



Realizing an Inclusive City in Banjarmasin Based on Disability Community with Local Government Synergy

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Abstract

Banjarmasin has affirmed its commitment to realizing the City of Inclusion through the Inclusion City Roadmap 2018 as a locomotive and advocacy driver for regional development based on inclusion and equality for all its citizens. This research aims to provide a comprehensive picture of inclusive cities in Banjarmasin. The research also explores the synergy between the government, disability groups, and the community in achieving inclusive cities. Guided by the Banjarmasin Inclusion City Roadmap, this research targeted two groups of key informants drawn by purposive sampling, namely the Regional Work Units (SKPD) that deal with disability issues on behalf of the local government and disability organizations and communities. The study results show that the Banjarmasin City Inclusion Roadmap is tangible evidence of strong political will from the local government to realize the city of inclusion. In its implementation, there is an element of synergy that cannot be underestimated. The synergy between the city government and disability communities and organizations is good enough but needs to be nurtured and improved. Furthermore, understanding, responsiveness, and synergy among SKPDs within the Banjarmasin city government must be improved so that existing programs are interrelated and sustainable. The findings further show that disability communities and organizations, in their work programs, target cooperation with other community organizations, such as Nahdatul Ulama, Muhammadiyah, and non-governmental state institutions, such as Indonesia General Election Commission and Election Supervisory Board, to help socialize elections at the disability level. The disability community is actively involved in political, social, and community activities to prove its existence as an integral part of society.

Keywords *Inclusive City, Disability Community, People with Disabilities, Local Government Synergy, Roadmap for Inclusive City of Banjarmasin*

INTRODUCTION

All Indonesian citizens have equal and equal rights and obligations guaranteed and protected by the state (Faulkner et al., 2021; Reci & Zefi, 2021; Van Der Voet, 2021), including people with disabilities as an inseparable part of society (Pinilla-Roncancio & Alkire, 2021). This concept of equality is called inclusivity (Bricout et al., 2021), and at the implementation level, it is realized through Inclusive Cities (Rebernik et al., 2020; Liang et al., 2022).

Inclusive cities are characterized by equality and equality of opportunity, accessibility, and participation of all citizens without distinction and barriers of discrimination (Marta & Giulia, 2020; van Aalst & Brands, 2021). Banjarmasin, with the city slogan 'BAIMAN' (Piety, Safe, Beautiful, Advanced, Trustworthy and Comfortable) or abbreviated as "Barasih wan Nyaman" is interpreted as a hope that the people of Banjarmasin can live comfortably, with dignity, prosperity, without barriers of discrimination caused by SARA or physical deficiencies (disabled) so that all city residents can grow and build side by side to form an inclusive city (Randrup et al., 2020).

The affirmation of regional commitment to an inclusive city in Banjarmasin is evidenced by the birth of the Banjarmasin City Inclusion Roadmap in 2018, as an affirmation of the commitment to an inclusive city to crown community equality at the social and economic levels in every sustainable city development program (Kabisch et al., 2022; Chatzitheodoridis et al., 2023). In line

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with the birth of the Banjarmasin City of Inclusion Roadmap, disability communities and disability organizations were born and developed in Banjarmasin. The roadmap also triggers growing public awareness of people with disabilities and the disability community in Banjarmasin City (Scior, 2011; Slater et al., 2020).

The Banjarmasin City Inclusion Roadmap is one of the first of its kind in Indonesia, demonstrating the strong political will of the local government. The city government of Banjarmasin even established a forum for regional work units concerned with disabilities to strengthen the commitment that has been built. Nevertheless, in its implementation, there has not been a strong synergy between the parties, including the government with disability groups, the Regional Work Units (SKPD) within the city government, and synergy between Organizations of People with Disabilities and other social community organizations. Inclusion cities seem to be just jargon and lip service (Burt & Reagans, 2022; Moldovan, 2022; Rauh, 2023) but have minimal implementation level. There has been no strong affirmation from local governments to maintain the continuity of inclusive city policies.

This research is essential to provide a comprehensive picture of inclusive cities in Banjarmasin. With legal products on existing policies, in the form of laws and regulations at the national level to the regional level and the Banjarmasin City Inclusion Roadmap, which has been reported for the first time, this study aims to elaborate and juxtapose it with data and objective conditions in the field. In addition, this study also aims to show the synergy that needs to be built between the government, disability groups, and the community in implementing an inclusion city in Banjarmasin to support regional development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of inclusive cities generally arises from urban studies and urbanization. According to Inclusivecities.org (2021), this study is related to "Addressing Urban Poverty, Reshaping Urban Planning" (About the Inclusive Project), which focuses on an inclusive city with urban social problems. This term has also been contained in several studies in various parts of the world and implemented widely, such as the World Bank with its "Inclusive Cities" project in countries such as Vietnam, Jamaica, and Tanzania (Worldbank, 2015).

The concept of an inclusive city itself is inseparable from the inclusive (insightful) development concept. Inclusive development is an approach introduced as a form of "reaction" to development that emphasizes growth and abandons marginalized groups. This approach is echoed as an effort to equalize development to all groups of society, not just to exclusive groups. The term inclusive development is not limited to economic aspects but, more broadly, provides access to all elements of society in enjoying the results of development, including infrastructure and essential services (Hardiansah, 2015). With the paradigm of inclusive development, development agendas are expected to be developed with the principles of the fulfilment of rights, protection, empowerment, meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and community-based, community participation, preventive, cross-sectoral, cross-professional, cross-disciplinary and integrative, and holistic.

This concept was later outlined in the Disability Law (Republik Indonesia, 2016), with derivative rules to be translated into concrete commitments to form inclusive cities in several cities in Indonesia, including Banjarmasin. Through the APEKSI (Association of Indonesian City Governments) network, Banjarmasin, in collaboration with UNESCO and the disability organization "Kaki Kota", created a Disability Friendly City Profile as an effort to strengthen the data database in support of inclusive policy design, implementation, and evaluation (UNESCO and Kota Kita, 2019). Continued with the birth of the Banjarmasin City Inclusion Roadmap in 2018, Banjarmasin was also selected among six cities in Indonesia's Best Practice for Inclusion Cities Volume XV, showing the

strong political will of local governments as the basic capital in realizing the commitment to inclusion cities (see also Aritenang et al., 2021),

In the Banjarmasin City Inclusion Roadmap, critical aspects of the concept of inclusion include openness, equality, and respect for differences that are accepted as a natural diversity so that it is hoped that the community can embrace each other without differentiating and separating each other. Therefore, to fulfil the components of establishing an inclusive city, a strong synergy between the parties is needed, as mandated and shown in the figure below:

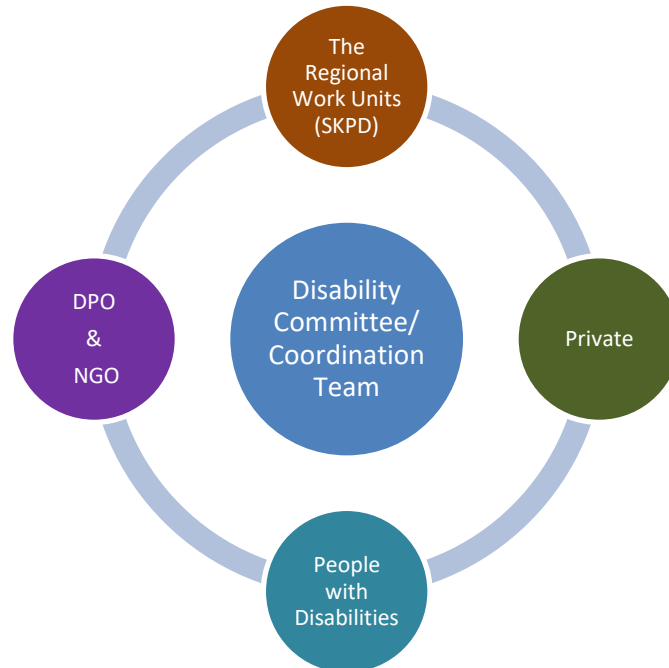


Figure 1. Synergy in Building an Inclusion City in the Banjarmasin Roadmap of Inclusion City

Source: Banjarmasin City Inclusive Roadmap, 2018

In Figure 1 above, it is clear that more than commitment is needed, strong cooperation and synergy with other interested parties are needed. Local governments through related agencies and the regional work units (SKPD), city residents with disabilities, organizations and communities with disabilities to accommodate the activities and aspirations of people with disabilities, and even the involvement of the private sector will complement each other for better policy implementation (see also Moretto et al., 2018).

RESEARCH METHOD

It is a qualitative descriptive research that dissects and describes synergies in realizing an inclusive city - a disability-friendly city in Banjarmasin City. Researchers use various data collection techniques to get a comprehensive picture of the research object. Using passive participatory observation methods, in-depth interviews with research informants, and guided by the Banjarmasin Inclusive City Roadmap (Pemerintah Kota Banjarmasin, 2018), which is also secondary data for research. Therefore, for data validity, test techniques using data triangulation techniques to increase data credibility and complete understanding of the research object (Campbell et al., 2020).

Primary data were obtained from interviews with key informants taken by purposive sampling, with people representing the regional work units (SKPD) at the Provincial Government

of South Kalimantan and Banjarmasin City who deal with many disability problems and various disability organizations, both at the provincial and Banjarmasin city levels. The informants were grouped into two broad categories, one representing SKPD (Local Government) and another category representing disability organizations and communities. As detailed in the table below:

Table 1. Research Informants and Their Role in the Research

No	Research Informants	Role, Position & Institution	Categories By Role
1	Informant (Mr)	Head of the Section for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly of the South Kalimantan Provincial Social Service	SKPD (Local Government)
2	Informant (Mrs)	Head of Social Affairs, Government and Human Development of the Banjarmasin City Research and Development Bappeda of Banjarmasin	
3	Information (Mr)	Head of the Banjarmasin City Social Office	
4	Informant (Mr)	Chairman of PPDI (Indonesian Association of People with Disabilities) DPD South Kalimantan	Disability Organizations and Communities
5	Informant (Mr)	Chairman of PERTUNI (Indonesian Blind Association) of Banjarmasin	
6	Informant (Mrs)	Program Manager of non-profit foundation "Kaki Kota" Banjarmasin	
7	Informant (Ms)	Chairman of HWDI (Indonesian Disability Women's Association) DPD South Kalimantan	
8	Informant (Mrs)	HWDI (Indonesian Disability Women's Association) Advisory Council DPD South Kalimantan	
9	Informant (Mr)	PPUA (Disability Access Election Center) Advisory Board DPD South Kalimantan	

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Banjarmasin roadmap for inclusive cities mentions three main aspects that must support each other and be presented in every urban development intervention—first, inclusive regulations and policies favouring vulnerable and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities. Next are inclusive public service providers, friendly to vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, and people with disabilities at all levels (see also Paula, 2018; Gonzalez and Gale, 2023). Finally, an inclusive society, ready to accept all diversity and differences, embraces all into a society that can accommodate all community interests in all forms of physical and non-physical development. Regarding inclusive policies or regulations, South Kalimantan, especially Banjarmasin, is one of Indonesia's pioneers of inclusive cities. The legal umbrella of disability protection in Indonesia is the Disability Law (Republik Indonesia, 2016), which later became the basis for strengthening derivative regulations at the regional level, including:

Table 2. Disability Regulations in Indonesia

No	Regulation	Level
1	Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government	Navel
2	Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities	Navel
3	Government Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Minimum Service Standards (SPM)	Navel
4	Government Regulation Number 70 of 2019 concerning Planning, Organizing, and Evaluating the Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Navel
5	Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2018 concerning Technical Standards for Basic Services in SPM in the Social Sector in Provincial Areas and Districts / Cities	Navel
6	Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 100 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of SPM	Navel
7	Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning / Head of the National Development Planning Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of PP Number 70 of 2019 concerning Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation of Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Navel
8	Regional Regulation of South Kalimantan Province Number 17 of 2013 jo Regional Regulation of Kalimantan Province Selatan Number 4 of 2019 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	South Kalimantan Province
9	South Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 090 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of South Kalimantan Provincial Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	South Kalimantan Province
10	South Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning the Establishment, Organization, and Work Procedures of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit of the Provincial Social Service. South Kalimantan	South Kalimantan Province
11	South Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 088 of 2022 concerning Regional Action Plans for Persons with Disabilities in Prov. South Kalimantan Year 2022-2026	South Kalimantan Province

12	Regional Regulation of Banjarmasin City Number 8 of 2013 jo Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Banjarmasin City
13	Mayor Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Inclusive Education	Banjarmasin City
14	Banjarmasin Mayor Decree Number 352 of 2016 jo Mayor Decree Number 860 of 2018 concerning establishing the SKPD Forum for Disability Care within the Banjarmasin City Government.	Banjarmasin City
15	Banjarmasin City of Inclusion Roadmap: Towards a Disability-Friendly City in 2018	Banjarmasin City

Source: South Kalimantan Provincial Social Service, 2023

The existence of these regulations both at the central level and implementing regulations at the regional level shows solid political will in strengthening the ideals and hopes for the realization of an inclusive city. Starting from the central level, with Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, the journey towards recognizing and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities is continued by relay to regions in Indonesia.

Banjarmasin City is the first city in Indonesia to have an Inclusion City Roadmap and included in 6 selected cities in Indonesia in the Best Practice of Indonesian Inclusion Cities in 2022. They are supported by the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (RAD-PD) at the provincial level, a reference for preparing disability-inclusive development plans for provincial and district/city governments. Especially in Banjarmasin City, the Regional Action Plan begins with an inclusive analysis based on data and budget statements with full involvement and participation of stakeholders through networking aspirations from Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and stakeholders so that local government civil servants can understand disability issues (sensitivity-disability) as guidelines in the implementation of disability-friendly public services and the wider community further to strengthen Banjarmasin's steps towards an inclusive-disability-friendly city. Next, joint supervision and enforcement of regulations by all levels of Banjarmasin city society are needed.

Furthermore, to form an inclusive society, the people of Banjarmasin are open to all existing conditions and social changes, including acceptance of an inclusive city. Nevertheless, this awareness needs to continue to be fostered in the acceptance of diversity and empowerment of people vulnerable to discrimination, especially people with disabilities. The growing awareness of citizens on disability issues can be seen by the increasing number of social community organizations that are present and developing to support and voice disability issues as part of an urban dynamic. There are many disability community organizations in South Kalimantan Province, some of which have been registered with the Social Service or at Bakesbangpol and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, most of which are centred in Banjarmasin City and Banjarbaru City. Although there are already many Organizations for People with Disabilities, their existence is not evenly distributed and has not reached all regions in South Kalimantan. Most are centred in big cities such as Banjarmasin City and Banjarbaru City, so the reverberations and movements are still limited to the two cities and their surroundings. The Chairperson of the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association (HWDI) said that the primary mission of the Disability Organization is currently relatively heavy because, in addition to carrying out routine programs of existing organizations, they also need to continue to build public awareness so that they have sensitivity and concern for the social problems of people with disabilities. However, with the religious and tolerant social background of South Kalimantan, assisted by socialization from the government, we believe that the level of public concern and acceptance for people with disabilities can continue to

be built and improved (interview with the Chairman of HWDI South Kalimantan, May 2023).

Synergy Between Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and Local Governments

As an umbrella organization, the Chairman of PPDI DPD South Kalimantan Province stated that the synergy with the Provincial Government has been perfect. PPDI is always involved in various policy-making or legal decisions. Together with the birth of Governor Regulation Number 090 of 2022 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities in South Kalimantan Province for 2022-2026, they are always involved in Musrenbang at various levels to capture regional development aspirations from disability groups. Strive always to facilitate disability activities, ceremonial (commemorating Autism Day, Down Syndrome Day, and so forth), and substantive activities such as Work Deliberations. In terms of implementation, together with agencies, encourage easy accessibility of infrastructure and better services for disability, encourage ULD (Disability Service Unit) in Disnakertrans, and encourage and support the implementation of inclusive education in units of the Provincial Education and Culture Office and districts/cities in the South Kalimantan region (interview with the Head of Provincial PPDI and Pertuni Banjarmasin City, May 2023).

The Head of Social, Governance, and Human Development of Beppeda and Litbang of Banjarmasin stated that Disabled People's Organizations are always involved in every regional development program planning through Musrenbang (Development Planning Meeting). However, according to the Kaki Kota Foundation, they are invited when the RPJMD Musrenbang stage is already at the city level, not involved in the early stages of Musrenbang at the RT-RW, Kelurahan, and Kecamatan levels. Because we are not involved in the early stages of Musrenbang, we feel that the planning design has been "cooked" during the Musrenbang at the City level, so we cannot provide optimal input to regional development planning (interview with Kaki Kota Programme Manager, May 2023).

Synergy Between SKPD in Local Government

Strong cooperation and synergy must be built between the local government's regional work units (SKPD) to achieve the common goal of realizing an inclusive city. All are a unity of interrelated and continuous goals forming a pattern of harmonious cooperation and coordination across sectors in designing and delivering inclusive services and policies (Colocci et al., 2023; Jotaworn & Nitivattananon, 2023). In general, programs can be grouped into several strategic areas, namely: planning sector, social sector, education sector, health sector, economic sector, population administration sector, infrastructure, and transportation sector (interview with Banjarmasin Social Service, June 2023).

Synergy Between Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and Other Social Organizations

PPDI, as an umbrella organization for disability, maintains close partnerships with other disability organizations because PPDI administrators are also administrators in disability organizations such as Gerkatin, Pertuni, PPUA, and so forth. However, each organization carries out its work program according to the articles of association and bylaws (AD/ART) and the scope of work of its organization (interview with PPDI DPD South Kalimantan Province Chairman, May 2023). Organizations of People with Disabilities, in addition to being centred on their AD/ART and continuing the work programs of the central organization, also actively establish synergies, both with existing religious organizations such as Nahdatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah, incorporated in the Amil Zakat Infaq and Shadaqah Organisation Indonesian Ulama Council (Lazis MUI) Community Empowerment Council, as well as with other social organizations such as Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (HIPMI) for the economic empowerment of its members (interview

with the Chairman of Pertuni Kota Banjarmasin, May 2023).

HWDI focuses on empowering women, children, and disabilities; in addition to synergizing with related agencies, at the centre, they are members of the HWDI Center and FUSPA (Public Forum for Women and Children Welfare). They are also involved in social projects from other social organizations such as Kaki Kota, Pensil Waja Banua, etc. (Interview with the Chairman and Advisory Board of HWDI South Kalimantan Province, April 2023). The Disability Access Election Center (PPUA) focuses on developing and accessing democracy and elections, especially for people with disabilities. Following their objectives, they actively synergize with election organizing institutions such as the General Election Commission (KPU) and Election Supervisory Board (BAWASLU) provinces and districts/cities, academics, universities, and local governments, especially with Bakesbangpol and other social organizations that focus on the development of democracy and elections. Activities are more about socialization and sharing activities related to education and participation of Disability Community Organizations to increase awareness of public participation and democratization in the regions.

Similarly, other disability care organizations/communities such as Kaki Kota, Pensil Waja Banua, Borneo Disability House, and others also actively establish cooperation and synergy with other disability organizations, academics and educational institutions, socio-religious organizations, and even with national and international donor agencies such as UNESCO to jointly encourage the creation of inclusive cities for all citizens.

CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes at least two things. The first is about the government's political will at the central, provincial, and Banjarmasin city levels; this is realized by various regulations to support and strengthen the implementation of inclusive cities at the regional level. Not enough regulation and enforcement, the government also establishes disability-friendly regional work unit (SKPD) structures and forums and socialization at various levels of society to form an inclusive society. Banjarmasin City with its Inclusion City Roadmap was selected to represent six cities in Indonesia in the Best Practice of Inclusion Cities in Indonesia Volume XV published by APEKSI (Association of Indonesian City Governments) as a reference and guideline in the implementation of inclusion-disability-friendly cities.

The second highlights the synergy between the parties, in this case, local governments, represented by the relevant SKPD, persons with disabilities, and organizations that protect them. Synergy has been well established between SKPD in the provincial and city scopes, SKPD and people with disabilities represented through Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, or between Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and other community organizations. The limitation of this paper is that it does not involve the role of the private sector in the concept of synergy being researched. This could be an input for future research.

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