

# PARTICIPATORY DATA FOR A DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE CITY IN SOLO, CENTRAL JAVA - INDONESIA

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*“UNESCO is seeking to develop and deploy a participatory data collection methodology focusing on disability in urban settings in Indonesia. The aim of the data collection exercise would be to enable a neighbourhood-level mapping of the situation of disability and support the development of advocacy tools to strengthen the voices of persons with disabilities in municipal public finance management” (as stated on Term of Reference).*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Reliable, disaggregated and up-to-date data is essential for the design, implementation and evaluation of policies that aim to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. Cities are often at the forefront of inclusive social policy innovations and serve as leading forces to promote the rights of persons with disabilities; but often the efforts of governments and the civil society are hampered by the lack of relevant and accurate data at the local and municipal levels. Currently available datasets<sup>1</sup> on disability in Indonesia are scarce, and out dated, which makes them less useful for effective planning and policy-making. Moreover, the data on disability is often aggregated at the national level, making it very difficult for the municipal policymakers to access them or make use of them for local policy responses. In fact, there is no universal dataset about persons with disabilities in Indonesia, with figures varying across ministries and agencies.

One way for city authorities to bridge this gap, and strengthen the inclusive character of urban environments, is through a more participatory approach. By fostering closer links with persons with disabilities, and mobilizing the skills and expertise of persons with disabilities and disabled persons organizations (DPOs), it is easier to interpret and understand the issues and challenges that disabled people face. By working with them to come up with solutions and support their implementation can also enhance impact and effectiveness of city-level planning and policies.

Over the past seven years Yayasan Kota Kita has developed and deployed a methodology of participatory data collection, and analysis, in Solo. The initiative enables a neighbourhood-level mapping and supports the development of advocacy tools to strengthen residents’ voices in municipal budgeting, data gathering efficacy, and the involvement of citizens in budgeting and planning. Through collecting vital socio-economic and demographic data at the smallest administrative division level – referred to in Indonesia as “rukun tetangga” (abbreviated to “RT”), and aggregating that information in a city-wide dataset, the residents and the policymakers are able to visualize such phenomena as concentrations of poverty, the distribution of public service delivery, and socio-economic trends such as access to housing, population density, and varying levels of public services. These datasets are unique in Indonesian cities in that they can provide fine-grain information about the city for the government and public at large. When this information is crossed, or compared, with other datasets, they gain more power and yield further insight for the communities and the policymakers.

The Kota Kita mapping methodology has been applied to support the citywide analysis of a number of urban issues that include: transportation, poverty, climate change vulnerability, access to public spaces, and the distribution of water and sanitation. Kota Kita has worked in a range of Indonesian cities, such as Manado, Makassar, Kupang, Pekalongan, on a range of initiatives, including to conduct climate change vulnerability assessments in order to support resilience planning and strategic development planning (in Pekalongan, Solo and Banjarmasin). Citywide analyses have been instrumental in creating a series of city profiles that provide insights on forward-thinking medium-term planning and policy making.

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<sup>1</sup> From Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) datasets

Kota Kita presents the current proposal to UNESCO entitled “PARTICIPATORY DATA FOR A DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE CITY in SOLO” which will utilize our urban data collection techniques and urban data analyses to create a city-scale disability profile. The results of this process will help provide a replicable model in which local governments and communities have access to better information that supports improved decision-making and improved planning and policymaking to support persons with disability in Solo.

## 2. LOCATION

Solo is a secondary city in Central Java whose population in 2016 was approximately 550,000 people (BPS). The number of people with disability is considerable, in 2012 there were 2,607 registered residents with some form of disability (Kota Kita, 2012). Solo is known as a city in which people with disabilities are well accepted, it is the home of the National Disability Centre for Physical Disabilities one of the biggest such centres in South East Asia, giving the city a significant role at the national level. There are a number of active NGOs and CSOs promoting the issue of disability including, INTERAKSI, TALENTA, PRBM, YSKK, Sanggar Dunia Seni, Rumah Blogger Indonesia, among others. The Solo City Government has also undertaken a number of disability-friendly programs, such as providing paths for the blind on major roads, in public parks, and in markets. Yet these efforts remain insufficient as other concerns of the disabled, such as access to educational opportunities and social programs, continue to be limited. Furthermore, the availability of data on disability is limited and not publicly accessible. Thus, the participatory data for a disability inclusive city will help the Government of Solo produce more targeted disability-inclusive policies for the city.

## 3. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Following the phases indicated in the *Term of Reference* (ToR), Kota Kita will conduct the activity in three main phases.

### PHASE I: Utilizing the existing information for initial mapping and identification of data gaps on disability

**Activities:** Kota Kita will use its existing dataset from our Community Mapping process, conducted in 2012, that identified the number of persons with disability per RT throughout the 2,700 RTs of Solo. Using the map and the existing neighbourhood dataset collected in 2016, we will analyse and visualise the location of persons with disability in relation with the other dataset such as population density, level of poverty, distance to medical services or schools, etc.). This exercise will create a picture of disability in Solo, indicating gaps in disability data, and help to shape the technical framework for data collection in the following steps.

#### Source of information:

- Kota Kita Community Mapping Result in Solo 2012 – initial data of number of persons with disability
- Kota Kita dataset on number of population, population density, poverty, distance to public assets (medical services, schools, etc.).

#### Output:

- Disability Map of Solo in relation to a range of other issues, such as mobility, public service delivery, poverty and public infrastructure assets (e.g schools, and clinics). This map will be updated with the result survey conducted in Phase 2.
- Indication of additional data / evidence needs and framework for conducting Disability Survey.

### PHASE II: Conducting a Disability-Specific Survey

**Activities:** For data collection phase, Kota Kita proposes to conduct two sequence of activities in order to gather a more specific data on disability:

#### 1. RT-level disability survey

A RT-level disability survey will collect data at the RT-level in selected districts (Kecamatan) in Solo in order that we update the out-dated dataset and get more specific information about disability profile. Not only about the number of person with disability, but also their gender, age, type of disability, their specific needs, and other information that might be needed as identified during the process in Phase I.

For this activity, Kota Kita will deploy the same methodology used previously, using a mobile-based survey and working with surveyors (using a system called *Flocktracker* – a mobile app that combines the function of an online questionnaire with location attributes). It allows field teams to speed up the survey and minimize data collection problems because results are simultaneously uploaded, organized and saved. The use of IT-based methods can increase overall efficiency and accuracy of the data collection process. Kota Kita has used this app for several urban data collection processes, including surveys of informal vendors, informal transportation, and cycling.

## 2. Focus Group Discussions

Once the RT-level disability survey is complete, we will conduct the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to deepen our understanding of the issues faced by persons with disabilities and ensure a full engagement of these people to understand the issues. These discussions will focus on how they relate to the city, their specific needs, and what they feel their city is doing, or failing to do, to fulfil their rights. We propose to conduct approximately five FGDs and combine the concerns in terms of location-based and disability-based discussions.

- **The location-based FGDs**, basically looking at the issues that might occur around specific public infrastructures or services, or neighbourhoods that register particular high levels or concentration of disability, or places where access is particularly poor.
- **Type of disability-based FGDs** – These would be based on specific kinds of disability that would need more in-depth understanding on specific their specific needs, and what they feel their city is doing. This discussion will enrich a qualitative analysis that will be compared to the available information previously collected, and provide perspectives about the challenges confronted by the disability community in the city. This information will be very helpful in proposing a more targeted solutions.

In conducting the FGDs, Kota Kita will work together with the Disability Expert to better facilitate the discussion and ensure a flow of information.

### Outputs:

- Disability Survey
- Results of disability survey
- Results of focus group discussions (FGDs)

## PHASE III: Developing a Scalable model for City Profiling on Disability

**Activities:** Kota Kita will develop a City Profile of Disability in Solo using the mapping, data, knowledge, and insights collected during the first 2 phases. This step will require analysis on different layers of data and information, both quantitative and qualitative, as well as anecdotal evidence. This analysis will also visualize phenomena related to access and disability conditions at the city-scale. Kota Kita will also produce an easy-to-follow guide, so the methodology can be replicated in other cities in Indonesia and assist in the development of disability-inclusive policy and the design of practical solutions.

### Outputs:

- A Comprehensive City Profile of Disability in Solo
- A Guide for Disability-Inclusive Policy in Local Urban Settings

#### 4. TIMELINE

Duration: 4 – 5 months

	Key Activities	Months				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Disability mapping and analysis using the existing Kota Kita dataset	xxxx				
2	A disability-specific survey design and deployment	xx	xxxx			
3	Disability focus group discussions			xxxx	xx	
4	Development of Scalable model for City Profile of Disability				xxxx	xx

x - Indicates week

#### 5. BUDGET

The budget is attached together with this proposal on separate Excel file. The total amount proposed through this proposal is USD 22.950 for 5 months working period covering the 3 phase of activities.