



Analysis of the GEDSI Framework (Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion) in Public Space Access for People with Disabilities in the City of Tanjungpinang

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A B S T R A C T

Despite the enactment of Tanjungpinang City Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2017 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, public spaces in the city including Taman Tepi Laut, Museum Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alamsyah, and key pedestrian corridors remain largely inaccessible for persons with disabilities. This study analyzes the dynamics of public space accessibility policy in Tanjungpinang City using the Multiple Streams Framework (MSF) and the Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) framework. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, with data analyzed using Miles et al., (2014) interactive model and supported by NVivo 12 software. The findings reveal that all four GEDSI dimensions: access, participation, control, and benefit remain unfulfilled, constrained by both physical barriers and structural deficiencies in policy planning. From the MSF perspective, the three streams have yet to converge: the problem has been identified, policy instruments such as the Regional Regulation and Gender-Responsive Budgeting have been formulated, yet weak political support and limited public awareness prevent the policy window from opening optimally. These findings underscore that inclusive public space governance in Tanjungpinang requires substantive integration of GEDSI principles, stronger inter-agency coordination, and the active role of disability groups as policy entrepreneurs.

INTRODUCTION

This study examines the accessibility of public spaces for people with disabilities in the city of Tanjungpinang. Accessibility to public spaces remains an unfulfilled fundamental right for people with disabilities (Ndaumanu, 2020). Consequently, public spaces must be designed inclusively to ensure access and usability for all members of society, including those with disabilities (Salsabila & Apsari, 2021).

As a demonstration of its commitment to fulfilling these rights, the Tanjungpinang City Government has enacted Tanjungpinang City Regulation No. 4 of 2017 on the Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which outlines various rights for persons with disabilities, including accessibility to public spaces. However, the implementation of this policy has yet to be fully optimized. A number of public facilities, such as guide paths, designated parking spaces, accessible restrooms, and pedestrian walkways, still do not meet accessibility standards, as evidenced in several public spaces, including Melayu Square, Taman Gurindam, and the Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alamsyah Museum (Putra et al., 2024).

This situation limits the participation of people with disabilities in social life and indicates that discriminatory practices still exist in the use of public spaces (Lestari et al., 2017). Furthermore, various national regulations, such as Law No. 8 of 2016 and the ratification of the CRPD through Law No. 19 of 2011, have emphasized the importance of fulfilling the right to accessibility for people with disabilities. Nevertheless, implementation at the local level still faces various obstacles, particularly in terms of the limited understanding and commitment of policy actors in promoting the provision of inclusive public spaces (Nurvianti, 2017; Huda, 2021).

The GEDSI (Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion) approach has been developed since 2017 as a more inclusive development strategy. This approach emphasizes the principle of 'leaving no one behind' in every cross-sectoral development process (Inklusi, 2024). However, in practice, the needs of people with disabilities have not yet been adequately accommodated in the planning of public spaces in Tanjungpinang City.

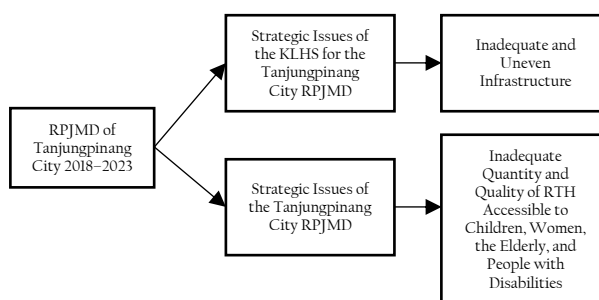


Figure 1. Strategic Issues of the Tanjungpinang City RPJMD for 2018-2023

Source: RPJMD of Tanjungpinang City, 2023

Research on accessibility for people with disabilities has been extensively conducted in various contexts. Arianto and Apsari (2023) examined accessibility and the barriers faced by people with disabilities in using public transportation through a literature review across various countries and found that infrastructure limitations and a lack of policy support remain the primary barriers. Sari and Pawestri (2022) investigated the availability of accessible public facilities for people with disabilities and revealed that many public facilities in regional areas do not yet meet accessibility standards.

Propiona (2021) highlighted the implementation of accessibility policies for public facilities, finding that the implementation of these policies still faced various obstacles at the local level. Additionally, Ndaumanu (2020) emphasized the importance of the role of local governments in ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities, particularly in the provision of inclusive public facilities. Meanwhile, Putra (2024) examined efforts to create an inclusive city by improving the accessibility of public spaces for people with disabilities and found that integrating accessibility aspects into urban planning still faces various challenges.

Although these various studies have contributed to understanding accessibility conditions for people with disabilities, most of them still focus on the availability of facilities and the implementation of accessibility policies. Studies analyzing the dynamics of the policy process, specifically how public space accessibility issues can enter and gain attention on the local policy agenda remain relatively limited. Therefore, this study offers a novel approach by analyzing the accessibility of public spaces for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang City through the Multiple Streams Framework combined with the Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) perspective.

This study employs the Multiple Streams Framework developed by Kingdon (1984) to analyze the policy agenda-setting process regarding accessibility for people with disabilities. This framework explains that an issue can enter the policy agenda through the interaction of three main streams: the problem stream, the policy stream, and the political stream. When these three streams converge, they can open a policy window that allows an issue to gain attention on the policy agenda (Cairney & Jones, 2016).

In addition, this study employs the Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) framework to analyze the extent to which the resulting policies can promote inclusive development for people with disabilities. The GEDSI framework emphasizes four key dimensions: access, participation, control, and benefits in development. The combination of these two approaches allows for a more comprehensive analysis of policy dynamics and efforts to create inclusive public spaces for people with disabilities.

The limited accessibility of public spaces for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang City indicates that the local government's policy response in creating inclusive public spaces remains suboptimal. Accordingly, this study raises the following research question: How does the local government's policy response address public space accessibility for people with disabilities based on the Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) framework? This study is important to understand the extent to which local policies respond to the accessibility needs of people with disabilities and to identify the government's efforts in integrating GEDSI principles into the planning of public spaces. Thus, this study aims to analyze the local government's policy response in ensuring accessibility to public spaces for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang City.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze policy dynamics and stakeholder perspectives on accessibility to public spaces in Tanjungpinang City. Data collection was conducted in three stages: in-depth interviews with key informants, field observations at public spaces that

were the subject of the study, and a documentary study of secondary data in the form of reports, regulations, and documents related to public space accessibility in Tanjungpinang City.

Key informants in this study included representatives from the Tanjungpinang City Social Affairs Office; the Tanjungpinang City Office of Public Housing, Residential Areas, Sanitation, and Parks; the Center for Research on Women's Empowerment, Gender, and Children (PPGA) at UMRAH; and disability organizations in Tanjungpinang City. The selection of research informants was conducted using a purposive approach based on their level of involvement and knowledge regarding the issue of public space accessibility for people with disabilities. The public spaces that were the focus of this study are Taman Tepi Laut, the Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alamsyah Museum, and key pedestrian pathways, with a focus on the availability of accessibility features for people with disabilities.

Data analysis was conducted using an interactive model developed by Miles et al., (2014), which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification. Thematic analysis was conducted by identifying patterns of findings based on the MSF framework (problem stream, policy stream, political stream) and the GEDSI dimensions (access, participation, control, and benefits). NVivo 12 software was used to enhance the depth and systematization of the analysis through coding, categorization, and visualization of relationships between data via project maps (Dhakal, 2022). Meanwhile, data triangulation was performed by cross-referencing results from interviews, observations, and documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fulfillment of public space accessibility for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang City was analyzed using the Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) approach and the Multiple Streams Framework (MSF). The GEDSI approach was used to analyze the extent to which the principle of social inclusion is applied in the provision of public space accessibility, particularly through the dimensions of access, participation, control, and benefits for people with disabilities. Meanwhile, the MSF approach was used to understand the policy dynamics that influence the fulfillment of accessibility, including how disability issues emerge as policy issues, the process of formulating policy alternatives, and the influence of political factors in shaping the policy agenda on public space accessibility.

A. Analysis of GEDSI Dimensions in the Accessibility of Public Spaces for People with Disabilities

a) Access

Research findings indicate that people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang still face various physical and non-physical barriers to accessing public spaces. Physically, a number of public spaces are not yet equipped with accessibility facilities such as ramps, tactile paving, adequate sidewalks, or accessible restrooms that support independent access. Meanwhile, non-physical barriers are evident in the lack of accessible information and public services that are not yet fully inclusive.

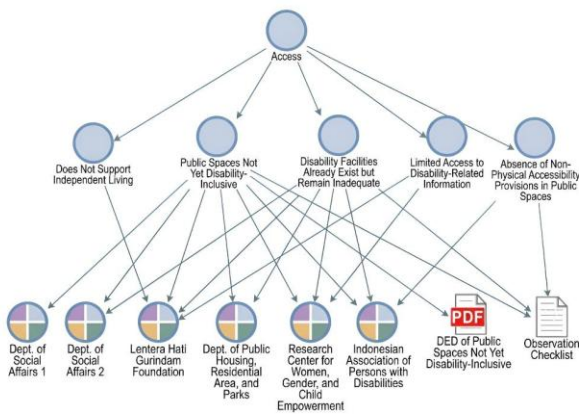


Figure 2. Project Map of Access Barriers Faced by People with Disabilities in Public Spaces

Source: Processed by the Authors using NVivo 12, 2025

This situation indicates that accessibility issues are not only related to the availability of physical facilities, but also to the urban planning process, which has not yet fully integrated a social inclusion perspective. In technical documents for public space development, such as the Detailed Engineering Design (DED), accessibility principles for people with disabilities have not yet become a systematically considered component. This suggests that disability-inclusive planning remains largely absent from the mainstream urban development agenda.



Figure 3. Inaccessible Public Spaces in Tanjungpinang City

Source: Authors' Field Documentation, 2025

From a GEDSI perspective, accessibility is a fundamental prerequisite for the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities as equal citizens. The dimension of access within the GEDSI framework requires that every group, including persons with disabilities, have equal opportunities to access, utilize, and benefit from available public resources and services (Inklusi, 2024). This aligns with the social model of disability, which asserts that barriers do not stem from individual conditions but from environments and social systems that are not designed inclusively, as reflected in the lack of accessible public buildings, transportation systems, and information that fails to incorporate the perspectives of people with disabilities (Santoso & Apsari, 2017).

The findings of this study align with the results of a study by Arianto and Apsari (2023), which specifically identified that one of the main barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities is the inaccessibility of public facilities stemming from the absence of an inclusive perspective from the outset of the planning process. Furthermore, Putra (2024) found that the implementation of inclusion policies still fails to meet <https://doi.org/10.58835/jspi.v6i1.599>

accessibility indicators because many public facilities have not addressed the needs of people with disabilities, despite the issuance of various policies. Thus, the limited accessibility of public spaces in Tanjungpinang City indicates the presence of structural inequalities that affect the ability of people with disabilities to enjoy urban spaces on an equal footing.

In the context of inclusive urban governance, Stafford et al. (2022) emphasize that issues of disability justice in urban planning still face systemic gaps, where disability perspectives are often not substantively integrated into urban governance processes. In line with this, Selanon and Chuangchai (2024) found that the universal design approach in the development of urban public spaces has not been consistently applied, leaving accessibility for people with disabilities limited despite the existence of inclusive policies. This situation reflects a reality similar to the findings of the study in Tanjungpinang City.

b) Participation

Research findings indicate that the participation of people with disabilities in the development and utilization of public spaces in Tanjungpinang City remains suboptimal, from both social and institutional perspectives. The participation of people with disabilities in social life is greatly influenced by the support of their immediate environment, particularly their families. A lack of understanding and acceptance within the family environment often constitutes a primary barrier that limits the social interaction of people with disabilities and reduces their opportunities to actively engage in various community activities.

Structurally, the involvement of people with disabilities in development planning forums such as the Development Planning Consultation (Musrenbang) remains limited and has not been consistent. People with disabilities are occasionally invited to attend these forums, but their presence tends to be symbolic and is not accompanied by meaningful opportunities to voice their aspirations. This situation indicates that existing participation mechanisms have not fully provided equal opportunities for the disability community to play an active role in decision-making processes related to the development of public spaces.

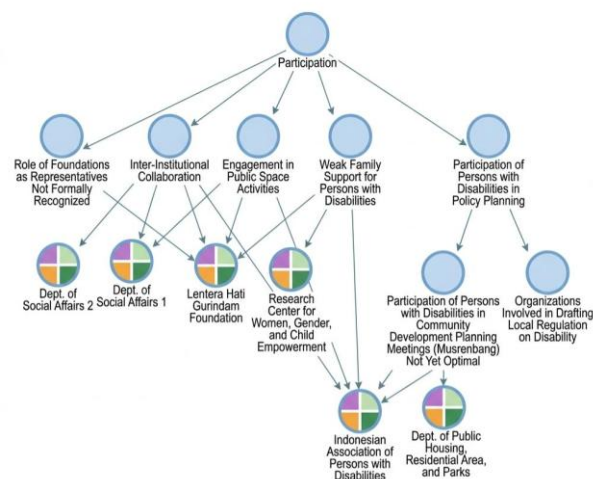


Figure 4. Project Map Participation of People with Disabilities in Public Space Planning and Activities

Source: Processed by the Authors using NVivo 12, 2025

Nevertheless, this study also found several initiatives that are beginning to create participatory spaces for people with

disabilities, such as involvement in social activities, training, public events, and community empowerment programs. These activities provide participatory experiences for people with disabilities and strengthen the social recognition that they are part of society with the potential to contribute to development. However, such participation remains limited and has not yet been fully integrated into the systematic planning process for public spaces.

The participation dimension within the GEDSI framework emphasizes the importance of the active and meaningful involvement of marginalized groups in every decision-making process that impacts their lives. Meaningful participation does not merely entail physical presence in planning forums but also requires spaces that enable vulnerable groups to voice their aspirations, influence decisions, and see their needs accommodated in the resulting policies (Inklusi, 2024). Arianto and Apsari (2023) identified that the lack of consultation and involvement of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes is one of the main cross-sectoral structural barriers consistently found in various contexts across different countries.

In line with this, Malihah et al. (2024) emphasize that GEDSI-based interventions in political and planning processes are essential prerequisites for achieving social justice and substantive participation by people with disabilities. Meanwhile, Putra (2024) found that the implementation of inclusion policies has not met the indicators of full participation, as people with disabilities have not been consistently involved in development planning processes despite regulations mandating it.

Fisher and Robinson (2023) reinforce this finding by asserting that effective disability policies must be grounded in a human rights-based approach oriented toward structural reforms leading to equitable social inclusion, where the active involvement of people with disabilities in every stage of policy planning is a non-negotiable requirement. Thus, the limited participation of the disability community indicates that inclusive development practices have not yet been fully realized in the governance of public space development in Tanjungpinang City.

c) Control

Research findings indicate that the disability community in Tanjungpinang City does not yet have sufficient influence to shape policies related to the development and planning of public spaces. Although there is formal participation in development planning forums such as the Development Planning Consultation (Musrenbang), this involvement does not yet constitute substantial influence. This is because the participation provided has not been accompanied by the capacity, mechanisms, or guarantees that the aspirations of the disability community are truly used as a basis in the policy decision-making process.

The lack of control by the disability community is further compounded by inadequate data collection on people with disabilities at the local level. The government's limited understanding of the number and specific needs of the disability community often results in this group not being adequately accommodated in the inclusive development planning process. The absence of valid and integrated data leads to weak evidence-based policies and low prioritization of disability issues in the local development agenda.

Furthermore, the lack of inclusive and accessible complaint mechanisms further restricts the ability of people with disabilities to voice complaints or provide feedback on the quality of public

spaces. The absence of such feedback channels indicates that the policy evaluation process has not fully taken into account the experiences and needs of vulnerable groups in the use of public spaces. This suggests that the public's ability to monitor policy implementation, particularly that of people with disabilities remains severely limited.

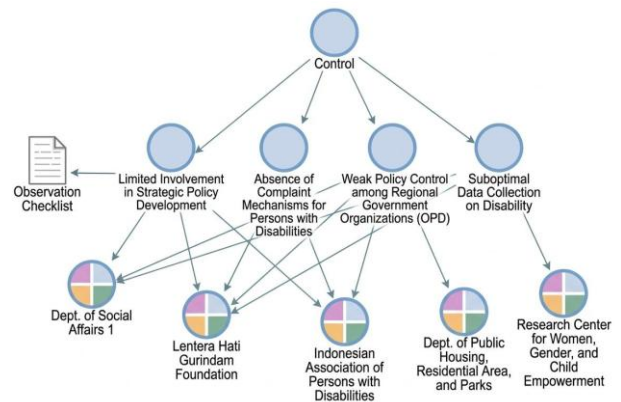


Figure 5. Project Map Mapping the Role of Disability Groups in the Public Policy Process

Source: Processed by the Authors using NVivo 12, 2025

From the perspective of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities, people with disabilities should have equal opportunities to influence policies that affect their lives as citizens (Ndaumanu, 2020). The dimension of control within the GEDSI framework refers to the ability of marginalized groups to access, control, and oversee development processes and resources that impact the fulfillment of their rights (Inklusi, 2024). The weak position of disability groups in controlling policy processes is primarily attributed to two interrelated barriers: limited involvement in decision-making and the absence of valid data regarding the conditions and needs of these groups.

Arianto and Apsari (2023) identify that a lack of consultation and involvement, as well as a lack of data and evidence, are the two primary systemic barriers that consistently undermine people with disabilities' control over policies affecting their lives. Furthermore, Putra (2024) found that people with disabilities are still not fully involved in the decision-making process, indicating a gap between existing regulatory frameworks and the realization of substantive control.

Béland and Howlett (2016), in their comparative study of MSF, assert that the weak influence of vulnerable groups in the policy-making process is often linked to the absence of formal mechanisms that would allow them to directly influence the policy agenda. This is relevant to the situation in Tanjungpinang City, where the absence of inclusive participatory mechanisms serves as a structural factor that weakens the position of people with disabilities in the development decision-making process. Thus, the limited influence of people with disabilities indicates inequalities in power relations and representation within the development decision-making process.

d) Benefits

Research findings indicate that people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang have not yet fully obtained the social, cultural, economic, or political benefits of public spaces that are supposed to be inclusive. Although there have been some efforts aimed at improving accessibility, the tangible benefits of these public

spaces remain limited for people with disabilities. This suggests that existing public spaces have not yet fully fulfilled their function as shared spaces that can be enjoyed equally by all segments of society.

These limited benefits are influenced by various barriers, both physical and non-physical. Physically, inaccessible public space design, as well as the limited availability of support services, make it difficult for people with disabilities to utilize these spaces independently. Meanwhile, non-physical barriers such as social stigma and negative perceptions of disability further restrict the social space of this group, thereby further marginalizing their presence in public spaces.

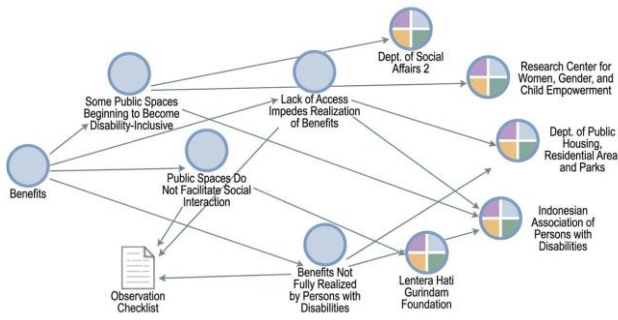


Figure 6. Project Map Perceptions of the Benefits of Public Spaces Among People with Disabilities within the GEDSI Framework

Source: Processed by the Authors using NVivo 12, 2025

Furthermore, limited accessibility also restricts opportunities for people with disabilities to contribute to and benefit from urban development. When public spaces are not designed inclusively, they fail to fulfill their role as instruments of social justice and equality for all citizens. Consequently, people with disabilities are further marginalized in the development process and in accessing the benefits of development.

The dimension of benefits within the GEDSI framework requires that all segments of society, including people with disabilities, receive equal benefits from development outcomes, whether in social, cultural, economic, or political aspects (Inklusi, 2024). Inclusive public spaces should embody this principle, serving as spaces where all citizens can participate equally in urban social life. Santoso and Apsari (2017) emphasize that the paradigm shift from the medical model to the social model of disability requires a fundamental change in how barriers are viewed not as individual limitations, but as products of an environment and social systems that have not been designed inclusively. Such environments ultimately prevent people with disabilities from benefiting equally from public spaces.

Huda (2021) reinforces this argument by finding that although Indonesia has, in theory, incorporated disability issues into various policies, public space infrastructure and the attitudes of policymakers remain largely inadequate and inaccessible, meaning that people with disabilities are still unable to enjoy the benefits of public spaces equally. Meanwhile, Putra (2024) found that the absence of consistently inclusive attitudes among the government and society remains one of the unmet indicators, meaning that the benefits of public spaces have not yet been equally felt by people with disabilities.

This situation aligns with the perspective of Fisher and Robinson (2023), who assert that without policy reforms oriented toward the rights and actual needs of people with disabilities, <https://doi.org/10.58835/jspi.v6i1.599>

public spaces will never be able to fulfill their function as a space for the equitable fulfillment of social rights. Ensuring equitable access to public spaces for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang requires policy transformation that is not merely normative but also substantive and evidence-based. Thus, the limited benefits experienced by people with disabilities indicate that the principle of inclusive development has not yet been fully realized in the governance of public spaces in Tanjungpinang.

B. The Dynamics of Public Space Accessibility Policy for People with Disabilities from the Perspective of the Multiple Streams Framework

a) Problem Stream

Research findings indicate that the issue of public space accessibility for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang City has been acknowledged within the regional development process, but has not yet been fully prioritized in policy. Various barriers that have emerged both structural and cultural, suggest that accessibility needs have not been systematically integrated into public space development planning. Nevertheless, while awareness of the rights of people with disabilities is beginning to grow, policy attention to this issue remains limited.

These limitations are influenced by several interrelated factors. From a structural perspective, budget constraints are the reason most frequently cited by government actors in explaining the slow progress of building disability-friendly facilities. Furthermore, technical planning documents such as the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) used in public space development have not explicitly incorporated accessibility principles, leading to the absence of supporting facilities such as ramps, tactile paving, or mobility pathways for people with disabilities. This suggests that accessibility issues have not yet fully become a primary consideration during the planning phase of development.

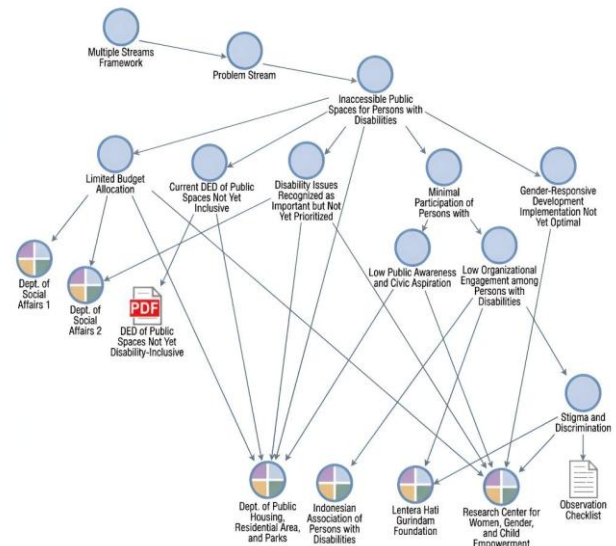


Figure 7. Project Map Mapping Problem Streams in Public Spaces for People with Disabilities

Source: Processed by the Authors using NVivo 12, 2025

In addition to technical and institutional factors, the problem stream is also influenced by the limited participation of people with disabilities in the development planning process. The aspirations of people with disabilities rarely emerge in

formal forums such as the Development Planning Consultation (Musrenbang) or in legislative proposals. The lack of active participation by individuals with disabilities in social organizations, coupled with low public awareness of their needs, means that accessibility issues fail to generate sufficient social pressure to drive meaningful policy change.

Within the Multiple Streams Framework developed by Kingdon (1984), the problem stream pertains to how a social condition is recognized as a public issue requiring government attention. A new issue enters the policy agenda only when it successfully captures the attention of policymakers through indicators, significant events, or public pressure. In the context of this study, although accessibility issues have been identified by various actors, they have not yet reached a sufficient level of urgency to drive significant policy intervention. Thus, while accessibility issues in public spaces have been recognized, they have not yet developed into a sufficiently prioritized policy concern within the regional development agenda.

b) Policy Stream

Research findings indicate that policy responses to the issue of public space accessibility for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang City have begun to be formulated through various local policy instruments. The existence of several regulations, such as Tanjungpinang City Regulation No. 4 of 2017 on the Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Inclusive City Circular, and policy integration through the Gender-Responsive Budget (GRB), indicates that the local government has provided alternative policy solutions to promote more inclusive development. This suggests that, normatively, efforts to guarantee the right of access for persons with disabilities have been accommodated within the framework of local policy.

implementation of Local Regulations on the Realization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities remains gradual and has not yet fully reached all sectors of development, particularly regarding the provision of accessible public infrastructure. Furthermore, a number of previously constructed public facilities have not yet fully complied with accessibility standards, meaning that the policy has not yet been fully capable of addressing the real needs of people with disabilities on the ground.

In addition to limitations in regulatory implementation, challenges within the policy stream also relate to institutional coordination and the technical readiness of policy implementers. The Inclusive City Circular issued by the local government reflects an initial commitment to building cross-institutional awareness regarding the importance of inclusive development. However, the impact of this policy has remained limited owing to limited budget allocations, as well as the absence of robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure consistent implementation.

On the other hand, the approach of gender mainstreaming through Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) policies has opened opportunities to integrate the principles of Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) into the regional development planning process. Through this mechanism, local governments already possess the mechanisms to ensure that development programs take into account the needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities. However, research findings indicate that government officials' understanding of the GRB and GEDSI concepts remains uneven, resulting in suboptimal implementation within development planning.

This situation aligns with the findings of Safitri and Edison (2020), who evaluated the implementation of Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB) in the Riau Islands Province and found that officials' understanding of gender-responsive instruments remains limited, meaning the policy has not yet fully accommodated the needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities. These findings indicate that the challenges in implementing GEDSI-based policies extend beyond technical issues to encompass institutional capacity and the understanding of local government officials at the regional level.

Within the Multiple Streams Framework developed by Kingdon (1984), a policy stream refers to the process by which various alternative policy solutions emerge that can be used to address a public problem. These policy ideas develop through discussions, the formulation of regulations, and policy innovations involving government actors, academics, and civil society. In the context of this study, the existence of the Regional Regulation on the Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Inclusive City Circular, and the integration of ARG indicate that policy alternatives are already available within the regional policy system.

However, from the perspective of the Multiple Streams Framework, a policy idea will not automatically lead to policy change unless it meets the criteria of technical feasibility, institutional support, and stakeholder acceptance. Although policy solutions have been formulated, various constraints such as budget limitations, weak coordination among local government agencies, and a lack of technical capacity among policy implementers remain factors hindering their implementation. These conditions suggest that the policy stream regarding public space accessibility in Tanjungpinang City is still in the consolidation phase. Thus, the state of the policy stream in

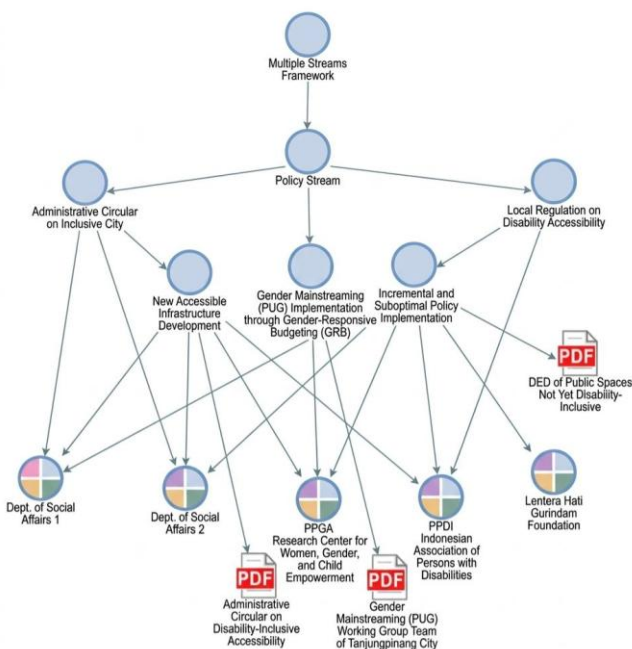


Figure 8. Project Map Mapping Policy Streams in the Implementation of Disability Inclusion in Public Spaces
Source: Processed by the Authors using NVivo 12, 2025

Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these policies still faces various obstacles during the implementation phase. The

Tanjungpinang City suggests that while policy alternatives are available, their effectiveness in creating inclusive public spaces still requires strengthening in terms of institutional coordination, implementation capacity, and adequate resource support.

c) Politic Stream

Research findings indicate that political dynamics in Tanjungpinang City shape the degree to which the issue of public space accessibility for people with disabilities is incorporated into the local policy agenda. Although various efforts have been made to promote more inclusive development, political support for disability issues remains limited. This suggests that accessibility issues have not yet fully garnered strong attention from political actors or the broader public in the policy-making process.

One factor contributing to this situation is the limited involvement of disability organizations and public support for the fulfillment of the rights of people with disabilities. Public awareness regarding the importance of accessibility and equality for people with disabilities remains relatively low, so social pressure on the government to accelerate inclusive policies remains weak. Additionally, the social stigma that still persists in society further discourages active participation by disability groups in various public forums and development planning processes.

active role in promoting the integration of GEDSI principles into regional development planning documents. Through technical assistance and guidance in the preparation of planning documents and gender-responsive budgets, these institutions contribute to strengthening the technocratic dimension of inclusive policies. However, the impact of these efforts remains limited due to insufficient understanding among government stakeholders.

Research findings also indicate that the limited political commitment to inclusive development is partly influenced by misconceptions and limited understanding among government officials regarding the concept of GEDSI. Policies such as the Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) are still often narrowly understood as the equitable distribution of funds, rather than as a policy analysis tool to ensure development effectively responds to the specific needs of vulnerable groups. Consequently, the disability perspective has not yet been fully and holistically integrated into the policy formulation process or regional development decision-making.

Within the Multiple Streams Framework developed by Kingdon (1984), the political stream refers to the political dynamics that determine whether an issue enters the policy agenda. Factors such as changes in political leadership, support from legislative actors, public pressure, and public opinion play a crucial role in determining whether a policy receives priority on the government's agenda. In the context of this study, the lack of political pressure from the public and limited support from political actors have resulted in insufficient policy attention to the issue of accessibility for people with disabilities.

Béland and Howlett (2016) assert that in comparative policy analysis, the strength of the political stream is a decisive factor in whether an issue can make it onto the policy agenda, regardless of how clearly the problem has been identified or how well-developed the solutions are. Thus, the state of the political stream in Tanjungpinang City indicates that although there are several initiatives to promote inclusive development, limited political support and social pressure have hindered the issue of accessibility for people with disabilities from gaining a prominent place on the regional policy agenda.

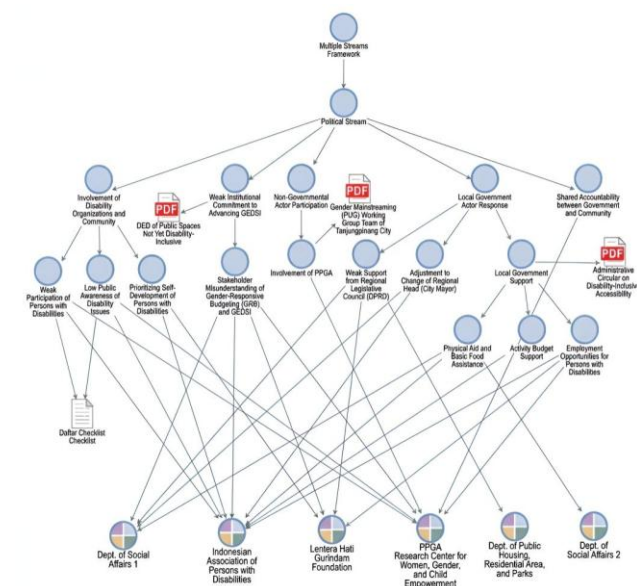


Figure 8. Project Map Mapping Political Currents on the Issue of Public Space Accessibility
Source: Processed by the Authors using NVivo 12, 2025

In addition to societal factors, political dynamics are also influenced by the role of government actors in shaping the direction of regional development policies. Research findings indicate that political commitment between executive and legislative actors is not yet fully aligned in advancing an inclusive development agenda. Local leaders appear to still be in the process of adapting to the vision of inclusive development, while support from the legislature particularly the DPRD remains relatively limited in terms of policy prioritization and budget allocation for disability programs.

On the other hand, the involvement of non-governmental actors also constitutes a significant element of the political dynamics. Academic institutions such as PPGA UMRAH play an

C. Integration of the Multiple Streams Framework (MSF) and the GEDSI Approach in Public Space Accessibility

The fact that public spaces in Tanjungpinang City are not yet fully inclusive for people with disabilities indicates a link between the fulfillment of GEDSI principles and the dynamics of the local policy-making process. Mapping based on the four dimensions of GEDSI: access, participation, control, and benefits shows that the various barriers faced by people with disabilities do not exist in isolation but are linked to how these issues are perceived as problems, formulated into policies, and supported within political dynamics. This interconnection can be explained through the Multiple Streams Framework developed by Kingdon (1984), which explicates the interaction between the problem stream, policy stream, and political stream in determining whether an issue can enter the policy agenda and drive more inclusive change.

The problem stream indicates that public spaces in Tanjungpinang City still face various accessibility barriers for people with disabilities. These barriers are not only physical in nature, such as the absence of dedicated pathways, ramps, or other supporting facilities, but also include non-physical barriers, such as a lack of accessible information and low levels of understanding among the public and officials regarding the needs

of people with disabilities. This situation restricts the ability of people with disabilities to fully utilize public spaces. The GEDSI perspective reveals that the dimensions of access and benefits for the disability community have not been equitably fulfilled.

The policy stream indicates that local governments have formulated a number of policies supporting inclusive development, such as Tanjungpinang City Regulation No. 4 of 2017, the Inclusive City Circular, and the integration of Gender-Responsive Budgeting into development planning. These policies reflect a normative commitment to improving the accessibility of public spaces. However, policy implementation still faces various limitations, particularly regarding the equitable distribution of disability-friendly facilities and the lack of involvement of people with disabilities in the policy planning and evaluation processes. These conditions indicate that policy solutions are available, but their implementation has not yet fully addressed the needs of people with disabilities.

The political stream illustrates that political support for disability issues remains relatively limited. The participation of disability groups in policy forums has not been optimal, and support from political actors and government agencies has not made accessibility a priority in regional development. Low public awareness and limited understanding among officials regarding the principles of GEDSI further undermine the political momentum for inclusive policies. Consequently, the scope for participation and oversight by disability groups in the policy-making process remains limited.

These findings collectively indicate that the three streams within the Multiple Streams Framework have not yet converged. Unmet access and benefits indicate that accessibility issues have not yet been adequately framed within the problem stream. Weak control indicates that the policy stream has not yet ensured the active involvement of people with disabilities in the policy-making process. Meanwhile, low participation in the political stream indicates that political support is not yet strong enough to drive inclusive change.

The lack of connection among the three streams within the MSF framework suggests the absence of an open policy window regarding public space accessibility for people with disabilities. The actual problems have been clearly identified, and policy solutions have been formulated through various local regulations. However, weak political support has prevented these three streams from converging simultaneously to elevate this issue as a priority in local development policy. This situation indicates that the policy window remains closed or has only opened to a limited extent, meaning that policy changes toward inclusive public spaces have not yet been fully realized.

These findings align with the research by Ilman and Fitri (2021), who applied the Multiple Streams Framework and found that the convergence of the three streams is a key prerequisite for the opening of a policy window in the policy-making process. Without the convergence of the three MSF streams, policy issues will remain stagnant even though problems have been identified and solutions are available. Furthermore, Cairney and Jones (2016) assert that the MSF framework is analytically powerful in explaining why many policy issues that have been formulated normatively still fail to enter the government's priority agenda namely, due to the weak connection between the political stream and the problem and policy streams. This reinforces the findings of this study that although the issue of public space accessibility for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang City has been

clearly identified and various local regulations have been issued, the lack of convergence among the three streams driven by active policy entrepreneurs is the primary factor preventing the opening of a policy window for inclusive change.

Similar findings were also reported by Mhazo and Maponga (2021), who noted that the lack of coordination among the three streams particularly in the political dimension constitutes a structural barrier that impedes the translation of policy issues into tangible policy outcomes. This finding aligns with Huda (2021), who asserts that, normatively, Indonesia has demonstrated progress in disability policy transformation; however, its implementation at the local level remains far behind due to a lack of political pressure and adequate institutional capacity.

Thus, to open a policy window for public space accessibility issues in Tanjungpinang City, synergy is required among strengthening the advocacy capacity of disability groups as policy entrepreneurs, raising awareness and commitment among political actors, and reinforcing policy implementation based on GEDSI principles as mandated in the national inclusive development framework (Malihah et al., 2024; Ndaumanu, 2020). Such efforts are essential to enable the three streams within the MSF to converge and drive the realization of inclusive and accessible public spaces for all segments of society, including people with disabilities, in Tanjungpinang City.

CONCLUSION

Accessibility to public spaces for people with disabilities in Tanjungpinang City has not yet been optimally achieved, both in terms of the provision of physical facilities and the substantive involvement of disability groups in the policy-making process. Based on an analysis of the GEDSI dimensions: access, participation, control, and benefits progress remains uneven across all dimensions. Physical barriers such as the absence of ramps, tactile paving, and accessible restrooms still dominate public spaces, while non-physical barriers including social stigma, limited information, and minimal involvement of disability groups in planning forums further exacerbate the situation.

From the perspective of the Multiple Streams Framework, the three streams have not yet converged. Accessibility issues have been recognized as a problem (problem stream) and a number of regulations are in place (policy stream); however, weak political support and low social pressure from disability groups (political stream) have prevented the policy window from opening fully. This situation highlights that accessibility issues are not merely technical or budgetary constraints, but also a matter of policy governance that has not yet fully prioritized vulnerable groups.

In practical terms, these findings have important implications for local governments. First, governments need to explicitly integrate accessibility standards into technical planning documents so that the needs of people with disabilities are systematically addressed from the outset of the planning process. Second, more meaningful participation mechanisms are needed for disability groups in Musrenbang forums, rather than token representation. Third, strengthening the capacity of government officials to understand and implement GEDSI principles must be a priority so that existing policies can be effectively implemented.

This study has limitations in its scope of observation, which was limited to several major public spaces in Tanjungpinang

City. Additionally, the descriptive qualitative approach also limits the quantitative measurement of accessibility levels. Future research is recommended to expand the geographical scope and employ a mixed-methods approach to provide a more comprehensive picture, including examining the role of policy entrepreneurs from disability organizations in creating opportunities for inclusive policies.

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