SUARISE

Penyediaan Pedoman Aksesibilitas Digital untuk Informasi, Konten, dan Aset Digital di Indonesia

26 Oktober 2022

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Knowledge & Accessibility Director

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SUARISE

Est. 2017

Enabling digital sector to be disability-inclusive

Zero Project AWARD WINNER 2022

WSIS PRIZES 2022 Nominee

#TANTANGANAKSESIBILITAS | WWW.SUARISE.COM

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Status Quo

Ratifikasi UN CRPD
→ UU Nomor 8 Tahun 2016

Article 1:

“Persons with Disabilities (PwD) include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”

Persons with Disabilities (PwD) – Penyandang Disabilitas

Dari “**objek**” of sumbangan, rehabilitasi medis, dan jaring pengaman sosial

→

Menjadi “**subjek**” with hak, pilihan, dan membuat keputusan untuk hidup mereka; bagian dari aktor yang berpartisipasi aktif di masyarakat

Populasi Penyandang Disabilitas di Indonesia

Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (2019)

Fokus:
Digital Skills for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)

#1

Digital ICT camp for Youth with Disabilities

#2

Pelatihan TIK bagi disabilitas angkatan kerja

#3

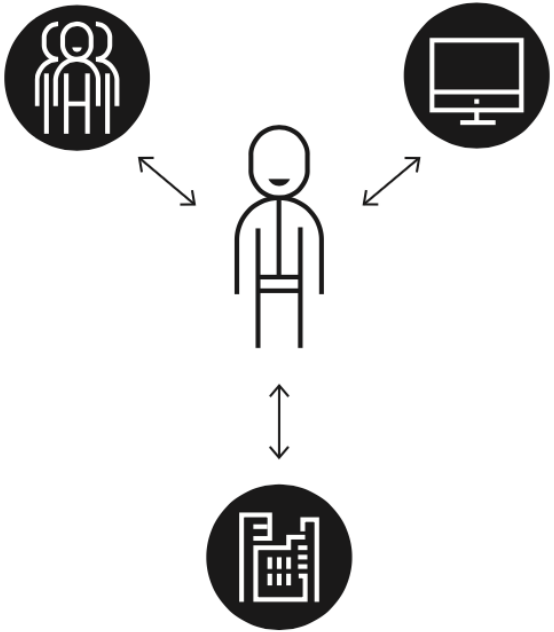
Kompetisi TIK bagi Disabilitas Angkatan Kerja

Inklusi Digital - Home (baktikominfo.id)

Social Model Disability:

People are disabled by barriers in society, not by their impairment or difference.

Accomodation exist (eg, assistive technology, standard, techniques, guidelines). When applicable, people are abled.
When ignored, they become disabled.



“From the presentation, what I know is accessibility standard, especially for digital is not available yet in Indonesia, this include reasonable adaptation. Do you have any say towards this situation?”

Thong Kuay

Aksesibilitas Digital
(a11y)

Bagaimana **informasi digital** (di website, aplikasi, dan format digital lainnya) **dapat diakses dengan layak** dengan beragam latar belakang pengguna, terlepas dari disabilitasnya, baik dengan dan tanpa alat bantu/teknologi.

What can be *(in)*accessible?

Website

Aplikasi

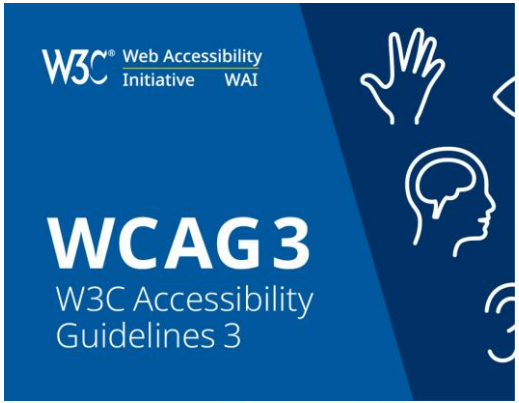
Dokumen Digital

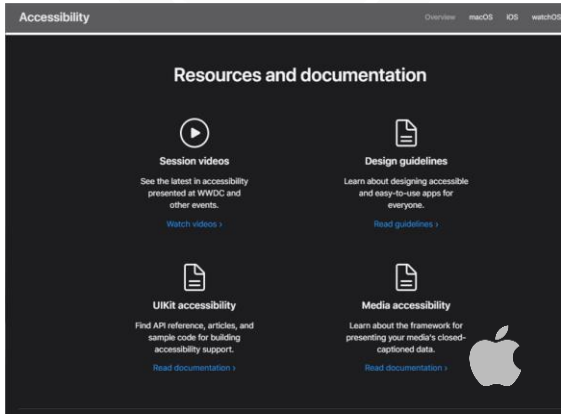
Konten Media Sosial

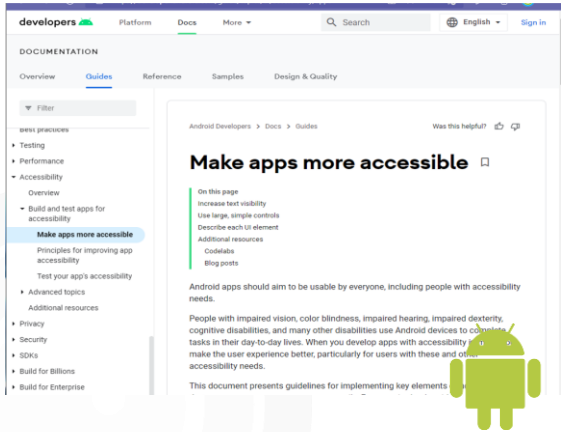
Perangkat Lunak

Rujukan Standar Internasional

Operating system, formats, and universal for all type of disabilities.







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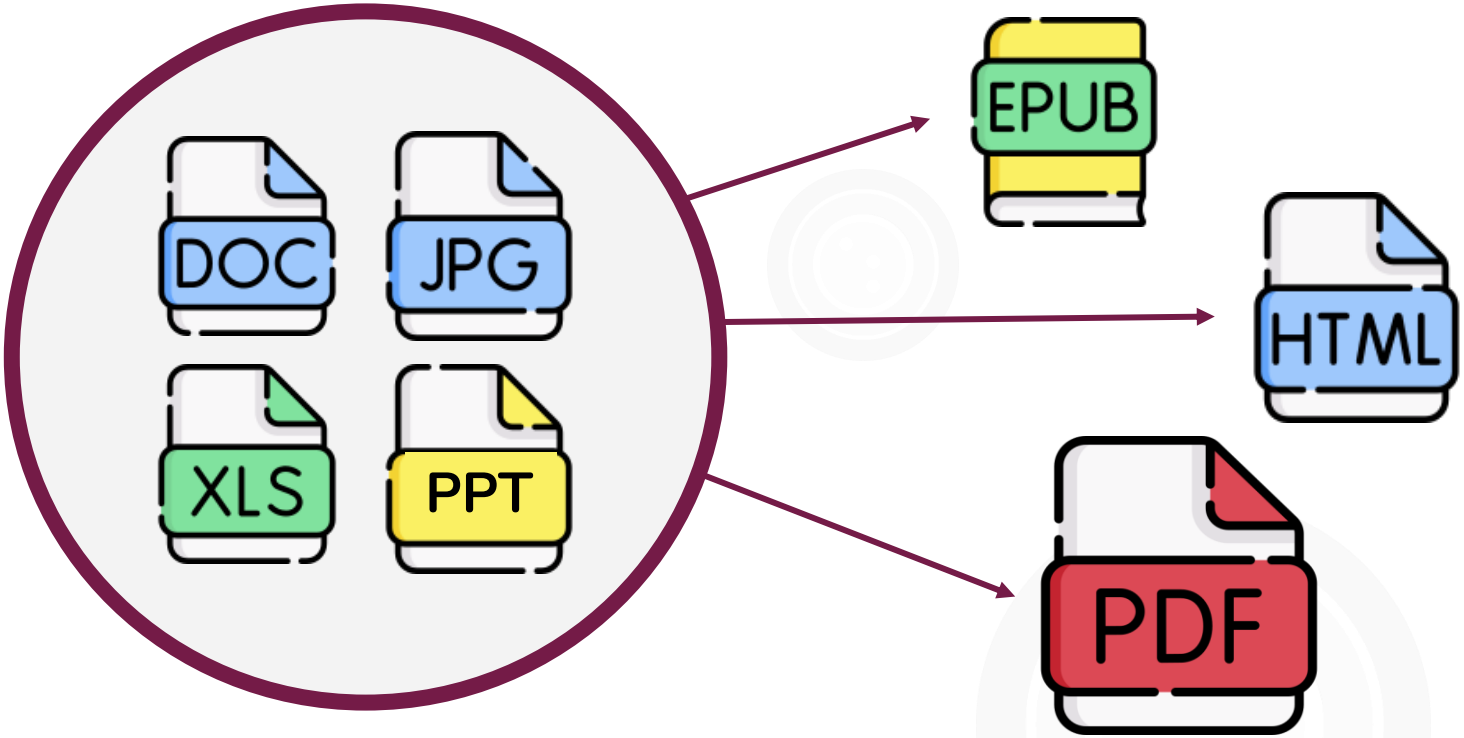
Dokumen Digital



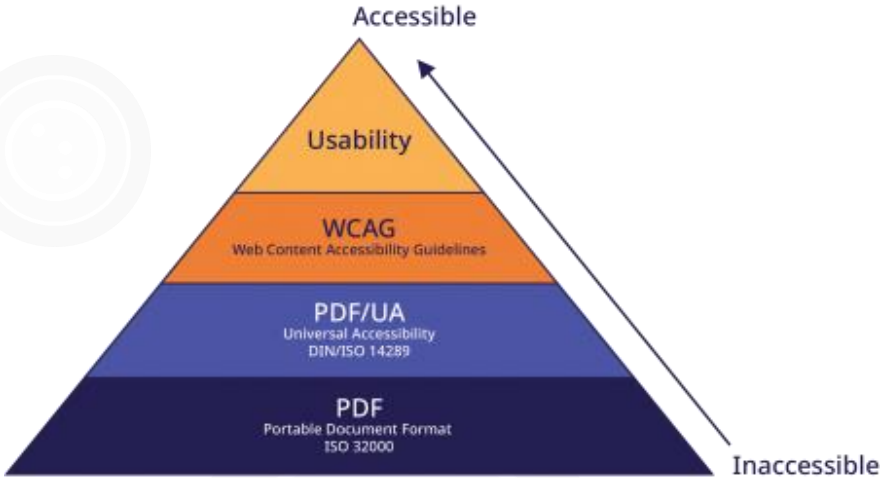
PDF

Proses pembuatan sebuah dokumen sangat vital untuk memastikan keluarannya memiliki tingkat aksesibilitas yang memadai, khususnya bagi pembaca dengan disabilitas penglihatan (tunanetra, low-vision, buta warna).

Banyak PDF yang tidak mudah dibaca oleh pengguna pembaca layar karena beberapa faktor:

1. Dipindai dari dokumen cetak
2. Itu disimpan / diunduh menggunakan opsi "Cetak Sebagai PDF"
3. Mungkin salah mengetik menggunakan perangkat lunak pengolah teks apa pun
4. PDF interaktif

→ Beberapa pengolah teks sudah memiliki fitur aksesibilitas yang memudahkan konversi aksesibilitas dokumen.



Source: https://pdfua.foundation/

Bayangkan....

- Dokumen **1 halaman** Vs

  Dokumen **300 halaman**

- **PDF statis vs interaktif**

Asal Dokumen	:	JDIH Unit Eselon 1 Kemenkumham BPHN
Jenis Dokumen	:	UNDANG-UNDANG DASAR
Nomor	:	
Tahun	:	1945
Judul	:	UNDANG-UNDANG DASAR (UUD) TAHUN 1945 DAN AMANDEMEN
T.E.U	:	
Singkatan Jenis	:	UU
Tempat Terbit	:	DKI Jakarta
Tanggal Penetapan	:	-
Tanggal Pengundangan	:	-
Subyek	:	-
Status	:	
Penandatangan	:	-
Sumber	:	
Bahasa	:	Indonesia
Unduhan	:	UUD1945.pdf
Unduhan-alternatif	:	UUD1945.pdf
Abstrak	:	-

Tools-nya apa?

Tools sehari-hari yang digunakan tiap bidang keahlian

=

(Mayoritas) BUKAN pengadaan baru.

Digital Accessibility ≠ Assistive Technology

dll.

Kondisi saat ini: Regulasi

- Stakeholder utama: Kementrian Sosial (social security)
- Kata “aksesibilitas” dan “inklusif” yang merujuk pada penyandang disabilitas muncul dalam Undang-undang, PerPres, hingga Perda/PerGub dan Ingub

- Instruksi sektoral; belum disertai panduan standarisasi
- Ranah informasi - teknologi - komunikasi (ICT) terkait disabilitas baru sampai tahap literasi digital; fokus di disabilitas belum ke lingkungannya. ICT ranah teknologi, bukan social security.
- Banyak K/L belum membahas isu inklusivitas terkait aksesibilitas digital; fokus ke pada penyediaan sarana dan prasarana fisik

Kondisi Saat Ini: Penerapan

Kesadaran (mulai) ada, tapi belum merata. Baru sebagian K/L atau Dinas sudah memulai.

→ Belum optimal/akses sepenuhnya

→ Multi interpretasi

→ Belum memenuhi standarisasi

→ Anggapan dengan tambahan “overlay” sudah memenuhi kaidah

Input dari Multi Stakeholder Dialog Jakarta Smart City (2022):

→ Kebutuhan panduan selain regulasi spesifik.

→ Kebingungan dalam menemukan rujukan

Aksesibilitas Tabungan Emas di Pegadaian Luring vs Pegadaian Daring

Beberapa waktu lalu saya berkesempatan mengenal tentang tabungan emas Pegadaian dari suatu obrolan bersama teman-teman tunanetra. Siang itu beberapa teman tunanetra sedang mengobrol di lobi Yayasan Mitra Netra. “Eh, gua udah cetak emas lima gram...

Situs Kartu Prakerja, Apakah Aksesibel Bagi Tunanetra?

Sejak 11 April 2020, pemerintah telah meluncurkan Program Kartu Prakerja. Dikutip dari situs resminya, Program Kartu Prakerja merupakan bantuan biaya pelatihan bagi masyarakat Indonesia yang ingin memiliki atau meningkatkan keterampilannya. Di tengah dampak ekonomi imbas...

Relevansi Aksesibilitas Informasi Digital

Transparansi informasi

yang layak diakses oleh semua masyarakat, termasuk penyandang disabilitas.

Partisipasi publik

di berbagai bidang, diantaranya partisipasi politik, ekonomi digital, transportasi, hingga tenaga kerja inklusif.

Tata kelola pemerintahan yang inklusif.

Kesesuaian dengan RPJMN dan SDGs

RPJMN 2020-2024

Peningkatan Kualitas Komunikasi Publik dalam Program Pengembangan Informasi dan Komunikasi Publik: Penataan Kelolaan Komunikasi Publik

Peraturan Pemerintah No.70/2019

- **Kebijakan I:** peningkatan pelayanan dan fasilitas publik yang mudah diakses bagi penyandang disabilitas
- **Kebijakan IV:** penyediaan sistem komunikasi dan informasi publik yang mudah diakses, andal, dan responsif terhadap kebutuhan penyandang disabilitas

KEM PPKF 2023

Peta Jalan Indonesia Digital 2021-2024 yang mencakup infrastruktur digital, pemerintahan digital, ekonomi digital, dan masyarakat digital

SDGs

- **Tujuan 10:** Mengurangi kesenjangan intra dan antar negara
- **Target 10.2:** Pada tahun 2030, memberdayakan dan meningkatkan inklusi sosial, ekonomi dan politik bagi semua, terlepas dari....disabilitas,... atau status lainnya

RANHAM 2021-2025
Pasal 3:

“Empat sasaran strategis dalam melaksanakan penghormatan, perlindungan, pemenuhan, penegakan, pemajuan HAM, yaitu perempuan, anak, **penyandang disabilitas,** dan kelompok masyarakat adat”

Indikator Capaian dengan Target Terukur

Tersedianya pedoman aksesibilitas digital untuk

1. **Website**

   teks, foto, video, infografis

2. Dokumen Digital

word, ppt, pdf

3. **Media Sosial**

   teks, foto, video, infografis

4. **Aplikasi Digital**

   iOS, Android

Bagi Instansi/organisasi non disabilitas

Kriteria dokumen:
Kompleksitas rendah

›› September 2020

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) helps developing countries ensure that children with disabilities can go to school for a quality education.

THE CHALLENGE

OVER ONE BILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD are living with a disability. Almost 1 in 10 are children and disability prevalence is higher in low-income countries (World Report on Disability)

- In low- and lower middle-income countries, around 40% of children with disabilities are out of school at primary level and 55% at lower secondary level.
- Girls with disabilities are confronted with double discrimination: as girls and for having a disability. Interventions typically focus on one or the other, not on both.
- Children with disabilities are at significantly increased risk of violence compared to children without disabilities. Girls with disabilities are more likely to face emotional and sexual violence than girls without disabilities.
- Millions of children with disabilities are invisible because of insufficient data. This means it's often unclear how many children with disabilities are out of school, the reasons for their absence, and the barriers they face.
- In many countries there is insufficient knowledge on inclusive education, and how children with disabilities can be effectively included in education sector planning and in school. Often, there is a lack of accessible infrastructure, strategies, teacher training, and learning materials for inclusive education.

GPE Transforming Education

For all sources visit https: //www.globalpartnership.org/data-and-results/education-data

17. Enforcing employment quota for persons with disabilities

Issues

- PwDs are often excluded from employment.
- PwDs are more likely to have lower educational attainment and lower economic opportunities than persons without disabilities.
- PwDs prefer to stay at home due to the inability to access work.

No	Proposed Actions	Objectives	Stakeholders
1.	Assisting and consulting with companies to fulfill the 1% quota of PwDs employed at their company	• To educate and raise awareness of employment quota for PwDs as stated in Law 8/2016 onDisability Rights	• Manpower Agency • DPOs • Private companies and other employers
2.	Enforcing a 2% employment quota for PwDs at government agencies	• To fulfil the rights of PwDs as mandated in the Law No 8/2016	• Manpower Agency • Government institutions
3.	Promoting incentives to employ PwDs	• To encourage companies to hire PwDs • To inspire private enterprises and other employers to meet the employment quota for PwDs	• Manpower Agency • Enterprises and other employers

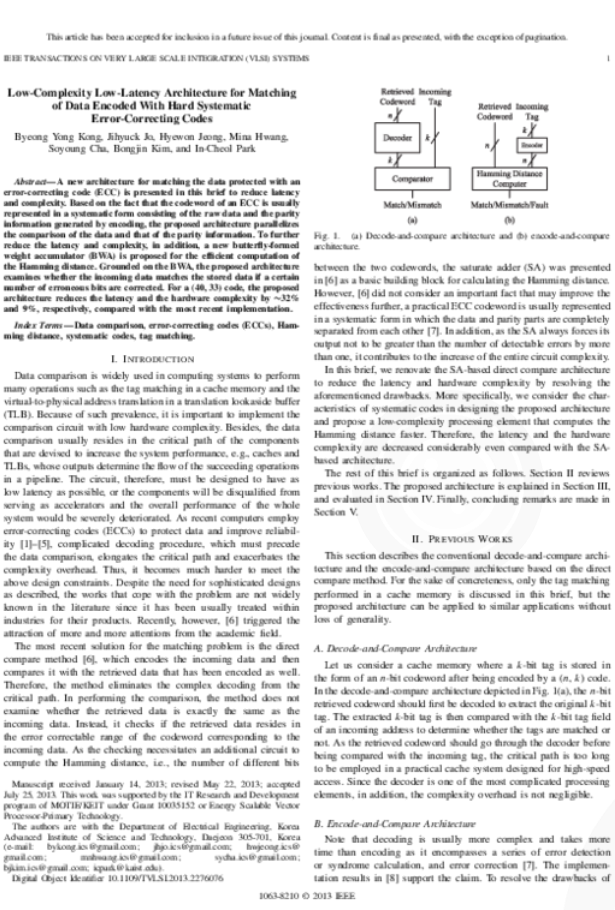
Case study reference

The first major employment law for PwDs in Japan was the Physically Disabled Persons Employment Promotion Law, enacted in 1960. The law was then amended as the Employment Promotion of Persons with Disabilities Act in 2013, and has been enforced in stages. The Act set out an employment quota for PwDs as an obligation for private enterprises and other employers to fulfil. In doing so, it sought to ensure that PwDs receive the same level of opportunity to become regular employees as workers without disabilities.

A man campaigning that disability is not an obstacle in life while motivating persons with disabilities to keep working on something.

Kriteria dokumen:

Kompleksitas menengah



This article has been accepted for inclusion in a future issue of this journal. Content is final as presented, with the exception of pagination.

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VERY LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION (VLSI) SYSTEMS 1

Low-Complexity Low-Latency Architecture for Matching of Data Encoded With Hard Systematic Error-Correcting Codes

Byeong Yong Kong, Jihyuck Jo, Hyewon Jeong, Mina Hwang, Soyoung Cha, Bongjin Kim, and In-Cheol Park

Abstract—A new architecture for matching the data protected with an error-correcting code (ECC) is presented in this brief to reduce latency and complexity. Based on the fact that the codeword of an ECC is usually represented in a systematic form consisting of the raw data and the parity information generated by encoding, the proposed architecture parallelizes the comparison of the data and that of the parity information. To further reduce the latency and complexity, in addition, a new butterfly-formed weight accumulator (BWA) is proposed for the efficient computation of the Hamming distance. Grounded on the BWA, the proposed architecture examines whether the incoming data matches the stored data if a certain number of erroneous bits are corrected. For a (40, 33) code, the proposed architecture reduces the latency and the hardware complexity by ~32% and 9%, respectively, compared with the most recent implementation.

Index Terms—Data comparison, error-correcting codes (ECCs), Hamming distance, systematic codes, tag matching.

I. Introduction

Data comparison is widely used in computing systems to perform many operations such as the tag matching in a cache memory and the virtual-to-physical address translation in a translation lookaside buffer (TLB). Because of such prevalence, it is important to implement the comparison circuit with low hardware complexity. Besides, the data comparison usually resides in the critical path of the components that are devised to increase the system performance, e.g., caches and TLBs, whose outputs determine the flow of the succeeding operations in a pipeline. The circuit, therefore, must be designed to have as low latency as possible, or the components will be disqualified from serving as accelerators and the overall performance of the whole system would be severely deteriorated. As recent computers employ error-correcting codes (ECCs) to protect data and improve reliability [1]–[5], complicated decoding procedure, which must precede the data comparison, elongates the critical path and exacerbates the complexity overhead. Thus, it becomes much harder to meet the above design constraints. Despite the need for sophisticated designs as described, the works that cope with the problem are not widely known in the literature since it has been usually treated within industries for their products. Recently, however, [6] triggered the attraction of more and more attentions from the academic field.

The most recent solution for the matching problem is the direct compare method [6], which encodes the incoming data and then compares it with the retrieved data that has been encoded as well. Therefore, the method eliminates the complex decoding from the critical path. In performing the comparison, the method does not examine whether the retrieved data is exactly the same as the incoming data. Instead, it checks if the retrieved data resides in the error correctable range of the codeword corresponding to the incoming data. As the checking necessitates an additional circuit to compute the Hamming distance, i.e., the number of different bits between the two codewords, the saturate adder (SA) was presented in [6] as a basic building block for calculating the Hamming distance. However, [6] did not consider an important fact that may improve the effectiveness further, a practical ECC codeword is usually represented in a systematic form in which the data and parity parts are completely separated from each other [7]. In addition, as the SA always forces its output not to be greater than the number of detectable errors by more than one, it contributes to the increase of the entire circuit complexity.

In this brief, we renovate the SA-based direct compare architecture to reduce the latency and hardware complexity by resolving the aforementioned drawbacks. More specifically, we consider the characteristics of systematic codes in designing the proposed architecture and propose a low-complexity processing element that computes the Hamming distance faster. Therefore, the latency and the hardware complexity are decreased considerably even compared with the SA-based architecture.

The rest of this brief is organized as follows. Section II reviews previous works. The proposed architecture is explained in Section III, and evaluated in Section IV. Finally, concluding remarks are made in Section V.

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Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TVLSI.2013.2276076

Fig. 1. (a) Decode-and-compare architecture and (b) encode-and-compare architecture.

II. Previous Works

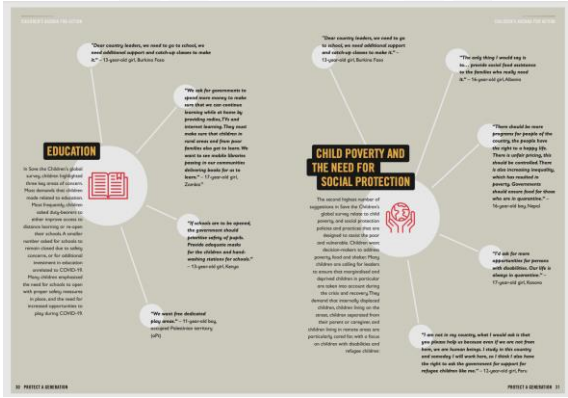
This section describes the conventional decode-and-compare architecture and the encode-and-compare architecture based on the direct compare method. For the sake of concreteness, only the tag matching performed in a cache memory is discussed in this brief, but the proposed architecture can be applied to similar applications without loss of generality.

A. Decode-and-Compare Architecture

Let us consider a cache memory where a k-bit tag is stored in the form of an n-bit codeword after being encoded by a (n, k) code. In the decode-and-compare architecture depicted in Fig. 1(a), the n-bit retrieved codeword should first be decoded to extract the original k-bit tag. The extracted k-bit tag is then compared with the k-bit tag field of an incoming address to determine whether the tags are matched or not. As the retrieved codeword should go through the decoder before being compared with the incoming tag, the critical path is too long to be employed in a practical cache system designed for high-speed access. Since the decoder is one of the most complicated processing elements, in addition, the complexity overhead is not negligible.

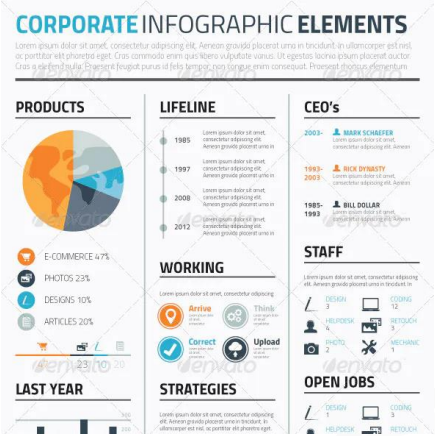
B. Encode-and-Compare Architecture

Note that decoding is usually more complex and takes more time than encoding as it encompasses a series of error detection or syndrome calculation, and error correction [7]. The implementation results in [8] support the claim. To resolve the drawbacks of



Kriteria dokumen:

Kompleksitas tinggi



Who abused and neglected children?

A perpetrator is the person who is responsible for the abuse or neglect of a child. Fifty states reported 518,136 perpetrators. (See chapter 5.) The analyses of case-level data show:

- More than four-fifths (83.4%) of perpetrators were between the ages of 18 and 44 years.
- More than one-half (53.7%) of perpetrators were women, 45.3 percent of perpetrators were men, and 1.0 percent were of unknown sex.
- The three largest percentages of perpetrators were White (49.8), African-American (20.0%), or Hispanic (18.8%).

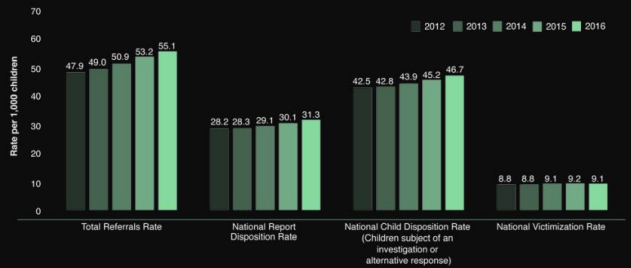
Who received services?

CPS agencies provide services to children and their families, both in their homes and in foster care. Reasons for providing services may include 1) preventing future instances of child maltreatment and 2) remedying conditions that brought the children and their family to the attention of the agency. (See chapter 6.) During 2016:

- Forty-five states reported approximately 1.9 million children received prevention services.
- Approximately 1.3 million children received postresponse services from a CPS agency.
- Two-thirds (60.6%) of victims and one-third (29.7%) of nonvictims received postresponse services.

A summary of national rates per 1,000 children is provided below and a one-page chart of key statistics from the annual report is provided on the following page.

Exhibit S–1 Summary of Child Maltreatment Rates per 1,000 Children, 2012–2016



Kesalahpahaman yang kerap terjadi

Dan bisa diminimalisir dengan adanya panduan

#1

Website/app untuk **penyandang disabilitas BERBEDA** dan harus berdiri sendiri.

#2

Informasi untuk penyandang disabilitas harus selalu berbeda/dipisahkan dari masyarakat non-disabilitas.

Contoh: disabilitas netra hanya bisa membaca via Braille.

#3

Butuh alat khusus dan mahal untuk membuat informasi sesuai standar aksesibilitas.

Stakeholder

Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika:

- Ditjen IKP,
- Ditjen APTIKA

Penerima Manfaat

- Penyandang Disabilitas,
- Kementerian/Lembaga,
- Pemerintah Pusat/Daerah,
- Swasta,
- Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat,
- Organisasi Penyandang Disabilitas

Dampak langsung lainnya:

Standarisasi aksesibilitas dari insepsi.

Bersama majukan negeri melalui inklusi teknologi. Karena Indonesia maju #MulaidariKamu

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G3ict The Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs
Promoting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Digital Age

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PRESS

G3ict/Smart Cities for All Country Representative Program Announces New Members for Ghana, Mongolia, and Uganda

August 01, 2022 | ATLANTA

Today the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict), through its Global Policy Center and Smart Cities for All global initiative, is pleased to [illegible] Country Representatives (CRs) - Derick Omari ([illegible] and Ronald Kasule (Uganda). G3ict's global net[illegible] now extends to 40 members worldwide,... Read

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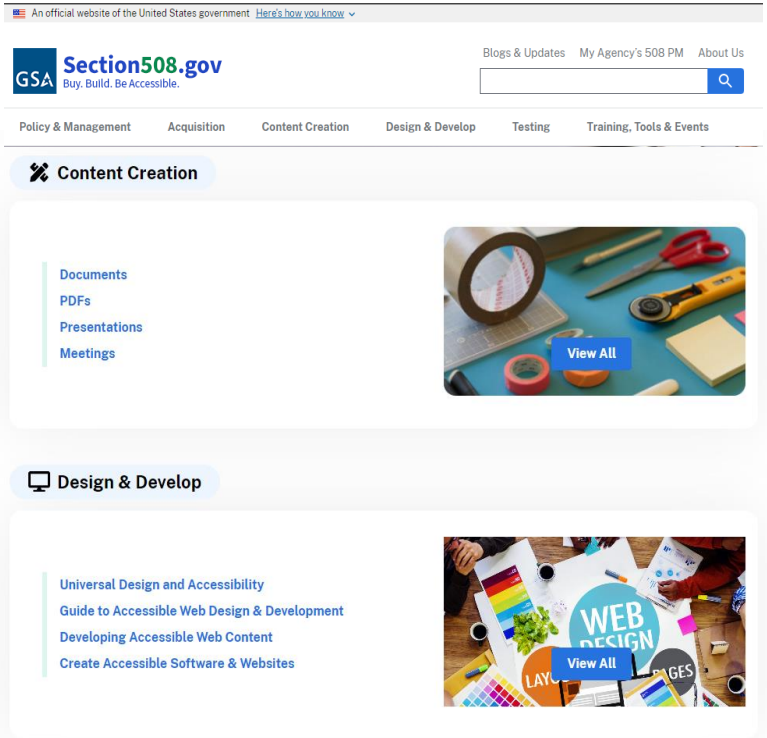
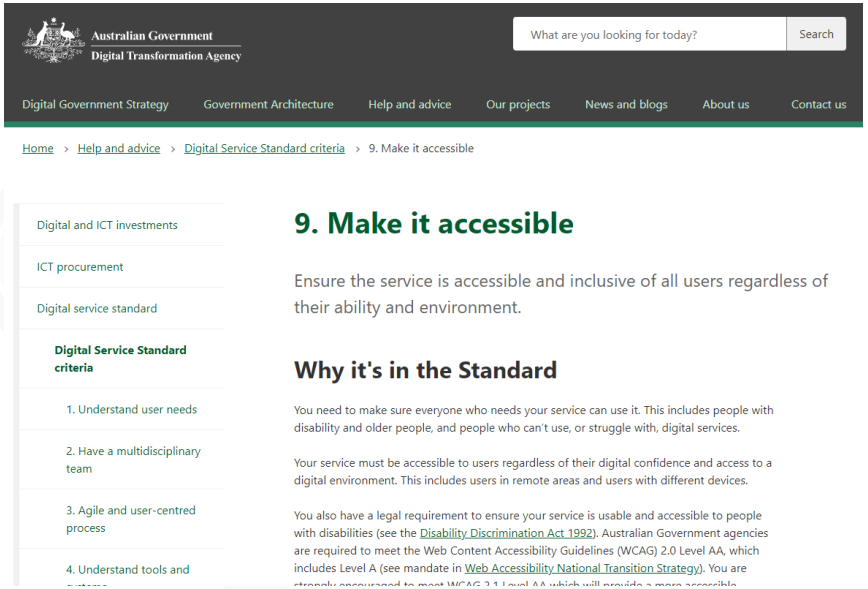
Contoh implementasi dan pedoman negara lain

United States of America:
Section508.gov

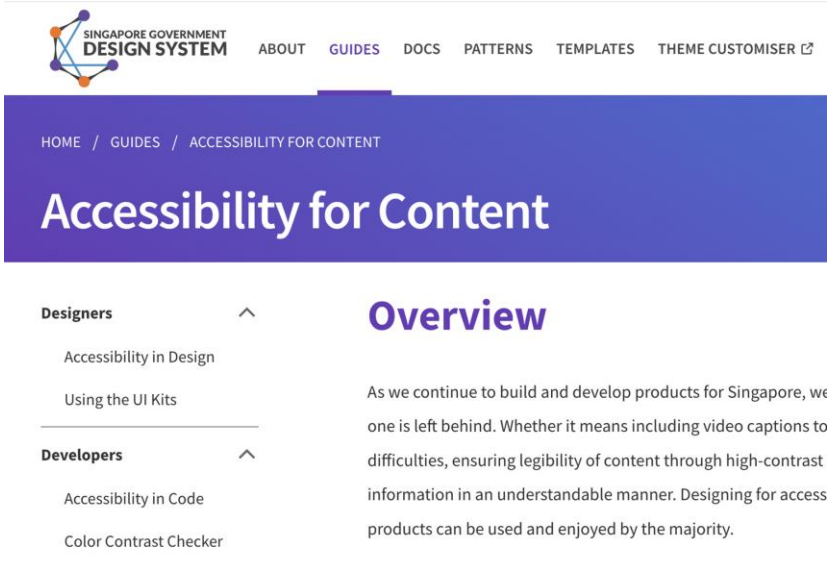


Australia:
Digital Transformation Agency

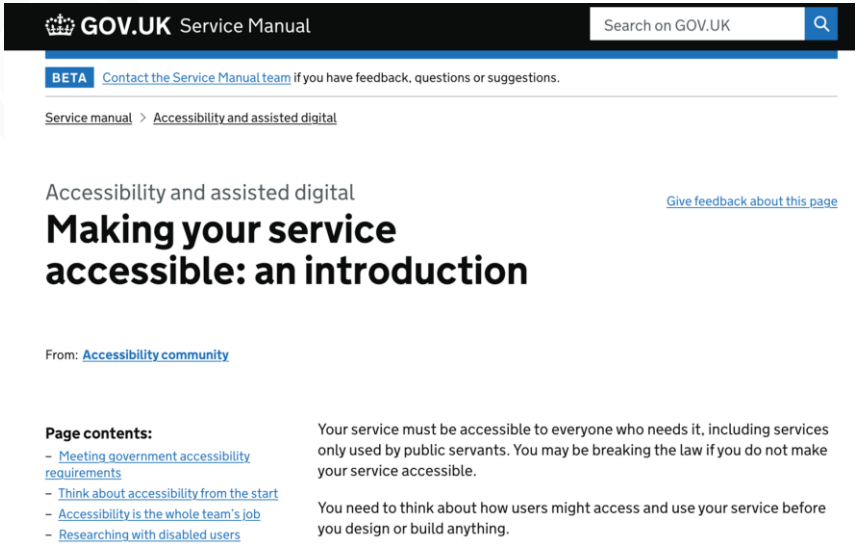


Template & Panduan Publik yang tersedia via online

[Accessibility Guidelines from Singapore Government Design System]



[Accessibility Guidelines from GOV.UK]



EU

Penyebutan Spesifik Aset digital per sektor:

- Electronic informations,
- Website,
- Application,

SECTION V Air, bus, rail and waterborne passenger transport services; websites used for provision of passenger transport services; mobile device-based services, smart ticketing and real time information; Self-service terminals, ticketing machines and check-in machines used for provision of passenger transport services	A. Services: 1. The provision of services in order to maximise their foreseeable use by persons with functional limitations, including persons with disabilities, shall be achieved by: (a) providing information about the functioning of the service and about its accessibility characteristics and facilities as follows: (I) the information content shall be available in text formats that can be used to generate alternative assistive formats to be presented in different ways by the users and via more than one sensory channel, (II) alternatives to non-text content shall be provided; (III) the electronic information, including the related online applications needed in the provision of the service shall be provided in accordance with point (b). (b) making websites accessible in a consistent and adequate way for users' perception, operation and understanding, including the adaptability of content presentation and interaction, when necessary providing an accessible electronic alternative; and in a way which facilitates interoperability with a variety of user agents and assistive technologies available at Union and international level; (c) including functions, practices, policies and procedures and alterations in the operation of the service targeted to address the needs of persons with functional limitations. B. Websites used for the provision of passenger transport services: (a) Making websites accessible in a consistent and adequate way for users' perception, operation and understanding, including the adaptability of content presentation and interaction, where necessary providing an accessible electronic alternative; and in a way which facilitates interoperability with a variety of user agents and assistive technologies available at Union and international level. C. Mobile device-based services, smart ticketing and real time information:

Source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2015:0615:FIN

Peran Suarise & CSO

Pengembangan Kapasitas

➜ Bagi yang terlibat dalam perencanaan pembuatan panduan

Kanal Aduan Publik (via Ba11y)

➜ Penyandang disabilitas bisa melaporkan/mengevaluasi secara sistematis saat menemukan informasi yang tidak akses

Pendampingan Tenaga Ahli dalam Perencanaan Pembuatan Panduan

➜ Policy, Standardisation, SOPs

(Tentatif) Referensi ke Organisasi/Implementor Negara lain & OPD

➜ Kemungkinan kolaborasi dengan organisasi lokal maupun internasional

Target capaian: Kominfo

B06 (2023)	B12 (2023)	B18 (2024)	B24 (2024)
1. FGD mengenai urgensi pedoman aksesibilitas digital untuk dokumen digital bagi Kominfo (Pengelola Data/PPID Kominfo/Kehumasan) 2. Identifikasi dan Pemetaan data dokumen digital di Kementerian Kominfo yang layak akses, serta Keterlibatan dalam survey mini identifikasi kebutuhan keterbukaan data digital bagi disabilitas	1. Menyusun Kajian identifikasi pemetaan data dokumen digital Kementerian Kominfo yang layak akses 2. FGD mengenai urgensi aksesibilitas digital untuk dokumen digital bagi Pemerintah (Pengelola Data/PPID KL/Kehumasan KL) 3. Identifikasi data dokumen digital di K/L (mekanisme permohonan tertulis kepada K/L)	1. Hasil identifikasi/pemetaan dokumen digital pemerintah 2. Penyusunan pedoman aksesibilitas digital untuk dokumen digital (Word, PowerPoint, dan PDF)	Sosialisasi Pedoman aksesibilitas digital untuk dokumen digital (Word, PowerPoint, dan PDF) kepada pemerintah (Pengelola Data/PPID KL/Kehumasan KL)

Target capaian:
Suarise

B06 (2023)	B12 (2023)	B18 (2024)	B24 (2024)
1. Keterlibatan dalam FGD mengenai urgensi pedoman aksesibilitas digital untuk dokumen digital bagi Pemerintah (Word, Pdf, PowerPoint, Excel) dan memberi masukan dalam identifikasi dan pemetaan data dokumen digital di Kementerian Kominfo yang layak akses 2. Survey mini identifikasi kebutuhan keterbukaan data digital bagi disabilitas	1. Menyusun kajian mengenai identifikasi/pemetaan kebutuhan keterbukaan data bagi disabilitas 2. Keterlibatan dalam FGD mengenai urgensi aksesibilitas digital untuk dokumen digital bagi Pemerintah (Pengelola Data/PPID KL/ Kehumasan KL) 3. Terlibat dan memberi masukan dalam Identifikasi data dokumen digital di K/L (mekanisme permohonan tertulis kepada K/L)	1. FGD bersama perwakilan Organisasi Penyandang Disabilitas 2. Terlibat dan memberi masukan (tertulis) dalam Penyusunan pedoman aksesibilitas digital untuk dokumen digital (Word, PowerPoint, dan PDF)	Keterlibatan dalam Sosialisasi Pedoman aksesibilitas digital untuk dokumen digital (Word, PowerPoint, dan PDF) kepada pemerintah (Pengelola Data/PPID K/L/ Kehumasan KL)

Disability

isn’t the question of IF

but WHEN

Digital accessibility (a11y): Improve e-literacy, public service collaboration, and active participation from disabled communities.

In other word: "No one left behind.

Because to be able to recover stronger and stronger in the aftermath of global pandemic, we need to reach out all parts of society in a fair, sustainable, and equitable manner."

Thank you,
Terima Kasih,

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