April 2026）

[54] Perkumpulan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "PPDI")

	discrimination and violence and provides litigation support. It is also involved in the preparation of CRPD parallel reports.

5. Barriers and Needs Faced by Persons with Disabilities[55]

5-1. Barriers to and Needs regarding Healthcare Services[56]

In Indonesia, there are multiple barriers to the use of health and medical services by persons with disabilities, arising from both institutional factors and social factors. In particular, in the mental health sector, the inadequate provision of services available at the community level and community-based support has been pointed out, resulting in situations where appropriate support is not available. This lack of services is also cited as one of the background factors of the shackling of family members, and despite being prohibited by the government, a certain number of cases of the shackling of persons with psychosocial disabilities still persist.

Additionally, although the Mental Health Law (2014) is aimed at expanding service provision, it has strong characteristics of a medical model that views disability as a medical problem, and systems and practices that do not sufficiently respect individual decision-making remain. As a result, there are possibilities of leading to medical treatment without individual consent or to forced treatment, posing challenges in terms of alignment with the principles of the CRPD[57].

Additionally, in JKN, there are cases where persons with disabilities fall outside the scope of medical cost subsidies due to eligibility restrictions, and additional costs related to prosthetics and assistive devices are not sufficiently considered. In addition, the provision of wheelchairs is limited to once every five years, which is not sufficiently tailored to the actual needs of persons with disabilities. In addition, in rural areas, a shortage of mental health professionals and medical resources, situations of reliance on traditional and religious facilities, and the accompanying risks of inappropriate care and human rights violations have also been pointed out[58].

In summary, the challenges in the healthcare sector in Indonesia can be characterized as: insufficient mental health services and community support, continuation of shackling, provision of medical treatment without individual consent, insufficient inclusiveness of health insurance systems, and unequal distribution of medical resources in rural areas. Going forward, it is important to shift to rights-based medical provision, strengthen community-based mental health services and community support, promote efforts to eradicate shackling,

[55] Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "BISINDO")
[56] https://ciqal.or.id/（Accessed: 1 April 2026）
[57] https://sigab.org/（Accessed: 1 April 2026）
[58] This chapter is based on multiple parallel reports submitted to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by civil society organizations in Indonesia in 2022. As there is some overlap in content across the reports, the most relevant source for each section has been identified in the footnotes. Where necessary, reference has also been made to the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and relevant laws and policy documents.

and improve the inclusiveness of systems including JKN and address regional disparities.

5-2. Barriers to and Needs regarding Education[59]

In Indonesia, the Law on the National Education System and the Law on Persons with Disabilities clearly stipulate that all children, including children with disabilities, have the right to receive education. However, there are still many barriers when children with disabilities access education.

First, the educational system still has a structure centered on SLBs, and the system of separating schools by type of disability has been pointed out as an educational format that segregates children with disabilities from their local communities. Such a system is not consistent with the principles of inclusive education required by Article 24 of the CRPD. Additionally, of an estimated 1.6 million children with disabilities, the proportion actually receiving education is estimated to be only approximately 18%, meaning that the educational access gap remains large.

Second, the shortage of schools implementing inclusive education, the distance to schools, the lack of physical accessibility of facilities, the lack of reasonable accommodation, and the shortage of teaching assistants and specialist teachers make it difficult for children with disabilities to study in regular schools. In particular, the shortage of communication support, such as sign language and Braille, directly affects the quality of education.

Additionally, stigma and discrimination in educational settings are also serious challenges. Incidents such as refusal of admission, bullying in schools, de facto screening through requirements to submit IQ tests, restrictions on the use of sign language, and exclusion of students with psychosocial disabilities from support targets have been reported. In addition, tuition fees and additional costs may be incurred even at SLBs, which is a barrier to educational access[60] for children with disabilities from low-income households.

In summary, the challenges in the education sector in Indonesia can be characterized as: the slow transition from segregated education to inclusive education, insufficient educational environments and support systems, discrimination and stigma in educational settings, and access constraints due to economic factors. Going forward, it is important to strengthen systems and practices based on the principles of inclusive education, improve the accessibility of schools and educational services, enhance teacher expertise and disability understanding, and develop educational environments where all children with disabilities can learn in their local communities.

[59] This section is organized primarily based on the CRPD parallel report (INT_CRPD_CSS_IDN_49548_E), with supplementary reference to the relevant individual submissions (INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41150_E and INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41148_E).

[60] INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41150_E

5-3. Barriers to and Needs regarding Employment[61]

In Indonesia, the Law on Persons with Disabilities obligates government agencies to employ at least 2% and private companies at least 1% of their workforce as persons with disabilities, with the promotion of employment of persons with disabilities as a policy objective. Vocational training and employment support systems have also been developed.

However, the actual employment situation remains difficult, and many persons with disabilities are unable to obtain stable employment opportunities. First, the employment quota system is not sufficiently implemented, and it has been pointed out that many government agencies and companies are not fulfilling their employment obligations. In addition, it is also difficult to understand the effectiveness of the system due to insufficient statistical data on the employment situation.

Additionally, persons with disabilities face various forms of discrimination in job searching and in the workplace. In addition to the reluctance of companies to hire and the lack of reasonable accommodation provision, the system requiring job applicants with psychosocial disabilities to submit a "mental health certificate" is a factor limiting employment opportunities[62] and has been recommended for abolition by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In addition, women with disabilities face discrimination based on both disability and gender, and disparities in employment opportunities and wages have been reported. Challenges specific to each type of disability, such as the shortage of vocational training for persons with intellectual disabilities and the tendency for persons with hearing impairments to be limited to low-skill jobs, have also been pointed out[63].

In such circumstances, many persons with disabilities are engaged in the informal sector or self-employment, making it difficult to obtain a stable income and social security. In particular, in rural areas, employment opportunities are limited, and economic independence is difficult. Behind these circumstances are structural challenges such as insufficient disability understanding and knowledge about reasonable accommodation in companies, insufficient vocational training and employment support systems, and constraints on educational opportunities.

In summary, the challenges in the employment sector in Indonesia can be characterized as: insufficient effectiveness of the employment quota system, discrimination and lack of reasonable accommodation in recruitment and the workplace, insufficient vocational training and support tailored to specific types of disability, and dependence on the informal sector and regional disparities. Going forward, it is important to ensure the effectiveness of the

[61] INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41148_E

[62] This section is organized primarily based on the CRPD parallel report (INT_CRPD_CSS_IDN_49548_E), with supplementary reference to the relevant individual submissions (INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41148_E).

[63] INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41148_E

employment quota system and strengthen monitoring, disseminate reasonable accommodation and promote understanding among employers, expand vocational training tailored to disability characteristics, review discriminatory systems, and create an inclusive labor market through the creation of stable employment opportunities.

5-4. Barriers to and Needs regarding Transportation[64]

The Law on Persons with Disabilities and regulations on buildings and public facilities stipulate the provision of accessibility to ensure freedom of movement for persons with disabilities. Efforts to improve accessibility in public transport and public facilities have also been advancing, and in some cities, barrier-free transport and improvements to pedestrian environments have been progressing.

However, in practice, many persons with disabilities face major barriers to mobility in their daily lives. Many public transport facilities still have structures that are difficult to use, with insufficient development of ramps, elevators, tactile paving, voice guidance, and other features at buses, railways, and station facilities. There are also many steps and obstacles in pedestrian and road environments, making it difficult for wheelchair users and persons with visual impairments to move safely.

The government enacted an accessibility regulation (PP No. 42/2020) in 2020, but its implementation is not sufficient, and it has been pointed out that awareness and compliance among local governments and private operators are inadequate. Additionally, there are many cases where accessibility standards are not sufficiently observed in public facilities and buildings, and environments that are difficult to use for persons with disabilities remain in government agencies, educational institutions, and medical institutions. In rural areas, the lag in development is particularly noticeable, and regional disparities are also large.

In addition, prosthetics and assistive devices (wheelchairs, walkers, prosthetics, white canes, etc.) are highly dependent on imports, and increased costs due to tariffs and other factors are constraints on mobility. The structural challenges behind these include insufficient implementation and supervision of accessibility standards, constraints on the technical and financial capacity of local governments, and the lack of the perspective of persons with disabilities in urban planning and transport policy.

In summary, the challenges in the transportation sector in Indonesia can be characterized as: insufficient accessibility in public transport and urban infrastructure, weakness in the implementation and supervision of standards, lag in development in rural areas, and

[64] This section is organized primarily based on the CRPD parallel report (INT_CRPD_CSS_IDN_49548_E), with supplementary reference to the relevant individual submissions (INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41150_E and INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41148_E).

constraints on access to assistive devices. Going forward, it is important to effectively implement accessibility standards and strengthen supervision, promote barrier-free public transport and urban environments, equalize development including in rural areas, and promote urban planning and transport policy that reflects the perspective of persons with disabilities.

5-5. Barriers to and Needs regarding Information Access[65]

The Law on Persons with Disabilities stipulates the development of environments in which persons with disabilities can equally access information and communication, to guarantee the right of persons with disabilities to access information. Efforts to improve information provision by public institutions and to promote accessible information provision, such as sign language interpretation and subtitles, are also being made.

According to parallel reports, however, situations where persons with disabilities are unable to sufficiently obtain necessary information in their daily lives still persist. In particular, for persons with hearing impairments, there are many cases where sign language interpretation and subtitles are not provided in public services, administrative information, and disaster information, limiting access to important information. The shortage of sign language interpreters in public institutions and educational institutions, which limits the means of information provision, is also a challenge. Additionally, there are also reports that the divergence between the Indonesian Sign Language System used by the government and the Indonesian Sign Language (BISINDO), mainly used by persons concerned, causes difficulties in actual information communication.

In addition, information accessibility for persons with visual impairments is also insufficient, and the provision of information through Braille, voice, and screen reader-compatible websites is not sufficiently widespread. There are many cases where information on government agency websites and public service information is not provided in accessible formats, which is a barrier to the use of administrative services. In addition, due to an underdeveloped ICT infrastructure in rural areas, there are regional disparities in information access for persons with disabilities.

The structural challenges behind these include insufficient standards and operational systems for information accessibility, a shortage of specialized personnel such as sign language interpreters, an insufficient understanding of disability in public institutions and media, and the fact that the development of ICT has not sufficiently kept pace with accessible information provision.

[65] INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41150_E

In summary, the challenges in the information access sector in Indonesia can be characterized as: insufficient provision of information through sign language and subtitles, underdevelopment of accessible information for persons with visual impairments, low accessibility of public information and web services, shortage of specialized personnel, and regional disparities. Going forward, it is important to standardize accessible information provision and strengthen institutional guarantees, develop personnel capable of providing sign language interpretation and accessibility responses, improve information accessibility of government and public services, and establish inclusive provision systems for all public information including disaster information.

5-6. Barriers and Needs regarding Gender[66]

In Indonesia, the Law on Persons with Disabilities recognizes the need for special protection and support for women with disabilities, and some consideration has been incorporated into policies related to women's rights protection as well.

However, according to parallel reports, women with disabilities are still facing multiple forms of discrimination arising from both disability and gender. In particular, they are in a situation where they are vulnerable to sexual violence and domestic violence, and their occurrence continues to be reported. A survey by the Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association (HWDI) confirmed a large number of cases of sexual violence in 22 provinces, showing that the proportion of women with physical and psychosocial disabilities who are victims is high. Documentation by an NGO in Yogyakarta also indicates that cases of violence against women with disabilities are on an increasing trend, that perpetrators are often family members and community residents, and that the proportion of cases reaching judicial proceedings is extremely low.

In addition, cases have been reported of contraceptive measures or sterilization being performed without the free will of the individual in social facilities and psychiatric hospitals, which is internationally regarded as a problem and a violation of the right to bodily integrity. Additionally, even when women with disabilities experience violence, the lack of reasonable accommodation and communication support in police and judicial institutions makes it difficult to report victimization and access procedures. In particular, for women with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, there are also cases where sufficient investigation and protection are not carried out due to reasons such as the credibility of testimony being questioned.

[66] INT_CRPD_ICO_IDN_41148_E

In areas such as education, employment, and healthcare, women with disabilities tend to be easily affected by social stigma and stereotyped gender role concepts, and their opportunities for social participation tend to be restricted. These circumstances are also factors that promote economic difficulties and social isolation[67].

The structural challenges behind these include insufficient policies integrating disability and gender perspectives, underdevelopment of support systems, insufficient disability understanding in judicial and administrative institutions, and insufficient statistical data on women with disabilities.

In summary, the challenges in the gender sector in Indonesia can be characterized as: continuation of violence and exploitation against women with disabilities, difficulties in accessing justice, existence of forced medical interventions, constraints on social participation opportunities, and insufficient data and policy. Going forward, it is important to strengthen measures to prevent violence against women with disabilities and support systems for victims, ensure reasonable accommodation in judicial procedures, prohibit medical acts without individual consent, promote inclusive social participation in each sector, and strengthen policies and data development integrating disability and gender perspectives.

[67] This section is organized primarily based on the CRPD parallel report (INT_CRPD_CSS_IDN_49548_E).

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