



# INDONESIA

## Closing Disability Inclusion Gaps in Social Protection and Employment

In Indonesia, people with disabilities—7% of the population—face persistent barriers to employment, care, and social protection. Coverage remains limited: the main government program supporting vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, reached only 1% of this population in 2023. Only 34% of employed individuals with disabilities are covered by social services.



people with disabilities work in informal jobs

### M-GA Approach

M-GA aims to close persistent gaps that exclude people with disabilities from social protection and employment. By combining the strengths of UNICEF, the ILO, and the World Bank, the program supports integrated and responsive solutions across the lifecycle. This strategic alignment—across systems and institutions—is a hallmark of the M-GA approach.



The **UNICEF** will assess the cost of care for children with disabilities to help tailor social protection benefits.



The **ILO** will build capacity to deliver inclusive employment services, integrate them with social protection, and implementation of employment quotas.



The **World Bank** will enhance training and care services, evaluate ATENSI—the government's social protection program for people with disabilities—and analyze data to inform disability policies for older persons.

## Key Areas of Impact:



### Strengthening employment and social protection services

- **Policy coordination:** Support the Ministry of Manpower and social protection agencies in integrating employment services with social protection benefits.
- **Skills assessment:** Evaluate training programs to ensure they meet labor market needs and improve employment outcomes for people with disabilities.
- **Program review:** Evaluate ATENSI's service delivery model to improve effectiveness and expand reach.



### Expanding support for families and elderly individuals with disabilities

- **Cost-of-care assessment:** Analyze the cost of raising a child with disabilities—from early childhood to workforce entry—to inform more responsive social protection benefits.
- **Beneficiary analysis:** Use national survey data to better understand the needs of older persons with disabilities and inform policies on aging, care, and social protection.



### Building institutional capacity and driving policy improvements

- **Capacity building:** Provide training and technical support to national stakeholders, especially the Ministry of Manpower, to improve employment services for people with disabilities.
- **System integration:** Develop operational procedures to link employment services with social insurance and social assistance programs.
- **Knowledge exchange:** Facilitate peer learning and international benchmarking on employment quotas to align Indonesia's approach with global best practices.

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