

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INDONESIA SOCIAL INCLUSION INDEX (IISI)

SETARA Institute, Jakarta, 2025

1. BACKGROUND

SETARA Institute is a research and policy advocacy organisation founded with a vision to realise an equal, plural, and dignified society in a democratic social and political setting. In accomplishing the vision, one of the initiatives taken by SETARA Institute supported by the Australian and Indonesian governments through the INKLUSI program aims to advance the agenda of social inclusion development in pursuit of Indonesia's Golden Vision 2045 is to measure and analyse the condition of social inclusion in Indonesia, both at the national and regional levels. Beside understanding the precise condition, this study is meant to promote and enhance the research-based policy making, to produce inclusive development agendas and to ensure the fulfilment of development process and results for every person, according to the principle of 'no one left behind'.

Inclusive governance is one of the main prerequisites in realizing the '*Visi Indonesia 2045*'. Ideologically, social inclusion is also the ultimate goal of the actualisation of Pancasila, especially the 5th principle, "Social Justice for All Indonesians." This principle emphasises the importance of creating inclusive development, where every community, without discrimination, can be involved and can fully

participate in the development process. Technocratically, social inclusion is a development mantra both in the long-term development plan (RPJPN 2025-2045) and in the (RPJMN 2025-2029) and is also the focus of the international world through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Meanwhile, in actual terms, the urgency of social inclusion development agenda is aimed at reducing inequality, accelerating the enjoyment of rights for vulnerable groups, and guiding the involvement of peripheral development subjects in meaningful participatory politics.

One criterion that is utilised to gauge the effectiveness of the process and growth accomplishments during each leadership period is social inclusion. The realisation of development that reaches all citizens is therefore not the only way to judge the success of social inclusion development; what matters most is that inclusive governance serves as a framework and an instrument for the government to meet development goals.

This study aims to answer the questions of: (1) what are the current conditions of performance and achievements of social inclusion development in Indonesia? (2) what is the specific picture of the conditions of performance and achievements of social

inclusion in the 22 cities and 2 regencies that are the research areas? and (3) What challenges must be answered by the government and society in order to make inclusive governance effective and accelerate development performance and achievements in the future?

This study aims to provide baseline data on the status of performances and achievements of social inclusion at the national and regional levels; to determine quantitative achievements based on indexes on the performance or process, and achievements of social inclusion development at the national and regional levels; and to identify challenges and needs for strengthening inclusive governance, in order to improve the performance and achievements of social inclusion development in Indonesia. This study can be used as the baseline data on the status of the achievements of social inclusion development agenda and indicators of development achievements. This report and index can be used as a basis for development planning, especially for regional governments that are preparing the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). Meanwhile, for the community element, this study can be used as a guideline for interventions for the work of social agencies, both those supported by the state and by various development partners.

2. METHODOLOGY

Indonesia Social Inclusion Index (IISI) is a study that measures the condition, performance and achievements of the government, both at the national and regional levels, in implementing inclusive governance to achieve social inclusion and fulfillment of citizens' rights, which are parts of the national development agenda. This study is based on the paradigm of human rights and constitutional rights of citizens, as guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and

is intended to encourage equality and equal opportunities for everyone as rights holders to obtain guarantees and enjoy human rights from the obligations carried out by the state as the duty bearer to protect, respect, and fulfil human rights and constitutional rights of citizens.

This study is semi-composite research with a mixed-method approach, which is a mixture of qualitative and quantitative data. For the measurement study, the all of the

quantitative and qualitative data are presented in the form of scores with their weightings.

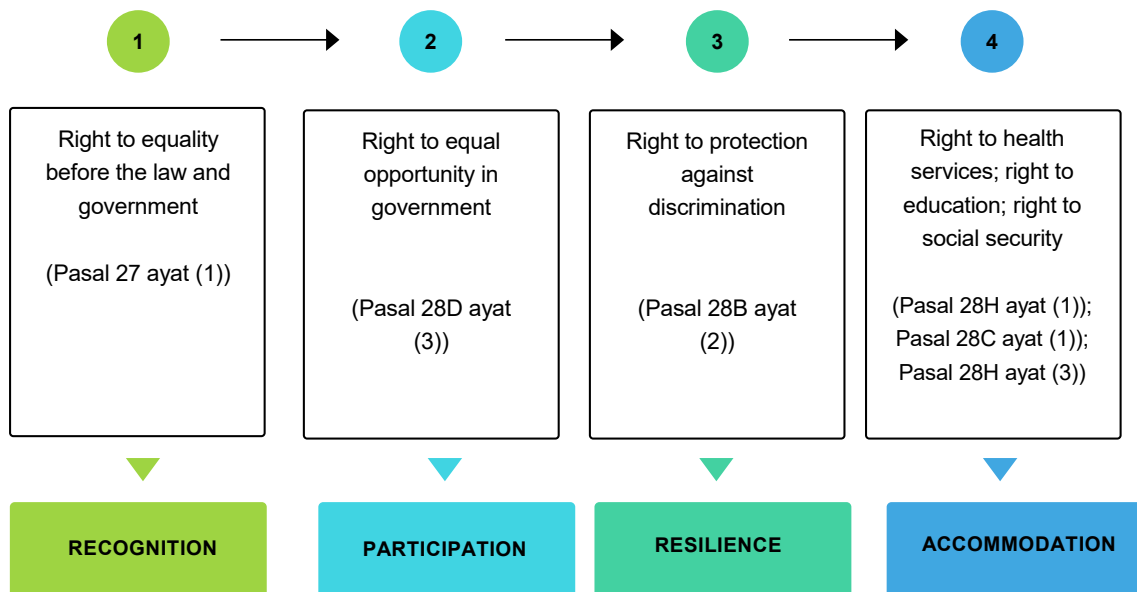
As the first measurement study, SETARA Institute will study in more detail the conditions of inclusion in 22 cities and 2 regencies, namely: Ambon, Balikpapan, Bandung, Bengkulu, Blitar, Denpasar, Gunungsitoli, South Jakarta, Kendari, Kupang, Makassar, Padang, Palangkaraya, Palembang, Parepare, Probolinggo, Samarinda, Semarang, Sorong, Tangerang, Tanjungpinang, Ternate, East Lombok Regency, and Probolinggo Regency. This research was conducted in August 2024-January 2025. The groups of development subjects studied in this research consist of women, people with disabilities, minority religions/beliefs, and indigenous communities. The groups mentioned will also

be referred as 'vulnerable groups'.

IISI defines social inclusion as a process and effort to provide equal opportunities for every individual to obtain accommodation, opportunities, and resources, as well as to meaningfully participate in all dimensions of life, including economic, social, cultural, political, and community environment.

Referring to the human rights principles and constitutional rights of citizens guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution, IISI determines two main variables: approach/process variable as an effort to improve social inclusion; and aspirational variable to indicate accomplishments of fulfilment of rights that is obligated in the development.

*Picture 1
Citizens' Constitutional Rights in IISI*



Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

On the approach variable, constitutional rights guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution are translated into principles of approach, which are derived into becoming 4 indicators: recognition of the government towards vulnerable groups; the efforts of the government to promote **resilience** for vulnerable groups, government’s concrete measures in improving participation in development for vulnerable groups, as well as concrete steps from the government to ensure the realisation of proper accommodation and accessibility for vulnerable groups, so that they can independently exercise their activities, as well as fully and meaningfully participate.

In the aspirational variable, the IISI study

analyses the quality of utilisation of the rights of vulnerable groups or the fulfilment of rights, by measuring the fulfilment of 7 (seven) rights: the right to health, the right to education, the right to the economy, the right to personal security, the right to a decent environment, the right to culture, and the right to decent work.

Thus, the measurement in this IISI study uses 2 (two) variables with 11 (eleven) indicators, namely 7 (seven) indicators in the aspirational variable and 4 (four) indicators in the approach variable. Furthermore, the 11 (eleven) indicators are broken down into 39 sub-indicators as in the following table:

Table 1
2 (two) Variables, 11 (eleven) Indicators, and 39 (thirty nine) sub-Indicators of IISI

Variables and Indicators	Sub-Indicators and Data Measurements
A. Aspirational Variables	
1. Right to health	1.1 Maternal Mortality Rate 1.2 Infant Mortality Rate 1.3 Gender Inequality Index 1.4 Gender Development Index
2. Right to Education	2.1 School Enrolment Rate 2.2 Gross Enrolment Rate 2.3 Illiteracy Rate
3. Right to the Economy	3.1 Inclusive Economic Development Index 3.2 Poverty Depth Index 3.3 Poverty Severity Index
4. Right to Personal Protection	4.1 Cases of Violence against Women and Children 4.2 BPS Crime Statistics
5. Right to Decent Environment	5.1 Indonesia Deforestation Rate 5.2 Environment Quality Index 5.3 Water Quality Index 5.4 Air Quality Index

Variables and Indicators	Sub-Indicators and Data Measurements
6. Right to Culture	6.1 Cultural Development Index
7. Right to Decent Work	7.1 Unemployment Rate 7.2 Economically Active Participation Rate 7.3 Workforce Percentage 7.4 National Entrepreneurship Ration
B. Approach Variables	
1. Recognition	1.1 Recognition in Regional Policies 1.2 Recognition in the Community 1.3 Evidence-based Policymaking 1.4 Impacted Communities' Experience in as the Basis for Policymaking
2. Participation	2.1 Social Activities 2.2 Participation in the Workforce 2.3 Education and Training Opportunities 2.4 Political 2.5 Communal 2.6 Agency 2.7 Governance 2.8 Social Support
3. Resilience	3.1 Prevention Mechanism Availability 3.2 Protection Mechanism Availability 3.3 Remediation Mechanism Availability 3.4 Programme's Sustainability for Target Groups
4. Accommodation	4.1 Accommodation and Accessibility of Public Services 4.2 Economic, Social, and Cultural Distribution

aimed at regional governments.

To determine the condition of social inclusion, SETARA Institute determined **three main types of data** to be measured: (1) policies in the form of national legislations, regional regulations and other regional legal products, including legal products containing development planning; (2) national and regional development programs or agendas; (3) Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD); and (4) social support map for the social inclusion development agenda. **Data collection techniques** utilised were: desk review or literature studies, in-depth interviews, and self-assessment questionnaires

Data Analysis and Weighting of the indicators and scoring were conducted by filling in each rubric in every indicator, sub-indicator, and scope of social groups that become the focus of the study in detail. According to the data and the description in the rubrics, the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of rights which become the basis for scoring will be given values in the range of 1-7 based on the Likert scale, which describe the gradient of the condition of social inclusion with 1 (one) for a poor inclusion and 7 (seven) for excellent condition.

Table 2
Weighting and Scoring

Variables	Indicators	Weight	Scoring	
			Likert Scale	Description
Aspirational	Right to Health	10 %	1	Negligible
	Right to Education	10 %	2	Insignificant
	Right to the Economy	10 %	3	Basic
	Right to Personal Protection	10 %	4	Improving
	Right to Decent Environment	5 %	5	Established
	Right to Culture	5 %	6	Mature
	Right to Decent Work	10 %	7	Leading
Approach	Recognition	10 %		
	Participation	10 %		
	Resilience	10 %		
	Accommodation	10 %		

To test and guarantee the validity of the data and scoring results, this study carried out three validity testing techniques at once, namely (1) source triangulation, (2) self-assessment questionnaire, and (3) expert meeting series or serial meetings of experts to provide judgments.

As a first study, IISI has its limitations, especially in terms of coverage, which is only intended for 24 cities/regencies as a pilot study. The limitations declared also concern that the trend of social inclusion is not an

accumulation of the general picture of social inclusion across Indonesia. In other words, the national IISI score is not an accumulation of the scores of the regions studied. The declaration of limitations is also aimed at the accessibility and availability of data in the regions that can be accessed by researchers, the unavailability of disaggregated data in regional statistics that meet the needs of IISI, and the subjectivity of reading qualitative data, which is very possible.

3. INDONESIA'S SOCIAL INCLUSION CONDITON

3.1 National Score and Average

The IISI study recorded **an average score for social inclusion at the national level of 3.2 points**, which means that the condition of social inclusion at the national level is at the **basic to improving status**. This

status illustrates that at the national level, there have been some progresses made by the central government, but there are also some considerations that require more holistic improvements in creating a more inclusive

situation. As stated above, the average score produced in this national data is not the average score from the 24 research areas, but rather the average of the aspirational variables and approach variables obtained from data indicating the inclusion situation at the national level.

Table 3
National IISI Score: Aspirational Variables

No.	Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Score
A. Aspirational Variables			3.3
1.	Right to Health	Maternal Mortality Rate	3,3
		Infant Mortality Rate	
		Gender Inequality Index	
		Gender Development Index	
2.	Right to Education	School Enrolment Rate	3,5
		Gross Enrolment Rate	
		Illiteracy Rate	
3.	Right to the Economy	Poverty Depth Index	3,5
		Poverty Severity Index	
4.	Right to Personal Protection	Indonesia Democracy Index	3,2
		Cases of Violence against Women and Children	
		Crime Statistics	
		Cybercrime Cases	
5.	Right to Decent Environment	Indonesia Deforestation Rate	3,0
		Environment Quality Index	
6.	Right to Culture	Cultural Development Index	3,2
7.	Right to Decent Work	Unemployment Rate	3,4
		Economically Active Rate	

*Table 4
National IISI Score: Approach Variables*

B. Approach Variables						3.1
No.	Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Research Subjects			
			Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
1.	Recognition	Recognition in Regional Policies	4.0	4.0	3,4	1,5
		Recogniton in the Community	4.0	4.0	3,4	3,2
		Evidence-based Policymaking	4.0	3,7	3,0	1,5
		Impacted Communities' Experience in as the Basis for Policymaking	4.0	3.7	2.9	1.5
2.	Participation	Social Activities	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.4
		Workforce	3.8	3.7	3.4	1.3
		Education and Training Opportunities	4.0	3.8	3.6	2.4
		Political	3.4	3.0	3.2	1.5
		Communal	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.5
		Agency	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.4
		Governance	3.2	3.3	3.0	1.3
3.	Resilience	Prevention Mechanism Availability	3.8	3.5	3.2	1.5
		Protection Mechanism Availability	3.8	3.5	3.2	1.4
		Remediation Mechanism Availability	3.8	3.5	3.0	1.2
		Programme Sustainability for Target Groups	3.9	3.5	3.4	1.5

B. Approach Variables						3.1
No.	Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Research Subjects			
			Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
4.	Accommodation	Accessibility of Public Services	4.1	4.0	3.3	1.5
		Economic, Social, and Cultural Distribution	3.8	3.7	3.5	1.5

Table 5
National Score Accumulation: Aspirational Variable

A.	Aspirational Variable	Score
1	Right to health	3.3
2	Right to education	3.5
3	Right to the economy	3.5
4	Right to Personal Protection	3.2
5	Right to decent environment	3.0
6	Right to culture	3.2
7	Right to decent work	3.4
Aspirational Variable Mean		3.3

Table 6
National Score Accumulation: Approach Variable

B.	Approach Variable	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/Beliefs	Indigenous Peoples	Indicator Score
1	Recognition	4.0	3.8	3.2	1.9	3.2
2	Participation	3.8	3.7	3.3	1.9	3.2
3	Resilience	3.8	3.5	3.2	1.4	3.0
4	Accommodation	4.0	3.9	3.4	1.5	3.2
Average of Approach Variables on Research Subjects		3.9	3.7	3.3	1.7	
Aspirational Variable Mean		3.1				
Average National Score		3.2				

3.2 Regional Score and Average

Cumulatively, the average score of 24 regions in both variables is 3.3, which is at the state of basic to improving. This acumulative score is 0.1 higher than the national score which has an average of 3.2. The regional average is taken from 24 research locations and does not illustrate the general regional mean in Indonesia.

*Table 7
Regional IISI Score Accumulation*

I	Aspiration Variable	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
1	Right to health	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.3
2	Right to education	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.1
3	Right to the economy	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.2
4	Right to personal protection	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.1
5	Right to decent environment	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3
6	Right to culture	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6
7	Right to decent work	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.4
Variable 1 Average		3.3	3.0	3.4	3.3
II	Approach Varibale	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
1	Recognition	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6
2	Participation	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.3
3	Resilience	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.0
4	Accommodation	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3
Variable 2 Average		3.6	3.3	3.5	3.3
Overall Average		3.5	3.1	3.5	3.3
Regional Average		3.3			

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

Despite the regional and national scores are both at the basic to improving status, the lower national average score compared to the regional score indicates that the central government's commitment to the social inclusion development agenda has not been fully articulated optimally by stakeholders at the national level. Meanwhile, from the 24 regional surveys, the regions are starting to build a conducive ecosystem for vulnerable groups towards more established social inclusion.

Beside presenting the accumulation from every indicator, this study also classifies the scores from 22 cities and 2 regencies in detail. Each region's score is based on the variables and referring to each research subjects, which is presented as follows:

Table 8
Right to Health Score

Region	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
Gunung Sitoli	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.0
Sorong	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.7
Palembang	3.5	3.0	3.5	-
Tangerang	3.5	3.0	3.7	-
Kendari	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.5
Semarang	3.5	3.0	3.5	-
Kupang	3.0	2.5	3.5	-
Blitar	2.9	2.5	3.5	-
Palangkaraya	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3
Tanjung Pinang	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.0
South Jakarta	3.9	3.8	3.9	-
Bengkulu	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.0
Ambon	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.2
Ternate	3.0	2.7	3.7	3.0
Bandung	3.5	3.0	3.8	-
Padang	3.5	3.0	3.7	-

Region	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
Denpasar	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.7
Balikpapan	3.5	3.0	3.7	-
East Lombok Regency	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.6
Probolinggo City	3.3	3.0	3.7	-
Probolinggo Regency	3.0	2.7	3.5	3.3
Makassar	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5
Samarinda	3.0	2.9	3.7	-
Parepare	3.3	3.0	3.2	-
Average	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.3

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

Note: Not every region has indigenous communities. From 24 regions, only 12 of them that has the communities.

*Table 9
Right to Education Score*

Region	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
Gunung Sitoli	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.9
Sorong	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
Palembang	3.8	3.5	3.7	-
Tangerang	3.9	3.7	3.8	-
Kendari	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5
Semarang	3.9	3.5	4.0	-
Kupang	3.5	3.3	3.5	-
Blitar	3.3	3.1	3.4	-
Palangkaraya	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.3
Tanjung Pinang	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.0
South Jakarta	3.9	3.7	3.9	-
Bengkulu	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.0
Ambon	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.2
Ternate	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0
Bandung	3.8	3.6	4.0	-

Padang	3.7	3.5	3.7	-
Denpasar	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.4
Balikpapan	3.8	3.6	3.5	-
East Lombok Regency	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.7
Probolinggo City	3.7	3.6	3.5	-
Probolinggo Regency	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
Makassar	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.3
Samarinda	3.7	3.5	3.7	-
Parepare	3.5	3.5	3.4	-
Average				
	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.1

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

Table 10
Right to the Economy Score

Region	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
Gunung Sitoli	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.1
Sorong	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.5
Palembang	3.5	3.3	3.5	-
Tangerang	3.8	3.5	3.8	-
Kendari	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7
Semarang	3.7	3.5	3.7	-
Kupang	3.4	3.0	3.4	-
Blitar	3.3	3.0	3.5	-
Palangkaraya	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.1
Tanjung Pinang	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2
South Jakarta	3.8	3.5	3.8	-
Bengkulu	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0
Ambon	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.3
Ternate	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.0
Bandung	3.8	3.3	3.8	-
Padang	3.8	3.5	3.8	-
Denpasar	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0
Balikpapan	3.5	3.2	3.5	-

East Lombok Regency	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.0
Probolinggo City	3.5	3.2	3.5	-
Probolinggo Regency	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.0
Makassar	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.2
Samarinda	3.3	3.0	3.3	-
Parepare	3.1	2.8	3.1	-
Average				
	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.2

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

*Table 11
Right to Personal Protection*

Region	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
Gunung Sitoli	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.2
Sorong	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2
Palembang	3.5	3.0	3.0	-
Tangerang	2.5	2.3	3.0	-
Kendari	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.1
Semarang	3.0	2.7	4.0	-
Kupang	3.0	2.7	4.0	-
Blitar	2.9	2.6	2.9	-
Palangkaraya	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0
Tanjung Pinang	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
South Jakarta	3.0	2.7	3.0	-
Bengkulu	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
Ambon	2.7	2.5	3.5	3.2
Ternate	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.2
Bandung	3.0	2.7	3.5	-
Padang	3.0	2.7	3.0	-
Denpasar	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
Balikpapan	3.0	2.7	3.0	-
East Lombok Regency	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.6
Probolinggo City	2.9	2.7	2.9	-
Probolinggo Regency	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Makassar	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.2

Samarinda	3.0	2.8	3.0	-
Parepare	3.0	2.7	3.0	-
Average				
	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.1

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

Table 12
Right to Decent Environment Score

Region	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
Gunung Sitoli	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.5
Sorong	3.5	2.8	3.7	3.7
Palembang	3.0	2.9	3.2	-
Tangerang	2.8	2.7	3.1	-
Kendari	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.5
Semarang	3.0	2.9	3.2	-
Kupang	3.0	2.7	3.0	-
Blitar	3.2	3.0	3.3	-
Palangkaraya	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.3
Tanjung Pinang	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3
South Jakarta	3.0	2.9	3.4	-
Bengkulu	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.3
Ambon	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.4
Ternate	3.8	2.7	3.7	3.5
Bandung	3.6	3.0	3.4	-
Padang	3.7	3.0	3.4	-
Denpasar	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0
Balikpapan	3.2	3.0	3.3	-
East Lombok Regency	3	2.9	3.4	2.8
Probolinggo City	3.5	3.5	3.4	-
Probolinggo Regency	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1
Makassar	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2
Samarinda	3.5	3.0	3.2	-
Parepare	3.2	3.1	3.1	-
Average	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

*Table 13
Right to Culture Score*

Region	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
Gunung Sitoli	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.7
Sorong	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.8
Palembang	3.3	3.1	3.5	-
Tangerang	3.0	3.0	3.0	-
Kendari	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.7
Semarang	3.5	3.2	3.3	-
Kupang	3.4	3.2	3.4	-
Blitar	3.4	3.0	3.4	-
Palangkaraya	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.6
Tanjung Pinang	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4
South Jakarta	3.5	3.5	3.5	-
Bengkulu	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4
Ambon	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.8
Ternate	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.8
Bandung	3.5	3.2	3.7	-
Padang	3.4	3.1	3.4	-
Denpasar	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.9
Balikpapan	3.7	3.3	3.3	-
East Lombok Regency	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.8
Probolinggo City	3.3	3.1	3.2	-
Probolinggo Regency	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3
Makassar	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2
Samarinda	3.5	3.1	3.4	-
Parepare	3.2	3.0	3.1	-
Average	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6

Score: SETARA Institute, 2025

Table 14
Right to Decent Work

Region	Women	People with Disabilities	Minority Religions/ Beliefs	Indigenous Communities
Gunung Sitoli	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.5
Sorong	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.6
Palembang	3.2	2.9	3.0	-
Tangerang	3.6	2.8	3.4	-
Kendari	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.4
Semarang	3.4	2.9	3.2	-
Kupang	3.3	2.7	3.3	-
Blitar	3.3	2.8	3.3	-
Palangkaraya	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.4
Tanjung Pinang	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.4
South Jakarta	3.5	3.5	3.5	-
Bengkulu	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.3
Ambon	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.4
Ternate	3.4	2.5	3.8	3.4
Bandung	3.5	2.7	3.7	-
Padang	3.4	2.7	3.5	-
Denpasar	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.7
Balikpapan	3.4	2.6	3.4	
East Lombok Regency	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.0
Probolinggo City	3.3	2.8	3.4	-
Probolinggo Regency	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.3
Makassar	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.2
Samarinda	3.3	2.8	3.3	-
Parepare	3.2	2.7	3.2	-
Average	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.4

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

*Table 15
Inclusion of Women Score*

Region	Recognition	Participation	Resilience	Accommodation	Final score
Gunung Sitoli	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3
Sorong	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Palembang	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.3
Tangerang	3.5	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.6
Kendari	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.6
Semarang	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Kupang	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8
Blitar	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Palangkaraya	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4
Tanjung Pinang	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5
South Jakarta	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Bengkulu	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Ambon	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Ternate	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
Bandung	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9
Padang	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.7
Denpasar	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
Balikpapan	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.7
East Lombok Regency	4.3	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.7
Probolinggo City	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Probolinggo Regency	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
Makassar	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4
Samarinda	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5
Parepare	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Average	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

Table 16
Inclusion of People with Disabilities Score

Region	Recognition	Participation	Resilience	Accommodation	Final score
Gunung Sitoli	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.0
Sorong	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.5	2.9
Palembang	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0
Tangerang	3.7	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.7
Kendari	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Semarang	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.8
Kupang	3.8	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.6
Blitar	3.4	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.1
Palangkaraya	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3
Tanjung Pinang	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9
South Jakarta	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.7
Bengkulu	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
Ambon	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.4
Ternate	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.0
Bandung	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.4
Padang	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.7	3.1
Denpasar	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7
Balikpapan	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.2
East Lombok Regency	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Probolinggo City	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.5
Probolinggo Regency	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Makassar	3.4	2.8	2.5	4.0	3.2
Samarinda	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Parepare	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Average	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2

Score: SETARA Institute, 2025

Table 17
Inclusion of Minority Religions/Beliefs Score

Region	Recognition	Participation	Resilience	Accommodation	Final score
Gunung Sitoli	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.4
Sorong	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.6
Palembang	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Tangerang	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Kendari	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
Semarang	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Kupang	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Blitar	3.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5
Palangkaraya	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5
Tanjung Pinang	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
South Jakarta	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
Bengkulu	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Ambon	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Ternate	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5
Bandung	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0
Padang	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5
Denpasar	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.9
Balikpapan	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.9
East Lombok Regency	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4
Probolinggo City	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
Probolinggo Regency	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
Makassar	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3
Samarinda	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1
Parepare	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Average	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

Table 19
Inclusion of Indigenous Communities in 12 Regions

Region	Recognition	Participation	Resilience	Accommodation	Final score
Gunung Sitoli	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Sorong	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.5
Kendari	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.3
Probolinggo Regency	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.9
Palangkaraya	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Tanjung Pinang	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.1
Bengkulu	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Ambon	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.3
Ternate	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Denpasar	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Makassar	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.9
East Lombok Regency	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
Average	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3

Source: SETARA Institute, 2025

Besides performance and accomplishments-based indexing, IISI also took notes of some **stories on the promotion of social inclusion**, which are:

1. There are 41 local policies that promote increased social inclusion for women through mainstreaming women's protection and empowerment in local visions and policies.
2. National-Regional Collaborations on accelerating the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming.
3. 29 promotive regional policies on the improvement of social inclusion for people with disabilities through mainstreaming commitment and guaranteeing the rights of people with disabilities in the region's visions and policies
4. Progression in enhancing the right of people with disabilities to decent job
5. More than 36,000 education institutions organising inclusive education in various regions.
6. Improvement on inclusion towards faith groups.
7. Development of civil society leadership and participation in support of a tolerance ecosystem at the regional level.
8. Mainstreaming promotive laws to promote tolerance at the regional level.
9. Empowerment of indigenous communities in the eco-tourism sector

IISI also saw some notable challenges to social inclusion for each research subject, which includes:

1. Implementation inconsistency on Gender Mainstreaming policies
2. Traditional understandings of the regional government on women's participation

3. Stagnation of facility developments as well as the lack of availability of Sign Language Interpreters
4. Low meaningful participation for people with disabilities in strategic governance process
5. Minimal acceptance towards religious/belief minorities at the structural-formal level
6. Stagnation leading to regression for Freedom of Religion/Belief (FoRB)
7. Ceremonial recognition without any improvements on meaningful participation

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1. Conclusion

The Indonesian Constitution and various laws and regulations have basically provided guarantees for the respect, protection and fulfilment of citizens' constitutional rights. These guarantees at the regional level are translated through various regional level regulations to ensure that the implementation of these guarantees is complete and in line with the mandate of the Constitution. In addition, the conception of democracy also provides a foundation and mechanism of power based on the principles of equality and human equality. The principle of equality in democracy places everyone in an equal position, and has the same rights and opportunities to participate in politics and government. This principle essentially negates the term 'second-class' citizen or the implementation of 'majority-minority' terminology in public services and citizen participation, which is managed with inclusive governance software, and has technocratically become a mantra for long-term development planning.

Indonesia Social Inclusion Index (IISI) utilises data measurements including policies, budgets, programmes, and social

support, indicates that the social inclusion condition both at the national level and in 24 regions have not fully illustrated the fulfilment of constitutional and human rights mandates yet.

The average score for social inclusion at the national level stands at 3.2 points, which means it falls into the basic to improving status. This means that there are some progressions made by the government at the central level, but there are also challenges that require systemic responses. Both on the aspirational and on the approach variables, the achievements and performance of social inclusion at the national level have not yet reached a moderate score of 4 on a scale of 1-7.

While at the regional level, cumulatively the average score in 24 regions for both variables is 3.3. This accumulation is 0.1 higher than the national score. Even when the regional and national scores stand at the *basic to improving* status, the lower national average compared to the average of the 24 regions is due to the implementation mandate of the central government's policy are attached to

the regional autonomy policy operations. Aside from that, methodologically, the illustration from 22 cities and 2 regencies does not become a component to the national score accumulation.

However, the low accumulation of social inclusion scores at the national and regional levels, as well as the lack of synergy between the three layers of leadership (political, bureaucratic, societal) that support the social inclusion ecosystem, certainly does not mean that there are no breakthroughs and good news. At the level of Ministries/Agencies, realisation of social inclusion is through proper accommodation and ease of accessibility for vulnerable groups to access public services and economic resources. Likewise, in the National Police, which is aggressively carrying out Gender Mainstreaming, even to the level of recruitment and institutionalisation of roles by forming a new directorate within the Police.

While at the regional level, the good news includes the mainstreaming of women's protection and empowerment in regional visions and policies, which can be seen through the findings of 42 regional policies that promote the improvement of social inclusion of women. Likewise, the mainstreaming of attention and stipulation of the rights of persons with disabilities in regional visions and policies can be seen through 29 regional policies that promote the improvement of social inclusion of persons with disabilities.

With the score and description of both the progression and regression of social inclusion policies as described above, the true challenge of promoting social inclusion in Indonesia is that it still requires acceleration. Not only the challenges tied to development planning in various planning documents, but also the consistency and commitment to the promotion

and fulfilment of citizens' constitutional rights. SETARA Institute identifies the urgency of establishing a social inclusion ecosystem by focusing on 3 (three) leadership factors that influence the performance and achievement of social inclusion in a region. The three types of leadership are political leadership, bureaucratic leadership, and societal leadership. A detailed analysis and reading of the high-low score of social inclusion in a region can start by examining these three pillars of leadership, which play an important role in realising the social inclusion ecosystem at the regional level.

In the context of political leadership, visions on social inclusion has not yet fully become the main focus for regional executives in the regional development agenda. The visions and missions of regional heads focus more on economic development agendas and do not place social inclusion as an intersectional priority that underlies the entire development agenda. The positioning of the social inclusion agenda that has not been at the centre of the agenda has consequences at the bureaucratic leadership level, where agendas that lead to increased social inclusion are often put aside to prioritise programmes that lead to superficial economic progress without touching on the distribution of equal access and opportunities to all development subjects. Similarly, in terms of social leadership, the lack of widespread understanding and urgency of social inclusion development is unable to mobilise social leadership to become the driving force and support the social inclusion ecosystem.

4.2. Recommendations

1. The President needs to ensure that each Ministry/Agency is complying to the development planning that systematically presents a precise social inclusion development agenda. The President also needs to ensure the alignment of regional development planning with the RPJMN and RPJPN set by the national government.
2. The President needs to ensure the implementation of inclusive governance as a mantra for accelerating the social inclusion development agenda in Indonesia by ensuring the strengthening of recognition, resilience, participation, and accommodation as instruments and approaches to fulfil the constitutional rights of citizens.
3. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Development Planning/ Bappenas to ensure the discipline of regional development planning to realise inclusive RPJMD documents in all provincial and regent/mayoral governments resulting from the 2024 Regional Elections.
4. The central government, especially the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Law, and the Ministry of Human Rights, needs to review regional legal products that are discriminatory and not conducive to an inclusive way of life, both the previously enacted regional policies and the regulations issued in recent years. These various legal products have clearly become the ground for the growth of discriminatory practices, both by state and non-state actors.
5. The central government needs to design and issue regulations at the national level, such as Presidential Regulations, to be a reference for regencies/cities in drafting regulations to ensure strong legal framework for promoting social inclusion in the regions. Inclusive governance is encouraged as a key principle in addressing the viral challenges of social exclusion and discrimination at both state and non-state levels.
6. The provincial government needs to be actively involved in orchestrating development of social inclusion in its territory, both at the city and regency levels. Laws that promote social inclusion at the provincial level should be encouraged to be adopted at the regency/city level.
7. Mayoral and regent governments shall build sustainable collaboration with elements of civil society, as a pillar of societal leadership to realise social inclusion ecosystems in every level of community and government.[]

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