



Peoples' Development Justice Report

Indonesia

Forum Komunikasi Masyarakat Berkebutuhan Khusus Aceh

Young Women Unit (FKM-BKA YWU)



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ACRONYMS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

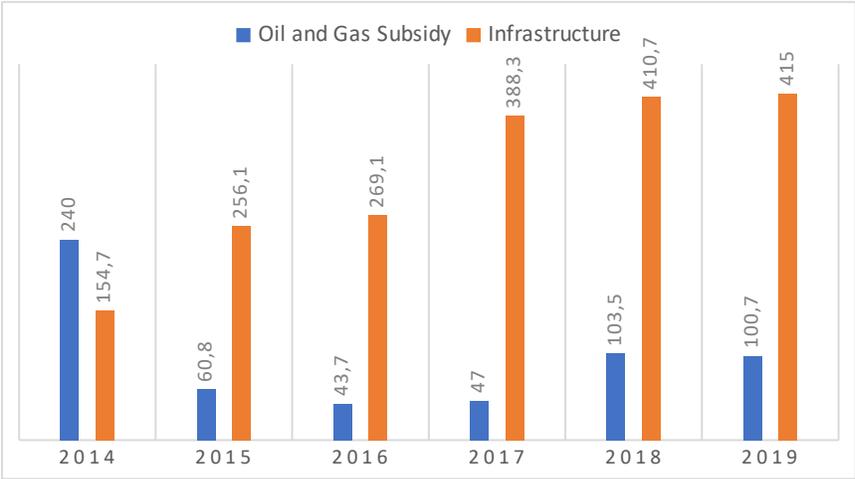
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1. NATIONAL CONTEXT

1.1 Poverty and Inequality

As a developing country, Indonesia has many protracted problems that are needed be eradicated from the roots. Otherwise, this problem will get worse in the future and endanger the economic and political situation even more. One of many problems that needs to be solved is high level of inequality (both socially and economically) which has been experienced by people in Indonesia for the last few years. The root of inequality started from inequality in opportunity that exclude majority of people to access education and healthcare. This condition is compounded by ineffective redistributive policy that has benefited the rich more than the poor as the result of pro-growth strategy and trickle down neo-liberal economic policies which has only lead to an increase of inequality. The government has provided oil subsidies for a long time, but this program has little advantage in reducing poverty. Finally in 2015, the government decreased the subsidy and shifted the fund to infrastructure with the expectation this policy will decrease inequality in Indonesia.

Figure 1. Budget Distribution (in Trillions of Rupiah)



Source: Ministry of Finance¹

Country's economic growth has been gone to the wealthiest 20 percent of Indonesian society, leaving behind the 80 percent of the population. While Indonesia's economic growth has certainly led to some decline in unemployment and poverty, the greater impact of the growth are only being felt by the rich because most Indonesian people work in small-medium sector which has hardly been influenced by the economic growth. High inequality causes social rigidity, slow rates of social mobility, weakening social stability, can lead political and civil unrests that can threaten the development and the integrity of a country.² Even though there are some factors affecting income inequality, such as the different skills and expertise, a government's fiscal, labour and industrial policies and regulation does play important role in addressing and diminishing the roots of inequality.

Table 1. Distribution of Expenditure per Capita and Gini Index

Region	Year	40% Low Expenditure	40% Medium Expenditure	20% High Expenditure	Gini Index
Urban	2010	17,57 %	36,99%	45,44%	0,38
	2011	16,10 %	34,79%	49,11%	0,42
	2012	16,00 %	34,53%	49,48%	0,42
	2013	15,40 %	34,83%	49,77%	0,43
	2014	15,62 %	34,89%	49,49%	0,43
	2015	15,83 %	34,60%	49,57%	0,43
Rural	2010	20,98 %	38,78%	40,24%	0,32
	2011	19,96 %	37,46%	42,58%	0,34
	2012	20,60 %	37,57%	41,82%	0,33
	2013	21,03 %	37,96%	41,00%	0,32
	2014	20,94 %	38,40%	40,65%	0,32
	2015	20,42 %	37,53%	42,05%	0,33
Urban+Rural	2010	18,05 %	36,48%	45,47%	0,38
	2011	16,85 %	34,73%	48,42%	0,41
	2012	16,98 %	34,41%	48,61%	0,41
	2013	16,87 %	34,09%	49,04%	0,41
	2014	17,12 %	34,60%	48,27%	0,41
	2015	17,10 %	34,65%	48,25%	0,41

Source: Publication Statistics Indonesia³

The table above shows the huge gap between distribution of expenditure per capita for the lowest 40% expenditure and the highest 20% expenditure. Furthermore, the share of expenditure on the lowest income kept decreasing over the year, especially in urban area while in rural area the

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

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

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

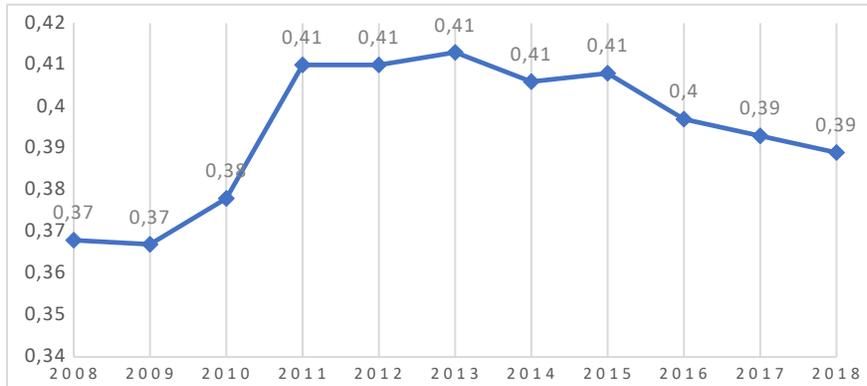
fluctuation was not very significant, it indicates that the income inequality is higher in urban area than in rural area. Moreover, it is also important to look at the value of Palma ratio as this indicator shows the inequality between the wealthiest 10% of the population's share of Gross national Income and the poorest 40%'s share. According to UNDP⁴, Indonesia Palma ratio from 2010 to 2017 was 1.8, which means that 10% of the highest income group has income 1.5 times compared to the income of 40% of the lowest income group.

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

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

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

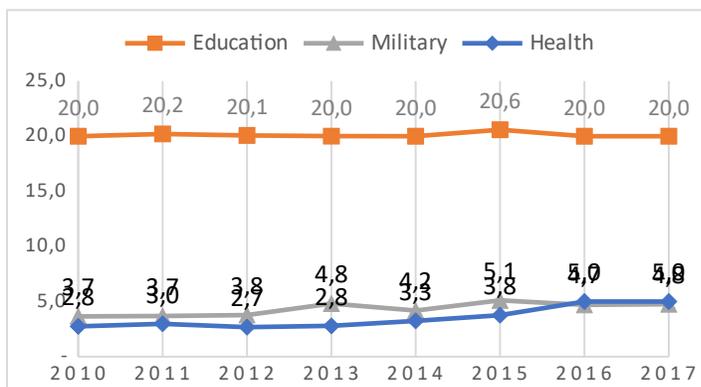
Figure 2. Gini Index



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

The value of Gini coefficient slightly decreased from the highest peak of 0.413 in 2013 to 0.408 in 2015, this number kept declining until 2018 but still very far from the target. In addition, the government is implementing several new strategies such as increasing tax revenue by improving tax policy in order to boost government expenditure to create a more equal society by promoting education and healthcare in order to develop people’s capacity to face the fast development in business and economy.

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



Source: Ministry of Finance⁶

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

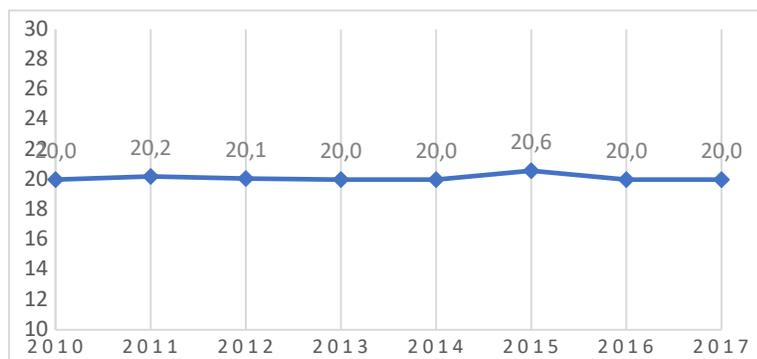
6 <http://www.data-apbn.kemenkeu.go.id/Dataset>

From 2010, national government has committed to keep education expenditure as much as 20 percent of total government expenditure. However, the data shows a huge gap between education and health expenditure. Although the health expenditure trend was increasing, but then the number was still very low and stuck around 5 percent of total public spending. In the contrary, the government kept increasing the military expenditure over the year. In 2017, the percentage of total government spending for military was almost equal to health spending.

1.1.1 Education

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

Figure 4. Education Expenditure (% of Government Expenditure)



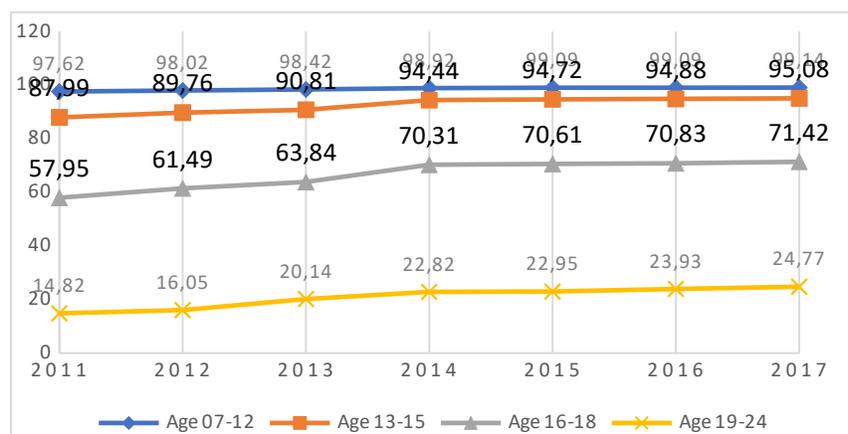
Source: Ministry Of Finance Indonesia⁷

The government's effort in improving education facilities has a positive impact on school enrollment rates that continued to rise to almost 100 percent in 2017 as shown on the data from Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics. However, the education subsidies only effective for providing the education until secondary high school (9-year education program). The high level of poverty will mean that many children will not continue their education to a higher level (university), as a matter of fact, only some of them will attend high school while others choose to work as manual labors because of poverty. Moreover, the following graph indicates that only around 25% of total potential students (age 19-24) continue their education to university. It

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

means that only amounted to that percentage have the advantages to compete in labour market as the consequence of high educational attainment.

Figure 5. School Enrollment Percentage



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

This creates a perpetual condition which leads to the rise of child labors and unskilled workers that also ensures that the people who were born in a poor household will continue being poor. In conclusion, 20 percent of public expenditure is still not enough to improve national education scheme. Additionally, this program is also not accompanied by an increase in human development throughout the country. The level of Human Development Index is different for each province, for instance, one province is still below the average, and at the same time the other provinces in other parts of Indonesia are above average, for example; Jakarta has the highest human development index with the score of 80,47, and the lowest human development index is experienced by Papua with the score of 60,06. According to the data below, there are only 9 provinces whose HDI is above national average.

Table 2. Human Development Index

No	Province	HDI
1	DKI Jakarta	80,47
2	DI Yogyakarta	79,53
3	Kalimantan Timur	75,83

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

4	Kep. Riau	74,84
5	Bali	74,77
6	Riau	72,44
7	Sulawesi Utara	72,20
8	Banten	71,95
9	Sumatera Barat	71,73
10	Jawa Barat	71,30
11	Aceh	71,19
12	Sumatera Utara	71,18
13	Jawa Tengah	71,12
14	Sulawesi Selatan	70,90
15	Jawa Timur	70,77
16	Kep. Bangka Belitung	70,67
17	Jambi	70,65
18	Bengkulu	70,64
19	Sulawesi Tenggara	70,61
20	Kalimantan Utara	70,56
21	Kalimantan Tengah	70,42
22	Kalimantan Selatan	70,17
23	Sumatera Selatan	69,39
24	Lampung	69,02
25	Sulawesi Tengah	68,88
26	Maluku	68,87
27	Maluku Utara	67,76
28	Gorontalo	67,71
29	Nusa Tenggara Barat	67,30
30	Kalimantan Barat	66,98
31	Sulawesi Barat	65,1
32	Nusa Tenggara Timur	64,39
33	Papua Barat	63,74
34	Papua	60,06
	INDONESIA	71,39

Source: Publication Statistics Indonesia⁹

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

Table 3. Human Development Index in ASEAN countries, 2017

No	Country	HDI	Category
1	Singapore	0,932	Very High
2	Brunei	0,853	Very High
3	Malaysia	0,802	Very High

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

4	Thailand	0,755	High
5	Philippines	0,699	Medium
6	Indonesia	0,694	Medium
7	Vietnam	0,694	Medium
8	Laos	0,601	Medium
9	Cambodia	0,582	Medium
10	Myanmar	0,578	Medium

Source: UNDP¹⁰

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

1.1.2 Healthcare Scheme

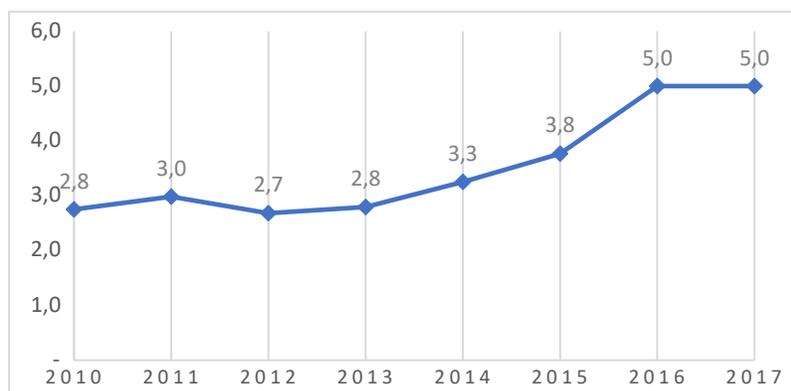
The high cost of health services prevent Indonesian from accessing to hospitals and other health care centers when they need. For many years, Indonesia did not have a proper health care system, many people could not afford to go to a hospital when they have a health problem. There is even a common expression of “poor people are prohibited to be sick” to describe the severity of the circumstances. Therefore, another main strategy of the government in reducing poverty and inequality in Indonesia is promoting health care for all people regardless the economic condition, the aim is to ensure that all of the people in Indonesia can receive all the necessary medical treatment when they get ill. In 2014, the new government finally took a step introducing public health insurance scheme, namely Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) to ensure that all people in Indonesia will have access to public insurance. The government commitment in implementing this strategy can be seen by the cooperation with Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ), a German organization that supports economic development in developing countries through partnerships.

This program has been highly profitable for some people who have never had healthcare access before; nevertheless it still has many shortcomings such as the shortage of general practitioners and specialist in rural areas as well as corruption. If people who live in a remote area should

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

receive a certain treatment, they have to travel to another city where the service is available. Eventually, the government began to provide cash transfers (scholarships) for the general practitioners to continue training to be specialists in the determined fields. However, this universal health coverage has been a subject of criticism regarding the payment and lack of quality. In addition, the cooperation with BMZ is mainly about the system, it has not led to any major change in the government's health expenditure that is presented on the table below.

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



Source: Ministry of Finance Indonesia¹¹

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

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

No	Country	Domestic general government health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
1	Brunei Darussalam	94,93
2	Thailand	78,14
3	Singapore	54,53
4	Malaysia	50,47
5	Vietnam	47,43
6	Indonesia	44,73
7	Lao PDR	32,40
8	Philippines	31,54
9	Cambodia	21,81

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

10	Myanmar	20,09
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Source: The World Bank

Even though the government had took a big step to provide a universal health coverage, the share of government health expenditure in current health expenditure is lower than many other ASEAN countries as shown on the table below. The government is still trying to improve the universal health coverage system and in the long run it is expected to give significant advantage for society and equality.

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

1.2 Trade and Investment

Indonesia is not very popular for foreign investors due to the difficult administration process, however this country has a potential to attract many investment for many reason, i.e. Indonesia is the 4th populated country in the world with the increasing of medium economy where the people has adopted consumptive lifestyle. The government is currently shaping new regulation that make it easier for the investors to attract the foreign investment, the progress can be seen as Indonesia jumped from rank 91 to 72 among 190 economies at the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) index for 2018 released by World Bank.

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

Table 5. List of Free Trade Agreement in Indonesia

No	Name of the FTA	Year	Status	Partner Countries
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1	Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP)	2014	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of China Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taipei (China), Thailand, United States, Viet Nam
2	ASEAN-Canada FTA	2017	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Canada, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
3	ASEAN-Eurasian Economic Union Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-Eurasian Economic Union FTA)	2016	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic
4	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	2013	Negotiations launched	Australia, Cambodia, India, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Viet Nam
5	ASEAN-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-Pakistan FTA)	2019	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Pakistan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
6	Comprehensive Economic Partnership for East Asia (CEPEA/ASEAN+6)	2005	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Australia, New Zealand, Japan, India, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
7	East Asia Free Trade Area (ASEAN+3)	2004	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Brunei Darussalam, People's Republic of China, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand
8	Preferential Tariff Arrangement-Group of Eight Developing Countries (PTA-D8)	2011	Signed and In Effect	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, Islamic Republic of Nigeria, Turkey
9	ASEAN-EU Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-EU FTA)	2015	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
10	Trade Preferential System of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (TPS-OIC)	2014	Signed but not yet In Effect	Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Uganda, Bangladesh, Cote Divoire, Guineam, Iran, Islamic Republic of Maldives, Oman, Qatar, Senegal Syrian, Arab Republic Tunisia United Arab Emirates Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Niger, Palestine, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan
11	ASEAN-Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-ANZ FTA)	2010	Signed and In Effect	Australia, New Zealand, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
12	ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)	2008	Signed and In Effect	Japan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

13	ASEAN-[Republic of] Korea Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (AKFTA)	2007	Signed and In Effect	Republic of Korea, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
14	ASEAN-People's Republic of China Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (ACFTA)	2005	Signed and In Effect	People's Republic of China, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
15	ASEAN-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (ASEAN-India CECA)	2010	Signed and In Effect	India, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
16	ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)	1993	Signed and In Effect	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
17	Indonesia-Tunisia Preferential Trade Agreement (Indonesia-Tunisia PTA)	2018	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Tunisia
18	Indonesia-Gulf Cooperation Council Free Trade Agreement	2018	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
19	Indonesia-South Africa Free Trade Agreement	2018	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, South Africa
20	Indonesia-Mozambique Free Trade Agreement	2018	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Mozambique
21	Indonesia-Kenya Free Trade Agreement	2018	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Kenya
22	Indonesia-Morocco Preferential Trade Agreement	2019	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Morocco
23	Eurasian Economic Union-Indonesia (Indonesia-Eurasian Economic Union)	2016	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic
24	Indonesia-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement	2016	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Ukraine
25	Indonesia-Peru FTA	2014	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Peru
26	Indonesia-Taipei,China FTA	2011	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, Taipei (China)
27	Indonesia-Turkey FTA	2017	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Turkey
28	ASEAN-Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement	2017	Signed but not yet In Effect	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, Viet Nam
29	Indonesia-Republic of Korea Free Trade Agreement	2012	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Republic of Korea
30	Indonesia-Chile Free Trade Agreement	2017	Signed but not yet In Effect	Indonesia, Chile
31	Australia-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Indonesia-Australia CEPA)	2018	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Australia
32	Indonesia-European Free Trade Association Free Trade Agreement (Indonesia-EFTA FTA)	2011	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland
33	India-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Arrangement (India-Indonesia	2011	Negotiations Launched	Indonesia, India

	CECA)			
34	Indonesia-United States Free Trade Agreement (US-Indonesia FTA)	1997	Proposed/Under consultation and study	Indonesia, United States
35	Indonesia-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement	2013	Signed and In Effect	Indonesia, Pakistan
36	Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Japan-Indonesia EPA)	2008	Signed and In Effect	Indonesia, Japan

Source: Asian Development Bank¹²

The number of trade and investment between Indonesia and other countries doubtlessly has created jobs in Indonesia. Nevertheless the increasing trade and investment in Indonesia also bring negative impact and causes many problems such as child employment, sexual harassment, low labor wage and abusive work place practices which are against human rights. There are many organizations or industries that practice labor exploitation, this condition is aggravated by the fact that Indonesian government does not take a serious action in solving and preventing this problem. Even though there have been extensive attempts by local and international NGOs to highlight the problem and advocate the local government to implement innovative policy and regulation, the government have not done any meaningful action to improve the policy which has excluded poor people and women. One of many questions that arise in public is “does the government represents the people? or does the government represent the rich people who run big business?”

Furthermore, free trade regime has led to an increase on deregulation, Indonesian government signed bilateral investment treaties (BITs) several years ago in order attract foreign investor. However, BITs can be very risky and lead the country toward high loss because it allows the foreign investors to sue the host country if they experience discrimination or unfair treatment. For instance, Indonesia had 63 BITs from 1960s to 2013 and has been sued billions of US dollars by several foreign investors namely Rafat Ali Rizvi (BIT Indonesia-UK), Churcill Mining (BIT Indonesia-UK), Newmont (BIT Indonesia-Netherlands), India Metal Ferro Alloys (BIT Indonesia-India), and Oleovest Ltd (BIT Indonesia-Singapore) using Investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) claim.

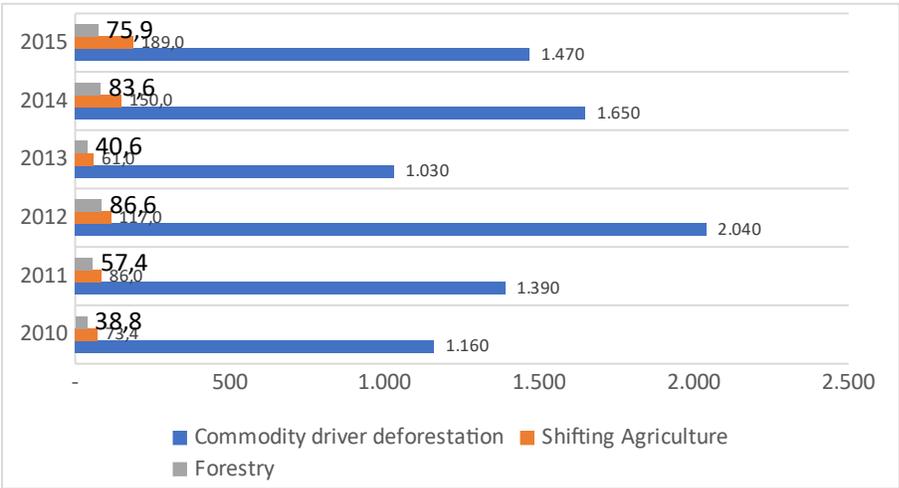
The impact of investment in Indonesia is not only related to labor right issue, it also causes the environmental issue. Many areas of forest have been exploited by big companies in order to

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

expand their business. There is a debate about the driver of deforestation, even though many studies show that the oil palm plantations is the main cause, but some others are still not convinced. However, According to Global Forest Watch¹³, 55 percent of deforestation take place inside legal concession areas, where people can exploit the area to some extent, but 45 percent of forest loss occurs in protected areas where no exploitation is allowed.

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

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

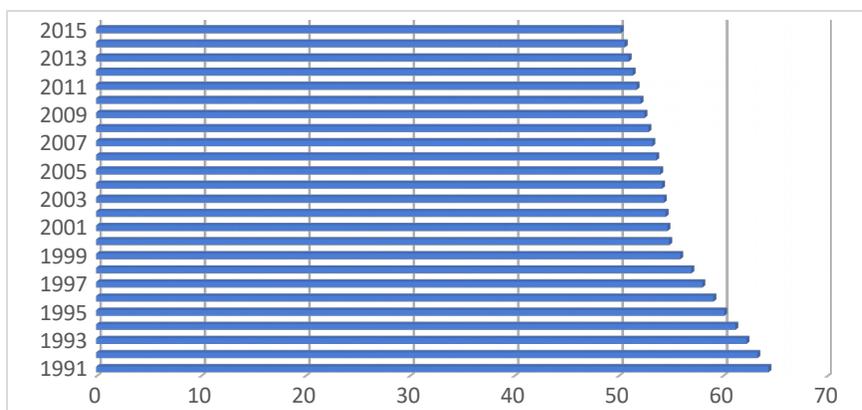


Source: Global Forest Watch¹⁴

Figure 8. Forest Area (% of Land Area)

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

14 <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/IDN?treeLossTsc=eyJoaWdobGlnaHRIZCI6ZmFsc2V9>



Source: The World Bank

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

1.3 Gender Inequality

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

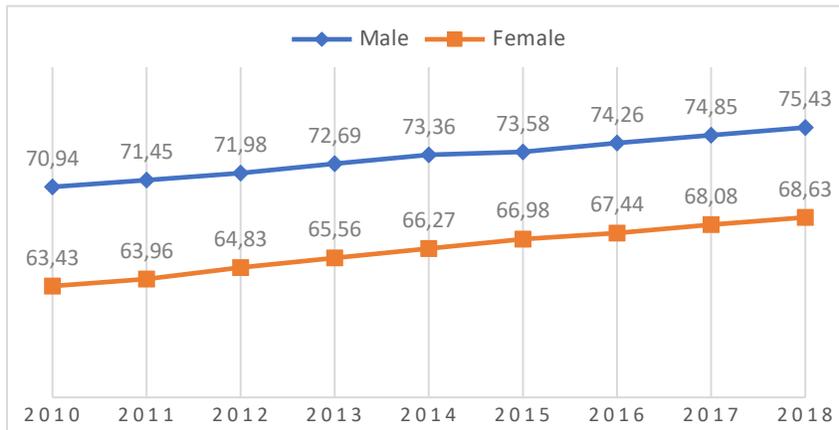
Table 6. Gender Inequality IndexHDI Rank		GII		Maternal Mortality Ratio	Adolescent Birth Rate	Share of seats in parliament	Population with at least some secondary education		Labour force participation rate	
Female	Male	Value	Rank	(deaths per 100,000 live births)	(births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	(% held by women)	(% of ages 25 and older)		(% of ages 15 and older)	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
2017	2017	2017	2017	2015	2015-2020	2017	2010-2017	2010-2017	2017	2017
0,666	0,715	0,453	104	126	47,4	19,8	44,5	53,2	50,7	81,8

Source: UNDP¹⁵

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

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

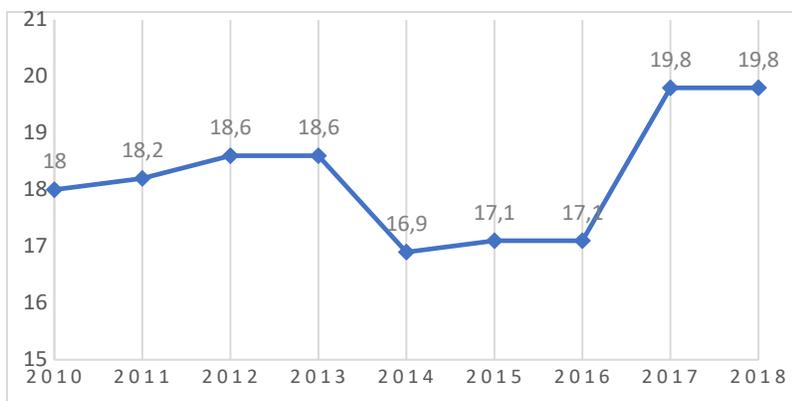
Figure 9. Human Development Index, Male and Female



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

Furthermore, Indonesia also only has 19.8 percent of seats in parliament held by women, we have not reached the target of 30 percent, the trend is increasing, tapi peningkatannya masih sangat lambat seperti yang dapat dilihat pada table berikut ini:

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



Source: The World Bank¹⁷

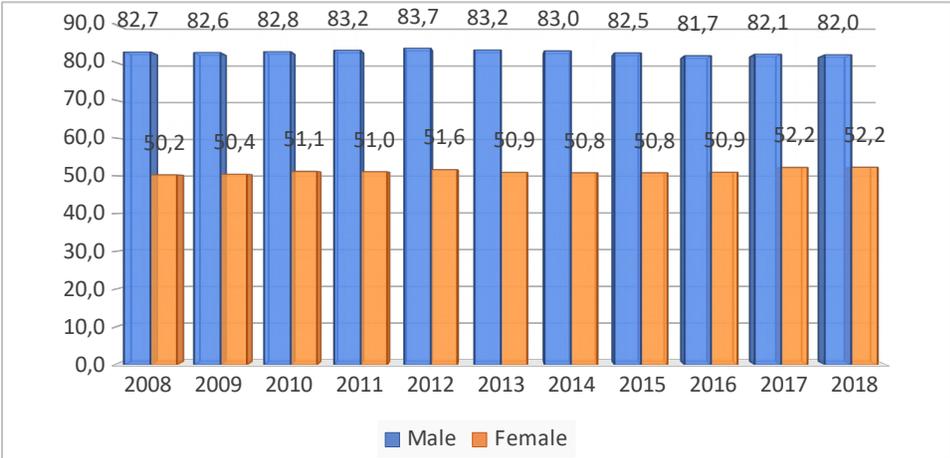
Furthermore, according to the data showed on the table 4, the gap of opportunity of men and women to enter secondary education is not very high, but the labor force participation rate is

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

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

highly unequal, where men encounter of 83.9 percent and women only 50.9 percent which is very low by international standard.

Figure 11. Labor Force Participation (modeled ILO estimate)



Source: The World Bank¹⁸

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

Recently, many people have used the propaganda that says gender equality is a western agenda that give pressure to women to work outside the house and make women forget their role as a wife and a mother. The propaganda is not only being spread by men but also women because many people think that gender equality will disrupt the religious value which is totally wrong. Reviewing back the history of Aceh that already practice Islam long time ago, it is indisputable that Aceh has a long history of muslim female queen, heroes, scholars, even admiral, and all of them are recognized as great women until now, not only in Aceh but also in other countries. And many people both men and women, are very proud of them. However, when there is a discussion

18 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.FE.ZS> and <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.MA.ZS>

about gender equality, many people will immediately reject it because of the incorrect perception. Therefore, the government and CSOs need to improve people’s understanding regarding the concept of gender equality.

1.3.1 Patriarchy and Gender based Violence

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

Table 7. Gender Statistics

INDICATOR	2003	2007	2012
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons) (%)	24,8	30,8	34,5
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she argues with him (%)	5,3	6,8	5,7
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she burns the food (%)	3	3,1	2,5
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she goes out without telling him (%)	18,2	23,7	24
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she neglects the children (%)	19,6	24,7	27,3
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she refuses sex with him (%)	6,9	6,7	8,9
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband for all of the reasons (%)	61,6	57,2	57,6
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband for none of the reasons (%)	6,9	5,5	5,9
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if she has recently given birth (%)	90,6	92,3	91
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood (%)	69,1	66,6	67,5
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women (%)	83,3	83	83,7
Women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if she knows he has sexually transmitted disease (%)	84,7	83	83,8

Source: The World Bank¹⁹

The data indicates there were still many women who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for several reasons such as arguing with him, burning the food, going out without telling him, neglecting children and refusing sex with him. It is surprising how most indicators had increasing value over the year, one of which was the percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she goes out without telling him, from 18,2% in 2003 to 24% in 2012. In total, the percentage of women who believed a husband is justified in beating his wife for any of five reasons was also in a rise, from 24,8% in 2003 to 34,5% in 2012. Thus has potential to increase gender based violence in Indonesia. The data above also shows that some women believed that they have no right on their own body and no right to refuse sex with their husband because of the perception that the woman is an object to fulfill men's pleasure, this can be seen from the percentage of women who believed that they are justified in refusing sex with their husband were not yet reached 100% in any categories.

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

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

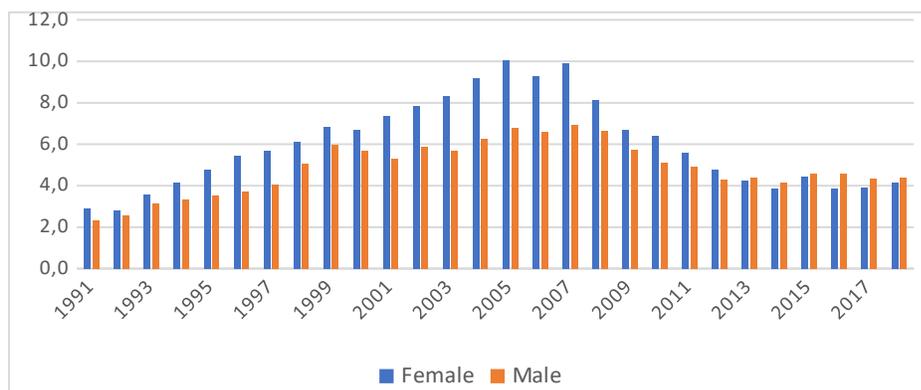
1.3.2 Employment

Like in other Asian countries, women in Indonesia also have difficulties in accessing and competing in the labour market. Generally, Indonesian female unemployment rate was always higher than male unemployment rate, the percentage kept increasing from 1991 until reaching its peak in 2005 where male employment rate was 6.8 percent while the female employment rate

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

was 10,1 percent. The percentage was finally decreasing in 2006 and the value of employment between men and women was inverse from 2013 until 2018 where female unemployment was slightly lower than male employment.

Figure 12. Unemployment Rate (modeled ILO estimate)



Source: The World Bank²⁰

Although the data shows a decline in female unemployment, the reality is not as good as the number. Many women work in informal sector, this condition is highly related with socio-economic condition. There are several reasons what forced poor married women into the labour market, one of which is from financial difficulties. Therefore, or they are forced to accept poor working condition without social protection (Alisjahbana and Manning, 2006). This is in line with the finding of research by Priebe, Howell, and Sari (2014) that shows 80% of women in poorest family work in informal sector while only 34% of wealthiest women work in the informal sector. Furthermore, the percentage of men in poorest and wealthiest households work in the informal sector is 5% less than women's. To conclude, women tends to end up working in informal sector where lacks of decent working condition and social protection than men do. Besides, women coming from the poor economic backgrounds are more likely to be vulnerable than others.

There are very limited information on working condition of both formal and informal sector in Indonesia, Van Klaveren et al. (2010) analyze that in the average men usually work more hours per day than women. However in the particular female dominated industries such as housekeepers, hotels, restaurants and wholesale and retail trade, women work longer than men.

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

Women experience disadvantage in this situation, because most of the industries pay very low wage for them. According to Pinagara and Bleijenbergh (2010), women have difficulties to negotiate in Indonesia due to religious view and patriarchal norms that leads to the condition where the company or organization most probably will hire men, in addition, there is also limited access to contract, worker union, and fair work agreements for women in Indonesia. Even though the increasing of trade and investment in Indonesia may increase the job access for women, the lack of support structure in the working environment such as child care for women with children make it difficult for women to enter labor market. There are many obstacles and barriers encountered by women in getting opportunity to access decent jobs, this may affect girls' opinion on job prospects in the future that of course will relate to their educational, occupational and employment choices, for example when girls see that women only work for certain professions such as nurse, school teacher, civil servant in government agencies, etc and only very few women can achieve managerial position, it will shape their opinion that they cannot choose different pathway, so they will pursue their study concerning the available jobs for women in their society. Moreover, this condition may also discourage girls to dream of getting high ranked jobs. This will lead to the continuity of the condition where women are underrepresented in high level of jobs and decision making and overrepresented in low level jobs that make women more vulnerable than men (AusAid, 2012; Blackwood, 2008; Elliott, 1994).

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

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

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

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

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

Employed	Male	Female
Yes	83.35	16.65
No	43.94	56.06

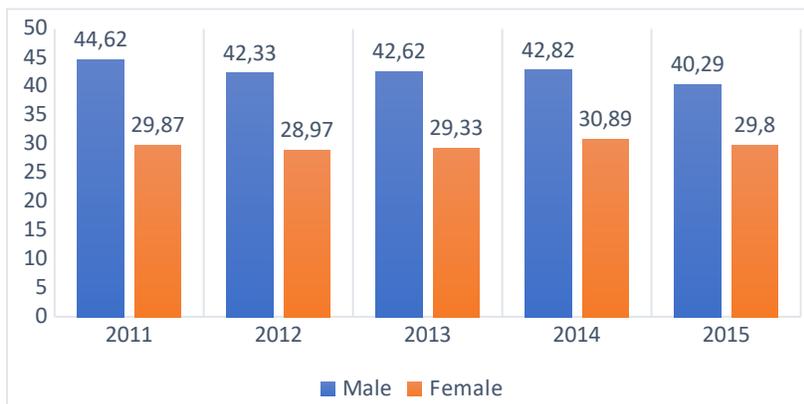
Source: Census 2010 summarized on report Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia

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

1.3.3 Finance and Ownership

According to Asia Foundation (2013)²¹, it is estimated that only 23% of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) are owned by women. Furthermore, the data from National Labor Force Survey for 2011-2015 which is summarized in Potret Ketimpangan Gender dalam Ekonomi report (Portrait of Gender Economic Inequality) showed that the percentage of women who become entrepreneurs (either self-funded or assisted by others) was fluctuating over the year and the values were still below male entrepreneurs. On the other hand, the gap between male and female entrepreneurs was decreasing, from 15% in 2011 to 10% in 2015. However the reason was not because the increasing number of women who own a business, but because the decreasing number of male entrepreneurs in Indonesia.

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



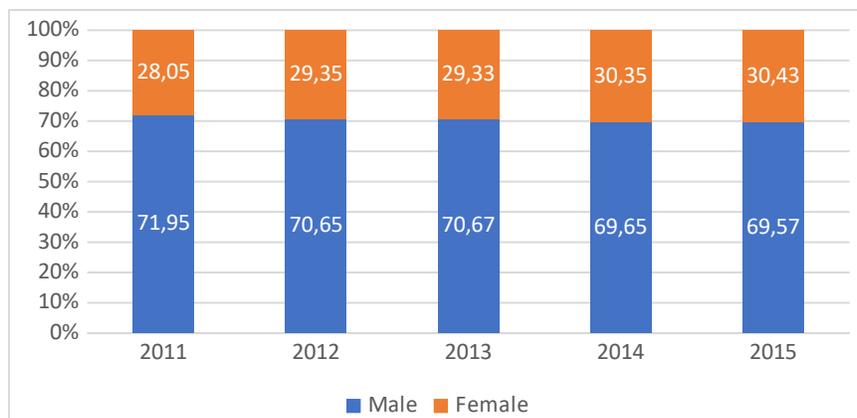
Source: Sakernas Agustus, 2011-2015

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

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

between male and female entrepreneurs, it would request several efforts from the government policies

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



Source: Sakernas Agustus, 2011-2015

The systemic and cultural barrier experienced by women make women difficult to receive loan and start a big business, generally, businesses owned by women are in small scale and operate in informal sector that make the income is not very high and also not stable. Although many people assume that the lender will put higher trust on women when giving loan because women in Indonesia are considered more responsible and careful in spending money. However, the data of Micro and Small Industry Survey in 2015 has shown the opposite result. In the area of Micro and Small Industry (IMK) managed by women, only around 8.33 percent who received capital from other parties such loan and grant while those managed by male entrepreneurs around 9.61 percent. The gap was even higher in small business where 16.22 percent of male entrepreneurs received funding from other parties compared to those managed by female entrepreneurs which were recorded at 13.13 percent.

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

Table 10. Percentage of Land Owned by Women

Country	Year	Total number	Total Female	Total Male	% female	% Male	Source
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Indonesia	1993	20,331,746	1,790,741	18,541,005	8.8%	91.2%	Agricultural Census
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Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of United Nations²²

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

2. PRIORITIES

This report focuses on persons with disabilities (mobility disabled, visually disabled, speech difficulties as well as hearing impaired) and women in Aceh region related to decent work, minimum wage, access to building and public transportation which are in line with SDGs 8 and 11 Indonesia. Since Aceh government has agreed upon the implementation of SDGs, the organization aims to do review and monitoring on the implementation and finally do advocacy on policy and programs that support equality to everybody and leave no one behind.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2: BRIEF ASSESSMENT ON THE COUNTRY'S SDGs COMMITMENTS

The first ratification of SDGs in Indonesian national law begun in 2017 when the president enacted it in Presidential Law no 59 of 2017 regarding the implementation of sustainable development goals in Indonesia which is ratified in national action planning document contained with the planning of national programs for 5 years and actions related to achieving SDGs. This national action planning was mobilized all to the provincial level and the document is compiled by the local development planning agency. However, the Action Plan are still missing a few important aspects. For example when discussing the inclusive education and economic growth, there is an absence of the mention of disability issues Therefore, while there is an important role of local and national organization in order to tackle this issue and guarantee that development planning is in line with SDGs by doing advocacy to the government using international agenda and law to push the local decision maker to implement new policy and regulation. However, the implementation of the SDGs has become the main attention of the current government. It has also created new challenge to ensure inclusiveness in all aspects. Local culture still remains a challenge when it comes to gender and diversity. While some local government is still not very familiar with the concept that makes the implementation of programs to achieve SDGs ineffective.

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

CHAPTER 3: FINDINGS AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS THROUGH WOMEN’S PERSPECTIVE

Indonesia has reportedly made some achievement in several of the targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aims to repeat the success by following the SDGs. Under achieving universal primary education of the MDGs, Indonesia has implemented basic 9-year education in Indonesia. In 2011, the literacy rate for female reached 98.75% and male literacy rate was 98.80% aged 15-24 years. In addition, the rate incident for tuberculosis has decreased from 343 (1990) to 189 cases per 100,000 people in a year (BAPPENAS, 2013)²³. Despite many successes, Indonesia is still facing many problems in poverty, inequality, climate change, achieving decent work and the progress has been uneven across the regions of Indonesia that millions of people are still being left behind especially the poorest and vulnerable people.

This chapter focuses on the analysis of Aceh region and for person with disabilities specifically to mobility disabled, visually disabled, speech difficulties as well as hearing impaired, women and labor toward SDGs 8 and 11. Data sample for the research were mostly collected in the district of Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Pidie.

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

3.1.1 Decent Work

Table 11. The Target 8.5 and Development Justice Indicator.

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

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

IAEG Indicator	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and person with disabilities
Development Justice Indicator	8.5.2 Percentage of workers receiving a living wage (disaggregated by gender, migration status, disability, age, etc.)

From 2016 to 2017, Aceh economic growth experienced a slight increase among the provinces in the Sumatera region in 2016, Aceh took the second last position amongst all the province in Indonesia while in 2017, the region stepped up slightly up to the fourth last position. BAPPEDA²⁴ Aceh report stated that for almost 30 years, the oil and gas sector have been the big contributor to Aceh's GDP with the agriculture sector coming up next. The oil and gas distributed value of Aceh's GDP around 4.19% while non-oil and gas was 4.14%. In the last category, business contributed the biggest proportion (11.27%) as the result of many national events conducted in Aceh, followed by agriculture sharing at 1.45%. Based on formal and informal category of work, the number of people employed in informal sector is higher than that in formal sector. In February 2018, 834,000 people (37.90%) worked in formal sector while 1.336 million people (62.10%) were in informal sector without social protection.

The government of Aceh also needs to deal with the unemployment rate. In 2016 up to 2018, the trend of the unemployment has been fluctuated. In 2016, the number of people unemployed was 171,000 people but the following year this number had decreased to 150,000 people. The rate of unemployment leveled up again after their university students graduated. The other main issue of laborer situation in Aceh is about the education and skill gap of people who work in informal sector. According to data BPS²⁵, many laborers are dominated by primary education graduates, about 741,000. Only few numbers of workers earned diploma and university degree around 345,000.

Among the number of unemployed includes marginalize people especially person with disabilities who cannot access for job are excluded from economy participation even though article 23 Universal Declaration of Human Right declares that everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. In addition, Indonesia government has ratified the United Nations convention on the right of people with disabilities (UNCRPD) in November 2011 with the aim to secure the

24 Pemerintah Aceh. (2013). *Qanun Aceh nomor 12 tahun 2013 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Menengah Aceh Tahun 2012-2017*. Aceh: BAPPEDA Aceh

25 BPS Aceh. (2017). *Keadaan Ketenagakerjaan Agustus 2017*. Aceh: Badan Pusat Statistik.

right and freedom of PwDs and accelerate respect for their dignity. But persons with disability continue to face limited access to education, healthcare, decent work and living wage and therefore, still are far from achieving equality. Nevertheless, many disabled persons' organizations have strived to get their rights implemented fully.

3.1.2 Decent Work and Living Wage for Person with disabilities

Any person with disabilities can be an entrepreneur, a farmer, a factory worker, a teacher, a doctor, an artist, or a computer technician amongst every other type of jobs most person with disability have the capability and capacities for it. However, the result of the focus group discussion and interviewed with disable people organization (DPOs) showed that there are very little people with disabilities who are employed either in the formal or informal sector and PwDs experience significantly higher unemployment rates both in Indonesia and Aceh. The following paragraphs will discuss further about a number of facts that happen to disability both in Aceh.

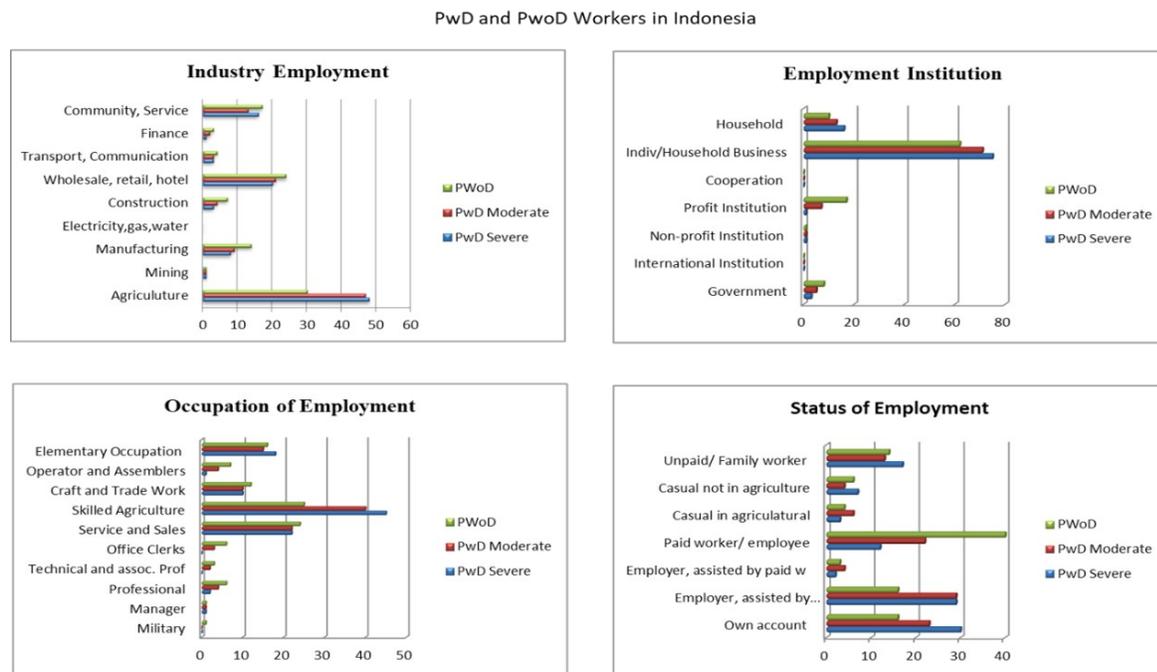
First of all, there are no accurate data on people with disabilities at both national and regional levels. The governments of Aceh have only collected on the total number of PwDs without disaggregating this data. The estimation number of PwDs is about 61,000 disabilities that consist of mental disable, visual and hearing impairment and mobility (Social Service, 2010). The government of Banda Aceh had recorded 570 persons living with disabilities in Banda Aceh as the capital city of Aceh from 2016 to 2017 with no subsequently update data. Though data available from the social service government in Pidie district carried out the update data in 2018 is 3,740 people with disabilities. Likewise, any specific data on the employment of PwDs is really hard to find. In interviewing with the Manpower of Aceh team, they confirmed that there was no completed data on disability employees. According to Education Department (2010), only 500 (0.92%) of children with disabilities attended the school both in foundation for children with disabilities and children with special need school.

Both the issues of higher unemployment rate and lower rate participation in labor market had led to increase poverty amongst many PwDs. As documented by several studies, depending on the threshold of disability used, people with disabilities in Indonesia were 30 to 50% more likely to

be poor especially in urban areas due to the different disability, impact of disability on livelihood earning and survival living in different areas (Adioetomo, Mont, & Irwanto, 2014)²⁶.

Lastly, even PwDs are employed; many of them are employed in the informal sector and are underpaid. The graphs below show the types of occupations that are done by persons with disabilities in 2017 based on the research of Lisa Cameron and Diana (2017)²⁷.

Figure 15. PwD and PwoD Workers in Indonesia



Source: Sakerna 2016/ report disability in Indonesia: what can we learn from the data11 12

Individual household business and agriculture have become the main source of employments for PwDs. The highest peak was 75% or 71% on individual household business compared to 3% or 5% who were employed in government. The graphic A and B represented shows that the majority of persons with disabilities are in the agriculture sector at 48% or 47% with only 1% PwDs can be found participating in the mining sector and in managerial position. There is also a large number of PwDs participation in the service and sales (22%) sector. So, it can be concluded that PwDs are more likely to be found in very specific employment sector and these sectors are

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

27 Cameron, L., and Suarez, D. C. (2017). *Disability in Indonesia: What can we learn from the data?*. Retrieved from https://www.monash.edu/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/1107138/Disability-in-Indonesia.pdf.

also the ones that are more likely to be ones with vulnerable working condition, with less security and pay. The data above can describe the employment situation of PwDs in Aceh. As reported by DPOs in one of the FGD, there are only 6 PwDs participating in the private sector and government of Banda Aceh while there are no data recorded for those participating in government.

Apart from some of the barriers mentioned above being faced by persons with disabilities in entering labor market, there are also other barriers. One of it is the limitation of access to education and empowerment faced by many children with disabilities. Many children with disabilities attend the special need school and many teachers in special needs school are not really competent in teaching students with special needs. The curriculum designed for children with disabilities from special need school is not efficient and practical to equip these students' essential skills to join the labour market, causing many children with disabilities without the necessary knowledge and capacity. In response in 2012, the Aceh government in an effort to show strong commitment to inclusive education program to ensure that every child has the same opportunities to education began the implementation of the Governor's regulation no. 92 year 2012 which aim to widely give the opportunity for children with disabilities to get good quality of education in regular school based on their needs and skills as well as equal education access with other children so the education that respects diversity and is not discriminators can be achieved. However, the program has not been implemented well. Sabrina and Sanrisna (2017)²⁸ in their research found that only 20% of the schools in Banda Aceh are willing to accept students with special needs. The main problem was that plenty of the schools in Aceh were not ready to implement the program because of the lack of professional teachers with special skill in inclusive education, the school curriculum applied without adapting to the needs of children with special needs and lack of school facilities to support their learning process.

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

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

In addition, the misconceptions about the ability of PwDs also become the challenge to them in getting job. This attitude may originate from the stigma or belief that people with special needs are less productive than non-disabled. This manner has caused some of PwDs to have low self-esteem about their ability to be employed that intertwines with the discriminatory treatment of PwDs to be excluded in the workforce. So, the social isolation of people with disabilities confines their access to social networks, especially of friends and family, which could help them in finding job.

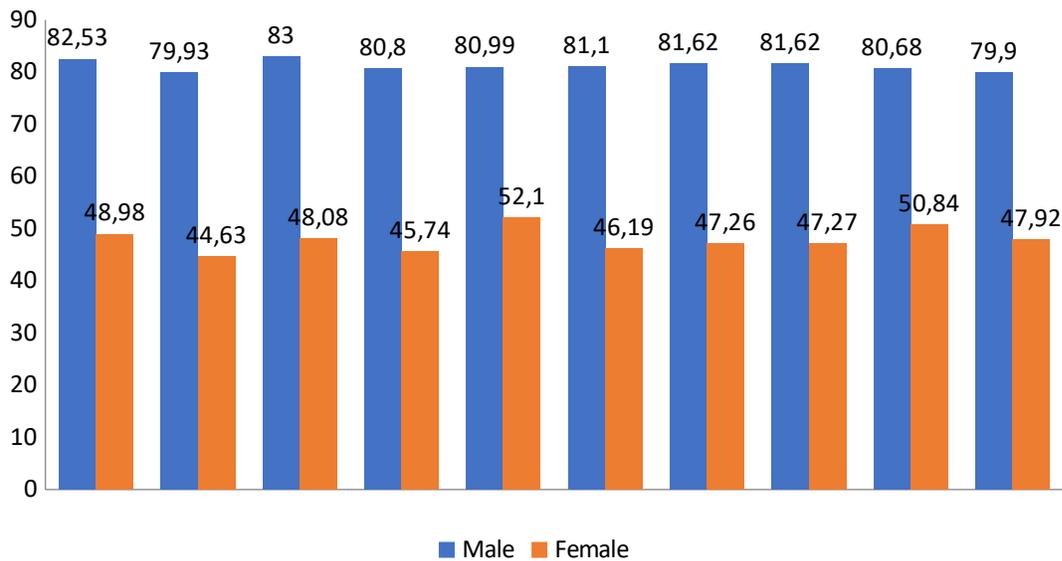
Affirmative action along with good policies are necessary to address the barriers. Two such policies of regulations fully supporting the right of people with disability are UNCRPD and regulation 8/2016 regarding disability rights in Indonesia. The article 27 of UNCRPD talks about the right of persons with disabilities to work, on equal basis with others, this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labor market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to person with disabilities and prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability to all matters concerning all forms of employment. Furthermore, the stipulated quota to employ PwDs in public and private sector is something has been done in many countries. Indonesia too has quota 1% for PwD to be employed in private sector and 2% in civil servant (Regulation no 8/2016). And even though this quota is already very small, it has still not been implemented well and fully.

3.1.3 Women's Participation in Labor Force in Aceh

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

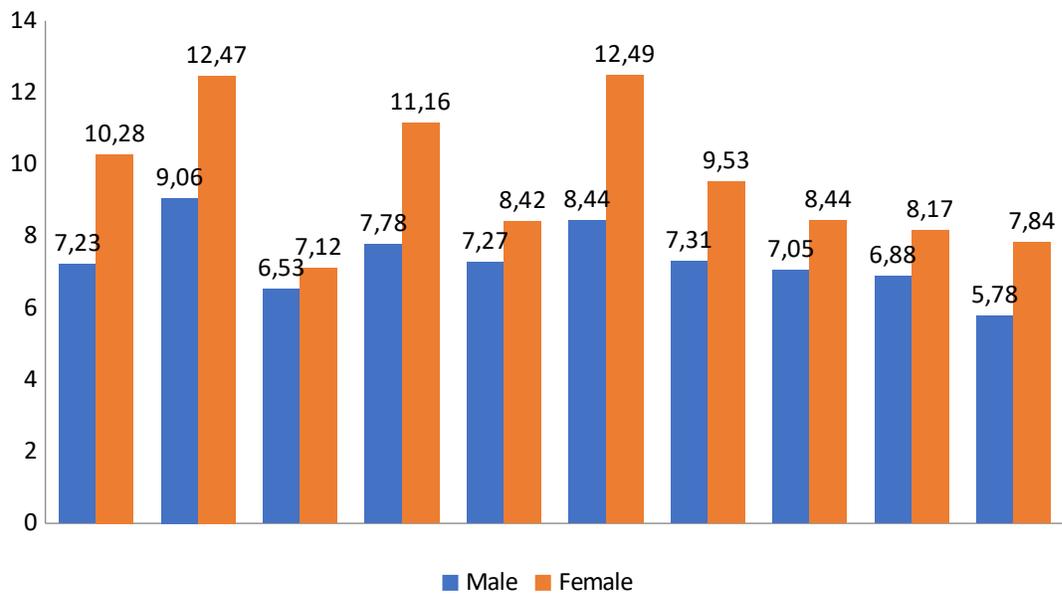
Figure 16. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) in Aceh Aged 15 Years and over

Labor Force Participation Rate (%) in Aceh



Source: Aceh Labour Force Situation (BPS²⁹)

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



Source: Aceh Labour Force Situation (BPS)

The two tables described an overview of the proportion between men and women participations in labour force as well as unemployment rate. We can see for five consecutive years the

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

participation of women in labour force was sharply lower compared to men and dramatically high in unemployment rate. If we see in 2017, the labor force was still dominated by men with 79.90% compared to 47.92% of women. In contrast, many women were recorded (7.84%) in unemployment rate than men, 78%. Even though access to education is equal for both genders, unfortunately it is still difficult for women to access job. The main reason for low-involvement of women in economic was the majority of them do housekeeping, reaching (688.438 people) from the total number of women age 15+. In addition, agriculture, sale and service, educator, nurse is the major sectors participated if women work.

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

The result of the interview with BAPPEDA Aceh team revealed that many programs were carried out to increase women participation in economic such as through WRSE program (*socio-economic for vulnerable women*) and the Productive Economy-based Training and Community Economic Empowerment which focuses on empowering women in each village in Aceh to create the product from their potential resources. Furthermore, CSOs also actively took part in empowering socio-economic of marginal women. The programs help them to increase their capacity to run the business which can increase their income.

3.1.4 Minimum Wage

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

Women working in formal sector as permanent employees have received equal pay as men and accordance with minimum wage but not for female workers in the informal sector. The finding

of government consultation and the first FGD showed that women working in informal sectors such as sales, cleaning services, domestic workers, fuel operators, farmers are still discriminated in terms of wages.

In addition, TUCC had also showed their research findings on palm oil laborer working in the industrial estate area and palm oil factories in Aceh Barat and Naga Raya district. Many these palm oil companies do not ensure the occupational health and safety of their employees in handling the fertilization, pruning and do not enforce the promotion to their employees although they handle the main role and this result in their wage. Linda is one of female workers feeling about this situation. She has been dedicating her life to work in Mapoli Raya Company for 10 years as casual daily labor but there is no certain status of work till this year. From the description above, it can be concluded that many companies ignoring the social protection of their workers.

3.1.5 Case Study

Disability Worker Story

Name: Zulfahendra

From Aceh Selatan

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

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

job access for PwDs in every institution both formal and informal.

3.1.6 Recommendation

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

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

Table 12. The Target 11.2 and Development Justice Indicator

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

3.2.1 Transportation and Public Building Accessibility

Article 9 of UNCRPD and regulation (8/2016) stated that people with disabilities have the right to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life on equal basis with others to the physical environment, transportation, information and communication, other facilities and services open or provided to the public. Most inhabitants of Aceh ride either labi-labi (a type of modified truck), L300 (an MPV with 10 chairs), a pedicab, and a bus as the existing mode of transportations. The public transportation service provided by the government is only Transkoetaradja with total number is 25 buses operating in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. In Banda Aceh, the route of Transkoetaradja is not available at all spots because of some reasons and obstacles whereas in Aceh Besar the route is not as many as that Banda Aceh.

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

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

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

Table 13. Percentage of Building Provide the Accessibilities Element

No	Kind of building/facilitation	Total of building	Average provided the accessibilities element (%)	Category *
1	Public services	25	36,7	Very low
2	Hospital	13	51,28	Low
3	Clinic & pharmacy	7	44,86	Low
4	Market	6	29,23	Very low
5	Public facility	25	29,05	Very low
6	Education Institution	5	35,08	Very low
Total of average		81	37,7	Very low

Table 14. Percentage of Element that fulfill The Standard

No	Kind of building/facilitation	Total of building	Percentage of element that fulfill the standard provided	Category*
1	Public service	25	67,99	High
2	Hospital	13	75,95	High
3	Clinic & pharmacy	7	74,80	High
4	Market	6	58,04	Adequate
5	Public Facility	25	64,18	Adequate
6	Education institution	5	72,4	Adequate
Total average		81	68,8	Adequate

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

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

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

Table 15. The target 11.3 and Development Justice Indicator

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

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

An ideal regional development must involve the participation of communities and based on their real needs, especially the most marginalized community (disabled, women in poverty, women

victims of violence). In addition, their participations are very important in the implementing of development at every stage that started from the planning, implementation, utilization, and evaluation as the last part. There are two approaches planning mechanism that used namely bottom up approach and top down approach. The below is the process in following development planning (regulation no. 25/2004).

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

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

In the reality, people with disability and women who are marginalized are generally excluded from participating and delivering their needs and opinion in urban planning and decision-making process. Many of the FDGs with DPOs and women’s organizations contained stories of how many women and people with disabilities have had minor participations in the urban planning and decision making. They mentioned that the meeting in the village level was held at not suitable time so it was difficult for the women and PwDs to attend. Often time their opinion is disregarded while several DPOs stated that while they are often involved in the urban planning at the provincial level, they are usually there as the listener and as participants of the ceremony. While they have never participated in the planning’s at the village level, sub-district and regency levels. Finally, is the issue of the involvement of women in political processes and decision making is generally low compared to men. In 2014, approximately 37.67% of women in Aceh who participated in the legislative. Due to social and cultural beliefs, women often face lack of support from families, political parties and communities in participating in these processes. However, several efforts have been made by women’s organization, DPOs and women empowerment office of Aceh to increase women’s participation in political processes such as by conducting political education for women legislative candidates as well as capacity building for the voter especially women including women with disabilities and other marginalized communities.

Furthermore, the information obtained from the result of interview with the Aceh governments in Aceh Besar and Sigli the involvement of women in urban planning are only 30%. In Banda

Aceh, the women have been involved in urban planning named Women Action Plan (*Musrena*) that established since 2009 through the Banda Aceh mayor regulation no 52/2018 which the objective of the program is to strengthen the position of women in decision-making and policy-making that had been dominated by men, in the following matters: sensitize women about the importance of their role in determining the direction of regional development, building greater understanding to women's needs and improve their lives through local programs development.

3.2.3 Recommendation

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

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Although Indonesia has made some improvement to eradicate the poverty, increase children literacy rate, and decrease incident of tuberculosis, many vulnerable people and marginalized

women are still being left behind and not included in some of the achievements. Furthermore, patriarchy and fundamentalism remain as the systemic barriers in achieving gender equality.

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

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

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