



2014 Presidential Elections in Indonesia

Monitoring Results from Aceh, Jakarta, Central Java,
South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi

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Foreword

M. Afifuddin

National Coordinator, JPPR

Voter Education Network for the People (*Jaringan Pendidikan Pemilih untuk Rakyat, JPPR*) has conducted a number of voter education and election monitoring activities in every electoral cycle in Indonesia. Those activities are aimed to improve Indonesian society's awareness, education level, and active participation in Indonesia's sociopolitical life. In 2011 and 2012, JPPR, along with several organizations under the General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA) consortium, conducted a number of advocacy activities to fight for the rights of persons with disability in regional head elections in five provinces in Indonesia as well as several Southeast Asian countries such as Cambodia and Philippines. The collaboration of JPPR as an election monitoring organization and Indonesia's Persons with Disabilities' Association (*Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia*) as an organization for persons with disabilities has succeeded in making more parties pay more attention to the issue of disability. Two of the great improvements for disability access in the administration of Indonesia's 2014 Elections were the law-mandated provision of Braille ballot template to assist voters with vision impairment and that the issue of disability access being one of the aspects being focused on and considered in election management bodies' decision-making. These achievements are best practices that needs to be maintained and developed in order to improve future elections in Indonesia.

AGENDA continued its advocacy efforts particularly for Indonesia's 2014 Presidential Election by guaranteeing that measures to achieve accessibility truly manifests in the implementation of that election. Several efforts conducted include providing inputs about disability access issues to a number of regulations and official manuals produced by election management bodies (General Election Commission, KPU and the Election Oversight Body, Bawaslu). There are many regulations already existing about the issue of accessible election; the next important step is to make sure that those regulations are followed-up by proper implementation at the field. We hope that our monitoring findings may lead to an increased political participation of Indonesians with disabilities.

This book reports our findings regarding the results of observing the issue of disability access in the 2014 Presidential Election. AGENDA conducted monitoring on the issue of disability access during the 9 July 2014 Election Day in five provinces: DKI Jakarta, Aceh, Central Java, South Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi. This monitoring is conducted to capture the conduct of the Presidential Election, particularly with regards to accessibility for those with disabilities. The monitoring was conducted by dispatching 300 volunteers consisting of persons with disabilities (PPDI members) and persons without disabilities (JPPR members).

We would like to convey the greatest and most sincere appreciation for all commissioners and staff members of the KPU and Bawaslu for the warm cooperation with AGENDA's disability access monitoring. We also would like to convey our deepest gratitude for all volunteers of JPPR and PPDI who have dedicated their time and effort to conduct the monitoring. We also thank PPDI for their cooperation in AGENDA's monitoring. Last but certainly not least, we would like to thank International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) for their support to accessible elections in Indonesia.

“Accessible Election for All”

M. AFIFUDDIN

National Coordinator, JPPR

Foreword

Husni Kamil Manik

Chairman, General Election Commission of Republic of Indonesia

Salutations for Democracy!

The healthy and high-quality democratic practice is the hope that we all aspire to. It is not impossible to achieve that hope as long as we have a collective awareness to improve what's lacking and continue to do what's already good from our democratic practices.

Having smart voters is key to improve the quality of elections and democracy. Smart voters, in the context of a democracy, is when voters understand the essence of democracy, are critical towards the implementation of democracy, and are skilled in defending the people's interest.

Voters with disabilities are a strategic segment in Indonesia's democratic life. In various momentum of democracy, the existence and accessibility for voters with disabilities have been generally ignored. As a part of this country, they have the equal rights and opportunity to participate in all stages of election without discrimination or limitation or exception simply because of having disability. Electoral accessibility is a necessity that must be provided to guarantee that voters with disabilities can participate in elections freely, independently, and without barriers.

The General Election Commission warmly accepts the Accessible Election monitoring Report for the 2014 Presidential Election written by AGENDA. This report aims to capture a snapshot of electoral accessibility in the 2014 Presidential Election. AGENDA, a consortium of three organizations: Voter education Network for the People (JPPR), International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), and Indonesia's Association for Persons with Disabilities (PPDI), has for the last two years, starting from 2011, been focusing consistently to promote and improve electoral accessibility and increase the political participation of voters with disabilities.

Finally, the General Election Commission would like to convey our most sincere gratitude to JPPR, PPDI and IFES, which under AGENDA has taken the initiative to actively participate in improving the quality of Indonesian elections and democracy. The result of this report will greatly help the

General Election Commission, Election Oversight Body, and other electoral stakeholders to achieve electoral accessibility and improve the quality of future elections. We hope that this positive contribution will be a solid snapshot to trigger even better developments of electoral accessibility in our democracy.

Husni Kamil Manik

Chairman, General Election Commission of Republic of Indonesia

Foreword

Dr. Muhammad, S.IP, M.Si

Chairman, Bawaslu of Republic of Indonesia

Election Oversight Body (Bawaslu) has conducted electoral oversight at each election in Indonesia. All of those activities have been conducted as a responsibility to enact the mandate of Law 15/2011, which is to “oversee the conduct of elections to prevent and act on frauds and support a democratic election.” Bawaslu is authorized to hierarchically form election oversight committee through regulations, instructions, and circulars to distribute to its entire hierarchy, not just limited to existing stages but also preventing possible frauds.

Particularly for voters with disability in the presidential election, Bawaslu enacted Bawaslu Regulation No. 19/2014 governing Oversight of Polling and Vote Counting at Presidential Elections’ Polling Stations. Bawaslu’s monitoring form includes 16 specific questions related to the rights of voters with disabilities in an election such as the availability of braille template to assist voters with vision impairment, accessible polling stations, accessible entry and exits for wheelchair users, C3 Form (for voters’ assistance), assistance by KPPS, voting booth table with space underneath, and ballot box table with appropriate height – all important aspects to guarantee accessibility for voters with disabilities in the polling and vote counting processes.

Bawaslu’s oversight at each stage of the hierarchy must be conducted for all field activities. One of the monumental achievements in Indonesia’s electoral administration is the availability of braille template for voters with vision impairment and the inclusion of electoral accessibility as one of the main issues focused by the society.

Bawaslu highly appreciated AGENDA’s monitoring to advocate and guarantee accessible elections in Indonesia’s 2014 Presidential Elections. The report of 2014 electoral accessibility captures the practice of accessible election at the field. KPU has established various regulations regarding accessible election.

Strong oversight from Bawaslu is needed to guarantee that those noble-intended regulations are properly implemented at the field. Based on AGENDA's findings, we can provide good recommendations about accessibility in future elections.

“Accessible election for all”

Dr. Muhammad, S.IP, M.Si

Chairman, Bawaslu of Republic of Indonesia

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The People's Voter Education Network (JPPR) would like to thank the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) for the support to conduct monitoring on "Accesible election for person with disabilities in Presidential Election 2014" through the General Elections Network for Disability Access (AGENDA) project.

JPPR would like to thank all observers as the data enumerators and volunteers for the data center. We are thankful for the National Election Commission, the Election Commission Central Java Province, the Election Commission Jakarta Province, the Election Commission South Kalimantan Province, the Election Commission South Sulawesi and the Election Commission Aceh Province, the election Supervisory Body (Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum/Bawaslu), the civil society organizations (CSOs), the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the disabled people's organizations (DPOs) and the persons with disabilities also participated in this monitoring.

JPPR appreciates the support and contributions from AGENDA's partner organizations in Indonesia: IFES, Indonesia Disabled People's Association (Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia/PPDI). These include the constructive feedback from (in alphabetical order) Chris Dirk Donn (IFES), Erni Andriani (IFES), Yudhi Yuniarsyah (IFES), Diding Catur Herdinawati (IFES), M. Afifuddin (JPPR), Zaid Muhammad (JPPR), Risnawati Utami (PPDI), Ridwan Sumantri (PPDI) and I Ketut Rai Budi Setiawan (IFES) for the layout design.

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List of Acronyms

AGENDA	General Election Network for Disability Access
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Bawaslu	Election Oversight Body
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CDPO	Cambodian Disabled People's Organization
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DKI Jakarta	Special Capital Regional of Jakarta (Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota Jakarta)
DKPP	Honorary Council of Election Management Bodies
DPK	Special Voters List (Daftar Pemilih Khusus)
DPKLN	Special Voters List Foreign Country (Daftar Pemilih Khusus Luar Negeri)
DPO	Disabled People's Organization (organisasi penyandang disabilitas)
DPS	Tentative Voters List (Daftar Pemilih Sementara)
DPT	The Fixed Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Tetap)
DPTb	Additional Final Voters List (Daftar Pemilih Tetap Tambahan)
DPSHP	The Voters List Update Results (Daftar Pemilih Sementara Hasil Pemutakhiran)
DP4	Potential Voter List (Daftar Penduduk Potensial Pemilih Pemilu)
EMB	Election Management Body
FGD	Focus Group Discussion (diskusi kelompok terarah)
Gerindra	Great Indonesia Movement Party (Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
JPPR	Voter Education Network for the People (Jaringan Pendidikan Pemilih untuk Rakyat)
KPU	General Election Commission (Komisi Pemilihan Umum)
KPPS	Poll Worker (Kelompok Penyelenggara Pemungutan Suara)
KPPSLN	Overseas Poll Workers (Kelompok Penyelenggara Pemungutan Suara Luar Negeri)

KTP	National Identity Card
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization (organisasi non-pemerintah)
PAN	National Mandate Party (Partai Amanat Nasional)
Panwaslu	Election Supervisory Committee (Panitia Pengawas Pemilu)
Pantarlih	Temporary voter registration officers (Panitia Pendaftaran Pemilih)
Pemilu	General Election (Pemilihan Umum)
Pilpres	President Election (Pemilu Presiden)
Pileg	Legislatif Election (Pemilu Legislatif)
PKPU	KPU Regulations Governing (Peraturan Komisi Pemilihan Umum)
PPDI	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia)
PPK	Subdistrict Polling Staff (Panitia Pemilihan Kecamatan)
PPL	Field Supervisory Committee (Panitia Pengawas Lapangan)
PPS	Kelurahan/Village Polling Staff (Panitia Pemungutan Suara)
PPWP	President and Vice President Election (Pasangan Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden)
SIDALIH	Voter Registry Information System (sistem pendaftaran pemilih)
TPS	Polling Station (Tempat Pemungutan Suara)
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Executive Summary

The General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA) conducted monitoring activities during Indonesia's presidential election to evaluate the accessibility of the electoral process for persons with disabilities. Election Day was held on July 9, 2014.

AGENDA is a coalition of disabled people's organizations (DPOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Southeast Asia that aims to promote the political and electoral rights of persons with disabilities in the region. Partners are from Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam.

The observation of the Indonesian presidential election was carried out as part of the second phase of the AGENDA program, supported by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

Election Monitoring

The main purpose of AGENDA's observation activities was to assess the degree to which the presidential election was accessible to voters with disabilities in five areas: voter education, voter registration, polling stations, voting process, and voter turnout.

The provinces selected for observation were Jakarta Special Administrative Area, Central Java, Aceh, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi. AGENDA recruited 60 election observers per province, for a total of 300 observers across all five provinces and three international observers. Of these, 50 percent were observers with disabilities.

On the day of the presidential election, observers visited select polling stations to complete polling station checklists and to conduct interviews with polling station staff. They later revisited the same stations to conduct a post-election survey with voters with disabilities. In the days after the election, AGENDA observers interviewed persons with disabilities who did not vote to find out their reasons for not doing so.

AGENDA collected data from 470 polling stations. Interviews were also conducted with 470 polling station staff members (one per polling station), 789 voters with disabilities, and 387 persons with disabilities who did not vote.

Report Findings

Voter Education

The General Election Commission (Komisi Pemilihan Umum, or KPU) improved its voter education efforts for persons with disabilities by producing posters, banners, billboards, and both electronic and print media advertising. It also organized “democracy volunteers” for five sectors of voters: first time voters, religious groups, women’s groups, vulnerable groups, and persons with disabilities. However, the observation found that there were still areas for improvement, notably the need to provide all voter education materials (especially electronic information) in accessible formats.

Voter Registration

The observation found that there are several challenges in registering persons with disabilities to vote. Key obstacles included families not encouraging persons with disabilities to register to vote, local election officials not realizing that persons with disabilities had the right to vote or be elected, and a limited understanding of the importance of gathering data on voters with disabilities.

Voting Process

AGENDA found that the majority of voters with a disability felt comfortable with the polling process and were confident that their vote remained confidential. Monitors reported that 84 percent of voters with disabilities stated that they were able to cast a vote without assistance. However, for those requesting assistance, AGENDA noted that many polling stations were not equipped with adequate resources, signifying weaknesses in distribution and a lack of understanding of the importance of such resources.

Polling Stations

AGENDA monitors found that of the 470 polling stations observed in five provinces, only 74 were accessible, based on criteria established in Indonesian law and international best practices.

Officers at 284 polling stations (60 percent) were well informed about the principles of accessible election for voters with disabilities. However, officers in 186 polling stations (40 percent) were not informed about accessible elections. AGENDA also found that the involvement of persons with disabilities as election management staff is low or, in some cases, nonexistent.

Voter Turnout

AGENDA recorded 1,387 voters with disabilities in 470 polling stations. While AGENDA observed a limited number of polling stations, and there is a margin of error to account for, AGENDA monitors noted only an average number of 2.95 voters with disabilities were present per polling station. Taking into account the average number of voters with disabilities per polling station and the number of polling stations used nationally, this produces a rough estimate of 1,412,121 voters with disabilities who might have exercised their rights on Election Day. When compared to an estimate of 27 million eligible voters with disabilities, then there is a strong implication that the voter turnout of persons with disabilities was dismayingly low.

Recommendations

Based on its findings above and in support of accessible elections, AGENDA proposes the following recommendations:

1. Election officials and all election stakeholders should provide more information to voters with disabilities through voter education programs and campaign materials. These must happen at every stage of the election, and be provided by the election officials, government and civil society, and political parties and candidates. Materials should be provided in various formats, including in written form, audio, visual, and both interactive and non-interactive means. When voter education occurs on television, election officials and media agents should prepare sign interpretation for voters who are hard-of-hearing or deaf. Election officials should engage organizations that are focused on working with disabilities as cooperative partners.
2. Indonesian media should make greater efforts to interview and include persons with disabilities as part of election coverage. There should also be a positive, educational media campaign to help teach persons with disabilities, families and local neighborhood leaders that persons with disabilities have the right to participate in the political lives of their communities, including the right to vote.
3. The capacity of local elections officials should be increased in order to more effectively collect disability-specific data, especially voter registration officials (Pantarliah) and the city/ward officials (PPS). The process for compiling the DPT must include collecting data on the type of disabilities voters have

by using the designated column on the data collection form. Officials at the city/ward level (PPS) and KPU officials should ensure that disability data is collected and included on all Voters' Lists.

4. To ensure that election officials (especially village polling staff [Panitia Pemungutan Suara-PPS]) and polling station staff (Kelompok penyelenggara pemungutan suara-KPPS) will a) choose a physically accessible polling station site, as per Indonesian law, b) understand the role of the Model C3 PPWP form for assistants for voters with disabilities, c) understand the function and use of braille templates, and d) be otherwise prepared to support voters with different types of disabilities at the polling station, at least one training session solely dedicated to accessibility should be provided for local level staff.
5. Election officials should regulate and provide an accessible voting environment in polling stations, for example: sufficient lighting in the polling station; guidance on how to mark the ballot paper with a sample of ballot paper on a large print and font size; verbal guidance about the voting process to be delivered by polling station officials to voters with visual disabilities; verbal and visual signals to call out to voters with hearing disabilities queuing up to vote; and written guidance on voting procedures for voters who are deaf.
6. Disability organizations must collaborate with stakeholders, including NGOs, activists, and the KPU, to mainstream issues on disability for elections through awareness-raising programs.

Chapter I

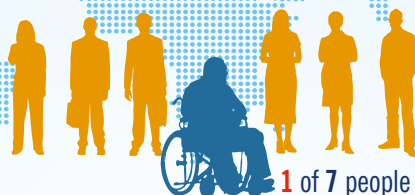
Introduction to Electoral Accessibility in Indonesia

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

Rates of disability are rising, mainly due to population ageing and increases in chronic health conditions.



Marginalization and exclusion

- People with disabilities are among the most marginalized groups in the world.
- People with disabilities have poorer health outcomes, lower education achievements, less economic and political participation and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities.



Barriers can be overcome

- Disability rights are human rights. People with disabilities are disabled by social and physical barriers in society.
- These barriers can be overcome if governments, CSOs, professionals and people with disabilities and their families work together.



The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

- The CRPD promotes, protects and ensures the human rights for all people with disabilities.
- 158 countries and regional integration organizations have signed the CRPD and 147 have ratified it (* as of 2 July 2014)



Chapter I

Introduction to Electoral Accessibility in Indonesia

Persons with disabilities face significant challenges that hamper the full realization of their civil and political rights. Some examples of obstacles that persons with disabilities encounter on Election Day include polling stations located in inaccessible buildings or locations, election officers who are not trained to respond to voters with disabilities, and a failure to provide assistive voting tools such as tactile ballot guides.

Disenfranchisement is not limited to Election Day. Persons with disabilities are often unable to access electoral information concerning voting processes and policies, resulting in their inability to register or cast their vote. It also creates a general lack of knowledge regarding the choices open to them as critical voters. Misunderstanding and prejudice in relation to disability is widespread in many countries and creates additional obstacles are encountered by persons with disabilities when they attempt to exercise their political rights¹.

The number of people affected by these barriers should not be underestimated. *United Nations Enable* states that persons with disabilities are the largest minority group in the world². The first ever *World Report on Disability*, published jointly by the World Health Organization and the World Bank in 2011, estimates that about 15 percent of the world's population, more than one billion people, experience some degree of disability³.

1 For an in-depth discussion of the electoral barriers that Indonesians with disabilities encounter, please refer to Annex 1.
2 United Nations Enable Factsheet on Persons with Disabilities. See: <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=18>
3 World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank, *World Report on Disability*, 2011.

For Indonesia, with a population of approximately 247 million people and more than 190 million eligible voters, applying the 15 percent guideline to the number of eligible voters suggests that the estimated number of voters with disabilities is approximately 27 million⁴.

I.1. AGENDA

To improve access to political and electoral opportunities for persons with disabilities in Southeast Asia, disabled people organizations (DPOs), the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), and an election-focused civil society organization (CSO) based in Indonesia came together to establish the General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA). The program currently includes partners in five Southeast Asian nations: Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam.

AGENDA has one DPO partner organization in each of the five participating countries. Partners conduct a variety of activities to enhance access to political and electoral opportunities for persons with disabilities. This includes regional dialogues focused on enabling full political participation for persons with disabilities, regional research on electoral access, regional advocacy to promote the inclusion of civil and political rights in the development of regional and global frameworks on disability, as well as DPO and CSO observation efforts to examine the accessibility of the electoral process.

The first phase of the AGENDA project, which ran from April 2011 to October 2013, was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and also included partners in Laos, Thailand and Myanmar. The current phase, which began in May 2014 and will continue until December 2015, is supported by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

⁴ Estimate based on 15% guideline provided by the World Report on Disability. It should be noted that data from Indonesia's Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Health state that there are only three million persons with disabilities (source: Indonesia Country Report, 2006). This is a result of different approaches to defining disability.

AGENDA

“The General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA) is a regional consortium of disabled person’s organizations and election monitoring groups from across Southeast Asia.”



5 Project Objectives

2

End of program outcome

Strengthened DPO engagement relationships with state officials through the development and application of project tools

1

Best practices successfully transferred through a research-informed, South-South dialogue on fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities to participate in political processes strengthen DPO engagement with state officials.

Increased quality and quantity of media attention on the issue of political participation of persons with disabilities

4

End of program outcome

3

End of program outcome

Political participation prioritized in key regional frameworks that address disability

Strengthened capacity of DPOs to run a regional network

5

End of program outcome

I.2. Legal Framework

I.2.1. International Human Rights Instruments

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (UDHR) is the primary international document that protects human rights. 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 civil and political rights of all citizens, including persons with disabilities, was re-emphasized by the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (ICCPR), which was passed on December 16, 1966. Article 25 of the ICCPR states that, “Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity... to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections.” Indonesia acceded to the ICCPR on February 23, 2006.

On December 13, 2006 the U.N. General Assembly adopted the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** (CRPD). It has been instrumental in changing the way in which the issue of disability is addressed, by emphasizing human rights rather than medical treatment, charity and social protection. Article 29 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.

I.2.2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Indonesia is a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), established on August 8, 1967. The **Bangkok Declaration**, the founding document of ASEAN, states that its principal objective is to “accelerate the economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region through joint endeavors in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations.”

International Legal Framework



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

Regional Legal Framework



Domestic Legal Framework



- Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia
- 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

The 19th ASEAN Summit, hosted by Indonesia in Bali in November 2011, resulted in the **Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in the ASEAN Community**. The Bali Declaration consists of 20 points, and encourages ASEAN members to take the steps necessary to realize the protection and fulfillment of rights for persons with disabilities. Article 7 raises the issue of the political participation of persons with disabilities, calling on member states to, “encourage the participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, including their participation in political activities, by providing them with equal political rights in the election of leaders and parliamentarians, both at local and national levels.”

I.2.3. National Laws

The 1945 **Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia** stipulates in Article 28 that every citizen is entitled to “the liberties of association and assembly, [and] the freedom of thought expressed verbally or in writing and similar rights.” In 2000, through the Second Constitutional Amendment, an additional ten articles focusing on human rights were added to the Constitution. These new articles discuss a variety of socio-political rights of Indonesian citizens that must be respected by the government, including the right to communicate, to acquire information, and to have equal access to opportunities.

Law No. 4/1997 on Handicapped Persons protects persons with disabilities in the fulfillment of their rights, “in all aspects of life and livelihood” in Article 1 and, “the life of society, nation and state” in Article 7. While there are no explicit references to elections, Article 10 states that accessibility is a general prerequisite for equal opportunities, including election access. Law No. 4/1997, however, employs an outdated medical approach and terms such as “handicapped” and “anomaly” to refer to people with disabilities. The law was passed prior to the shift towards the rights-based approach of the CRPD.

Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights also deals with the rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. Article 43 states, “Each citizen has the right to be elected and to vote based on equal rights through direct, free, secret, just and fair general elections, in accordance with prevailing law.”

I.3. Election Administration

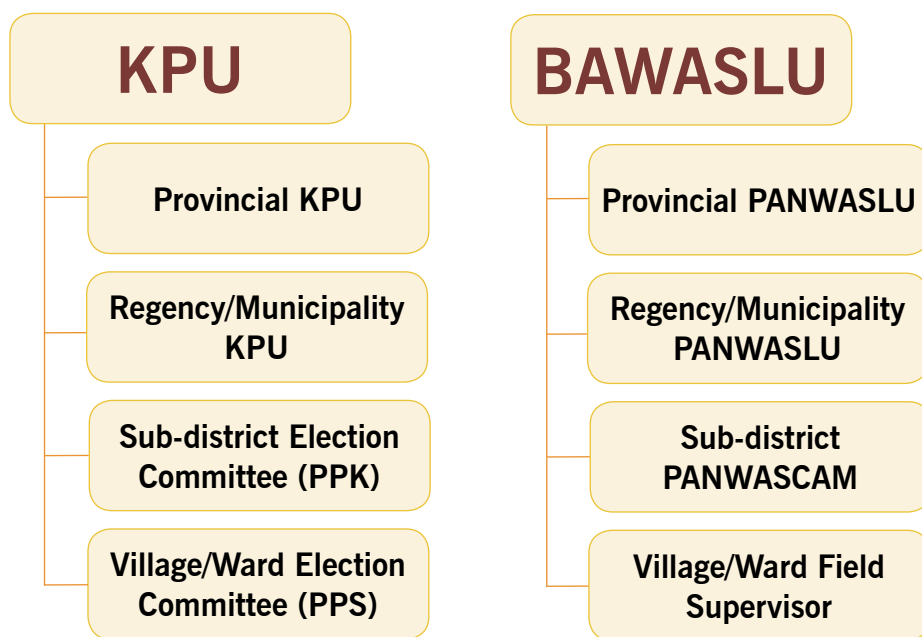
Law No. 15/2011 on Election Management Bodies describes the responsibilities and duties for the administration and supervision of elections. There are three election management bodies: the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU), the Election Oversight Body (*Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum*, Bawaslu), and the Honorary Council of Election Management Bodies (*Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu*, DKPP).

The KPU is the independent election management body responsible for the administration and conduct of elections. The KPU is headed by seven Commissioners, each appointed by the President for a five-year term. The KPU Secretariat is the Commission's executive arm, responsible for the administration of the organization of elections at the national level. The Secretary-General is nominated by the KPU and appointed for a five-year term by the president. The Commission and Secretariat structures are replicated regionally throughout the provinces, regencies and municipalities. The KPU has in total 13,865 staff and 2,659 Commissioners in its 536 offices.

Bawaslu is responsible for oversight of election implementation. Law No. 15/2011 establishes Bawaslu and KPU as equal and separate institutions. Bawaslu Commissioners are selected for a five-year term by the same selection committee as the KPU Commissioners. Electoral disputes are first filed with Bawaslu where they are classified and channeled to the appropriate institution, whether the DKPP, police or Constitutional Court, for complaints about ethical, criminal or results respectively. Bawaslu has adjudicatory power to solve disputes between the KPU and candidates.

The DKPP is a national-level council that reviews and decides upon complaints regarding alleged violations of the code of ethics committed by KPU or Bawaslu members. DKPP, established within two months of the inauguration of KPU and Bawaslu commissioners, consists of one KPU Commissioner, one Bawaslu Commissioner and five community leaders, all serving a five-year term. The DKPP works to ensure KPU and Bawaslu Commissioners adhere to the *Code of Ethics of Election Management Bodies*. DKPP rulings are final and binding, and it has the power to recommend dismissals of Commissioners.

Figure 2. Structure of KPU and Bawaslu



Chapter II

Observing the 2014 Presidential Election

The 2014 Presidential Elections

Election Day



Election Day was a national holiday

Polling stations opened at 7:00 am and voting ended at 1:00 pm.



Candidates

The President and the Vice President are elected as a pair directly by the people. Two candidates pairs competed in the 2014 Presidential elections:



Prabowo Subianto Hatta Rajasa



Joko Widodo Jusuf Kalla

- The first candidate pair was former Special Forces Commander General Prabowo Subianto from the Great Indonesia Movement Party (Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya, Gerindra) and his running mate Hatta Rajasa from the National Mandate Party (Partai Amanat Nasional, PAN).
- The second candidate pair was Jakarta Governor Joko Widodo from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia, PDI-P) and his running mate former Vice President Jusuf Kalla of Partai Golkar.

Voters



Citizen had to be at least 17 years old to participate in the elections. Married citizens under 17 could also cast a ballot.



190,307,134
Registered Voters



134,953,967 (70.91%)
Voter Turnout



There are no reliable estimates of the number of registered voters with disabilities and voter turnout among people with disabilities



133,574,277 (98.98%)
Valid Votes

Election Management Bodies



- The General Election Commission (Komisi Pemilihan Umum, KPU) is the independent election management body responsible for the conduct of national and regional elections.



- The Election Oversight Body (Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum, Bawaslu) is the institution in charge of overseeing the implementation of elections.
- The Honorary Council of Election Management Bodies (Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu, DKPP) is a national-level ethics council that decides upon alleged violations of the code of ethics committed by members of the KPU or Bawaslu.

Polling Stations



478,685
Polling Stations

- The regulations allowed for each polling station to accommodate up to 800 registered voters.
- The General Election Commission (KPU) has prioritized selecting polling stations on the ground level of buildings to help facilitate access for voters with disabilities

Chapter II

Observing the 2014 Presidential Election

II.1. Presidential Election of July 2014

Indonesia held a presidential election on Wednesday, July 9, 2014. Election Day was a national holiday, with voting taking place from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Vote counting took place after 1:00 p.m. at the polling station.

The president and vice-president are elected as a pair directly by the people for a five-year term (and maximum of two terms). On June 1, 2014, the KPU announced two pairs of candidates eligible to run in the election.

The first candidate was former Special Forces Commander General Prabowo Subianto of the Great Indonesia Movement Party (*Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya*, Gerindra) with running mate Hatta Rajasa of the National Mandate Party (*Partai Amanat Nasional*, PAN).

The second candidate pair was Jakarta Governor Joko Widodo, popularly known as Jokowi, representing the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*Partai Demokrasi Indonesia*, PDI-P). His running mate was former vice-president Jusuf Kalla of *Partai Golkar*.

All citizens of at least 17 years of age⁵ were eligible to vote. There were 193,944,150 registered voters for the July 9, 2014 presidential election, with 133,574,277 valid votes cast. The voter turnout rate was 69.6 percent. Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla won the elections with 53.15 percent of the votes. The presidential inauguration was held on October 20, 2014. Several KPU regulations governing the presidential election cover accessibility for persons with disabilities in Annex 2.

5 Citizens who are under 17 but already married can also cast a ballot. Law No. 1/1974 states that marriage is only allowed if the man is at least 19 and the woman is at least 16. Deviation from this requirement can be made where the parents of the bride or groom ask for a dispensation from the court (Article 7).

II.2. Observation Objectives

The observation of the Indonesian presidential election was carried out as part of the second phase of the AGENDA project, supported by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). It was informed by lessons learned from previous observation efforts conducted during the first phase of AGENDA in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines⁶. It also built on tools and capacities developed during the first AGENDA phase, including the checklist and surveys for observing election accessibility, training curricula for election observers, strong partnerships built with DPOs and CSOs (such as the Indonesian Disabled People's Association⁷ and the People's Voter Education Network⁸), and a history of collaboration with the Indonesian General Election Commission, the KPU.

Observation objectives included:

- 1. Observing accessible elections for persons with disabilities:** observing the accessibility of elections is a very recent practice in Indonesia. The observation checklist and post-election surveys developed by AGENDA allow election observers to focus on specific issues related to accessibility for disabled voters.
- 2. Engaging persons with disabilities in observation activities:** the election observers deployed in the field included both persons with and without disabilities. Joint observation ensures that people with disabilities are not merely the objects of observation, but are actively engaged in the observation process.
- 3. Ensuring that the observation findings can be used as a basis for improving election access for voters with disabilities in future elections in Indonesia:** AGENDA uses its observation findings to prepare comprehensive recommendations for the KPU and other relevant stakeholders to improve regulations regarding election access for disabled voters.

6 See: AGENDA, "Monitoring Accessibility in Elections for Voters with Disabilities in Indonesia", 2013.

7 Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia (PPDI).

8 Jaringan Pendidikan Pemilih untuk Rakyat (JPPR).

II.3. Areas of Assessment

The main purpose of AGENDA's observation activities was to assess the degree to which the presidential election was accessible to voters with disabilities in the following areas:

- 1. Voter Education:** using post-election surveys with voters with disabilities, AGENDA assessed the quality and accessibility of information about the voting process at the polling station, as well as information about the candidates provided by political parties and the media.
- 2. Voter Registration:** AGENDA evaluated whether the process of voter registration was designed in a way that ensured people with disabilities had the same opportunities and chances of being registered as persons without disabilities.
- 3. Polling Stations:** AGENDA observed whether the location and design of polling stations was compliant with KPU guidelines and accessible for voters with disabilities.
- 4. Voting Process:** AGENDA observed whether KPPS polling station staff followed KPU guidelines, thereby allowing persons with disabilities to vote without difficulty.
- 5. Voter Turnout:** while comprehensive data on the turnout rate of voters with disabilities cannot be collected for a variety of reasons, AGENDA interviewed persons with disabilities who did not vote to investigate their motivation for not doing so.

II.4. Scope of Observation

For the presidential election there were 478,685 polling stations set up across a country of 17,000 islands⁹. In light of this, and AGENDA's limited resources, observation efforts were focused on a limited number of Indonesia's 34 provinces.

One possibility was to select provinces for observation based on random sampling. However, AGENDA opted for a conscious selection of provinces so as to:

- i) Include both urban and rural areas;
- ii) Cover the archipelago's main islands and different types of populations;

9 IFES, "Elections in Indonesia: 2014 Presidential Elections – Frequently Asked Questions", 2014.

- iii) Ensure that AGENDA's local partners had adequate resources on the ground to carry out the observation.

The provinces selected for observation based on these criteria were: Jakarta Special Administrative Area, Central Java, Aceh, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi.

II.5. Setting up the Observation Mission

II.5.1 Accreditation

International and national election observers are allowed to observe Indonesian elections. According to KPU Regulation No. 10/2012 on Election Observers, to obtain accreditation foreign organizations or individuals have to complete registration forms available from the KPU office or Indonesian embassies abroad. AGENDA partners JPPR and PPDI completed this process and acquired accreditation (Annex 3) for 300 domestic observers and representatives from two additional AGENDA partner organizations, the Myanmar Disabled Peoples' Organization and the Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO).

II.5.2 Observers Recruitment

AGENDA recruited 60 election observers per province, for a total of 300 observers across all five provinces and three international observers. Of these, 50 percent were observers from JPPR with previous election observation experience, while the other half were observers with disabilities who had little or no prior election observation experience. Thirty four percent of observers were women.

II.5.3 Checklists and Surveys

AGENDA designed a polling station checklist and post-election survey to be used as election observation tools. The checklists and surveys were modified from existing versions that were originally developed and piloted for observing five local elections in Indonesia between November 2011 and July 2012. The presidential election checklist and survey were adapted to incorporate the lessons learned from previous observation efforts carried out during AGENDA's first phase.

Map of Polling Stations

5 provinces, 30 Kabupaten/Kota



470
polling stations
monitored



789
persons with disabilities
monitored and
interviewed



1387
voters with disabilities
observed during
the voting process



470
polling station staff
members interviewed
on disability
access issues



>1200
total hours of monitoring
activity from 300 election
observers

The selection of questions was based on election regulations for the presidential election and international best practices regarding managing election accessibility for people with disabilities. To finalize the checklist and survey, a two-day stakeholder meeting was held in Jakarta for JPPR and PPDI regional coordinators from the five provinces where elections were to be observed, in addition to other election experts and persons with disabilities. Three different checklists and surveys were produced for use by the election observers, containing a total of 72 questions.

II.5.4 Observer Trainings

All observers were required to participate in a training to prepare for their Election Day duties. Observer trainings were conducted during a two-week period prior to the election and held in one central location within each province. The two-day workshop instructed the observers on issues including:

- How to fill out the checklist and surveys;
- How to interact with persons with disabilities;
- How to deliver the results to the AGENDA office in Jakarta on Election Day.

Further sessions focused on basic electoral knowledge and disability sensitivity training. All observers had to take part in a simulation of accessible election practices at an improvised polling station to give them a better understanding about the electoral process, which issues to look out for, and to gain experience of the main barriers that persons with disabilities may face during the voting process.

II.5.5 Selection of Polling Stations

In the days before the election, the 300 AGENDA election observers identified polling stations where they expected persons with disabilities to vote. Information regarding the number of registered voters with disabilities at each polling station can be obtained from Village Voting Committees (PPS) and Sub-district Election Committees (PPK), as well as directly from polling station managers who often know most of the voters that will vote in the polling station they

Setting up the Monitoring Mission

AGENDA



Developed **3** polling station checklists and post-election voter surveys



containing a total of

72 question items

Hired and trained **300** election observers

50% with a disability



34% women



20 clerks



Hired and trained 20 data entry clerks for data collection center in Jakarta

Provided **60** total hours of training on disability access issues



300 election observers in **5** regional workshops



Piloted web-based data collection and data entry system

Piloted real-time election monitoring center in Jakarta

manage¹⁰. In some areas, JPPR and PPDI were able to use their network connections to identify appropriate polling stations. In polling stations located near homes and housing facilities for people with disabilities, the number of voters with disabilities can be quite significant. Finally, some polling stations were observed randomly.

II.6. Data Collection and Processing

II.6.1. Data Collection

On the day of the presidential election, AGENDA deployed 30 observers with disabilities and 30 without disabilities in each province, for a total of 300 observers across the five chosen provinces. Three international observers were also present: two were from the Myanmar Disabled Peoples' Organization, and one was from the Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO).

The AGENDA observers collected data from the opening of the polling stations at 7:00 am until their closing for voting at 1:00 pm. Observers visited pre-selected polling stations to complete the polling station checklists and to conduct interviews with KPPS polling station staff, and then later revisited the same stations to conduct a post-election survey with voters with disabilities. Most polling stations had at least one observer, who was usually present for the full day of voting. It should be noted that in some cases, observers were not able to remain at the same polling station for the entire day.

In the days after the election, AGENDA observers interviewed persons with disabilities who did not vote to find out about their reasons and motivations for their abstention.

II.6.2. Data Processing

Data transmission and processing was coordinated from Jakarta with a team of 10 regional coordinators and 20 data entry clerks. AGENDA piloted a real-time observation approach. The goal was to collect and analyze as much data as possible on Election Day in order to present preliminary findings shortly after the closing of polling stations.

To support this, a call center was set up in AGENDA's office in Jakarta. The 20

¹⁰ For the July presidential election, each polling station had a maximum of 800 registered voters.

data entry clerks stayed in permanent telephone contact with the 300 field observers throughout the day. The data clerks used electronic survey forms equivalent to the paper-based forms used by the field observers to enter the data into a database. At the time of the closing of polling stations for voting at 1:00 pm, the database contained entries for 225 polling station checklists and 166 interviews with people with disabilities. Based on this data, JPPR and PPDI could present its preliminary findings from its observation mission at a press conference at the KPU media center in Jakarta at 4:00 pm on Election Day.

However, data transmission and processing continued over the following days. Altogether, AGENDA collected data from 470 polling stations and conducted interviews with 470 KPPS polling stations staff members (one per polling station), 789 voters with disabilities, and 387 persons with disabilities who did not vote.

Chapter III

Observation Findings from Indonesia's 2014 Presidential Election

Chapter III

Observation Findings from Indonesia's 2014 Presidential Election

Ensuring accessibility of elections for persons with disabilities is an ongoing concern. Although Article 2 of the KPU Regulation No. 19 of 2014 states that persons with disabilities have the right to participate in elections, there are still challenges in implementing this policy. Accessible elections are necessary to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities to vote, be elected, and to be election organizers. To assess the accessibility of elections for the July 2014 Indonesian presidential election, AGENDA deployed monitors to five provinces, collecting data and information concerning voter registration, voter information and education, and the level of participation of persons with disabilities in the elections.

III.1 Voter Education

In an effort to increase voter participation by persons with disabilities, the KPU produced posters, banners, billboards, and both electronic and print media advertising that included images of voters with disabilities. To ensure that voters who are deaf and hard-of-hearing could receive information about presidential candidates, the KPU arranged for sign language interpreters to join the televised presidential debates.

The KPU also organized “democracy volunteers” for five sectors of voters: first time voters, religious groups, women’s groups¹¹, vulnerable groups, and persons with disabilities. It was understood



Figure 1. KPU Chairman Husni Kamil Manik explains the function of a braille template on national television the day before the presidential election.

11 Includes voters from underrepresented socioeconomic groups.

that not all communities could be reached directly by the Commission, so organizing democracy volunteers helped to support voter education efforts for these target sectors. Democracy volunteers were present in all districts and cities, with as many as 25 people in a given city. They were equipped with a voter education module and given training on conducting activities to increase public participation.

The module included sections on the significance of democracy, elections and participation, procedures for voting in the election, an introduction to election contestants, and additional materials deemed appropriate based the needs of the five sectors. Periodic reports were submitted to the KPU concerning the results of the voter education efforts at the district and city level.

However, there were still weaknesses in voter education efforts. Though the KPU released voter education materials, these were not available in accessible formats for persons with disabilities. Documents were not released in either braille or audio formats for persons who are blind or have low vision; public service announcements on the television did not include sign language interpreters; and material was not available in simplified language for ease of use by persons with intellectual disabilities.

Additionally, the module used by the democracy volunteers did not include key information relating to the election, such as how the voters' list is updated (which is critical to being able to collect disaggregated data on voters with disabilities).

According to voters with disabilities interviewed by AGENDA, respondents indicated that the KPU materials and quality of voter education and information they received about candidates and their programs via media channels was:

- Good (225, or 32 percent);
- Acceptable (434, or 55 percent);
- Bad (78, or 10 percent);
- No response (22, or 3 percent).

In regards to the quality of voter education and information about candidates and the presidential election, as provided by the political parties, voters with disabilities stated it was:

- Good (202, or 25 percent);

- Acceptable (400, or 51 percent);
- Bad (156, or 20 percent);
- No response (31, or 4 percent).

■ Good ■ Acceptable ■ Bad ■ No Response

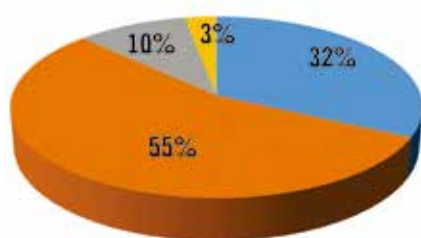


Figure 2. Assessment of voters with disabilities on voter information and education about candidates and programs in the presidential election, as provided by the media.

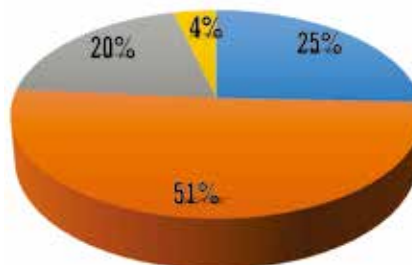


Figure 3. Assessment of voters with disabilities on voter information and education about candidates and programs in the presidential election, as provided by the political parties and campaign teams.

III.2 Voter Registration

The Fixed Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Tetap - DPT) is a critical feature of election management, as it lists all eligible voters. Accuracy is key in compiling voter lists to ensure that the data includes every eligible voter and is up-to-date for Election Day. A voter list must take into account first-time voters, exclude the deceased, and be able to deal with transitory populations of voters not living where they are registered to vote.

Based on survey responses, the observation found that there are several challenges in registering persons with disabilities to vote, including:

- Families did not encourage persons with disabilities to register to vote because of cultural norms and attitudes towards persons with disabilities, or they did not realize that persons with disabilities have the right to vote and to be elected;

- Voter registration officers had a limited understanding about the importance of including data on voters with disabilities. Often, they either did not include any data or did not update the data correctly because they thought the information on types of disability was not important;
- The absence of disability-related data from the Potential Voter List (DP4) from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) or the voter list used for the legislative election, which meant they could not serve as sources of information on which new or eligible voters to include for an updated voters' list.¹²

Indonesia began developing the Voter Registry Information System (SIDALIH sistem pendaftaran pemilih/voter registration system) in 2011, with the goal of being launched in time for the 2014 legislative and presidential elections. SIDALIH is now the world's largest national centralized voter registration system, managing the records of over 185 million voters. In addition to forming an information technology infrastructure, the system determines how the voter registration data will be collected, verified, shared and used for voter lists throughout Indonesia on Election Day.

SIDALIH provides voter data online, which allows voters to identify and check their data at any time. When voter data generated by SIDALIH was used for the first time for the legislative elections, no political parties objected to the election results. At the time of its debut in the 2014 legislative elections, few persons with disabilities knew about SIDALIH.

To update voter data for the presidential election, the General Election Commission (KPU) requested data from MoHA about every Indonesian citizen who would turn 17 years of age from April 10 to July 9, 2014. The KPU then merged the new data with the DPT used for the legislative elections to create a DPT for the presidential election.

The Voters List Update Results (Daftar Pemilih Sementara Hasil Pemutakhiran - DPSHP) was used to generate the number of eligible voters. For the 2014 presidential election, each polling station was intended to serve 800 voters at most. This was based on considerations such as the need to encourage public participation, voter convenience, geographical conditions, and a legal stipulation that different villages cannot share one polling station.

12 Interview with DKI Jakarta Provincial Commissioner, Dahliah Umar.

To ensure that the list of voters is as up-to-date as possible, local KPU officials then synchronized the Tentative Voters List (Daftar Pemilih Sementara-DPS) with the Additional Final Voters List (Daftar Pemilih Tetap Tambahan-DPTb)¹³, Special Voters List (Daftar Pemilih Khusus-DPK)¹⁴, and Additional Special Voters List (Daftar Pemilih Khusus Tambahan-DPKTb)¹⁵. The Village polling staff (PPS) were responsible for acquiring the latest data for the updating process, including newly eligible voters.

To help register new voters, temporary voter registration officers (Pantarlih) were hired to conduct door-to-door visits. If the Pantarlih found new voters during their visits that were not already included in KPU's list of new voters, they would add their information to the list.

The Pantarlih used a revised form of the Tentative Voters List, which includes a column that asks for the disability type of voters with disabilities. Some of the Pantarlih recorded disability information on the Tentative Voters List, though not all did so. Regardless, any disability information gathered was lost as the ward/village polling officers (PPS) did not provide the disability information in the Voters List Update Results (DPSHP). As a result, the disability information was not included in the final Fixed Voters List.

To receive feedback from the public, the DPSHP was made available for viewing at the PPS office, Rukun Tetangga (RT) / Rukun Warga (RW) offices, and other strategic locations. Based on input they received, the PPS revised the voter list, which was then submitted to the city/district level election commission by the Subdistrict Polling Officer (PPK). The list is only available in a written format, so there was no opportunity for persons with visual disabilities to confirm their registration status.

From this overview, it is apparent that there are critical gaps in the voter registration process. Families and local leaders should be aware that all persons with disabilities have the right to vote. All local registration officers (Pantarlih) should have included the disability data in the voter information form. Disabil-

13 Additional Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Tetap Tambahan, DPTb) consists of Indonesian citizens eligible to vote as per the law and have been registered in the Fixed Voter List (DPT), but not allowed to vote in the polling station where they are initially registered due to certain circumstances and opts to vote in another polling station.

14 Special Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Khusus, DPK) consists of Indonesian citizens eligible to vote as per the law but without possession of any valid citizenship identity document; and/or possessing a valid citizenship identity document but not registered in the Temporary Voter List (DPS), Revised Temporary Voter List (DPSHP), Fixed Voter List (DPT), and Additional Voter List (DPTb).

15 Additional Special Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Khusus Tambahan, DPKTb) consists of Indonesian citizens eligible to vote as per the law, with possession of a valid citizenship identity document such as a passport, ID card, or other documents, but not registered to the DPT, DPTb, or the DPK, and opts to cast their vote in the Election Day using their citizenship identity document (passport, ID card, or other identities).

ity data should then have been submitted by the city/ward elections officers (PPS) for inclusion in the final Fixed Voters' List.

Disaggregated data by disability is critical to supporting the political rights of persons with disabilities in Indonesia, as provides insights on the type of assistance they might require, how many are likely to vote at each polling station, and to know how many voters with disabilities cast their votes in the presidential election.¹⁶

III.3 Polling Stations

Figure 4. Layout of a polling station



An accessible election requires having polling stations (TPS) that fulfill the principles of accessibility¹⁷. Accessible polling stations include:

- Entryways and exits that are free of obstacles such as uneven or slippery surfaces

¹⁶ The KPU of some provinces such as South Kalimantan has reminded officers to include data on voters' disability types, but its implementation has been sub-optimal.

¹⁷ Manual Guidelines for poll workers of 2014 Presidential Election.

Polling Station Accessibility

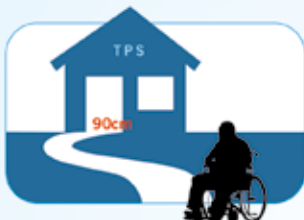


1. Is the pathway accessible to the polling stations for persons with disabilities?

YES 70%  NO 30% 

2. Does the Polling station have level access (i.e., there are no stairs, steps, carpets or other barriers)?

YES 68%  NO 32% 



3. Is the width of the polling station entrance at least 90 cm to allow easy access for wheelchair users?

YES 84%  NO 16% 

4. Is the width of the polling station exit at least 90 cm to allow easy access for wheelchair users?

YES 81%  NO 19% 



5. Is the space inside the polling station wide enough to move around for a wheelchair user?

YES 62%  NO 38% 

6. Does the voting table have an empty space underneath with a sufficient height for easy wheelchair access?

YES 66%  NO 34% 



7. Can a wheelchair user easily reach the ballot box without any difficulties or requiring assistance?

YES 66%  NO 34% 



8. Is there a braille template provided for the voters who are blind at the polling station?

YES 65%  NO 35% 

- A room and hallways that are spacious enough for persons using wheelchairs or other mobility devices to maneuver easily
- Ballot boxes placed on pedestals at heights that are easily accessible by persons using wheelchairs or who are of short stature
- Braille templates for ballots that are available for persons who are blind or have low vision and that read braille
- Polling station staff that are trained on how to support voters with different types of disabilities

AGENDA found that of the 470 polling stations observed in five provinces, only 74 were accessible.

While details of AGENDA findings on voting procedures are included in the following section, findings related to the physical accessibility of polling stations are categorized according to the following areas:

- a. Access pathways to polling stations
- b. Location
- c. Entry and exit from polling station
- d. Space to maneuver inside the polling station
- e. Ballot box
- f. Voting booth pedestal
- g. Braille template

III.3.1 Access Pathways to Polling Stations

Law No. 42 of 2008 governing Presidential Elections mandates that, “Polling stations must be easily accessible, including by voters with disabilities, do not combine villages, take into account geographical aspects, and guarantee that each voter can vote in a manner that is direct, free, and secret.”¹⁸

AGENDA observed that out of 470 polling stations, 331 (70 percent) had pathways easily accessible for those with disabilities whereas 139 (30 percent) did not.

18 Presidential Election Law Article 113 paragraph (2).

Figure 5. Accessible pathway to the polling stations for persons with disabilities.



Figure 6. Accessible pathway to the polling stations for persons with disabilities by provinces.

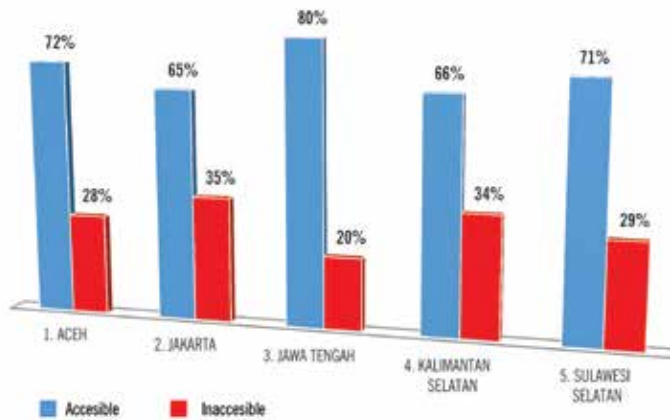


Figure 7. Example of inaccessible terrain leading to a polling station in Aceh.



III.3.2 Location

KPU Regulation No. 19 of 2014 describes the duties of polling station staff (KPPS) choosing polling stations thus: “KPPS Head, assisted by KPPS members, prepare the location and establishment of a polling station,” and “polling stations as mentioned by paragraph (1) must be located in an easily accessible location including by must be easily accessible including by voters with disability and guarantee that each voter can vote in a manner that is direct, free, and secret.”¹⁹

The KPPS Guidebook also clearly mentions that polling station locations “must be accessible by wheelchair users and the elderly by being without rocks, mounds, thick patches of grass, trenches or ditches, or steps.”²⁰

The location of polling stations is important to guarantee accessibility for voters with disabilities. Of the polling stations monitored, 318 stations (68 percent) were easily accessible with no steps, thick carpets, thick patches of grass, or other obstacles. Accessible polling stations must have sufficient space for wheelchair users, place the ballot box at an accessible height, and have a gap under the voting booth to allow wheelchair users to slide under. 152 polling stations (32 percent) were deemed not accessible for voters with a disability.

Figure 8. Example of an accessible polling station in Jakarta.



19 On 2014 Presidential Election’s polling and vote counting at polling stations, Polling Station Preparation Chapter Article 17 paragraph (1).

20 KPU’s KPPS Guidebook, 2014, p. 19.

Figure 9. Example of an inaccessible polling station in South Sulawesi.



Figure 10. The location of accessible and inaccessible polling stations for persons with disabilities by province.

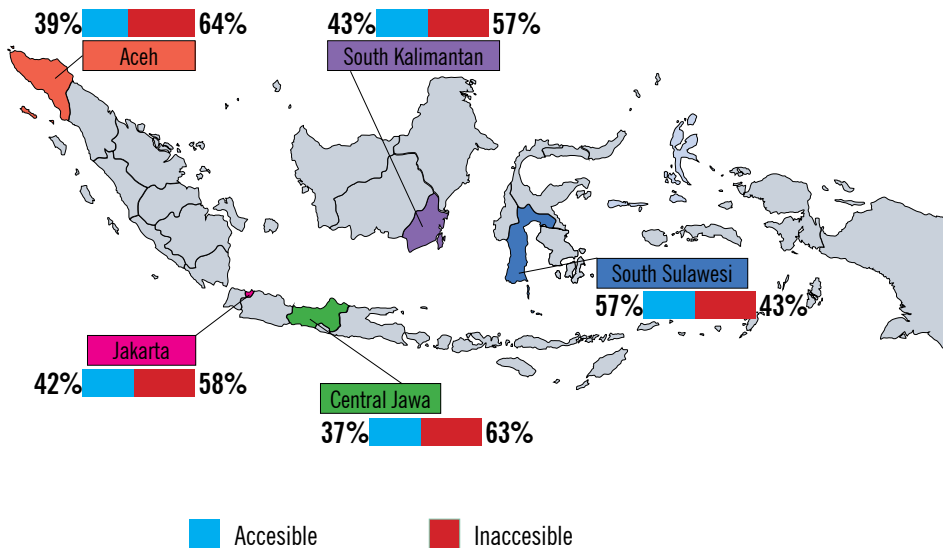
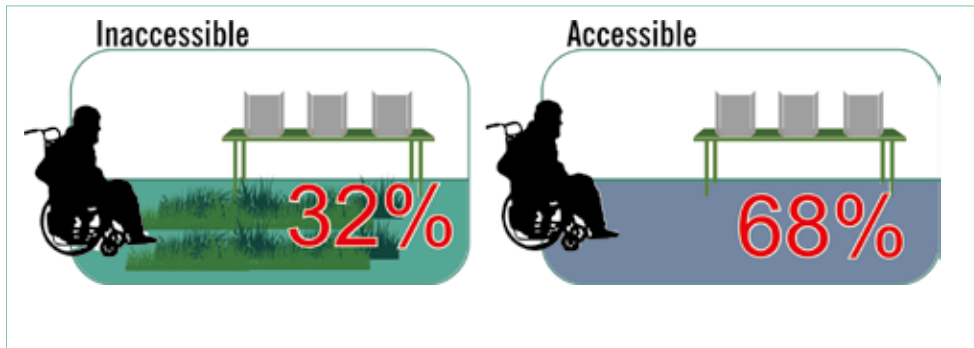


Figure 11. Polling station locations.



III.3.3 Entry and Exit from Polling Stations

The KPPS Guidebook states, “The entrance and exit of a polling station should be at least 90 cm in width in order to guarantee access for wheelchair users.”²¹ This is supported by KPU Regulation 19 of 2014, “Entry into and the exit out of a polling station should guarantee access for wheelchair users.”²² A narrow exit or entrance makes it difficult for wheelchair users to navigate in and out.

Of the observed polling stations, 393 (84 percent) had entryways of at least 90 cm while 72 (16 percent) did not; 383 (81 percent) of observed polling stations had exits of at least 90 cm while 87 (19 percent) did not.

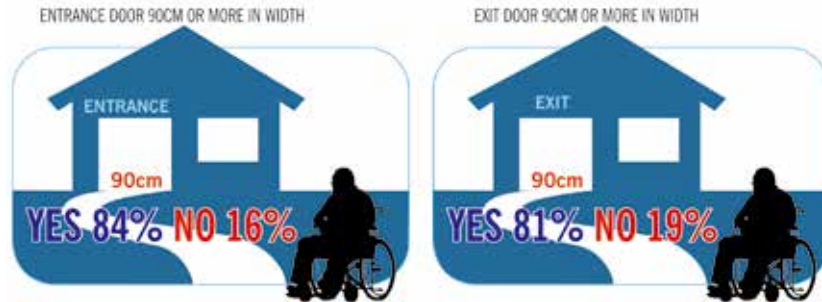
Figure 12. Example of an accessible entrance and exit for a polling station in South Sulawesi.



21 KPU's KPPS Guidebook, 2014, p. 21.

22 On 2014 Presidential Election's polling and vote counting at polling stations, Article 18 paragraph (3).

Figure 13. Exit and entrance door of TPS of 90 cm or more in width.



III.3.4 Space to Maneuver inside the Polling Station

KPU Regulation 19 of 2014 mentions that, “Polling stations, as mentioned in Article 17 paragraph (1), must be at least 10 meters long and 8 meters wide or adjustable with conditions at the field.”²³ KPPS Guidebook Article 19 paragraph (1) states that, “A polling station can be established in a courtyard, a school classroom or hall, a community center, or a state/private office hall,” and that “polling stations must be at least 10 meters long and 8 meters wide or adjustable with conditions at the field.”²⁴

Figure 14. Example of a spacious TPS but with accessibility problems due to obstructed pathways, Central Java.



23 On 2014 Presidential Election’s polling and vote counting at polling stations, Article 18 paragraph (1).

24 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 19.

It is important that wheelchair users have ample space to maneuver, particularly in the space around the ballot box. AGENDA found that 291 (62 percent) polling stations had space to maneuver for wheelchair users while 179 (38 percent) did not. AGENDA found that many KPPS officers did not pay attention to the minimum requirements for polling station dimensions, which resulted in polling stations being too narrow to allow wheelchair users to move freely inside. In 247 (53 percent) polling stations, wheelchair users could move independently to the ballot box without difficulty or the need of assistance.

Figure 15. Example of a spacious TPS with good accessibility, South Sulawesi.



Figure 16. Polling stations wide enough for a wheelchair user to maneuver.

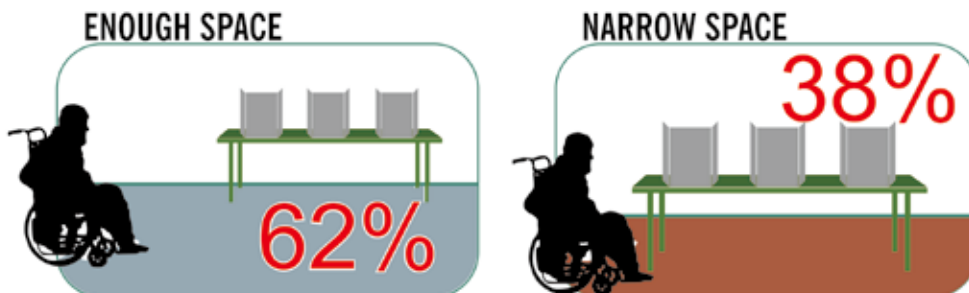
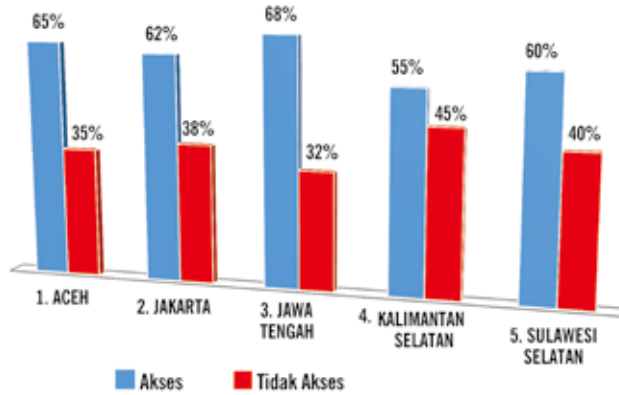


Figure 17. TPS with space for wheelchair users.



III.3.5 Ballot Box

KPU Regulation 19 of 2014 states that, “KPPS prepare and arrange that: i. the ballot box is put on a table that is not too high in order to be accessible by most voters including wheelchair users; j. voting booth’s closed end is facing KPPS Head and party agents with at least 1 meter between the voting booth and the polling station’s border; and k. voting booths must be placed in a pedestal with hollow space under its surface to allow easy access by wheelchair users.”²⁵ The KPPS Guidebook also states, “The ballot box must be placed in a table/pedestal of at least 35 cm from the ground in order for the top to be reachable by all voters including wheelchair users.”²⁶

The ability of voters with a disability to put their ballot into the ballot box independently is also an indicator of an accessible election. Elections must, as much as possible, allow voters with a disability to vote and put their ballot into the ballot box independently. AGENDA found that 311 polling stations (66 percent) put the ballot boxes at a height accessible for wheelchair users while 159 (34 percent) did not.

25 On 2014 Presidential Election’s polling and vote counting at polling stations, Article 20.

26 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 22.

Figure 18. The height of the ballot box is easily accessible for wheelchair users.



Figure 19. Example of the height of a ballot box easily accessible for wheelchair users, South Sulawesi.

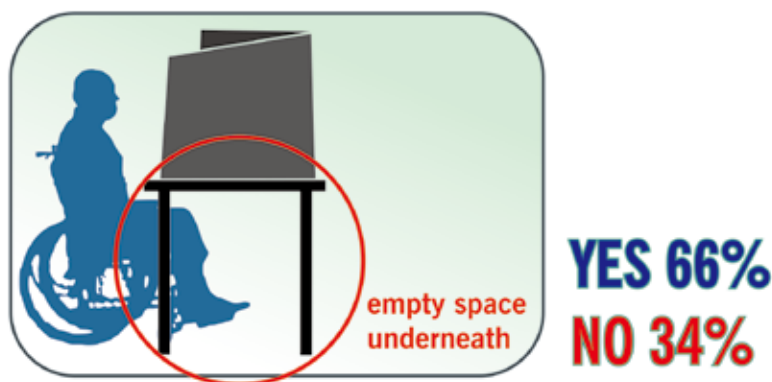


III.3.6 Voting Booth Pedestal

Lack of availability of a table or pedestal with an empty space under its surface was common because KPPS officers used existing tables such as school desks. KPPS officers' knowledge on accessible elections is important for determining polling station logistics, such as selecting which table to use. The KPPS Guidebook mentions that, "The surface of a voting booth pedestal must be 90-100 cm from the ground and a hollow space must be available under the surface to allow for easy movement by wheelchair users."²⁷

The height of a voting booth pedestal is another indicator of an accessible polling station. If it is too high or low, it results in wheelchair users not being able to put their ballot into the box independently. Additionally, it is helpful to have a hollow space under the surface, which enables wheelchair users to spin or move their wheelchair around when casting their ballot. It is also important to ensure that there is enough space between the voting booth and the polling station wall. AGENDA found that 311 polling stations (66 percent) had a voting booth pedestal with a hollow space under its surface while 159 (34 percent) did not.

Figure 20. Voting booth tables with an empty space underneath and sufficient height for easy access for wheelchair users.



27 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 21

Figure 21. Voting booth tables with an empty space underneath and sufficient height for easy access for wheelchair users.

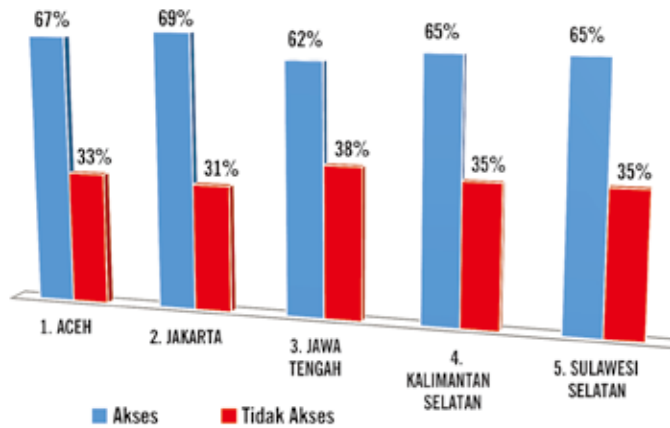


Figure 22. Example of an inaccessible voting booth table for wheelchair users, Aceh.



Figure 23. Example of an accessible voting booth table for wheelchair users, South Sulawesi.



III.3.7 Braille Template

Law 42 of 2008 states that, “Other equipment to support polling means paper envelope, KPPS/Foreign KPPS (KPPSLN) name tag, polling station security name tag, party agents’ name tag, rubber band to bound ballots, glue or adhesive tape, plastic bag, ballpoint, padlock, marker, official report and certificate forms, ballot box number stickers, a string to tie punching tool, and vision impairment assistance tool [braille template].”²⁸ KPU Regulation 19 of 2014 also mentions that a braille template is required equipment for polling and vote counting: “KPPS must ensure that the equipment for polling and vote counting is complete, including vision impairment assistance tool [braille template].”²⁹

This policy was implemented for the first time in Indonesia for the 2014 presidential election. However, despite the policy, AGENDA observed that only 306 polling stations (65 percent) had a braille template while 164 (35 percent) did not. AGENDA suspects this was either due to the template not being included as within the boxes of election materials that were distributed to polling stations, or that the polling station staff did not know the function of the braille template. In several polling stations the tool was found under the voter registration desk.

28 Explanation on Presidential Election Law Article 105 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2)

29 On 2014 Presidential Election’s polling and vote counting at polling stations, Article 21 paragraph 1

Figure 24. Availability of braille template at TPS

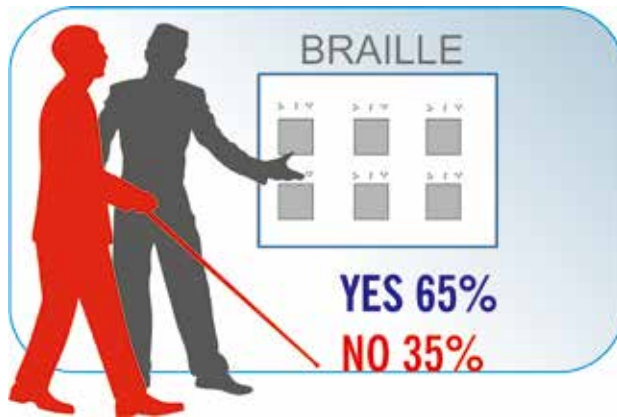


Figure 25. Availability of braille template by province.

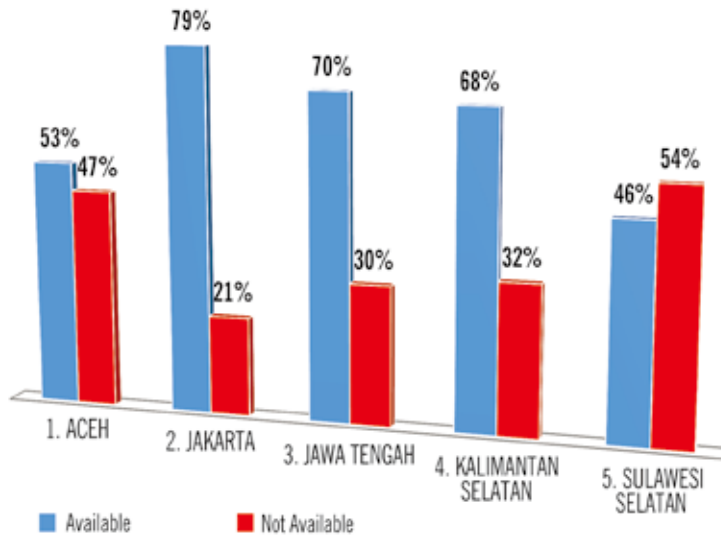
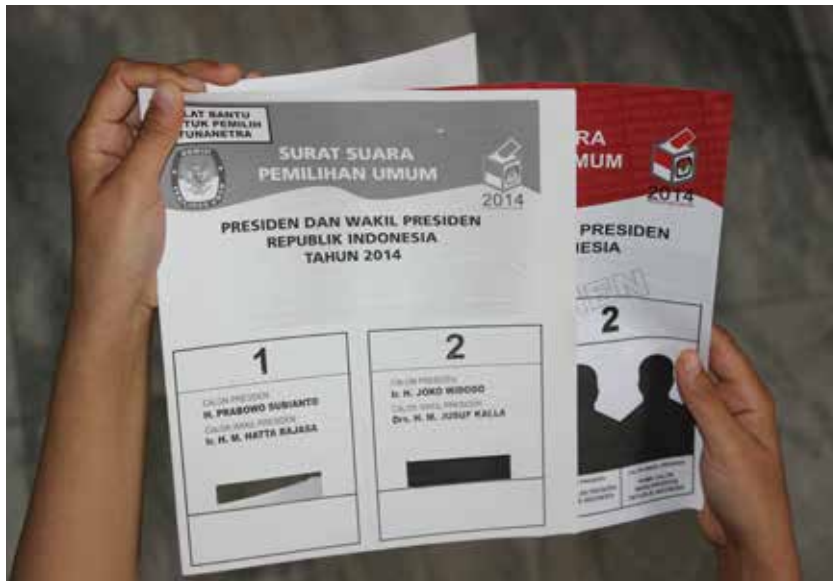


Figure 26. Example of visual assistance braille template tool.



III.4 The Voting Process

The polling process is a very important aspect of an election because this is when a voter casts his or her vote. Equal access to voter information obtained prior to Election Day is important to help decide which candidate to vote for, but accessibility on Election Day has to uphold the following principles: secrecy of voter choice, ability to cast a vote independently, assistance for voters with disabilities when necessary, and welcoming attitude by polling officers to those with disabilities.

III.4.1 Secrecy

The KPPS Guidebook states, "A piece of cloth or wooden panel should cover the voting booth in order to prevent anyone from seeing a voter casting his/her vote,"³⁰ and "when casting his/her vote, a voter should be facing away from the wall or partition."³¹

30 The KPPS Guidebook hal 20 tentang persyaratan TPS di tempat terbuka.

31 The KPPS Guidebook, hal 21 tentang persyaratan TPS di tempat tertutup.

Voting Process



1. Was the voter with disabilities able to vote under secrecy?



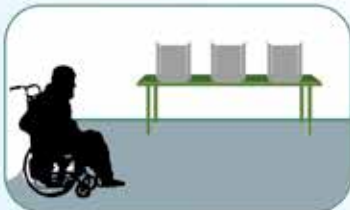
2. Was the voter with disabilities able to vote independently?



3. Did the polling staff propose assistance to voter with disabilities?



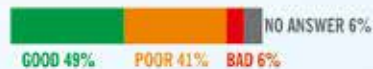
4. Is there a C3 form (Assistant Form) provided at the polling station?



5. Is the space inside the polling station wide enough to move around for a wheelchair user?



6. How do you assess the information about the voting process that you received at the polling station?



7. Did the polling staff explain about the assistance form (C3 form) for people with disabilities?



8. Did the polling staff explain about the assistance tools available for people with vision disability (for example, braille templates)?



Another article mentions, “At the request of visually or physically impaired voters, or other voters with limited physical capabilities, the KPPS Head may assist the voter by appointing KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6 or another person requested by the voter as a companion, by doing the following: for voters with limited walking capabilities, KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person requested by the voter, would assist the voter in entering the voting booth and the voter would mark the ballot individually without assistance; voters who do not possess both hands or who are visually-impaired would have KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person requested by the voter, assist them in marking their ballot according to the voter’s volition/choice in voting; KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person requested by the voter, are obliged to keep the voter’s choice secret by signing the C3 PPWP declaration letter.”³² The C3 Form (voter assistance form) must be filled in by anyone assisting a voter with disability to vote as a legal instrument to guarantee secrecy.

AGENDA observed 789 voters with a disability casting their votes in 470 different polling stations. Of these, 719 voters with disabilities (91 percent) stated that they felt they were able to cast their vote in secrecy while 58 (7 percent) did not, with 12 (2 percent) not answering. The majority of voters with a disability felt comfortable with the polling process and were confident that their vote remained confidential.

Figure 27. Confidentiality of voters with disabilities at the time of voting at the polling station.



32 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 33.

Figure 28. Confidentiality of voters with disabilities at the time of voting at the polling station, by province.

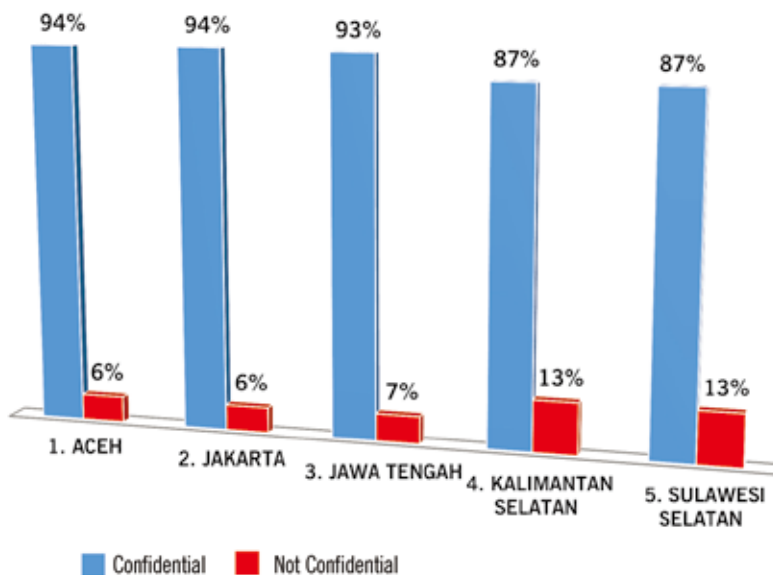


Figure 29. An example of non-confidentiality during the voting process.



III.4.2 Independence

An important aim of fulfilling accessible elections is to guarantee that voters with disabilities can vote independently without any assistance. AGENDA found that 660 (84 percent) voters with disabilities stated that they were able to cast a vote without assistance while 117 (15 percent) were not, and 12 (2 percent) did not answer.

Voters with a disability can cast their vote without assistance if polling stations, electoral policies, and election materials are accessible. This includes elements such as a braille template, trained election officials, and educated voters. Without these elements, it is a challenge for voters with disabilities to cast a ballot independently and secretly. For example, if there is no braille template, voters who are blind or have low vision are most likely not able to independently vote.

Figure 30. Voters with disabilities able to vote without any assistance.

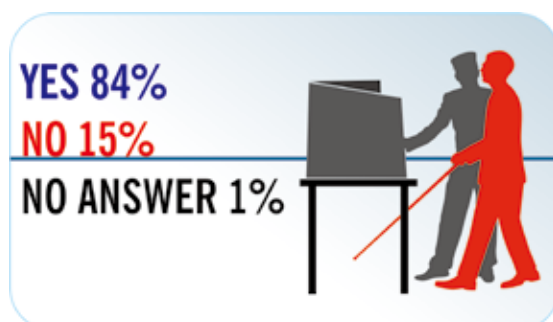


Figure 31. A voter with a disability voting without assistance in Aceh.



III.5.3 Assistance

Assistance provided for voters with disabilities is mentioned in the law. Though voters with a disability may vote without assistance if the polling station is accessible, in some cases voters with a disability would prefer to have an assistant of their choice if available. Law 42 of 2008 paragraph (1) states, “When casting their vote in the polling station, voters with vision, physical, or other forms of impairment [disability] may be assisted by another person of their choice as their assistant.” Paragraph (2) states that, “The assistant as mentioned by paragraph (1) must keep the voters’ choice secret.”³³

Paragraph (1) of KPU Regulation 19 of 2014 states that, “Provisions as mentioned in Article 37 applies to those with vision, physical, or other forms of impairment [disability]. They may be assisted by an assistant: be it a person of their choice or a KPPS Member,” followed in paragraph (2) by, “Voters with visual impairment [voters who are blind or who have low vision] as mentioned in paragraph (1) may use the provided assistance tool.”³⁴

The KPPS Guidebook writes, “The KPPS Head (KPPS Member #1) should assist by inserting ballots into the braille template and presenting it to a visually-impaired voter [who is blind or has low vision] entering the voting booth.”³⁵ Then, “KPPS Member #5 should assist voters with disabilities or in need of assistance in casting their votes at the request of the voter in question and fill in the C3 PPWP form.”³⁶ Another section of the KPPS Guidebook explains in detail how to assist voters with disability to cast their vote as seen in Table 5.

Figure 32. Procedures for supporting voters with disabilities.

For voters who are blind or have low vision

- ◆ Tap them on the shoulder or hand to speak to them, calling their names before beginning to speak
- ◆ Provide an offer of assistance to them when they are moving or walking
- ◆ When walking alongside a visually-impaired voter, allow the voter to hold the polling official’s hand

33 Presidential Election Law, Article 119 paragraph (1) and (2).

34 PKPU No 19 On 2014 Presidential Election’s polling and vote counting at polling stations, Article 38.

35 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 31.

36 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 32.

- ◆ When passing through a narrow corridor or path, the polling official should fold their arms behind the back; the voter would automatically grab the official's wrist and walk behind the official
- ◆ Use clock position to inform the voter of the position of objects, 12 o' clock referring to objects right ahead
- ◆ When approaching stairs, stop for a moment, inform the voter on whether the steps head up or down. The polling official must always remain 1 (one) step ahead
- ◆ Use concrete verbal terms, avoid words such as "here", "that", "there", and such

For voters who are deaf or hard-of-hearing

- ◆ Speak facing the voter with clear and slow lip movements to ensure they are readable to the voter. There is no need to shout
- ◆ Utilize body language and facial expressions to support communication
- ◆ In the case that the voter is not facing the polling official, tap the voter so that he/she would be aware that the official would like to speak to the voter
- ◆ Wave hands to obtain the attention of hearing and speech-impaired voters
- ◆ Use writings or drawings when physical communication is difficult to comprehend

For voters with physical disabilities

- ◆ Provide an offer of assistance to them
- ◆ Allow the voter to hold the polling official's hand
- ◆ For wheelchair users, offer a seating position at the corner or near the door so that they may move with ease
- ◆ While providing assistance in pushing a wheelchair, observe obstacles ahead, avoid uneven surfaces
- ◆ In the case that a wheelchair user would like to switch position to a seat by him/herself, ensure that his/her targeted seat is positioned nearby"³⁷

37 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 35-36.

AGENDA observed that out of the observed polling stations, 449 polling officers (57 percent) offered assistance to voters with disabilities prior to vote-casting and 340 (43 percent) did not.

Figure 33. KPSS officers offered help and KPSS officers helped voters with disabilities

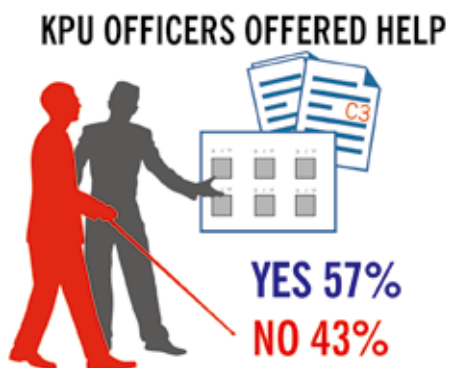


Figure 34. Polling station officer helping a voter when needed.



KPU Regulation 19 of 2014 defines assistance for voters with disabilities as follows: “Paragraph (1) stated that assistance for voters as mentioned in Article 38 paragraph (1) is conducted as follows: a. for voters unable to walk, an appointed assistant may help the voter to move into the voting booth and the voter will punch the ballot by him/herself; and b. for voters without hands and/or with visual impairment [who are blind or have low vision], the appointed assistant shall assist in punching the ballot in accordance to the voters’ choice under the supervision of a KPPS Member. (2) Appointed assistant as mentioned in paragraph (1) letters a and b must keep the voters’ choice secret by signing the Model C3 PPWP form.”³⁸

Assistance provided in a presidential election requires signing the Model C3 PPWP Form, which must be signed by the appointed assistant or the assisting polling officer. AGENDA observed that 340 (72 percent) of polling stations were equipped with the form while 130 (28 percent) were not, signifying weaknesses in distribution and a lack of understanding of KPPS members on the importance of the form.

The KPPS Guidebook states that ten copies of the C3 Form must be available in every polling station.³⁹ KPU Regulation 19 of 2014 states that, “Assistance for voters as mentioned in Article 38 paragraph (1) is conducted as follows: a. for voters who cannot walk, an appointed assistant may help the voter to move into the voting booth and the voter will punch the ballot by him/herself; and b. for voters without hands and/or with vision impairment [who are blind or have low vision], the appointed assistant shall assist in punching the ballot in accordance to the voters’ choice under the supervision of a KPPS Member. (2) Appointed assistant as mentioned in paragraph (1) letters a and b must keep the voters’ choice secret by signing the Model C3 PPWP form.”⁴⁰

AGENDA found 255 people (32 percent) signed the Model C3 PPWP assistance form with the following further breakdown: 41 voters were deaf or hard-of-hearing (26 female and 15 male); 101 voters were blind or had low vision (38 female and 63 male); 102 voters had a physical disability (39 female and 63 male); and 10 voters had an intellectual disability (3 female and 7 male).

There are some indications that polling station staff members are unclear on the role of the Model C3 PPWP form. For instance, the form is only to be used

38 On 2014 Presidential Election’s polling and vote counting at polling stations, Article 39.

39 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 16.

40 On 2014 Presidential Election’s polling and vote counting at polling stations, Article 39.

by assistants who are directly supporting a voter in marking their ballot. It does not include assistants who are guiding voters to the polling booth, or helping them deposit a ballot. Yet, 41 assistants for voters who are deaf or hard-of-hearing (who would not need help marking a ballot) were asked to complete the form. Conversely, although the form is intended to safeguard a voter's privacy by holding assistants legally accountable for their actions, not all assistants were asked to sign the form after assisting a voter in the voting booth.

Figure 35. C3 Form availability (Assistance Voters Form) at polling station



Figure 36. C3 Form (Voter Assistance) availability at polling stations.

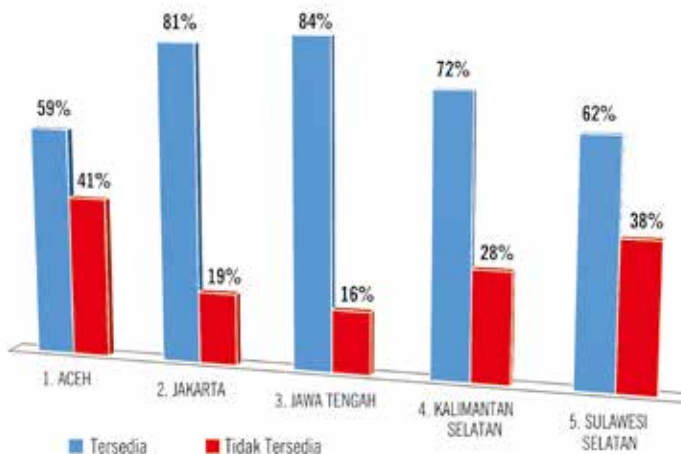


Figure 37. The C3 Form.



**MODEL C3
PPWP**

SURAT PERNYATAAN PENDAMPING PEMILIH

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

N a m a :
Tanggal/Bulan/Tahun Lahir :
A l a m a t :

Atas permintaan pemilih

N a m a :
Nomor Urut DPT/DPTb/DPK *) :TPS
Desa/Kelurahan *) :

Menyatakan bersedia membantu mendampingi pemilih tersebut dalam memberikan suara pada Pemilihan Umum Presiden dan Wakil Presiden Tahun 2014 dan bersedia menjaga kerahasiaan pilihan pemilih yang bersangkutan.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sesungguhnya dan apabila dikemudian hari terbukti melanggar pernyataan ini, saya bersedia menerima segala tuntutan hukum.

Mengetahui
Ketua Kelompok Penyelenggara
Pemungutan Suara

....., 2014

Yang Membuat Pernyataan

(.....)

(.....)

Keterangan :

*) Coret yang tidak perlu.

Figure 38. Polling station officer accompanies a voter to the polling booth, South Sulawesi



Figure 39. Total signed assistance C3 forms by voters with a disability accompanied by an assistant.

Voters accompanied by an assistant who did not sign C3 form		Voters accompanied by an assistant who did sign C3 form	
534	68%	255	32%

Figure 40. The disabilities of persons accompanied by an assistant.

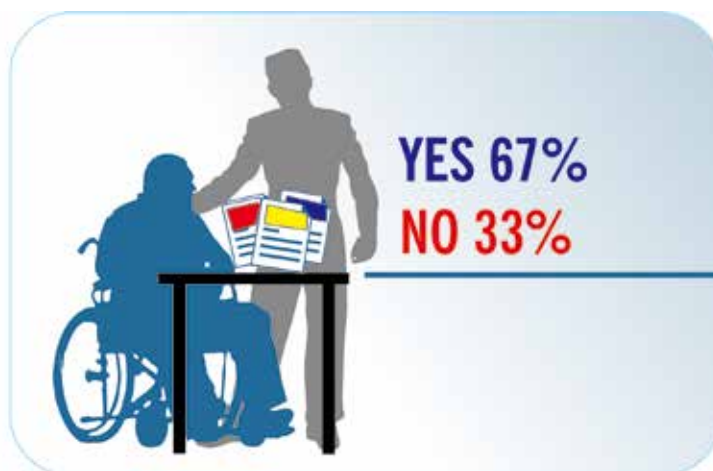
Voters accompanied by an assistant who signed C3 form							
255				32%			
Blind		Deaf		Physical		Intellectual	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
63	38	15	26	63	39	7	3

III.4.4 Polling Officers

If the KPPS Head notices a voter with a disability, he or she must explain procedures for casting a vote and use the Model C3 PPWP form. Form C3 PPWP is crucial for voters who are blind or have low vision, as it is a statement of integrity with legal repercussions if not followed. The KPPS Head must explain to voters and party agents that, “Voters who require assistance in accessing the voting booth may be aided by their own companion or a KPPS officer. The companion is obliged to fill in the C3 PPWP form.”⁴¹

Out of 470 polling stations AGENDA collected data from, 315 (67 percent) KPPS Heads did explain to voters polling procedures at the polling station’s opening while 129 (27 percent) did not; 26 (6 percent) refused to answer. Polling procedures are explained in the KPPS Guidebook.⁴² Through interviews with 789 voters with disabilities regarding the explanation of polling procedures by KPPS heads, 387 (49 percent) stated that the explanation was good, 327 (41 percent) stated that the explanation was of adequate quality, 45 (6 percent) stated that the explanation was bad, while 30 (4 percent) refused to answer.

Figure 41. Polling station officers explained the procedure of voting at the polling station.



41 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 26.

42 The KPPS Guidebook, p. 25.

Figure 42. Quality of KPPS explanation on election procedures at the polling station.



When opening the polling station, the KPPS Head must explain all artifacts inside the opened ballot box, including the Model C3 PPWP form. From the data collected by AGENDA, out of 470 polling stations, in 240 (51 percent) officers were not seen explaining the C3 PPWP, in 201 (43 percent) an explanation was given by an officer, while in 29 (6 percent) stations officers did not answer.

Figure 43. Polling station officers explained the assistance form to voters with a disability.



Not all KPPS officers mentioned the existence of a braille template. AGENDA interviewed 234 voters who were blind or had low vision in 470 polling stations and found that officers in 183 stations (39 percent) mentioned the braille template and provided explanation about its use while officers in 287 stations

(61 percent) did not. This is concerning because the braille template will help some voters cast their vote independently and secretly.

Figure 44. Polling station officer explained the availability of assistive tools (braille template) at the opening of polling stations.

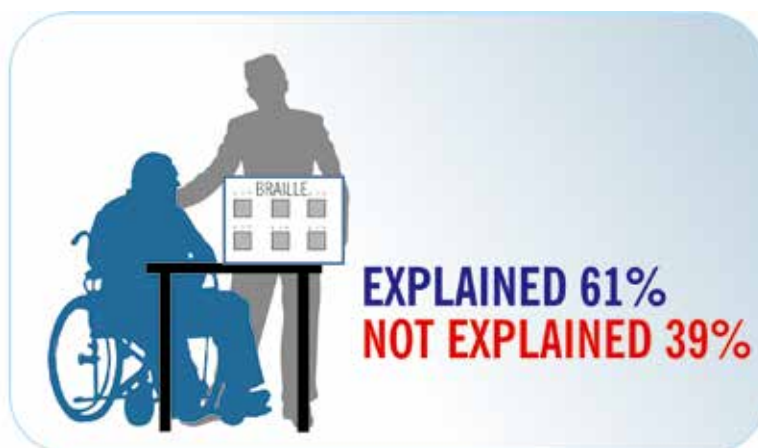


Figure 45. Polling station officer explained the availability of braille template at the opening of the polling stations (data by province).

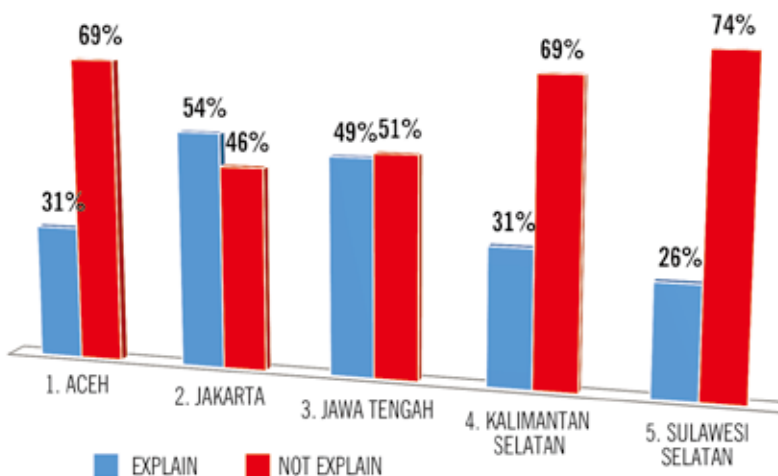


Figure 46. Example of polling station officer explaining the braille template at a polling station in Aceh



The involvement of persons with disabilities as election management staff is low or, in some cases, nonexistent. It is an important point as it is an integral part of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities to be involved in all aspects of an election. AGENDA observed that out of 470 monitored polling stations, only 20 stations (4 percent) had persons with disabilities as an officer (see Annex B).

Based on the result of AGENDA interviews with KPPS officers in 470 observed polling stations, officers at 284 polling stations (60 percent) were well informed about accessible election for voters with disabilities. KPU Regulation 19 of 2014 and the KPPS Guidebook clearly regulated how KPPS must guarantee accessibility for voters with disabilities at polling stations.

Officers in 186 polling stations (40 percent) were not informed about accessible elections, explaining why 38 percent were not able to explain about them when asked, and showing why they did not take accessibility into account in establishing and running their polling station. When asked how to guarantee accessibility, the top three answers from officers were:

- Providing facilities to facilitate voters with disabilities (64 polling stations or 13 percent);

- Providing assistance to help voters with disabilities (65 polling stations or 13 percent);
- Establishing the polling station in an accessible location (47 polling stations or 10 percent).

KPPS members must participate in a five-hour general training about polling and vote counting procedures held by the KPU, which includes a component on election accessibility. However, only two out of the seven KPPS members assigned to each polling station were allowed to participate in the training. AGENDA observed that only 215 officers (46 percent) participated in the training, 207 (44 percent) did not, and 48 (10 percent) refused to answer. The training included two sessions: the first on voter registration and the polling and vote counting procedures; the second on preparing polling and vote counting, the list of forms and logistics at each polling station, and a brief explanation about the KPPS Guidebook. With such a heavy amount to learn, just a five-hour training session is insufficient and it does not allow participants to understand the details of each topic in depth.

Figure 47. The participation of polling station officers in the training to KPPS.



III.5 Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is the percentage of voters listed in the DPT who use their right to vote on Election Day. The exact participation of voters with disabilities is difficult to gauge as no information about the number of voters with disabilities was

provided, despite instructions to do so from KPU commissioners to the voter registration officers (Pantarlilh). As the instruction was not heeded,⁴³ AGENDA identified other ways to gauge the participation rate of persons with disabilities.

Figure 48. Example of the DPT displayed at one Jakarta polling station; no information on disability was included.

Figure 49. Participation of persons with disabilities in 470 polling stations in five provinces.

Types of disabilities	Voters who use their right to vote at the polling station		
	M	F	Total
Blind or low vision	234	154	388
Deaf or hard-of-hearing	92	47	139
Physical	500	268	768
Intellectual	58	34	92
		Total	1,387

43 Based on an interview with the KPU.

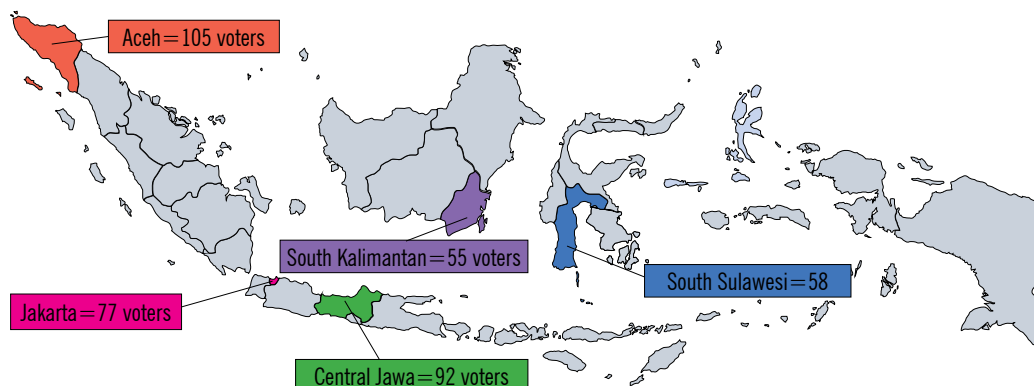
Through its own monitoring, AGENDA recorded 1,387 voters with disabilities in 470 polling stations. AGENDA monitors interviewed 789 voters with disabilities once they had completed their voting.

Figure 50. Data of voters with disabilities by type in five provinces.

Provinces	Total TPS observed	Blind		Deaf		Physical		Intellectual		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Aceh	85	13	15	16	9	65	17	5	2	142
Jakarta	108	54	29	16	17	43	23	6	3	191
Central Java	93	31	18	16	6	74	24	8	0	177
South Kalimantan	102	34	17	9	12	42	32	8	2	156
South Sulawesi	82	13	12	10	5	44	32	6	1	123
Total										789

In addition to monitoring those who exercised their right to vote, AGENDA also conducted interviews with 387 persons with disabilities who did not exercise their right to vote. They were interviewed by monitors in the street, around the polling station, in nursing homes and in hospitals.

Figure 51. Voters with disabilities who did not exercise their voting rights by province (Map) and by disability (Table)



Disability Types	Blind	Deaf	Physical	Intellectual	Total
Total voters with disabilities	134	43	153	57	387

For those who did not vote, surveys were conducted to find out the reasons why. Respondents had a set of 11 responses to choose from, and could choose more than one response.

Figure 52. Reasons why persons with disabilities were not able to vote in the 2014 presidential election.

No	Reasons	Total Responses
1	I was not able to get to the polling station on Election Day	290
2.	There was no dedicated polling station for people with disabilities or mobile polling station	188
3.	I was not on the voter list	150
4.	I felt that the candidates do not care about people with disabilities	132
5.	The location of the polling station was far away from my house	117
6.	I was afraid I would not be able to access the polling station	102
7.	I was afraid I would not understand the instructions about the voting procedure	91
8.	I was afraid the voting procedure would be embarrassing or degrading for me	84
9.	I was afraid I would not be provided assistance at the polling station	83
10.	I was afraid I would not be allowed to choose my assistant freely	62
11.	I felt threatened or intimidated by another person	17

The most common response was not being able to get to the polling station. The second most common response was the absence of a polling station specifically for voters with disabilities or a mobile polling station for them to vote at. This was followed by not being included in the voter list. A significant number did not vote as they were residing in locations different from that stated on their identity card (KTP). Both physical access to the polling stations and voter registration were clearly major challenges identified by voters with disabilities.

For the 2014 presidential election, each polling station had between 600 to

800 voters. While AGENDA observed a limited number of polling stations, and there is a margin of error to account for, it is still important to note that voter turnout per polling station by persons with disabilities appeared to be very low compared to the overall voter turnout for the presidential election, as only an average number of 2.7 voters with disabilities were present per polling station.

If the average number of voters with disabilities per polling station is multiplied by the 478,685 polling stations used for the 2014 presidential elections, this produces a rough estimate of 1,412,121 voters with disabilities who might have exercised their rights on Election Day. When compared to an estimate of 27 million eligible voters with disabilities, then there is a strong implication that the voter turnout of persons with disabilities is dismayingly low.

The extremely low turnout of voters with disabilities is an indication of the multiple challenges that citizens with disabilities face when exercising their right to vote, from lack of access to voter education materials to inaccessible polling stations.

Chapter IV

Conclusion and Recommendations

Chapter IV

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on AGENDA's observations in five provinces for the 2014 presidential election, several problems concerning accessible election were identified.

Absence of disability-specific data

Despite KPU regulations and instructions to include information about voter disability type when registering voters, voter data for persons with disabilities for the presidential election was absent. It appears that the regulation was not effectively implemented by election officials. AGENDA's findings suggest that there are gaps between the initial data collection and the data updating process, which are dependent upon whether officials included the disability types in the revision form of the tentative voter list used to collect voter data for the DPT.

AGENDA findings also show that the families of many citizens with disabilities did not supply the requested information. In addition, it was common for election officials to not ask for disability information when inputting revised data. This data on voters with disabilities should be obtained at the first stage of data collection, as if the data is not acquired at this stage, definitive data for the election is not acquired. If this data collection was done for the updated voter list before the legislative election, it is likely that more accurate data would now exist. However, by leaving it until after the legislative election and close to the presidential election, it was too difficult to carry out this process as the election officials were not able to visit voters to update the list.

Inaccessible polling stations

AGENDA findings show that the location of some polling stations did not provide good access for voters with disabilities, such as narrow or blocked pathways, inaccessible entrance and exits, and inaccessible polling station equipment such as the table for the voting booth being at the incorrect height for the ballot box. Additionally, though assistive tools such as braille templates

should be present at every polling station, they were absent from many polling stations. To ensure that every polling station is well prepared and with all the correct attributes is necessary to realize an accessible election for voters with disabilities.

Inaccessible media coverage of elections

AGENDA findings show that most respondents did not receive any information about the election. It also was found that the limited accessible media available for voters with disabilities was inadequate, as there was missing information about the election phases, information on the president and vice presidential candidates, the voting process and other related election information. Voter education for persons with disabilities creates specific demands, such as the need for visual media, sign language translators for people who are hard-of-hearing or deaf, and audio equipment for people who are blind or who have low vision, all of which must be addressed.

Unprepared election officials

AGENDA's observation efforts found that polling station officials are usually unprepared to serve voters with disabilities. Though officials have several responsibilities that influence accessibility for persons with disabilities, such as identifying the location of a polling station and the provision of polling equipment, many are not fully aware of the impact their choices have or how it prevents voters with disabilities from exercising their rights. A challenge for the future is to ensure that election officials at all levels understand how to interact with and help voters with disabilities. Good regulations are difficult to implement if polling station officials do not have good understanding and skills to interact with people with disabilities.

Low voter turnout

AGENDA's findings indicate an extremely low turnout of voters with disabilities. This is likely a result of the several challenges that citizens with disabilities encounter when exercising their right to vote, some of which are elaborated in the above paragraphs. These obstacles prevent thousands, if not millions, of voters from fully participating in their country's elections.

Recommendations

Based on the above, in support of accessible elections, AGENDA proposes the following:

1. Election officials and all election stakeholders should provide more information to voters with disabilities through voter education programs and campaign materials. These must happen at every stage of the election, and be provided by the election officials, government and civil society, and political parties and candidates. Materials should be provided in various formats, including in written form, audio, visual, and both interactive and non-interactive means. When voter education occurs on television, election officials and media agents should prepare sign interpretation for voters who are hard-of-hearing or deaf. Election officials should engage organizations that are focused on working with disabilities as cooperative partners.
2. Indonesian media should make greater efforts to interview and include persons with disabilities as part of election coverage. There should also be a positive, educational media campaign to help teach persons with disabilities, families and local neighborhood leaders that persons with disabilities have the right to participate in the political lives of their communities, including the right to vote.
3. The capacity of local elections officials should be increased in order to more effectively collect disability-specific data, especially voter registration officials (Pantarlih) and the city/ward officials (PPS). The process for compiling the DPT must include collecting data on the type of disabilities voters have by using the designated column on the data collection form. Officials at the city/ward level (PPS) and KPU officials should ensure that disability data is collected and included on all Voters' Lists.
4. To ensure that election officials (especially village polling staff [Panitia Pemungutan Suara-PPS]) and polling station staff (Kelompok penyelenggara pemungutan suara-KPPS) will a) choose a physically accessible polling station site, as per Indonesian law, b) understand the role of the Model C3 PPWP form for assistants for voters with disabilities, c) understand the function and use of braille templates, and d) be otherwise prepared to support voters with different types of disabilities at the polling station, at least one training session solely dedicated to accessibility should be provided for local level staff.
5. Election officials should regulate and provide an accessible voting environment in polling stations, for example: sufficient lighting in the

polling station; guidance on how to mark the ballot paper with a sample of ballot paper on a large print and font size; verbal guidance about the voting process to be delivered by polling station officials to voters with visual disabilities; verbal and visual signals to call out to voters with hearing disabilities queuing up to vote; and written guidance on voting procedures for voters who are deaf.

6. Disability organizations must collaborate with stakeholders, including NGOs, activists, and the KPU, to mainstream issues on disability for elections through awareness-raising programs.

ANNEXES

Annex 1

Electoral Challenges and Barriers for Indonesians with Disabilities

Impediments to the full electoral participation of persons with disabilities in Indonesia are complex and multidimensional. The problems do not just affect the rights of persons with disabilities as voters, but also as citizens, especially if they want to work within the state election administration or stand for office. This section briefly outlines some of the most prevalent legal, informational, physical and attitudinal barriers.

Legal Barriers

Within Indonesia's national legal framework, there are several shortcomings in addressing the rights of persons with disabilities to vote, to be elected, and to hold public office. While the government has ratified the CRPD and acknowledged the convention through adoption of Act No. 19/2011, implementation is at a very early stage and regulation is often missing, ambiguous or discriminatory. For example, Government Regulation No. 9/2003 requires that public servants must be, "healthy in mind and body," a phrase that is not fully explained but commonly interpreted to mean "not disabled". In another example, Law No. 8/2012 and Law No. 8/2012 determine that candidates in legislative and presidential elections must be able, "to speak, read, and write Indonesian", but do not mention whether braille literacy is acceptable for potential candidates with a visual disability.

Informational Barriers

Locating information such as learning how to register, when and where to vote, what the voting process involves, whether one can apply to work as a polling station staff member, or how stand as a candidate, is an integral issue and depends upon the dissemination of clear and coherent media messages that can be easily understood. This applies to the whole electorate, but can be a particular challenge when accommodating the needs of persons with disabilities.

Voter education comes mostly from public information campaigns using mass media to disseminate information to the public about what they need to know in order to vote. In a 2004 research study, PPUA Penca examined media cov-

erage of disability issues for the 2004 legislative and executive elections in Indonesia. They found that only 466 (3.2 percent) out of the total 14,704 news stories broadcasted by nine national television networks covered disabilities issues. In print media, 2.5 percent of election coverage touched on disability issues.⁴⁴ While these figures are difficult to put in perspective, this amount of coverage seems grossly insufficient if we consider that the *World Report on Disability* estimates that 15 percent of the world's population lives with some form of disability.

Another issue is the accessibility of voter information materials and media content for persons with visual, hearing or intellectual disabilities. The use of sign language is rare and intermittent, and there is no agreement between the government and the deaf community on which standard should be used: the Indonesian Sign Language System (*Sistem Isyarat Bahasa Indonesia/SIBI*) created by the government, or the Indonesian Sign Language (*Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia/BISINDO*) developed by the deaf community itself. Likewise, educational pamphlets, brochures and billboards are hardly ever printed in braille or made available in audio formats or plain language.

Physical Barriers

One of the most obvious physical barriers that persons with disabilities face concerns the location and design of polling stations. The Indonesian archipelago is immense and covers a wide range of differing geographical terrains. Polling stations are often located in rural or remote areas that are difficult to reach for people with physical disabilities.

The KPU promotes placing polling stations on the ground floor of buildings to help facilitate access. Regarding the design of the polling stations, the KPU has issued guidelines outlining the default set-up. To ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, the guidelines determine that polling stations must have level access or a ramp, that exits and entrances must be at least 90 cm wide, and that voting tables and ballot boxes must be positioned at an appropriate height.

The KPU guidelines also contain a list of mandatory equipment for each polling station.

44 Daming, S. (2011). The marginalization of persons with disabilities' political rights (in Bahasa Indonesia). Jakarta: The National Commission on Human Rights.

The only assistive device for persons with disabilities on this list is the braille ballot guide ⁴⁵ Braille ballot guides were first introduced in Indonesia's legislative and presidential elections in 2004. Through the ballot guide voters with visual disabilities can identify which political candidate corresponds to which number and mark the ballot accordingly. It should be noted, however, that not all Indonesians with visual disabilities can read braille.

Indonesian electoral regulations state that voters with any type of disability can receive assistance from a person of their choice. This mainly applies to voters with visual disabilities or voters with intellectual disabilities. The assistant can be a poll worker or a person appointed by the voter, such as a family member or friend. Each assistant is required to sign a C3 Form if they wish to cast the vote on behalf of a voter with a disability, or if they are in the voting booth when the voter casts his or her vote. The C3 Form certifies that the assistant will maintain the secrecy of the voter's choice and that they will vote according to the voter's wishes.

Attitudinal Barriers

Underlying the legal, informational, and physical barriers in Indonesia are negative social attitudes and stigma towards persons with disabilities amongst the general public. Persons with disabilities are often perceived as not worthy of equal treatment and respect. This belief impacts all aspects of their lives, including the exercise of their political rights.

Negative societal attitudes are reflected in the disability community itself, as well as among family members, government officials, election administrators and political parties. This stigma discourages persons with disabilities from proactively expressing their opinions and claiming their rights. Family members of persons with disabilities frequently become the target of discrimination. As a result, many family members believe that disability is a curse and disgrace on the family, so they do not encourage or assist their family member with a disability to vote. There is also often a lack of interest and dedication from government officials and election administrators to ensure a successful election for all groups in society. This limited understanding about disability, combined with the lack of local KPU capacity, means that accessibility for persons with disabilities is often overlooked and left unaddressed. In addition, political par-

45 A braille ballot guide is a folder with a series of raised dots that can be read with the fingers. The ballot is then put inside the ballot guide.

Challenges and Barriers



Legal Barriers

- Understanding that the CRPD is legally binding remains limited
- Article 29 CRPD not fully reflected in domestic legal framework
- Insufficient efforts to implement existing domestic legal framework



Informational Barriers

- Voter education through the media largely inaccessible for people with hearing or visual impairments
- Poor dissemination of information and absence of media campaigns
- Lack of knowledge among people with disabilities about political rights based on the CRPD and national election laws and regulations



Attitudinal Barriers

- Stigmatization of people with disabilities among the general public
- Exclusion of people with disability from public political discourse
- Lack of attention from authorities to people with disabilities



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)



Annex 2:

KPU Regulations Governing the 2014 Presidential Election

Several KPU regulations governing the presidential elections promote accessibility for persons with disabilities.

1. KPU Regulation 19/2014 Governing Polling and Vote Counting at Polling Stations

Aspect of Electoral Accessibility	Article	Paragraph or Point	Content
Principles of polling and vote counting	2	Point q	Polling and vote counting must be conducted based on the principles of being: a. direct, b. general, c. free, d. secret, e. honest, f. fair, g. effective, h. efficient, i. independent, j. legal certainty, k. orderly, l. public interest, m. open, n. proportional, o. professional, p. accountable, and q. accessible
Voter assistance form	5	Point f	Forms used in the polling and vote counting at polling station includes: f. Model C3 PPWP Form (voter assistance integrity pact)

Voters not in the vicinity of their address of residence	8	Paragraph 2, Point b	Special conditions as mentioned in paragraph (1) include: voters registered on the Additional Voter List (DPTb) as mentioned in Article 6 letter b are voters not able to vote at their address of residence as registered in the Fixed Voter List (DPT) based on special circumstances and decide to vote in another polling station or an overseas polling station; and voters who are receiving inpatient care in a hospital or community health centers, and a family member as an assistant
		Paragraph 3	In the case that a voter as mentioned in paragraph (1) votes in another polling station or an overseas polling station, the voter must report to the Village/Ward Voting Committee (PPS) of origin to obtain a Model A5 PPWP Form by showing their National Identity Card (KTP) or another official identity document.
Assistance to vote for voters with disabilities	15	Paragraph 1	KPPS Head provides Model C6 PPWP Form as an invitation to vote for voters listed in the DPT, DPTb, and DPK for their polling station's jurisdiction in the last 3 (three) days prior to election day.
		Paragraph 2	Model C6 PPWP Form as mentioned in paragraph (1) must mention that voters with a disability will be helped and assisted to vote.

Accessible polling stations	17	Paragraph 2	Polling stations as mentioned in paragraph (1) will be located in an easily accessible place, including for voters with disabilities, so guaranteeing that every voter can vote directly, generally, freely, and secretly.
	18	Paragraph 1	Polling stations as mentioned in Article 17 paragraph (1) are to be at least 10 (ten) meters in length and 8 (eight) meters in width or adjusted to local conditions.
		Paragraph 3	The entrance and exit of polling stations as mentioned in paragraph (1) must guarantee access for wheelchair users.
	19	Paragraph 1	Polling stations as mentioned in Article 17 paragraph (1) can be established in a courtyard, a school classroom or hall, a community center, or a state/private office hall.
	20	Paragraph 1, Point i	KPPS prepares and arranges that: i. the ballot box is put on a table that is at a height that is accessible by most voters including wheelchair users.
	20	Paragraph 1, Point k	KPPS prepares and arranges that: k. voting booths must be placed on a pedestal with a hollow space under its surface to allow easy access by wheelchair users.

Assisting tools	21	Paragraph 1	KPPS guarantees that the polling and vote counting equipment, as well as other supporting equipment, are received at the PPS at the latest 1 (one) day before election day.
		Paragraph 2, Point k	Polling and vote counting equipment as mentioned in paragraph (1) includes: k. braille templates for those with who are blind or have low vision.
Services	34	Paragraph 3	KPPS Head may prioritize voters with a disability, pregnant mothers, or the elderly, to cast their vote with the approval of other voters who are in the queue.
		38	Paragraph 1
	Paragraph 2		Voters who are blind or have low vision as mentioned in paragraph (1, may use the provided braille template to cast their vote.

	39	Paragraph 1, Points a and b	Provision of help for voters as mentioned in Article 38 paragraph (1) is conducted as follows: a. for voters who cannot walk, an appointed assistant may assist the voter to move into the voting booth but the voter will punch the ballot by him/herself; and b. for voters without hands and/or who are blind or have low vision, the appointed assistant shall assist in punching the ballot in accordance to the voter's choice under the supervision of a KPPS Member.
		Paragraph 2	The appointed assistant as mentioned in paragraph (1) letters a and b must keep the voter's choice secret by signing the Model C3 PPWP form.

2. KPU Regulation 18/2014 Governing the Norms, Standards, and Necessity for Logistical Procurement and Distribution for the 2014 Presidential Election

Aspect of Electoral Accessibility	Article	Paragraph or Point	Content
Assisting Tools	5	Point d	'Other equipment to support polling' as mentioned in Article 2 paragraph (2) letter b consist of: a. paper envelope; b. forms; c. ballot box stickers; d. braille template for those who are blind or have low vision; e. polling station equipment; and f. candidate list.

3. KPU Regulation 20/2014 Governing Overseas Polling, Vote Counting, and Results' Recapitulation for the 2014 Presidential Election

Aspect of Electoral Accessibility	Article	Paragraph or Point	Content
Principles of polling and vote counting	2	Point q	Polling and vote counting must be conducted based on the principles of being: a. direct, b. general, c. free, d. secret, e. honest, f. fair, g. effective, h. efficient, i. independent, j. legal certainty, k. orderly, l. public interest, m. open, n. proportional, o. professional, p. accountable, and q. accessible.
Voter assistance form	5	Point h	Forms used in the polling and vote counting at a polling station includes: f. Model C3 PPWP Form (voter assistance integrity pact).
Voters not in the vicinity of their address of residence	8	Paragraph 2, Point b	Special conditions as mentioned in paragraph (1) include: voters registered on the Additional Voter List (DPTb) as mentioned in Article 6 letter b are voters not able to vote at their address of residence as registered in the Fixed Voter List (DPT) due to special conditions and decide to vote in another polling station or overseas polling station; and voters who are receiving inpatient care in a hospital or community health center, and a family member as an assistant.

		Para- graph 3	In the case that a voter as mentioned in paragraph (1) votes in another polling station or overseas polling station, the voter must report to the Village/Ward Voting Committee (PPS) of origin to obtain a Model A5 PPWP Form by showing their National Identity Card (KTP) or another official identity document.
Service	16	Para- graph 1	KPPSLN Head provides the Model C6 PPWP Form as an invitation to vote for voters listed in the DPTLN, DPTbLN, and DPKLN in their station's jurisdiction at the latest 3 (three) days before election day.
		Para- graph 2	The Model C6 PPWP LN Form as mentioned in paragraph (1) must mention that voters with a disability will be helped and assisted to vote at overseas polling stations.
	18	Para- graph 1	The KPPSLN Head, assisted by KPPSLN Members, prepare the location and setting-up of Overseas Polling Stations.
		Para- graph 2	Overseas polling stations as mentioned in paragraph (1) will be located in a place that is easily accessible, including by voters with disabilities, so guaranteeing that every voter can vote directly, generally, freely, and secretly.

Accessible polling stations	19	Para-graph 1	Overseas polling stations as mentioned in paragraph (1) must be at least 10 (ten) meters in length and 8 (eight) meters in width or adjusted to local conditions.
		Para-graph 3	The entrance and exit of overseas polling stations as mentioned in paragraph (1) must guarantee access for wheelchair users.
	21	Para-graph 1, Point i	KPPSLN prepare and arrange that: i. the ballot box is put on a table that is at a height in order to be accessible by most voters including wheelchair users.
		Para-graph 1, Point k	KPPSLN prepares and arranges that: k. voting booths must be placed on a pedestal with hollow space under its surface to allow easy access by wheelchair users.
	22	Para-graph 2, Point k	Polling equipment includes: k. braille template for those who are blind or have low vision.
Service	39	Para-graph 1	Provisions as mentioned in Article 37 (voters who have received ballots) apply to voters with visual, physical, or other forms of disability which may require assistance from an assistant of their choice or a KPPSLN member.
		Para-graph 2	Voters who are blind or have low vision as mentioned in paragraph (1), for casting their vote, may use the braille template provided.

	40	Para- graph 1	Provision of help for voters as mentioned in Article 38 paragraph (1) is conducted as follows: a. for voters who cannot walk, an appointed assistant may assist the voter to move into the voting booth but the voter will punch the ballot by him/herself; and b. for voters without hands and/or who are blind or have low vision, the appointed assistant shall assist in punching the ballot in accordance to the voter's choice under the supervision of an Overseas Polling Station Committee (KPPSLN) Member.
		Para- graph 2	The appointed assistant as mentioned in paragraph (1) letters a and b must keep the voter's choice secret by signing the Model C3 PPWP LN Form.

4. Technical Guidelines for KPPS

The KPPS Guidebook Cover

Page	Title	Content
19	Preparation of polling stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TPS must cover a minimum area of 10 x 8 meters or adapted to local conditions; The set-up of the TPS must facilitate disabled voters in wheelchairs and elderly voters, for example, by being placed on level ground, not rocky or bumpy surfaces, or over thick vegetation or ditches/gutters, and not requiring the use of stairs.
21	Requirements for outdoor polling stations	The width of the TPS entrance and exit should be no less than 90 cm to ensure that the TPS is accessible by voters who use wheelchairs.

21	Requirements for indoor polling stations	Should the TPS be located inside a building, the entrance and exit of the building should be accessible without stairs so as to ensure that the TPS is accessible by voters with disabilities who use wheelchairs.
21	Polling station equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one table used as a voting booth should be at a height of 90 cm to 1 meter, with an empty space beneath the table to accommodate voters who use wheelchairs; • The tables used for placing the ballot boxes on should be at a height of 35 cm from the ground so that the upper part of the ballot box may be accessed by all voters, including voters who use wheelchairs.
25	Polling mechanism	Checks the availability of the assisting tool for voters who are blind or have low vision/braille template.
26	Explanation of voting mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually-impaired voters may use the braille template voting aid; • An explanation on procedures for the use of the braille template must be provided; • Voters who require assistance in accessing the voting booth may be aided by their own assistant or a KPPS member. The assistant is obliged to complete a C3 PPWP form. • Bagi pemilih tuna netra dapat menggunakan alat bantu coblos (template) yang telah disediakan.
31	Tasks of KPPS Head	Assist in inserting ballots into the braille template and presenting it to voters who are blind or have low vision entering the voting booth.
32	Tasks of KPPS Member #5	Assist voters with a disability or in need of assistance in casting their vote at the request of the voters and filling in the C3 PPWP form.

33	Explanation in writing and visual imagery	<p>A braille template voting aid for voters who are blind or have low vision is provided.</p> <p>At the request of voters with visual or physical disabilities, or other voters with limited physical capabilities, the KPPS Head may assist the voter by appointing either KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person as requested by the voter as an assistant, to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For voters with limited walking capabilities, KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person as requested by the voter, should assist the voter to enter the voting booth with the voter marking the ballot without assistance; • Voters who do not possess both hands or who are blind or have low vision are supported by either KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or a person as requested by the voter, to assist them in marking their ballot according to their volition/choice in voting; • KPPS Member #5 or KPPS Member #6, or another person as requested by the voter, is obliged to keep the voter's choice secret by signing the C3 PPWP form.
34	Tasks of KPPS Member #7	<p>KPPS Member #7 ensures that the ink on the voter's finger is not erased or cleaned by the voter. For voters with disabilities who do not possess either hand, a toe is dipped into the ink instead.</p>


Annex 3

Accreditation Certificate




Annex 4

Checklist Monitoring

 MONITORING ACCESSIBLE ELECTION SURVEY A Accessibility of Polling Stations for People with Disabilities			
Elections:	Presidential Elections	Polling Station Number:	
Date:	9 July 2014	Village:	
Observer Name:		Municipality:	
Observer ID:		Regency/City:	
Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Province:	
Phone:		Time of the Visit:	From: To:
VOTER PARTICIPATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES			
Please record the number of voters with the respective type of disability at the polling station using tally marks. Make separate lists for male and female voters.			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MALE	FEMALE
<i>Example</i>		<i>///</i>	<i>###</i>
1.	Vision Disability		
2.	Hearing Disability		
3.	Physical Disability		
4.	Intellectual Disability		
OUTSIDE THE POLLING STATION			
Please read the questions below carefully. Circle "Yes" or "No" based on your observation. If you have difficulties in answering a question, please leave it empty.			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ANSWER	
<i>Example</i>		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
► Road (for wheelchair user or PWD using crutches)			
5.	Is the road leading to the polling station easily accessible for people with disability?	Yes	No
6.	Are there any obstacles or hazards on the way to the polling station (e.g., rocky or bumpy surfaces, thick vegetation, ditches or gutters)?	Yes	No
► Entrances and Exits (for wheelchair user or PWD using crutches)			
7.	Does the polling station have level access (i.e., there are no stairs, steps, carpets or other barriers)?	Yes	No
8.	If the polling station located at the place which has stairs, is there a suitable ramp that is clear of obstructions?	Yes	No
9.	Is the width of the polling station entrance at least 90 cm to allow	Yes	No

1

Please continue at the back of the page 

	easy access for wheelchair users?		
10.	Is the width of the polling station exit at least 90 cm to allow easy access for wheelchair users?	Yes	No
► Voter Information			
11.	Is there a voter list made available outside the polling station?	Yes	No
12.	Is there information about the candidates' vision and mission that can be accessed by people with disability?	Yes	No
13.	Does the voter list have the explanation on the type of disability under column "Note - Keterangan"?	Yes	No
INSIDE THE POLLING STATION			
<i>Please read the questions below carefully. Circle "Yes" or "No" based on your observation. If you have difficulties in answering a question, please leave it empty.</i>			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ANSWER	
<i>Example</i>		Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
► Polling Station Area			
14.	Is the floor surface non-slip?		
15.	Is the space inside the polling station wide enough to move around for a wheelchair user?	Yes	No
► Voting Booths			
16.	Can a wheelchair user gain independent access to the voting booth without any difficulties or requiring assistance?	Yes	No
17.	Does the voting table have an empty space underneath with a sufficient height for easy wheelchair access?	Yes	No
► Ballot Box			
18.	Can a wheelchair user easily reach the ballot box without any difficulties or requiring assistance?	Yes	No
► Ballot Paper			
19.	Is there a braille template provided for the voters who are blind at the polling station?	Yes	No
► Assistant Form (C3 Form)			
20.	Is there a C3 form (Assistant Form) provided at the polling station?	Yes	No
► Polling station staff			
21.	Did the polling staff explain about the voting process to the voters?	Yes	No
22.	Did the polling staff explain about the assistance form (C3 form) for people with disability?	Yes	No
23.	Did the polling staff explain about the assistance tools available for people with vision disability (for example, braille	Yes	No

	templates)?		
POLLING STATION STAFF (KPPS)			
<i>Please read out the following questions to a member of the KPPS. Read out the response options and record the answer of the interviewee. If the interviewee does not want to reply to a question, please leave it blank.</i>			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ANSWER	
24.	Name of the Chairman of KPPS Member:		
25.	How many voters with disability are registered at this polling station?	Number:	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
26.	What is the basis for this estimate? <i>(to be asked only if a number was given under Question 2)</i>		
27.	Are there any KPPS members with a disability at this polling station?	Number:	
		Type of disability:	
		Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
28.	Did the KPPS member know about the accessible election for people with disability?	<input type="checkbox"/> Know really well <input type="checkbox"/> Know <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
29.	Have the KPPS at this polling station participate in the meeting with the Disabled People's Organization which was organized by the KPU?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, never	
30.	What has been done to ensure accessibility of the polling station for people with disability?		
31.	Did the KPPS receive the explanation about disability during the training (Bimbingan Teknis - Bimtek) which KPU organized?	Yes	No
COMMENTS			
<i>In the box below, please give details of problems and peculiarities regarding the accessibility of the polling station that you are observing.</i>			



ELECTION SURVEY B

Accessibility of the Elections for People with Disabilities

Elections:	Presidential Elections	Polling Station Number:	
Date:	9 July 2014	Village:	
Observer Name:		Municipality:	
Observer ID:		Regency/City:	
Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	Province:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	Time of the Interview:	From: To:

TYPE OF DISABILITY

Please indicate the gender and the type of disability of the individual voter you are observing. Mark the appropriate box with an "x" based on your assessment.

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MALE	FEMALE
<i>Example</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.	Vision Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Hearing Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Physical Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Intellectual Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

GENERAL INFORMATION

Please read out the following questions to the interviewee, one question at a time. Circle "Yes" or "No" based on the choice of the interviewee. If the answer is no, please ask the interviewee for a brief explanation

<i>Example</i>		<u>Yes</u>	No
5	Did the polling staff provide priority service to voter with disabilities?	Yes	No
6	Did the polling staff propose assistance to voter with disabilities?	Yes	No
7	Did the assistant sign assistance form (Form C3) in order to safeguard secrecy of voter's choice?	Yes	No
8	Did the voter with disability come to polling station accompanied by another person (family or friend)?	Yes	No
9	Was the voter with disabilities able to vote under secrecy?	Yes	No
10	Was the voter with disabilities able to vote independently?	Yes	No
11	Was there any assistant or other person who tried to influence voter with disabilities to vote for a particular candidate?	Yes	No
12	Did the polling staff assist voter with disability to vote?	Yes	No
13	When you casted your vote by yourself, did you find any difficulties? If NO, please explain:	Yes	No

14	Was the information about the voting process easily understood? If NO, please explain:	Yes	No
15	Were you able to mark the ballot paper on your own? If NO, please explain:	Yes	No
16	Were you able to put the ballot paper into the ballot box on your own? If NO, please explain:	Yes	No
17	Did you have enough time to vote? If NO, please explain:	Yes	No
18	Were you able to vote freely without any pressure or intimidation? If NO, please explain:	Yes	No
<i>Please read out the following questions to the interviewee, one question at a time. For each question, read out the response options and mark the appropriate box with an "x" based on the choice of the interviewee. If the interviewee does not want to reply to a question, please leave it blank.</i>			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ANSWER	
<i>Example</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	
19	How do you assess the accessibility of information about the candidates and their programs provided by the media?	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	
20	How do you assess the accessibility of information about the candidates and their programs provided by the political parties?	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	
21	How do you assess the information about the voting process that you received at the polling station?	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Bad	
22	How do you assess the service quality and supports provided by the polling staff to persons with disabilities?		
NUMBER	OTHER FINDING	ANSWER	
23	Please write in detail should there is any problem or other finding related with polling station accessibility based on your observation		



MONITORING ACCESIBLE ELECTION SURVEY C

Interview with Persons with Disabilities who did not Vote

Elections:	Presidential Elections	Village:	
Date:	9 July 2014	Municipality:	
Observer Name:		Regency/City:	
Observer ID:		Province:	
Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Date of the Interview:	
Phone:			

TYPE OF DISABILITY

Please indicate the gender and the type of disability of the interviewee. Mark the appropriate box with an "x".

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MALE	FEMALE
<i>Example</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.	Vision Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Hearing Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Physical Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Intellectual Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REASONS NOT TO VOTE

Please read out the following statements to the interviewee one at a time. Ask the interviewee to indicate for each individual statement whether or not the proposed reason has kept him or her from voting. Mark each appropriate box with an "x". Clearly point out to the interviewee that he or she can give multiple reasons.

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> The location of the polling station was far away from my house.
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> There was no dedicated polling station for people with disability or mobile polling station
7.	<input type="checkbox"/> I felt that the candidates do not care about people with disability.
8.	<input type="checkbox"/> I was afraid the voting procedure would be embarrassing or degrading for me.
9.	<input type="checkbox"/> I was afraid I would not be provided assistance at the polling station.
10.	<input type="checkbox"/> I was afraid I would not be allowed to choose my assistant freely.
11.	<input type="checkbox"/> I was not on the voter list.
12.	<input type="checkbox"/> I was not able to get to the polling station on election day.
13.	<input type="checkbox"/> I was afraid I would not be able to access the polling station.
14.	<input type="checkbox"/> I was afraid I would not understand the instructions about the voting procedure.

15.	<input type="checkbox"/> I felt threatened or intimidated by another person.
16.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
COMMENTS	
<i>In the box below, please indicate outline any other reasons why you could not or did not want to vote.</i>	
17.	

Annex 5

Disability Information

Communication Etiquette



The below etiquette guidelines provide information on how to communicate and converse with persons with disabilities. Just remember, persons with disabilities are just like persons without disabilities and should be treated equally.

- ◆ Use a normal tone of voice when extending a verbal welcome. Do not raise your voice unless requested.
 - ◆ When introduced to a person with a disability, it is appropriate to offer to shake hands. People with limited hand use or who wear an artificial limb can usually shake hands.
 - ◆ Shaking hands with the left hand is acceptable.
 - ◆ For those who cannot shake hands, touch the person on the shoulder or arm to welcome and acknowledge their presence.
- ◆ Treat adults in a manner befitting adults
 - ◆ Call a person by his or her first name only when extending that familiarity to all others present.
 - ◆ Never patronize people using wheelchairs by patting them on the head or shoulder.
 - ◆ When addressing a person who uses a wheelchair, never lean on the person's wheelchair. The chair is part of the space that belongs to the person who uses it.

- ◆ When talking with a person with a disability, look at and speak directly to that person rather than through a companion who may be along.
- ◆ If an interpreter is present, speak to the person who has scheduled the appointment, not to the interpreter. Always maintain eye contact with the applicant, not the interpreter.
- ◆ Offer assistance in a dignified manner with sensitivity and respect. Be prepared to have the offer declined. Do not proceed to assist if your offer to assist is declined. If the offer is accepted, listen to or accept instructions.
- ◆ Allow a person with a visual impairment to take your arm (at or about the elbow.) This will enable you to guide rather than propel or lead the person.
- ◆ Offer to hold or carry packages in a welcoming manner. Example: May I help you with your packages?
- ◆ When offering to hand a coat or umbrella, do not offer to hand a cane or crutches unless the individual requests otherwise.

Conversation Etiquette

- ◆ When talking to a person with a disability, look at and speak directly to that person, rather than through a companion who may be along.
- ◆ Relax. Don't be embarrassed if you happen to use accepted common expressions such as "See you later" or "Got to be running along" that seem to relate to the person's disability.
- ◆ To get the attention of a person with a hearing impairment, tap the person on the shoulder or wave your hand. Look directly at the person and speak clearly, naturally and slowly to establish if the person can read lips. Not all persons with hearing impairments can lip-read. Those who can will rely on facial expression and other body language to help in understanding. Show consideration by placing yourself facing the light source and keeping your hands, cigarettes and food away from your mouth when speaking. Keep mustaches well-trimmed. Shouting won't help. Written notes may.
- ◆ When talking with a person in a wheel chair for more than a few minutes, use a chair, whenever possible, in order to place yourself at the person's eye level to facilitate conversation.

- ◆ When greeting a person with a severe loss of vision, always identify yourself and others who may be with you.

EXAMPLE: On my right is Penelope Potts.

- ◆ When conversing in a group, give a vocal cue by announcing the name of the person to whom you are speaking. Speak in a normal tone of voice, indicate in advance when you will be moving from one place to another and let it be known when the conversation is at an end.
- ◆ Listen attentively when you're talking to a person who has a speech impairment. Keep your manner encouraging rather than correcting. Exercise patience rather than attempting to speak for a person with speech difficulty. When necessary, ask short questions that require short answers or a nod or a shake of the head. Never pretend to understand if you are having difficulty doing so. Repeat what you understand, or incorporate the interviewee's statements into each of the following questions. The person's reactions will clue you in and guide you to understanding.
- ◆ If you have difficulty communicating, be willing to repeat or rephrase a question. Open-ended questions are more appropriate than closed-ended questions.

EXAMPLE:

- ◆ Closed-Ended Question: You were a tax accountant in XYZ Company in the corporate planning department for seven years. What did you do there?
- ◆ Open-Ended Question: Tell me about your recent position as a tax accountant.
- ◆ Do not shout at a hearing impaired person. Shouting distorts sounds accepted through hearing aids and inhibits lip reading. Do not shout at a person who is blind or visually impaired -- he or she can hear you!
- ◆ To facilitate conversation, be prepared to offer a visual cue to a hearing impaired person or an audible cue to a vision impaired person, especially when more than one person is speaking.

Do and Don'ts	
Do learn where to find and recruit people with disabilities.	Don't assume that persons with disabilities do not want to work.
Do learn how to communicate with people who have disabilities.	Don't assume that alcoholism and drug abuse are not real disabilities, or that recovering drug abusers are not covered by the ADA.
Do ensure that your applications and other company forms do not ask disability-related questions and that they are in formats that are accessible to all persons with disabilities.	Don't ask if a person has a disability during an employment interview.
Do consider having written job descriptions that identify the essential functions of each job.	Don't assume that certain jobs are more suited to persons with disabilities.
Do ensure that requirements for medical examinations comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA.)	Don't hire a person with a disability if that person is at significant risk of substantial harm to the health and safety of the public and there is no reasonable accommodation to reduce the risk or harm.
Do relax and make the applicant feel comfortable.	Don't hire a person with a disability who is not qualified to perform the essential functions of the job even with a reasonable accommodation.
Do provide reasonable accommodations that the qualified applicant will need to compete for the job.	Don't assume that you have to retain an unqualified employee with a disability.
Do treat an individual with a disability the same way you would treat any applicant or employee -- with dignity and respect.	Don't assume that your current management will need special training to learn how to work with people with disabilities.
Do know that among those protected by the ADA are qualified individuals who have AIDS, cancer, who are mentally retarded, traumatically brain-injured, deaf, blind and learning disabled.	Don't assume that the cost of accident insurance will increase as a result of hiring a person with a disability.

Do understand that access includes not only environmental access but also making forms accessible to people with visual or cognitive disabilities and making alarms and signals accessible to people with hearing disabilities.	Don't assume that the work environment will be unsafe if an employee has a disability.
Do develop procedures for maintaining and protecting confidential medical records.	Don't assume that reasonable accommodations are expensive.
Do train supervisors on making reasonable accommodations.	Don't speculate or try to imagine how you would perform a specific job if you had the applicant's disability.
	Don't assume that you don't have any jobs that a person with a disability can do.
	Don't assume that your work place is accessible.
	Don't make medical judgements.
	Don't assume that a person with a disability can't do a job due to apparent or non-apparent disabilities.

Glossary of Acceptable Terms

Acceptable Terms	Unacceptable Terms
Person with a disability.	Cripple, cripples - the image conveyed is of a twisted, deformed, useless body.
Disability, a general term used for functional limitation that interferes with a person's ability, for example, to walk, hear or lift. It may refer to a physical, mental or sensory condition.	Handicap, handicapped person or handicapped.
People with cerebral palsy, people with spinal cord injuries.	Cerebral palsied, spinal cord injured, etc. Never identify people solely by their disability.
Person who had a spinal cord injury, polio, a stroke, etc. or a person who has multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, etc.	Victim. People with disabilities do not like to be perceived as victims for the rest of their lives, long after any victimization has occurred.
Has a disability, has a condition of (spina bifida, etc.), or born without legs, etc.	Defective, defect, deformed, vegetable. These words are offensive, dehumanizing, degrading and stigmatizing.
Deafness refers to a person who has a total loss of hearing. Hard-of-hearing refers to a person who has a partial loss of hearing within a range from slight to severe. Hard of hearing describes a person who communicates through speaking and sign language, and who usually has listening and hearing abilities adequate for ordinary telephone communication. Many hard of hearing individuals use a hearing aid.	Deaf and Dumb is as bad as it sounds. The inability to hear or speak does not indicate intelligence.
Person who has a mental or developmental disability.	Retarded, moron, imbecile, idiot. These are offensive to people who bear the label.
Use a wheelchair or crutches; a wheelchair user; walks with crutches.	Confined/restricted to a wheelchair; wheelchair bound. Most people who use a wheelchair or mobility devices do not regard them as confining. They are viewed as liberating; a means of getting around.

People who do not have a disability.

Normal. When used as the opposite of disabled, this implies that the person is abnormal. No one wants to be labeled as abnormal. Healthy, when used to contrast with “disabled. Healthy implies that the person with a disability is unhealthy. Many people with disabilities have excellent health.

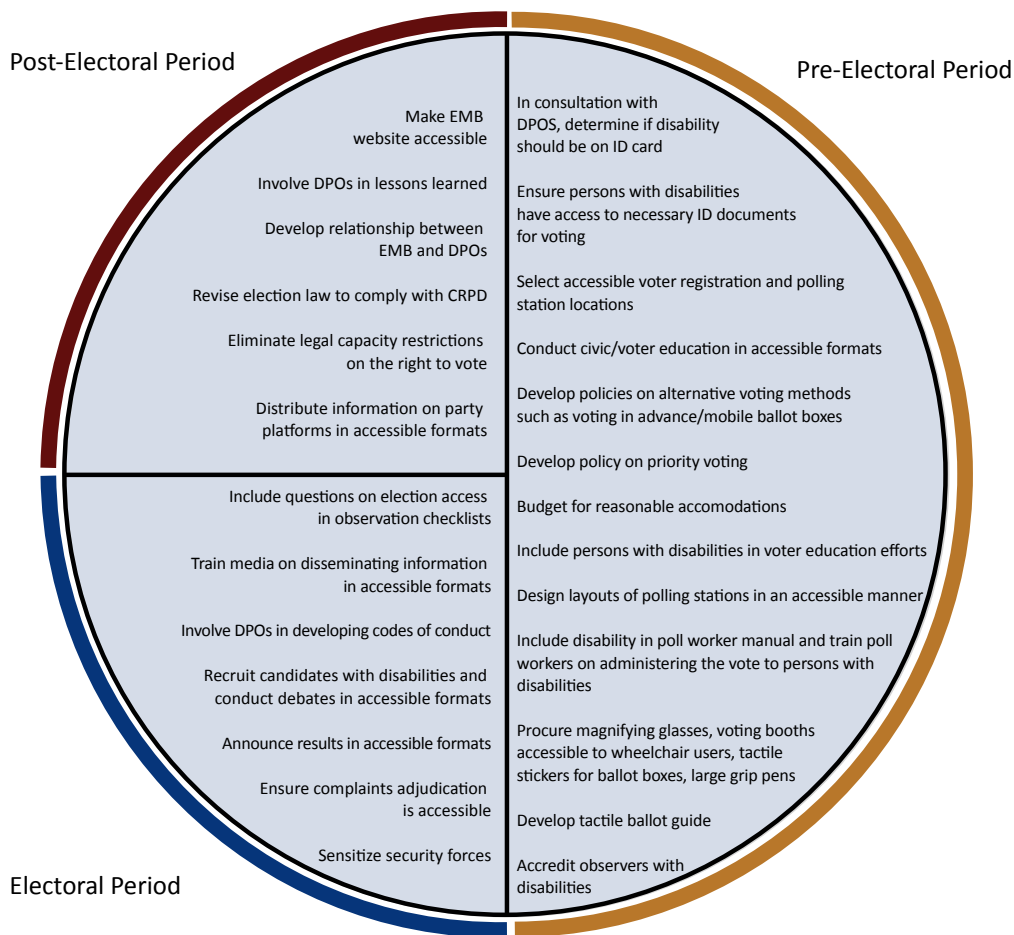
A person who has (name of disability.) Example: A person who has multiple sclerosis.

Afflicted with, suffers from. Most people with disabilities do not regard themselves as afflicted or suffering continually.

Afflicted: a disability is not an afflicted, although an affliction may have caused the disability.

Annex 6

Electoral Cycle of Accessible Election*



*Equal Access Manual, IFES (2014).

Annex 7

Glossary

Throughout this manual, the terms listed below is frequently mentioned.

Term	Definition
Accessible	A site, facility, work environment, service or program that is easy to approach, enter, operate, participate in and/or use safely, independently and with dignity by persons with disabilities. Refers to accommodations for people who have a disability. Replace disable or handicapped with accessible such as an accessible parking space rather than a handicapped parking space
Accessibility	Modification of buildings, curbs, and other physical structures to allow easy movement and admittance by a person with a disability. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 mandates accessibility to all public and private facilities. Modifications might include ramps, use of Braille and sound adaptations
Access barriers	Any obstruction that prevents people with disabilities from using standard facilities, equipment and resources.
Accessible format	Print, audio or visual information that is accessible to persons with disabilities
Accessible voting 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
Authorized Representative	An individual designated by the person receiving services (or by the parent or guardian of the person receiving services) to assist the person receiving services in acquiring or using services or supports. The extent of the authorized representative's involvement shall be determined upon designation.

Ballot	a piece of paper listing the candidates running for office. A ballot is used to cast a vote
Ballot box	a box in which votes are placed
Ballot paper	A paper that shows the names of the candidates who are standing for election and on which voters mark their vote.
Blind	Describes a condition which a person has loss of vision for ordinary life purposes. Visually impaired or living with vision loss are the generic terms used by some individuals to refer to all degrees of vision loss. Say boy who is blind, girl who is visually impaired, or man who has low vision.
Braille	Writing system comprised of raised dots used by people who are blind or have love vision
Candidate	A person who is running for an office.
Deaf	<p>Refers to profound degree of hearing loss that prevents understanding speech through the ear. Hearing impaired or hearing loss are generic terms used by some individuals to indicate any degree of hearing loss - from— mild to profound; although some dislike the term hearing impaired. Other terms in use include deaf or hard of hearing (which refers to a mild to moderate hearing loss that may or may not be corrected with amplification)</p> <p>Never use deaf or dumb. A pair who has hearing difficulties may have speech difficulties, too, but deafness does not affect mental abilities. Say woman who is deaf, boy who is hard of hearing, individuals with hearing loss, or people who are deaf or hard of hearing. As group, this population typically refers to itself as the Deaf or Deaf community because it identifies with a specific community made up those who share a common language (sign language) and culture; this is an exception to the people-first policy</p>

Disability	Physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment. Discrimination: Act of making a difference in treatment or favor on a basis other than individual merit
Disabled persons' organization	A civil society organization that is run by and for persons with disabilities
Election	A formal process of selecting a person for public office or of accepting or rejecting a political proposition by voting.
Electoral Commissioner	The officer who performs the functions of the Chief Executive Officer of the EMB
General election	An election for all the seats in the House of Representatives and Regional Representative Body
Hearing Impairments	Complete or partial loss of ability to hear caused by a variety of injuries or diseases including congenital defects
Inclusion	Persons with disabilities are involved in all electoral activities on equal basis with all citizens, including leadership positions, rather than just having accommodations that might segregate persons with disabilities from other citizens
Intellectual disability	Term used when there are limits to a person's ability to learn at an expected level and function in daily life
Interpreter	Professional person who assists a deaf person in communicating with hearing people.
Large print books	Most ordinary print is six to ten points in height (about 1/16 to 1/8 of an inch). Large type is fourteen to eighteen points (about 1/8 to 1/4 of an inch) and sometimes larger. The format of large print books is also proportionately larger (usually 8 1/2 x 11 inches).
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

Mobility Impairment	Disability that affects movement ranging from gross motor skills such as walking to fine motor movement involving manipulation of objects by hand.
Nondisabled	A term for people who do not have disabilities. Normal, able-bodied, healthy or whole are inappropriate. Use people without disabilities to adhere to people-first language
Psychiatric disability	Refers to a variety of psychological conditions. Use psychotic, schizophrenic, neurotic, and other specific terms only in proper clinical context or medical and legal accuracy. Note, too that bipolar disorder has replaced maniac depression. Words such as crazy, maniac, lunatic, demented, schizo, and psycho are offensive and should never be applied to people with mental health problems. Acceptable terms include psychiatric disabilities, psychiatric illness, emotional disorders, or mental disorders.
Ramp	A ramp should be at least 4 feet in width and have a gradient no greater than 1:12. (The incline should be no greater than one inch to every 12 inches of length).
Sign Language	Manual communication commonly used by deaf. The gestures or symbols in sign language are organized in a linguistic way. Each individual gesture is called a sign. Each sign has three distinct parts; the hand shape, the position of the hands, and the movement of the hands. Deaf people from different countries speak different sign languages.
Physical or mental impairment	Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities
Polling place	Facility to which voters are assigned to cast in-person ballots

Polling station	Physical address of a polling place
Privacy	The ability to prevent others from determining how an individual voted
Psychosocial disability	Conditions that affect cognition, emotion and behavior
Turnout	The percentage of people who voted in the election, calculated by dividing the sum of formal and informal votes by the final enrolment figure. The final enrolment figure is the total number of people who are entitled to vote in an election.
Vision Impairments	Complete or partial loss of ability to see, caused by a variety of injuries or diseases including congenital defects. Legal blindness is defined as visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting lenses, or widest diameter of visual field subtending an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees
Vote	a way to show your preference and choose elected leaders or decide on initiatives.
Voting booth	a small enclosure in which a person votes.

Annex 8

Factsheet

AGENDA FACTSHEET



Southeast Asia is home to an estimated 90 million persons with disabilities, which equates to approximately fifteen percent of the region's total population. They face many barriers in their daily lives, including difficulties exercising one of their most fundamental rights as citizens – the right to engage in the political life of their communities. In the electoral process, many persons with disabilities cannot fully participate because the polling stations are located in inaccessible locations, staffed by personnel who have not had basic training to provide needed assistance, and lacking in the appropriate assistive materials to enable the full participation of persons with disabilities. Additionally, governments, electoral institutions and political parties in Southeast Asia often fail to adopt strategies to include citizens with disabilities despite their numbers.

In 2011, the General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA) was established as a forum to improve access to political and electoral opportunities for persons with disabilities in Southeast Asia through increased public awareness and advocacy for change. AGENDA is a creative partnership between IFES, disabled persons organizations (DPOs), and election-focused civil society organizations (CSOs), currently funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) during the first phase of the project. The AGENDA network's principal objectives have been to promote election access in Southeast Asia and ensure that access to disability-inclusive political processes is on the human rights agenda of regional bodies, especially the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

In its first three years, the AGENDA network has established a strong reputation amongst key stakeholders, including



organizations focusing on politics and human rights, election commissions, and ASEAN and Asia-Pacific officials. The AGENDA partnership is now considered the lead Southeast Asian regional actor promoting the political rights of persons with disabilities.

Under the first phase of the AGENDA project, the following was accomplished:

The Network in Seven Countries

The AGENDA partnership was successfully established between 12 DPOs and CSOs from Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, and also included close collaboration with organizations in Myanmar. AGENDA further established collaborations with academic programs such as American University's Institute on Disability and Public Policy Program (IDPP) and Columbia University's School of International Public Affairs (SIPA) to support several program activities including research and conferences.

Research in Five Countries

The publication "Accessible Elections for Persons with Disabilities in five Southeast Asian Countries", based on research conducted by AGENDA network organizations in Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Philippines, was the first systematic attempt to gather data on election access and good practices from across the region.

First Monitoring Checklist

The first checklist for monitoring election accessibility was developed and piloted in five local elections in Indonesia. It was then adapted for use in the Philippines, Cambodia and outside the region in the Dominican Republic. DPOs around the world have translated the checklist into over 10 languages including Arabic, French, Spanish, Tamil and Farsi. In Indonesia 410 observers were trained on disability access tools. Of these, 190 were women, which strengthened the experience and visibility of women—particularly women with disabilities—as active citizen participants in their communities.

Training Election Administrators

AGENDA developed a training module for election administrators to increase awareness regarding electoral issues impacting the inclusion of persons with disabilities. AGENDA has trained 74 election officials using the module, including 22 in Indonesia, 32 in Cambodia and 20 in the Philippines.

Regional Dialogues

Two regional conferences were organized by AGENDA, which focused on strengthening democracy by removing barriers towards full political participation. The regional dialogues involved more than 370 stakeholder representatives and officials from 26 countries.

Recommendations for the ASEAN Declaration on Human Rights

AGENDA was the first representative of the disability community to submit recommendations to AICHR on civil and political rights for the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD). This input carried the endorsement of 65 organizations in the region. AGENDA was actively involved in regional consultations with AICHR in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines to strengthen disability inclusion principles in the AHRD.

Media Training

Quality and coverage of media reporting on accessible election issues increased based on efforts by AGENDA. Responding to AGENDA outreach and advocacy, media organizations increased their engagement on this issue. AGENDA also trained journalists from the ASEAN region on access issues strengthening the content of media reports.

AGENDA drew on insights from the regional dialogues to highlight the importance of political participation at the Human Rights Council in Geneva (June 2013) and to contribute to the Asia-Pacific input on the "Realization of the Millennium Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities" at a UNESCAP conference in Bangkok (May 2013).

Human Rights Council

In June 2013, AGENDA's Disability Rights advisor spoke at the 23rd Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva. Her attendance marked growing recognition and appreciation for the political rights of people with disabilities. During her speech, she underscored the importance of ensuring political rights for persons with disabilities.

A year earlier AGENDA was singled out by the Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister at the Human Rights Council in Geneva (April 2012) as an outstanding project supported by the Indonesian Government, as well as the first regional initiative of its kind

Current and Future Activities

Leveraging the successful accomplishment of the first phase of the AGENDA project, the second phase of AGENDA will focus on the following:



Third Regional Dialogue

AGENDA will facilitate a third dialogue amongst stakeholders, state officials and regional officials regarding shared challenges and new innovations. Participant dialogue and collaboration will be leveraged to develop strategies for better addressing these issues in state and regional policies.

Monitoring Elections in Indonesia and Myanmar

The AGENDA team monitored the presidential election in Indonesia and plans to monitor upcoming elections in Myanmar with a local partner. In Indonesia 300 observers were deployed in 5 provinces monitoring over 400 polling stations, observing over 1300 voters with disabilities casting their vote.

Advocacy

Inclusion of the political rights of persons with disabilities in key regional frameworks: Organizing and leveraging its regional membership, AGENDA will work to ensure that ASEAN's new human rights architecture is engaged by DPO and CSO leaders on the rights of persons with disabilities, especially the political rights of persons with disabilities.

Media Training

Increase the quality and quantity of media attention on the issue of political participation of persons with disabilities: AGENDA will develop voluntary guidelines and new training for reporting on accessibility issues in order to improve media reporting on political participation of person with disabilities.

Our partner:



Supported by:



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