AGENDA

15% of the world's population

1 of **7** people

ONLINE MEDIA

Media Guidelines
for Reporting on Accessible Elections

Indonesia Country Edition

First Edition

This guidebook has been compiled from international best practices from around the world and is based on input from journalists. The chapters it contains are intended to improve the quality of media coverage on accessible elections and the political participation of people with disabilities.

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Indonesian Edition

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AGENDA
Published: January, 2015

Foreword

One of the most important aspect in advocating the political rights of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in elections is how to provide the right information to the public on the rights. To assure that there will be no misunderstanding on the rights, it is required public outreach and explanation on disability, the political rights, and the terminology used by the Persons with Disabilities.

For the last couple of years, there were more reporting on disability in the media but most of them only reporting and portraying the 'uniqueness' of disability. In the election news reporting, media only portray the Persons with Disabilities on the voting process but the news still did not have the clear message and even used incorrect terminologies. Learning for these experiences, General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA) which is the consortium of Jaringan Pendidikan Pemilih untuk Rakyat (JPPR/ People's Voter Education Network), Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia (PPDI/Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities) and International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), took an initiative to develop the Media Guidelines for Reporting on Accessible Elections.

This guideline explains about the terminology on disability and accessible election, how to interact with Persons with Disabilities, and how to make the news article on the political rights of Persons with Disabilities. The guidelines also provides the examples of good reporting and the contact information of the Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) in Indonesia. We hope the guidelines will be useful for the journalist to report on the Persons with Disabilities, especially to report on the accessible election. By having good and massive reporting on accessible election, we hope the public have more knowledge about the political rights of Persons with Disabilities. As a result of this efforts, the public awareness is increased and together we can advocate the political rights of Person with Disabilities in elections.

We would like to thank various parties who have provided support in writing this guidelines such as PPDI's and JPPR's colleagues for their active involvement in developing the guidelines, the journalist for their good and critical feedbacks received in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Justin Snyder for his help in writing and making this guidelines into realization. Lastly, we also would like to thank IFES and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) who has provided support for the activity. We hope the Media Guidelines for Reporting on Accessible Elections will be very beneficial for all of us.

Jakarta, January 2015
Mochammad Afifuddin
National Coordinator
Jaringan Pendidikan Pemilih untuk Rakyat (JPPR/People's Voter Education Network)

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About AGENDA

The General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA) is a coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) and disabled people's organizations (DPOs) from five countries in Southeast Asia that aims to promote the political and electoral rights of persons with disabilities.

To achieve this goal, DPOs and CSOs from Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam collaborate with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to conduct research studies, coordinate advocacy efforts, monitor elections for accessibility, and encourage regional dialogue on the political participation of persons with disabilities.

Together, AGENDA partners are raising awareness about accessibility for persons with disabilities in elections across the region and ensuring that disability rights are a prominent part of ASEAN's developing human rights agenda.

For more information, please visit www.agendaasia.org

Introduction

In any democratic society, the media is essential to ensuring that the public has accurate information about key policy developments and in holding the government accountable to its obligations. In reporting the news, the media has a responsibility to report objectively and ethically to avoid a biased representation of the truth. As a watchdog, the media helps to uncover unethical and even illegal behavior in order to ensure that the rule of law and the rights of the public are protected.

During an election cycle, the role of the media takes on a heightened importance. While the objectivity of the media came under question during Indonesia's 2014 presidential election, it still reported on policy positions and critical developments from the campaign trail. Journalists also raised the alarm on illegal practices of vote-buying, money politics and electoral manipulation, which threatened to undermine the fundamental principle of "one person, one vote" and the violation of civil rights. However, as is the case in most election reporting throughout Southeast Asia, voters with disabilities were largely absent from this discussion.

These guidelines have been compiled from international best practices based on decades of experience in order to provide the media a quick reference for reporting on the participation of people with disabilities in the democratic process. They provide practical knowledge about story angles, terminology and etiquette in writing about persons with disabilities. It also provides a number of useful resources, such as facts and figures about elections in Indonesia, statistics on people with disabilities and links to disabled people's organizations (DPOs).

Political participation is the lifeblood of any democratic society. Taking part in town hall meetings, organizing petitions, and casting ballots in free and fair elections are all ways in which citizens exert influence on important government policy. Should taxes be high or low? How much health care should the government provide? What can be done to promote economic growth, prosperity, security and equality? These are all questions that voters set out to answer each time they cast a ballot for a representative of their choice.

This is precisely why political participation takes on even more importance for people with disabilities. Whereas their non-disabled compatriots may be able to easily get on and off a bus, go shopping for their daily needs, or simply cross the street, these seemingly simple daily tasks can be large challenges for people with disabilities if the government has not taken their unique considerations into account. Unless significant pressure is brought to bear, people with disabilities face a future in which discrimination, physical barriers and stigma continue to limit their full integration into society.

Elections provide a unique opportunity to increase participation and change public perceptions about the abilities of persons with disabilities. As a result, persons with disabilities can have a stronger political voice and be increasingly recognized as equal citizens[1]. Political participation is about fostering fundamental change – now and for the future – for everyone.

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1   IFES (2014) Equal Access: How to Include Persons with Disabilities in Elections and Political Processes, pg. 15

Chapter 1
Understanding Disability

> **FIRST THINGS FIRST**
>
> The concept of "person-first language" is important to understand when talking about or reporting on people with disabilities. Person-first language is influenced by the understanding that a **person is not defined by his or her disability**. Therefore, they should always be referred to as a person first, and by their disability second.
>
> For example, in referring to people with physical disabilities, one should use, "A number of voters with physical disabilities protested at Polling Station X," and *not* "Physically disabled voters were upset because the lack of a ramp put the voting booth beyond their reach."
>
> For more guidance on first language and appropriate terminology, please refer to the chapter entitled **"How to report on accessible elections"**.

Terminology and Definitions

The following list[2] provides a brief overview of the different types of disabilities, and how to (generally) refer to them appropriately in media:

- **Vision -** use "person with low vision" for people who have partial sight, or "a person who is blind" for people with no, or very limited, sight.

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2   Disability Services Commission, Government of Western Australia (2010) Reporting on disability: Words that Work - A Guide for Media pg. 2

- **Hearing** - use "person who is hard of hearing" for people who have partial hearing and use an oral language, and "person who is deaf" for people with very limited or no hearing ability and use a sign language.

- **Physical** - use "person who uses a wheelchair" or "person with a physical disability."

- **Developmental** – a developmental disability refers to cognitive or physical disabilities that occur during the early years before the age of 18. Refer to a "person with a developmental disability" or, when appropriate, refer to the specific condition, e.g. a person with autism, cerebral palsy, or spina bifida

- **Intellectual** – intellectual disability is a term used when there are limits to a person's ability to learn at an expected level and function in daily life. Use "a person with an intellectual disability" or, when appropriate, refer to a specific condition, e.g. "a person with Down syndrome"

- **Psychosocial** – "psychosocial disability" refers to conditions that affect cognition, emotion and behaviour, e.g. depression, schizophrenia, or bipolar disorder. Use "a person with a psychosocial disability."

With so many types of disabilities, it is understandable that several different approaches have been developed to address disability. These various approaches are helpful to describe social attitudes toward disability and are not mutually exclusive. A concise description of each approach is provided below[3]:

- **Charity approach** – when it is assumed that persons with disabilities are unable to be full participants in society and need help. Persons with disabilities are pitied.

- **Medical approach** – when persons with disabilities are treated as though their disability is the cause of all barriers. In this model, persons with disabilities are encouraged to adjust to their environments, rather than the other way around.

- **Social approach** – when disability is defined as a result of a person's interaction with their environment. The preamble of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities says, "Disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."
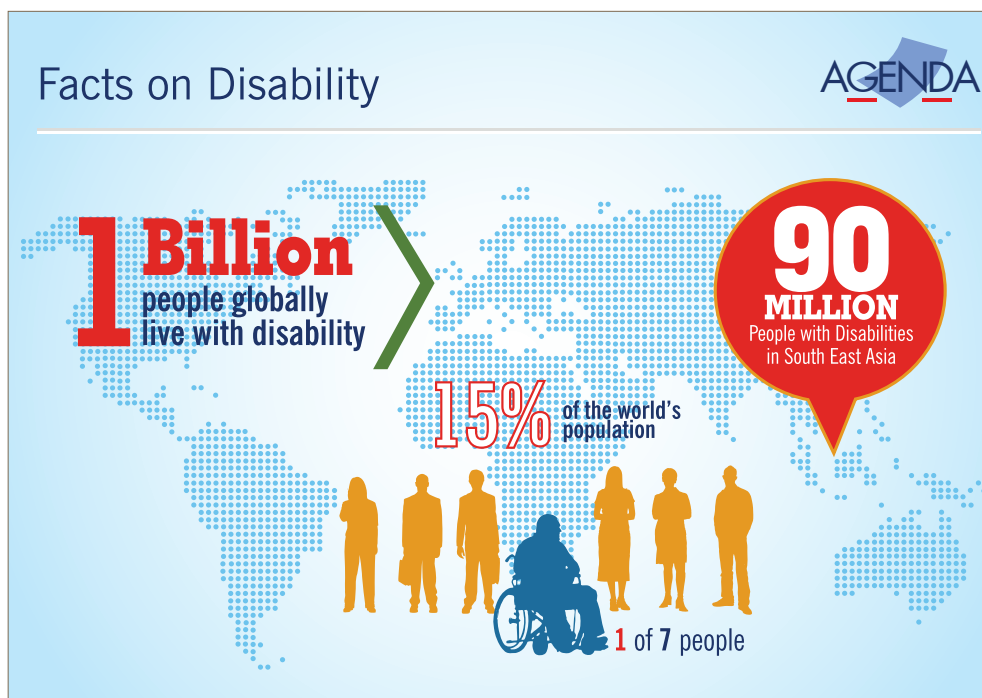
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3   IFES and NDI (2014) Equal Access: How to Include Persons with Disabilities in Elections and Political Processes

- **Rights-based approach** – here, the emphasis is shifted from dependence to empowerment. Persons with disabilities have the same basic human rights as all other citizens and governments should guarantee rights and be held accountable for protection.

The United Nations' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), released in 2006 and ratified by the government of Indonesia in 2011, adopts the more modern social and human rights models. Under Article 1, the CRPD defines disability as:

> "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."

This definition suggests that "disability" is a constructed phenomenon based on cultural perceptions of human differences. That is, disability is not so much a personal characteristic as it is an outcome of an environment that puts barriers in the way of people with functional impairments.[4]

Facts on Disability — AGENDA

1 Billion people globally live with disability

90 MILLION People with Disabilities in South East Asia

15% of the world's population

1 of 7 people

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4   Demographic Institute Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia (2013) People with Disabilities in Indonesia; Empirical facts and implications for social protection policies

Chapter 2
Elections in Indonesia

Since its transition to democracy in the late 1990s, Indonesia has held four rounds of elections. The first democratic contest in 1999 saw the election of legislators for the national legislature (DPR-RI) and regional legislatures (DPRDs). The subsequent 2004, 2009 and 2014 elections once again included legislative races at the national and regional level, and added candidates for the newly created legislative chamber, the Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah* – DPD), as well as the introduction of direct presidential elections.

Indonesian elections are probably among the world's most complex electoral events. During the April 2014 elections, for example, four million officials in 550,000 polling stations across a country of 17,000 islands, managed 775 million ballot papers in 2,471 different designs to get 19,699 candidates elected for 532 legislatures at the national and sub-national levels.

BY THE NUMBERS: ELECTIONS IN INDONESIA

Year	Election	Registered Voters	Turnout
2014	Legislative	187 million	75%
2014	Presidential	193 million	70%
2009	DPR	171 million	71%
2009	Presidential	176 million	73%

Source: KPU, www.kpu.go.id

Indonesia is home to the second-largest one-day elections in the world (just behind the United States). According to the national census from April 2010, the current total population of Indonesia is 237.56 million. More than 190 million voters were registered for the 9 July presidential election, including over 2 million overseas voters, with a turnout

rate of nearly 70 percent. The 2014 legislative elections, held just three months prior, saw 187 million registered voters and a turnout of 75.11 percent, which is an impressive increase from 71 percent in 2009.

To participate in the 2014 elections a citizen must be at least 17 years old on Election Day. However, if a citizen is married and under 17, he/she can cast a ballot[5]. As has been the practice in all of Indonesia since the first elections introduced under the New Order, active police and military do not vote. Outside the election law, the Indonesian Criminal Code and the Law on Corruption Crimes allow for the court to punish an individual by taking away some of their rights, including their political rights (to vote).

2.1 Electoral Management Bodies

FURTHER INFORMATION ON ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT
Indonesian Electoral Information website: http://www.rumahpemilu.org
KPU website: http://www.kpu.go.id/
Bawaslu website: http://www.bawaslu.go.id/
DKPP website: http://www.DKPP.go.id/
Portal for the Republic of Indonesia: http://www.indonesia.go.id/en/
House of Representatives website: http://dpr.go.id/
DPD website: www.dpd.go.id
Constitutional Court website: http://www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id
ACE Electoral Knowledge Network: http://www.aceproject.org/

The General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*/KPU) is the independent election management body responsible for the conduct of national and regional elections as mandated by the constitution and Law 15/2011. The commission consists of seven commissioners (currently six men and one woman). These commissioners were identified through a rigid selection process and then inaugurated by the president on 12 April 2012 for a five-year term. The chairman (*Ketua*) of the KPU is elected for a five-year term in a closed-vote plenary meeting of the KPU when it first constitutes itself.

The KPU Secretariat, led by the secretary-general, is the executive arm of the KPU responsible for the administration of the organization at the national level. The secretary-general is usually nominated by the KPU and then appointed for a five-year term by the president. Since 2007, the KPU has been able to recruit its own permanent civil servant staff, although for now these remain at the junior level. Prior to 2007, most staff transfers came from the

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5   Law No. 1/1974 states that marriage is only allowed if the man is at least 19 and the woman is at least 16. Deviations from this requirement can be made where the parents of the bride or groom ask for a dispensation from the court (Article 7.1 and 7.2).

Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), and until the KPU's own-hired staff develop sufficient seniority, the KPU will remain dependent on such transfers for its middle and senior management. The commission and secretariat structures are replicated regionally throughout the provinces and regencies/municipalities, which each have five commissioners[6]. The KPU has approximately 13,865 staff and 2,659 commissioners in 531 offices across Indonesia.

The Election Oversight Body (*Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum*/Bawaslu) is the institution in charge of overseeing implementation of elections. Provisions in Law No. 15/2011 establish the Bawaslu and the KPU as equal and separate institutions. Bawaslu commissioners are selected for a five-year term in the same manner as KPU commissioners by the same selection committee. Bawaslu's regional counterpart, provincial Bawaslu, is a permanent institution consisting of three Commissioners in each province. At levels below the provincial Bawaslu, membership is not permanent and consists of the following: three members at the regency/municipal level, three at the sub-district level and one field supervisor at every ward/village level. Electoral disputes are filed with Bawaslu first to be classified and channeled to appropriate institutions (DKPP, police or Constitutional Court). Bawaslu has adjudicatory power to solve disputes between the KPU and candidates.

The Honorary Council of Election Management Bodies (*Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu*, DKPP), is a national-level ethics council established by Law No. 15/2011 to review and decide upon complaints and/or reports of alleged violations of the code of ethics committed by members of the KPU and Bawaslu. The DKPP is established within two months of the inauguration of KPU and Bawaslu members for a five-year term, and consists of one KPU commissioner, one Bawaslu commissioner and five community leaders. The DKPP ensures that the work of KPU and Bawaslu commissioners meets the joint Code of Ethics of Election Management Bodies; the council has powers to recommend commissioners' dismissal. DKPP recommendations are final and binding, however, commissioners dismissed as a consequence of the DKPP recommendation can file an appeal with the State Administrative Court.

2.2 Upcoming Elections

With the 2014 elections now completed in Indonesia, the attention will turn to the upcoming gubernatorial and regent/municipal elections throughout 2015 and beyond. Between 2015 and

STAY SHARP

Between 2015 and 2019, more than 525 local elections will take place across Indonesia. Members of the press should continue to be vigilant as local elections have tremendous impacts on the daily lives of people with disabilities.

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6   With the exception of Aceh Province, which has seven commissioners.

2019, new executive leaders will be elected in all 34 provinces and in 497 regencies/municipalities.[7]

Whereas national elections are conducted on a single day, in April for legislative races and in July for the presidential election, local elections are currently conducted throughout a two- to three-year period[8]. This means that attention to important issues, such as the inclusion of people with disabilities in the election, can be divided. Thus, members of the press should continue to be vigilant as local elections have tremendous impacts on the daily lives of people with disabilities.

2.3 AGENDA Monitoring Efforts

CRPD Article 29 that "state parties shall guarantee to persons with disabilities political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others". Thus, to improve access to political and electoral opportunities for persons with disabilities in Southeast Asia, the General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA), focuses a significant portion of its work to the evaluation of electoral accessibility for persons with disabilities through monitoring or observation.

To this end, the program developed observation checklists and post-election surveys that allowed election observers, both those with and without disabilities, to focus on specific issues related to accessibility for voters with disabilities. Observation findings are then used as a basis for policy advocacy and the further inclusion of people with disabilities into the political process.

During Indonesia's 2014 presidential election, AGENDA fielded observation activities in five provinces, namely Aceh, Central Java, Jakarta, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi. A total of 300 observers, plus two observers from the Myanmar Independent Living Initiative (M-ILI) and one observer from the Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO) collected data from 470 polling stations and conducted interviews with 470 poll workers, 789 voters with disabilities and 387 persons with disabilities who did not vote.

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7   As of this writing, a Perppu (Presidential Decree in Lieu of Law) had been issued in order to overturn a law passed by the DPR in late 2014 and restore the direct election of local executives. A Perppu takes immediate effect as law, but must be voted upon by the DPR in order to take permanent effect. The current DPR is scheduled to vote on the Perppu in January 2015.

8   The KPU was, as of this writing, considering a move to synchronize local elections during the 2015-2019 schedule in an effort to move toward a single nationwide local Election Day in 2019.

The findings can be categorized into the following thematic areas:

1. Participation of persons with disabilities in the election. [9]

Voter turnout is the percentage of voters who used their right to vote to cast a vote on Election Day out of the total voters in the Fixed Voter List (DPT). The exact number of participation of voters with disabilities is difficult to gauge because there is no information about voters with disability in the voter list, despite having an "additional information" column which is supposed to be used to note voters' type of disability. In the five provinces AGENDA monitored, the following levels of participation were observed:

Type of disability	Voters who used their right to vote at the polling station		
	M	F	Total
Blind	234	154	388
Deaf	92	47	139
Physical	500	268	768
Intellectual	58	34	92
Total			1,387

2. Accessibility of polling stations (TPS).

An accessible election requires polling stations must be easily accessible by voters, pathways towards the polling station must not be slippery, the polling station must allow for enough room for movement, and ballot boxes must be placed at a level that is easily reachable by voters of all heights or physical conditions. Also, a Braille template must be provided for those with vision impairments. AGENDA found that out of 470 polling stations observed, only 74 (16 percent) were fully accessible[10].

3. Independence of voting.

An accessible polling process has to be free from discrimination and barriers to legitimate participation, and also uphold the secrecy of the ballot, the ability to cast a vote independently. AGENDA found through exit interviews with voters with disabilities that 84 percent felt they were able to cast their vote independently.

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9   JPPR monitoring report Chapter IV table 3

10   According to the criteria found in AGENDA Monitoring Report of the 2014 Presidential Elections Chapter IV

Based on AGENDA's monitoring results, it concluded that on the one hand, it seemed that the accessibility of polling stations for persons with disabilities had improved compared to previous elections. There also appeared to be considerable improvements regarding the knowledge of polling staff about the specific needs of voters with disabilities. A large majority of voters also stated that they perceived polling workers as being helpful and service-oriented. However, much still remains to be done in order to make elections in Indonesia accessible for all. Although regulations require the KPU to select accessible locations for polling stations, two-thirds of all polling stations still had physical barriers such as stairs, making it difficult for persons with physical disabilities to access the polling station. Likewise, 164 (35 percent) polling stations failed to comply with the requirement to provide Braille templates for voters with visual disabilities. Overall, more than one-third of voters reported that they experienced some kind of difficulties during the voting process.

Chapter 3
Elections and Disability Rights

The two previous chapters clearly highlight that disabilities and elections are both important issues. Where the two intersect, that is participation of people with disabilities in elections, the issues amplify one another in importance. If the WHO's estimate of 15 percent is applied, this would mean nearly 29 million voters across the archipelago would be people with disabilities. This is a significant figure no doubt, but to put it in perspective, it is almost 20 percent higher than the number of people who voted for the top vote-getting party in the April 2014 election (PDIP). Obviously, assuming voters with disabilities share a unified political perspective is overly simplistic; however, it is instructive in terms of thinking about the scope of the issue and the fundamental importance of ensuring their political rights.

| 187,000,000 Registered Voters |
| 28,050,000 Illegible Voters with Disabilities |
| 23,681,471 Valid Votes for PDIP (winning party) |
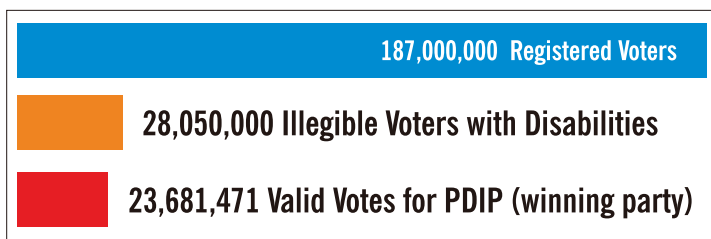
*2014 Legislative Elections

3.1 Definition of Accessible Elections

Although some debate surrounds the definitions of what constitutes a disability, as outlined in chapter 1, the definition of an accessible election is more straightforward. AGENDA describes an accessible election as one that "**provides facilities for persons with disabilities and is free from discrimination or other barriers to full political participation**".

With this definition in mind, it is important to understand the various stages of the election cycle and how each stage can be made more accessible to people with disabilities.

An accessible election requires that polling stations fulfill the principles of accessibility: they

> "As persons with disabilities, participating in elections is important … We can really make our own choices – to vote, to be elected and to be election officers. As a citizen, voting opens doors to other rights."
>
> *Yusdiana*
> *AGENDA I Disability Rights Advisor*

must be easily accessible by voters, pathways towards the polling station must not be slippery, the polling station must allow for enough room for movement, and ballot boxes must be placed in a pedestal that is easily reachable by voters with all kind of height or physical conditions. Election officials and polling station staff should be polite and knowledgeable about supporting the rights of persons with disabilities to vote. Also, a braille template must be provided for those with who have low vision or are blind.

Polling Station

Physical Barriers
- Accessible location and design of polling stations
- Provision of human electoral assistance
- Provision of assistive voting tools (e.g. Braille, large print, magnifiers, plain language, pictures)

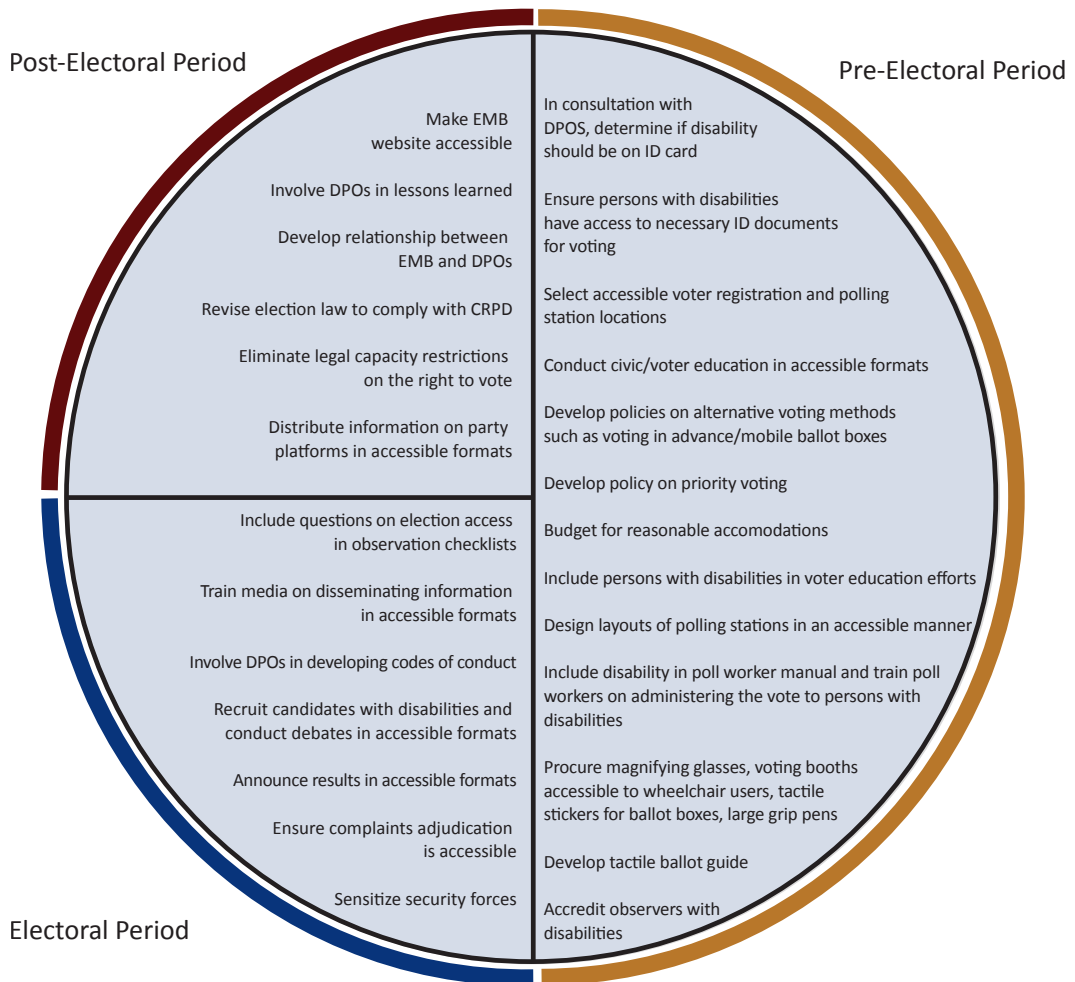Polling Station

A polling process' accessibility should uphold the following principles:
- Secrecy of voters' choice
- Ability to cast a vote independently
- Assistance for voters with disabilities when necessary
- Welcoming attitude by poll workers to those with disabilities

Electoral cycle and steps to take for greater accessibility[11]

Post-Electoral Period

Pre-Electoral Period

Electoral Period

Make EMB website accessible

Involve DPOs in lessons learned

Develop relationship between EMB and DPOs

Revise election law to comply with CRPD

Eliminate legal capacity restrictions on the right to vote

Distribute information on party platforms in accessible formats

Include questions on election access in observation checklists

Train media on disseminating information in accessible formats

Involve DPOs in developing codes of conduct

Recruit candidates with disabilities and conduct debates in accessible formats

Announce results in accessible formats

Ensure complaints adjudication is accessible

Sensitize security forces

In consultation with DPOS, determine if disability should be on ID card

Ensure persons with disabilities have access to necessary ID documents for voting

Select accessible voter registration and polling station locations

Conduct civic/voter education in accessible formats

Develop policies on alternative voting methods such as voting in advance/mobile ballot boxes

Develop policy on priority voting

Budget for reasonable accomodations

Include persons with disabilities in voter education efforts

Design layouts of polling stations in an accessible manner

Include disability in poll worker manual and train poll workers on administering the vote to persons with disabilities

Procure magnifying glasses, voting booths accessible to wheelchair users, tactile stickers for ballot boxes, large grip pens

Develop tactile ballot guide

Accredit observers with disabilities

3.2 Legal Framework

3.2.1 Domestic Law

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates in Article 28 that every citizen is entitled to "the liberties of association and assembly, the freedom of thought expressed verbally or in writing and similar rights are to be determined by law."

In 2000, through the Second Constitutional Amendment, an additional 10 articles focusing on human rights were added to the Constitution. These new articles discuss socio-political rights of Indonesian citizens that must be respected by the government, including the right to communicate and acquire information.

LEGAL PROTECTIONS

The principles of accessible elections are guaranteed by a large legal framework, spanning international, regional and domestic laws.

The Indonesian constitution – as well as the UDHR, ICCPR, and CRPD – obligate the government of Indonesia to provide for and facilitate the full participation of people with disabilities in the democratic process.
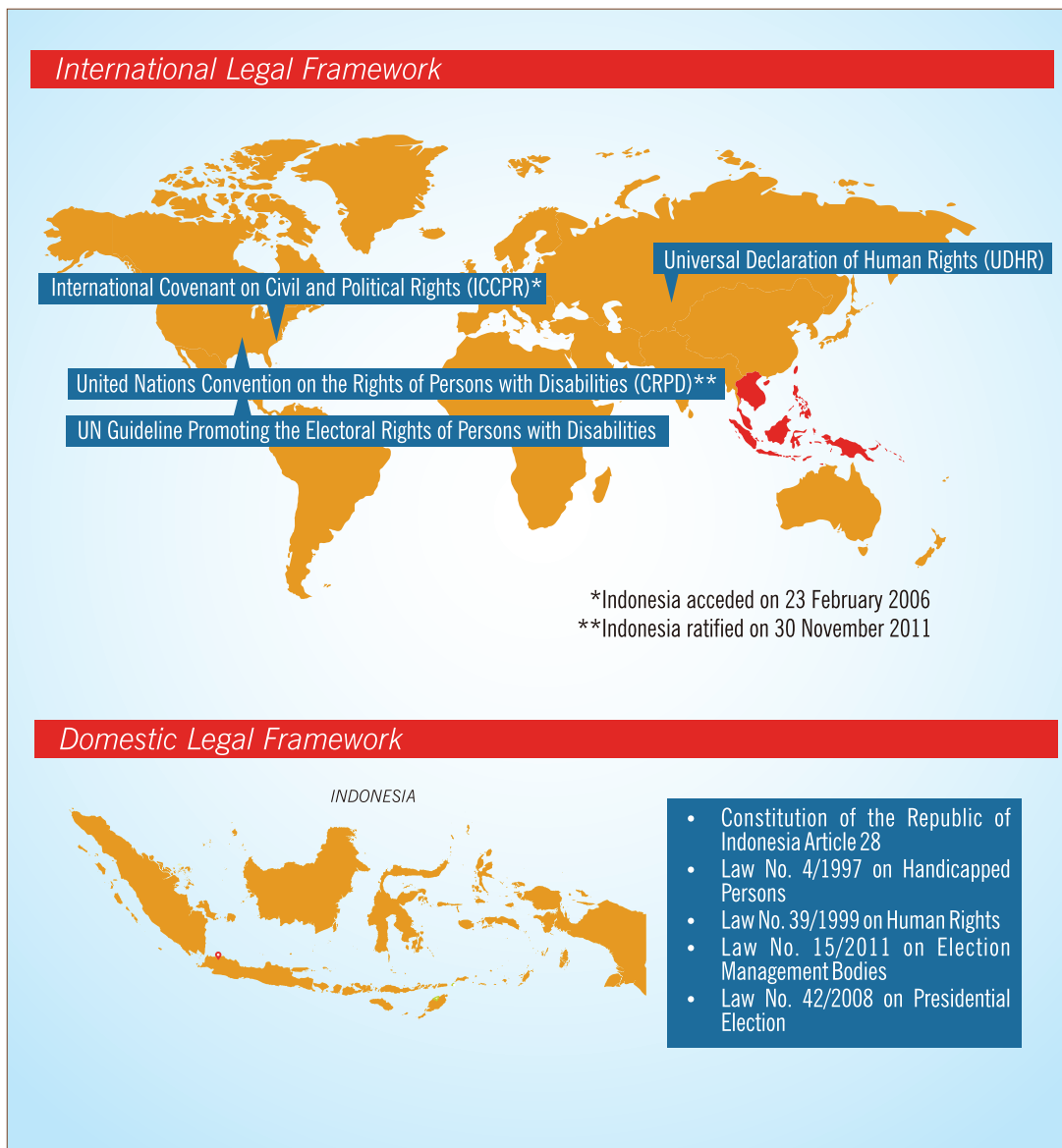
3.2..2 International Law

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** is the foundation of international human rights. Adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, the rights contained in the UDHR are further elaborated in subsequent U.N. conventions and treaties. Article 21 declares that state parties should guarantee the right to participate in government and elections and the right to public services. Indonesia is a signatory to the UDHR.

The protection of individual political rights of all citizens, including people with disabilities, is re-emphasized by the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**. Passed on December 16, 1966, Article 25 of the ICCPR states that, "Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in Article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions: (b) to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors." Indonesia acceded to the ICCPR on February 23, 2006.

Building on the UDHR and ICCPR, the UN General Assembly adopted the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)** on December 13, 2006. The CRPD is the most important human rights tool concerning persons with disabilities. The political rights of persons with disabilities are laid down in Article 29 on participation in political and public life, which requires state parties to guarantee the political rights of persons

with disabilities and the opportunity to enjoy those rights on an equal basis with others. The state parties must also take measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate in political and public life fully and effectively, either directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to be able to vote and be elected. To date there are 159 signatories and 151 ratifications and accessions to the CRPD. Indonesia ratified the CRPD on November 30, 2011.

International Legal Framework

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)*

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**

UN Guideline Promoting the Electoral Rights of Persons with Disabilities

*Indonesia acceded on 23 February 2006
**Indonesia ratified on 30 November 2011

Domestic Legal Framework

INDONESIA

- Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 28
- Law No. 4/1997 on Handicapped Persons
- Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights
- Law No. 15/2011 on Election Management Bodies
- Law No. 42/2008 on Presidential Election

Chapter 4
The Role of Media on Reporting about Accessible Elections

There are three pillars of democratic government: the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. However, the media often plays such an important role that it is referred to as the fourth pillar.

The power to influence opinion and shape debate on an issue is one of the media's great strengths. Through television, radio, newspapers, magazines, the Internet and social media, a free and independent press speaks out against injustice and helps to protect the rights of all citizens.

News, therefore, contains an element of advocacy – not just to influence public policy, but to also affect perceptions about people with disabilities among the general public. Well-written and carefully researched pieces can challenge stereotypes, undermine stigma and contribute to the further integration of people with disabilities into mainstream society.

> "We are learning from each other [people with disabilities] strength and endurance, not against our bodies, but against a world that exceptionalizes and objectifies us."
>
> **Stella Young**
> *Comedian and Disability Activist*

On the other hand, poorly-written pieces can confirm discriminatory attitudes and perpetuate commonly held prejudices. This is true of reporting on disability in general, but is especially true in reporting on accessible elections.

The International Labor Organization's *Media Guidelines for the Portrayal of People with Disabilities* does a particularly apt job of underlining the importance of the media's role[12]:

> While there are some disability-specific media programs, such as television documentaries, disabled people rarely appear as part of mainstream programs. When they do appear, they are often stigmatized or stereotyped, and may appear as either objects of pity or super heroic accomplishment and endurance. Including them in regular programs on television and radio in addition to other types of media can help provide fair and balanced representation and helps to counter commonplace stereotypes that perpetuate negative perceptions of disabled persons. Portraying people with disabilities with dignity and respect in the media can help promote more inclusive and tolerant societies.

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12   International Labor Organization (2010) *Media Guidelines For the Portrayal of People with Disabilities* pg.5-6

Chapter 5
Reporting on Accessible Elections and Citizens with Disabilities

There are a number of considerations to weigh before getting started on an article, video or photo of a person with a disability.

5.1 Potential Storylines in Accessible Elections

Editors and journalists can sometimes be resistant to the idea of providing dedicated coverage of accessible elections. Within the fast-paced cycle of campaign coverage a number of common excuses might be encountered in the newsroom:

Excuse	Counter argument
This isn't an important issue to our readers	There are likely 29 million eligible voters with disabilities. Any issue that affects this many people is important by its very nature.
Finding adequate information/ resources on the issue is confusing and time consuming	A list of CSOs dedicated to disability issues is available (see Annex 2)
I don't have any contacts in the disability community	
Election organizers already do a good job of accommodating people with disabilities	Do they? How do they compare regionally or internationally?

It is important to remember that news coverage should highlight real issues, challenges, and new developments that affect the lives of people with disabilities, rather than sensationalizing routine activities, such as casting a ballot. While it is more difficult for many people with disabilities to perform daily tasks, it is often not because of their disability, but because they live in a society that has laid down barriers they must overcome.

The following table provides a few ideas for stories that focus on real issues, rather than focusing on people with disabilities as objects of pity or as heroes for non-noteworthy "achievements".

Electoral Phase	Positive, Up-beat Story	Hard News, Conflictual Story
Pre-electoral Period	DPOs mobilize the disability community through "get out the vote" campaigns.	Discriminatory attitudes and a lack of understanding among election organizers prevent people with disabilities from inclusion in the voter list.
	DPOs release voting guide, ranking candidates on their policy platforms and the potential impact on disability issues.	Information on the location of voters' assigned polling stations is not in an accessible format, presenting a de facto barrier to their participation in the upcoming election.
	Candidate debates feature sign language interpreters for the hearing impaired.	DPOs advocate for election law revisions to comply with CPRD.
	Candidates reach out through accessible media to ensure their message is heard by all.	Lack of clear data on the number of people with disabilities leaves election organizers unprepared (logistics, budgets, etc.) to make reasonable accommodations needed for an accessible election.
Electoral Period	People with disabilities challenge stigma and stereotypes by taking up positions as poll workers.	People with disabilities file complaint against poll workers for inaccessible polling stations.
		Conflicting government data on people with disabilities leaves election organizers poorly prepared to protect the constitutional rights of people with disabilities.

	A candidate with a disability is elected into public office.	Election organizers exclude dis-ability concerns from post-elec-tion evaluation/lessons-learned activities.
Post-Electoral Period		DPOs are excluded from results disputes.

Also, before beginning a story, the following guidance[13] provides a brief summary of some factors to think about:

Think about…	Because…
If it's not essential to the story, do you need to focus on or include the person's disability?	People with a disability are people first – they are not all the same or defined by their disability.
Giving the person with the disability a voice, even if it's a challenge.	Otherwise, it implies they can't speak or think for themselves.
Portraying the person as part of their community.	People with a disability are not a separate class of people. They have jobs, friends, families, relationships and viewpoints.
Trying not to portray people with a disability who achieve great success or physical feats as 'heroic/inspira-tional'.	It suggests that it is surprising that people with a disability can achieve great success.
Avoiding terms like 'despite' and 'overcoming the odds/adversity' when describing a person's achieve-ments.	It implies that people with a disability are limited by their disability and unable to achieve success.
Trying not to portray people with a disability who marry/have a job/have children/undertake daily activities as 'extraordinary'.	It implies that people with a disability are not capable of these things.
Being careful not to portray having a disability as a tragedy or an affliction/illness.	Every person with a disability is an individu-al whose life is valuable and rich.
Trying not to divulge too much infor-mation about the person.	Those with a disability, like others in the community, can be targets of violence and crime. Also, like people without a disability they choose to share personal information as they see fit.

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13   State of Victoria, Department of Human Services (2012) *Reporting it Right*, pg. 4.

5.2 Pre-interview Checklist

Along with your usual pre-interview research and preparation, some things you might like to consider when interviewing a person with a disability are:

Have you thought about choosing an accessible interview location, e.g. a room that can be accessed via a ramp or lift?

Will the interviewee require any additional support, e.g. a sign language interpreter? Ask the person if they need anything.

5.3 During the Interview

When interviewing a person with a disability, it's important to take a moment to think about your approach. Here are some key considerations to keep in mind:

Ask the person how they feel – every person is different and can view their disability differently.

Ask them how they would like their disability to be described.

In some cases, a person with a disability might use a term that does not match the up-dated terminology list. For example, they may say "I am hearing impaired" instead of "I am hard-of-hearing".

When this happens, a good approach is to write something like, "[Interviewee's name], who describes herself as hearing impaired, cast a vote for the first time today." In the rest of the article, use the appropriate terminology when referring to the community, for example: "Citizens who are deaf or hard-of-hearing often do not have access to basic information about elections and their right to vote."

This way, a reporter is respectful of the person's right to define their disability, but is also mindful of international and national standards on disability terminology.

Make sure you focus on the person during the interview, even if a care provider, friend or family member tries to speak on their behalf. It is important the person with a disability is heard.

If an interviewee is working with a sign language interpreter, it is very important to always look at the interviewee, not at the sign language interpreter. Interviewees who are deaf or hard-of-hearing need to be able to see your facial expressions when you are speaking. This helps facilitate communication.

If an interviewee is working with a service dog, please do not pet the dog. It is a working dog and must focus on doing its job to support the person with a disability.

In some instances you will need to allow the person time to provide their answer. If a person is stuttering, or using a machine to speak, do not finish their sentence for them. Instead, be patient and wait until they are done before responding.

Ask the hard questions (if the disability is central to the story) – don't assume a person with a disability will be too sensitive to talk about the way they deal with certain tasks in their life.

5.4 Interview Etiquette

Interviewing a person with disability may require a bit more forethought. Here are some ways[14] to ensure your interviewee is comfortable and relaxed and you get what you need.

Don't	Do
Stand over your interviewee	Sit at the same level
Shoot down on people, when filming or taking photos; consider microphone height	Shoot the person with disability at their level
Cut away to equipment or focus on aids, such as wheelchairs when filming	Always focus on the person, not their disability
Assist a person with disability without asking first	Ask if you can assist in any way
Assume every location is accessible	Agree with the person being interviewed on a suitable location or check if they have any access needs (i.e. parking or access to a lift)
Rush the questions	Give people time to answer; writing questions down, or providing them in advance, can be useful
Address questions to a care provider or friend	Direct your questions to the person with disability not their care provider

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14   Government of Australia, Disability Services Commission (2012) "Reporting on disability: Words that Work - A Guide for Media" pg. 2-3

Ignore what they say just because it might be hard to understand	Rephrase the question or ask them to re-peat the answer — they are probably used to people asking for clarification and won't be offended
Be afraid to ask the person how they cope with certain things, such as everyday tasks like shopping for food or voting, if relevant to the topic	Be mindful of intrusive questions, such as intimate aspects of their lives (such as how they sleep or use the bathroom) which may be offensive
Shout at someone with a disability	If someone is hard of hearing, seek their guidance on the best approach to commu-nicate. Ask if one side is better than the other to hear, or if they require an inter-preter. If the person lip reads, look directly at them and speak clearly at a normal pace and keep your hands clear of your face.
Assume a person with low vision or who is blind doesn't know where you are looking	If the person has low vision or is blind, identify yourself and introduce any other people also present; maintain eye contact

5.5 Photos, Video and TV

How people with a disability are represented visually is just as important as the language used to describe them. This list provides a guide for photographing or filming people with a disability:

Use photos that show the person with a disability in a way that is positive and respectful, not as a victim or someone to be pitied. For example photos, please refer to Annex 4.

Refer to the person's disability only if it is critical to the story.

Try not to include the person's care provider or family unless it is absolutely necessary to support the person or central to the piece – show them as independent.

Avoid cutting away to equipment like wheelchairs when filming – focus on the person, as you would in any other interview unless it is central to the story.

Unless this is the focus of the story, try not to show the person in isolation. Many people with a disability are active in the community.

5.6 Writing it up: Person-first language

As mentioned in the initial chapter on understanding disabilities, person-first language is incredibly important when reporting on persons with disabilities.

The table below[15] provides a quick and easy reference to appropriate terminology for use in any media story regarding people with disabilities.

Do use...	Instead of...
Person with a disability Person with [specific disability], for example: Person with autism Person with epilepsy	Disabled/the disabled/victim of/suffers from/ handicapped/special/stricken with/un-fortunate Autistic person Epileptic person
Person with a physical disability Person with [specify disability], for example: Person with cerebral palsy	Physically challenged
Person with a sensory disability Person with [specify disability], for example: Person with a hearing impairment Person who is deaf Person who is blind	The deaf The blind, blind people
Person with an intellectual disability Person with [specify disability], for example: Person with Down syndrome	Mentally disabled/intellectually challenged Down's kids
Person with a mental illness Person with [specify disability], for example: Person with schizophrenia or a person with bi-polar disorder	Insane/mentally disabled Schizophrenic person
Accessible toilet / accessible parking space/accessible entry	Disabled toilet/disabled parking space
Person who uses a wheelchair	Confined to a wheelchair/wheelchair bound
Person who is comatose/unconscious/in a coma	Vegetable/vegetative
Person without a disability	Normal/non-disabled

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15   State of Victoria, Department of Human Services (2012) "Reporting it Right: 3-minute Checklist"

5.7 Follow-up and Feedback

With an issue as sensitive and important as disability, it is a good practice to follow up after a story has been published. Reach out to sources quoted or interviewed for the story to get their reaction. Get in touch with DPOs to see if they have any feedback on how the issue of disability was portrayed. Doing so helps to not only strengthen a journalists' ability to write effectively about the issue in the future, but it also helps to build stronger networks and connections that constitute a reporters' currency in the fast-paced world of news.

Annex 1. Glossary of Accessible Election Terms

Absent votes: Votes cast by voters who are not able to be physically present at their assigned polling station, but are still inside their country on Election Day. These votes may be cast at any polling place in the state or territory.

Absentee ballot: Ballot cast by a voter unable to vote in person at his or her polling place on Election Day.

Absolute majority: In some legislative elections, a candidate must gain more than half of all votes to be elected. This is known as an absolute majority.

Accessibility: The extent to which persons with different types of disabilities can easily use a physical structure or system. For example, an accessibility polling station means it is easy to use for persons with different types of disabilities. An accessible electoral process will make it easy for all voters with disabilities to learn information about the election, to register to vote and to cast a ballot.

Accessible polling station: Voting station equipped for individuals with disabilities.

Assistive tool: A device that aids completion of a task or other function that might otherwise be difficult or impossible, such as a braille template for ballots.

Audio ballot: An audio recording of the ballot in which the candidate choices are explained the voter in spoken, rather than written, form.

Ballot: A piece of paper listing the candidates running for office. A ballot is used to cast a vote.

Ballot box: The sealed container into which a voter casts their ballot.

Ballot instructions: Information provided to the voter during the voting session that describes the procedure for executing a ballot. Instructions might appear directly on the ballot

Braille:	A writing system comprised of raised dots used by people who are blind or have low vision
By-election:	An election held to fill a single vacancy that is a result of death, resignation, absence without leave, expulsion, disqualification or ineligibility of a member.
Cast ballot:	Ballot that has been deposited by the voter in the ballot box.
Challenged ballot:	Ballot provided to individuals who claim they are registered and eligible to vote, but whose eligibility or registration status cannot be confirmed. Once they vote, their ballots must be kept separate from other ballots and are not included in the final count of votes until after the voter's eligibility is confirmed.
Electoral Commissioner:	The officer who performs the functions of the Chief Executive Officer of the EMB
Election district:	A geographic area represented by a public official who is chosen by voters residing within the district.
Electors:	Same as voters. All people who are entitled to vote at an election.
Electronic voting system:	An electronic voting system is when technology or computers are used for at least one of the following: ballots in electronic form, recording a vote, counting votes.
Enfranchise:	To give a person the right to vote.
Exit Poll:	A poll taken of voters as they leave the place of voting. Such polls are often conducted and widely reported by the media. The pollster asks a small percentage of the voters whether they voted for or against particular candidates and issues.
General election:	An election for all the seats in the legislature.
Inclusion:	When persons with disabilities are involved in all electoral activities on an equal basis with other citizens, including leadership positions.

Intellectual disability:	Term used when there are limits to a person's ability to learn at an expected level and function in daily life.
Legally determined:	A person may not be able to register to vote in some states or countries if he/she has been legally determined mentally incompetent.
Level access:	Flat or gently sloping access from the street to the inside of a polling place. Level access is essential so that electors using wheelchairs and others who have difficulty with stairs or curbs can exercise their right to vote.
Mainstreaming:	Process whereby persons with disabilities are integrated as equal participants and leaders in assistance programs and society.
Mobile polling team:	A team of polling officials who bring the polling to the elector. Teams visit some hospitals and nursing homes, prisons, remand centers and remote locations to enable electors to vote.
Polling center:	A voting site containing more than one polling station.
Polling station:	Location where people go to cast their votes. Each elector is assigned to a specific polling station, according to his or her residential address.
Postal vote:	Electors who cannot attend a polling place in their country on Election Day can apply for a postal vote. They will then be mailed their ballot papers, which must be sent back before the close of polling.
Presiding officer:	The person responsible for ensuring that ballot boxes are kept secure. They are responsible for transferring them safely to the counting team.
Proxy vote:	People unable to get to a polling station are allowed to appoint someone to vote on their behalf if they apply in advance.
Psychosocial disability:	Conditions that affect cognition, emotion and behavior.

Reasonable accommodation: Provision of materials or environment that allow persons with disabilities to participate and contribute on an equal basis with others.

Referendum: A binding vote of the whole country on a single issue.

Returning officer: The official in charge of elections in each of the constituencies.

Run-off election: Election to select a winner following a primary or a general election in which no candidate managed to receive the required minimum percentage of the votes cast. The two candidates who received the most votes for the contest in question proceed to the run-off election.

Spoiled ballots: Ballot papers which have been filled in incorrectly. The returning officer has the final say over whether any paper not marked with a single cross is valid.

Tactile: Raised symbols that can be used in contexts where persons are not fluent in Braille.

Turnout: The number or percentage of people eligible to vote who actually do so.

Twin-track approach: Includes mainstreaming disability throughout activities and policies, as well as providing disability-specific programming.

Universal design: All buildings, materials and processes are designed to be accessible for both persons with and without disabilities from their inception.

Voting screen/compartment: A small compartment or cubicle at the polling place where people fill in their voting papers in secret at elections.

Voting booth: A small enclosure in which a person votes.

Wasted vote: A vote that does not contribute to the allocation of a seat to a winning candidate, whether it was cast for a losing candidate or for a winner who has enough votes to win already.

Annex 2. List of Resources and Organizations

This list is by no means comprehensive, but it is meant as a guide to a variety of knowledgeable groups, associations and NGOs that focus on disability rights issues.

BILiC (Bandung Independent Living Center)
Jl. Badak 15, Buah Batu
Bandung, Jawa Barat
Director: Yuyun Yuningsih
Contact Person: Yuyun
Mobile: 081222233215
Email: uyunk_uber@yahoo.com

BPOC (Badan Pembina Olahraga Cacat)
Jl. Dr.Sutomo No.22 Karang Baru
Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat
Telephone: (0370) 625707
Director: Aziz Faradi
Contact Person: Azis Faradi
Mobile: 081933154303

BPOC (Badan Pembina Olahraga Cacat)
Telephone: (0411) 423 053
Fax: (0411) 6177294
Email: alkadri.sewa@yahoo.co.id

BPOC (Badan Pembina Olahraga Cacat)
Jl. HB Jassin No. 21 Kel. Limba B kec. Kota Selatan
Kota Gorontalo, Gorontalo
Telephone: (0435) 830029
Fax: 085 240 205 060
Director: Rudi Niklas

CiQAL (Center for Improving Qualified Activity in Life of People with Disability)
Brajan Rt 05/RW 14, Tamantirto, Kasihan
Bantul, DI Yogyakarta
Telephone: (0274) 798573
Director: Nuning Suryatiningsih
Mobile: 08122756973
Email: nuning_lestari@yahoo.com

Dcare
Jl.Gubeng Kertajaya IXE/4
Surabaya, Jawa Timur
Telephone: (031) 5014676
Director: Wuri Handayani

FKPCTI (Federasi Kesejahteraan Penyandang Cacat Tubuh Indonesia)
Jl. Raya Bogor KM 24 No. 14 D RT 05/06 Cijantung
Kota Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta
Telephone: (021) 70962554
Fax: (021) 70963556
Director: Ismet Mahir

FNKTRI (Federasi Nasional Kesejahteraan Tuna Rungu Indonesia)
Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Rawamangun
Kota Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta
Telephone: (021) 4897535
Mobile: 0816951485

FKDAC
Jl. Swadaya XVIII No.6 RT 02 Lingkungan Kekalek Timur, Kelurahan Kekalek Jaya,
Kecamatan Sekarbela
Kota Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat
Telephone: (0370) 623183
Director: Siti Junari, S.IP
Contact Person: Sinarmin
Mobile: 081933145740

FKDAC
Jl. Bambu No. 7 Kel. Buladu Kec. Kota Barat
Kota Gorantalo, Gorontalo
Telephone: (0435) 827061
Director: H. Fitroy Ishak, S.Ag, MM

FKKDPCA
Jl. Jend.Soeharto No 73 – Oepura
Kota Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur 85117
Director: Benny Jahang
Mobile: 0811384276
Email: fkkdpcantt@yahoo.com

FKTI (Federasi Kesejahteraan Tunanetra Indonesia)
Jl. Kosar No. 147, Pasir Endah, Cijambe, Ujung Berung,
Bandung, Jawa Barat 40619
Telephone: 022 7812490
Mobile: 081321737345
08156005551

FNKDI (Federasi NasionalKesejahteraan Disabilitas Intelektual)
Gedung Cawang, Kencana Lt. V Jl. Let. Jend Sutoyo Kav. 22 Cililitan
Kota Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta 13630
Telephone: (021) 8002591
Email: fnukcm@gmail.com

Gerkatin (The Federation of People with Hearing Impairment)
Jl. Rancho Indah Dalam No. 47 Tanjung Barat
Kota Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta
Telephone: (021) 844 3906
Fax:
Director: Aprizar Zakaria
Contact Person:
Mobile: 08129662533
Email: iawd1981@yahoo.com
Website:
Twitter:

Jl. Piere Tendean No. 67
Kota Gorontalo, Gorontalo
Telephone: (0435) 8726807
Director: Helmi Zaki Patuti
Contact Person: Bu Ellen
Mobile: 085256315860

Muhammad Ismail Jl. Trisula 3 No.6 Kauman
Surakarta (Solo), Jawa Tengah 57112
Director: Jayeng Pranoto
Contact Person: Mohammad Ismail
Mobile: 08563725214
Email: gerkatinsolo@yahoo.com

Jl. Sungai Limboto No 47 AB
Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90114
Telephone: (0411) 453118
Director: Ramlah Irwansyah
Contact Person: Ramlah Irwansyah
Mobile: 081342628733
Email: gerda_sul_sel@yahoo.com

GKTE
Jl. Venus No 13 Penfui
Kota Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur
Director: Adiodatus Libing
Mobile: 081339431250
081353875100
081237686361

GPDLI (Gerakan Peduli Disabilitas dan Lepra Indoenesia)
Director: Nuah P Tarigan
Email: gpdli@hotmail.com
nuahptarigan@gmail.com
Website: www.pedulidisabilitas.org

HIPSDI (Himpunan Pelaku Seni Diferensia Indonesia)
Jl. Tambak No. 11 A
Kota Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta 10320
Telephone: (021) 3904026
Director: Permas Alamsyah
Mobile: 0818876944

HOPC
Jl. Jusuf Hasiru No. 67 Kel. Molosipat Utara
Gorontalo
Director: Ellen Podungge
Mobile: 085256315860
Email: hopc.2006@yahoo.com

HWDI (Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia)
Apartment & Office Menteng Square 2nd Floor, Tower A Block AK-12, JL. Matraman Raya No. 30E, Menteng
Kota Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta
Telephone: (021) 49041858
Director: Maulani Rotinsulu
Email: hwdi@hotmail.co.id

Jl. Akasia IX No 10 Tanjung Bungkak
Denpasar, Bali
Telephone: (0361) 7888299
Director: Ni Ketut Mursi
Contact Person: Ni Kadek Armayanti
Mobile: 08123636460
Email: hwpci_bali@yahoo.com

Jl. Catur Warga No.17 Gomong
Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat
Contact Person: Mba Aryanti
Mobile: 08175770467

Jl. Badak No 14 RT 001/Rw 01, Kel. Bakunase, Kec. Oebobo
Kota Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur 85116
Director: Jane Dalle
Mobile: 085239181617
Email: hwpcintt@gmail.com

HWPCI (Himpunan Wanita dan Perempuan Cacat Indonesia)
JL. KH. Agussalim No. 591 Kelurahan Paguyaman Kec. Kota Tengah Kota Gorontalo
Director: Risna Karim, SE
Mobile: 081219611965

IKA YPAC (Ikatan Keluarga Alumni Yayasan Pembina Anak Cacat)

Jl. Bratang Gede 6F 53
Surabaya, Jawa Timur
Telephone: (031) 5932438
          (031) 5014676
Director: Abdul Syakur
Email: ghadhust@yahoo.com

ISDI (Ikatan Sindroma Down Indonesia)

Jl. Cipaku I No. 13, Kebayoran Baru
Kota Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 12170
Email: yacub@cbn.net.id
      tania.pmg@gmail.com
Website: www.isdijakarta.org

ITMI (Ikatan Tunanetra Muslim Indonesia)

Perumnas Cijerah II Blok I KSB. 10, Jl. Melong Raya gang Suka Asih, Kel. Cijerah Kec. Cimahi Selatan
Kota Cimahi, Jawa Barat 40534
Email: dppitmi@gmail.com

KCVRI (Korps Cacat Veteran Republik Indonesia)

Jl. Tambak No. 11 A
Kota Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta 10320
Telephone: (021) 3904028

Kartunet (Karya Tunanetra)

Jalan Pepaya V No.60 RT/RW 03/05 Jagakarsa
Kota Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 12620
Telephone: (021) 7271387
Mobile: 08988257217
Email: contact@kartunet.or.id
Twitter: @Kartunet

KKTNK (Komunitas Kopling Tuna Netra Kupang)

Belakang Gereja Katholik St. Mathias Rasul – Tofa, Kecamatan Maulafa
Kota Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur
Director: Moses Fadha Goda
Mobile: 081353864290
      081339472502

KUBCA SAMAKTA (Kelompok Usaha Bersama Penyandang Cacat Jasa Mitra karya Utama)

Jl Hortikultura 1 Lembang,
Bandung, Jawa Barat 40391
Director: Nurmas Diana
Mobile: 08122479529

LAPPCI (Lembaga Advokasi dan Perlindungan Penyandang Cacat Indonesia)
Telephone: (021) 3904027
Director: Heppy Sebayang, SH.
Mobile: 0818165708

LPT
Jalan Wonorejo 1/75 C
Surabaya, Jawa Timur
Telephone: (031) 70728349
Director: Sugi Hermanto
Email: lptinsby@telkom.net

LPTKP (Lembaga Pemberdayaan Tenaga Kerja Penyandang Cacat)
Gd. Wirapurusa LVRI DKI Jakarta Lt 2 Jl Raden Inten II / 2 Duren Sawit
Kota Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta 13440
Telephone: (021) 3904026
Director: Kasih Ani
Mobile: 08521426406

Mimi Institute
Komp.Taman Harapan Indah Jl. Hanoman X Blok I no.14 Jelambar
Kota Jakarta Barat, DKI Jakarta
Telephone: (021) 56980294
Director: Mimi M. Lusli
Mobile: 81380001712
Email: info@mimiinstitute.com
Website: www.mimiinstitute.com

NPC (National Paralympic Committee) Indonesia
Jl. Ir. Sutami 86, Solo Jurug
Surakarta, Jawa Tengah 57125
Telephone: (027) 636486
Director: Seni Marbun
Mobile: 0817447401

NSRI (National Secretary Rehabilition International)
Jl. Hang Jebat II / 2, Kebayoran Baru
Kota Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 12120
Telephone: (021) 7254357
(021) 72510710
(021) 7260563
Fax: (021) 7247366

PORTURIN (Persatuan Olahraga Tunarungu Indonesia)
Jl. Gebang Sari No. 37, Bambu Apus
Kota Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta 13890
Telephone: (021) 8450662
Director: Drs. Harpalis Alwi
Mobile: 081385194952

PERMATA (Perhimpunan Mandiri Kusta Indonesia) Kupang
Jl. Advocad No.15 Naikoten 1 KUPANG - NTT
Telephone: 082144027226
Chairman: Paulus Manek
Email: manekpaulus@yahoo.co.id

PERPARI
Jl. RS. Fatmawati, No. 25 A, Cilandak
Kota Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta
Telephone: (021) 7513247 (021) 7502383
Fax: (021) 7510706
Director: Suheri

Persani
Jln HR Koroh no 27, Oepura
Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur 85117
Director: Serfina Bete
Mobile: 081339471502
Email: mitakserafina@yahoo.com

Pertuni (Persatuan Tuna Netra Indonesia)
Jl. Peternakan 101 Kelurahan Selagalas Kecamatan Sandubaya
Kota Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat 83237
Director: Abdullah Machsar
Mobile: 08175747500
        081339822333

Pertuni (Persatuan Tuna Netra Indonesia)
Jl. Piere Tendean Blok M 7
Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan
Telephone: 0411 423 053
Director: Hamzah Yamin

Jl. Yusuf Hasiru No. 67 Kel. Molosipat Utara
Gorontalo
Director: Iskandar Mokoginta, S.Pd
Contact Person: Bu Ellen
Mobile: 081340546875
        085256315860

Jln Angrek No. 19, Oepura
Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur 85117
Telephone: (0380) 8555977
Director: Yohanis Selan

Jl. Raya Bogor Km. 19, Ruko Blok Q No. 13 L, Kramat Jati
Kota Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta 13510
Telephone: (021) 8005480
Fax: (021) 8013402
Director: Didi Tarsidi

Portupencanak (Persatuan Orang tua Penyandang Cacat Anak)
Jl. Patra Kuningan XI Ujung
Kota Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta
Telephone: (021) 8299735
Fax: (021) 8631929
Director: Hendratmoko
Email: portupencanak@yahoo.com

PPDI (Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia)
Jl. Rawamangun Muka Barat Blok D No. 17, Pulogadung
Kota Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta 13220
Telephone: (021) 4788 4718
Director: Drs. Gufroni Sakaril
Email: dpp@ppdi.co
Website: http://ppdi.co
Twitter:

Jl. Serma Mendra No. 3, Sanglah
Denpasar, Bali
Telephone: (0361) 483625 (0361) 242353
Director: I Gede Nyoman Sumita
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SAPDA (Centre of Advocacy for Women, Persons with Disabilities and Children)

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Annex 3. Examples of Good Reporting on Accessible Elections

Example 1

LIPUTAN 6: Persons with Disabilities Expect the 2014 Presidential Election to Facilitate Their Rights
Date: 19 June 2014
Media Outlet: liputan6.com
Type: National News
Description: AGENDA will observe accessible presidential election

Summary: AGENDA will observe the accessibility of persons with disabilities for the presidential election. The Chairman of PPDI will try to ensure that the electoral rights of persons with disabilities are met. Persons with disabilities have the right to vote and to be elected as well as to be election organizers. The JPPR national coordinator explains that the observers will consist of observers with and without disabilities. Monitoring findings will be compared with practices in another countries. AGENDA is mentioned as well as the PPDI Chairman and the JPPR national coordinator.

Review: This article takes a positive approach to disability inclusion in the electoral process in Indonesia. First, it notes that persons with disabilities should have equal access to their political rights and participation. This is accomplished through the provision of accessible polling stations and other reasonable accommodations to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to vote. It also encourages the active participation of persons with disabilities as election monitors. Secondly, the article highlights the importance of the partnership between a DPO and an NGO to monitor the election. This portrays how a good practice on disability inclusion within the election process can be implemented in a simple and effective way. Third, the article does not portray persons with disabilities as objects of charity.

Link: http://indonesia-baru.liputan6.com/read/2065738/penyandang-disabilitas-ingin-haknya-terfasilitasi- pada-pilpres

Example 2

TRIBUN NEWS: AGENDA Safeguards Voting Rights for Persons with Disabilities
Date: 26 June 2014
Media Outlet: tribunnews.com
Type: National News

Description: A consortium of NGOs is funded by Australian government to safeguard the political rights of persons with disabilities

Summary: Persons with disabilities have seen both improvements and continuous challenges in the last few elections. AGENDA was established in 2011 to support and safeguard political rights of persons with disabilities, particularly for elections. Currently, AGENDA is funded by the Australian government-Ausaid. Similar to the election commission, a member of the Election Supervisory appreciative of AGENDA's work.

Review: This article is effective as it highlights the need for Indonesian EMBs and election stakeholders to support the accommodation requirements of persons with physical and visual disabilities so that they are able to exercise their electoral rights. It also does a good job in clarifying the importance of protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and applauding inclusive collaboration between different organizations to mainstream persons with disabilities into the electoral and democratic process in Indonesia. The article has strong messages in portraying disability issue, political rights, inclusiveness and international cooperation.

Link: http://www.tribunnews.com/australia-plus/2014/06/26/agenda-mengawal-hak-pilih-kaum-disabilitas

Annex 4. Examples of Photos about Accessible Elections

Woman casts a ballot in Aceh, Indonesia. This photo is a good example because it shows a voter with a disability actively participating in the electoral process.

Actors with disabilities filming a training video for polling station officials. This photo is a good example because it shows people with disabilities in leadership roles.

Woman casts her ballot at an accessible polling station. This photo is a good example because it features a voter with a disability actively participating in the political process.

AGENDA access observer monitoring Philippines elections in 2013. This photo is a good example because it tells a story about the election access observation.

Annex 5. Further Reading

Government of Western Australia, Disability Services Commission *Reporting on disability: Words that Work - A Guide for Media*. West Perth, 2010.

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). *Equal Access: How to Include Persons with Disabilities in Elections and Political Processes.* Washington, DC, 2014.

International Labor Organization. *Media Guidelines for the Portrayal of People with Disabilities.* 2010.

National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K). "Disability Statistics in Indonesia." 4th Donor Coordination Meeting on Disability. Jakarta, 2014.

State of Victoria, Department of Human Services (2012) "Reporting it Right: 3-minute Checklist", Melbourne, 2012.

State of Victoria, Department of Human Services. *Reporting it Right: Media Guidelines for Portraying People with a Disability*. Melbourne, 2012.

World Bank. "Disability Overview". 2014.

World Health Organization "Disability and Health: Fact sheet No.352". 2014.