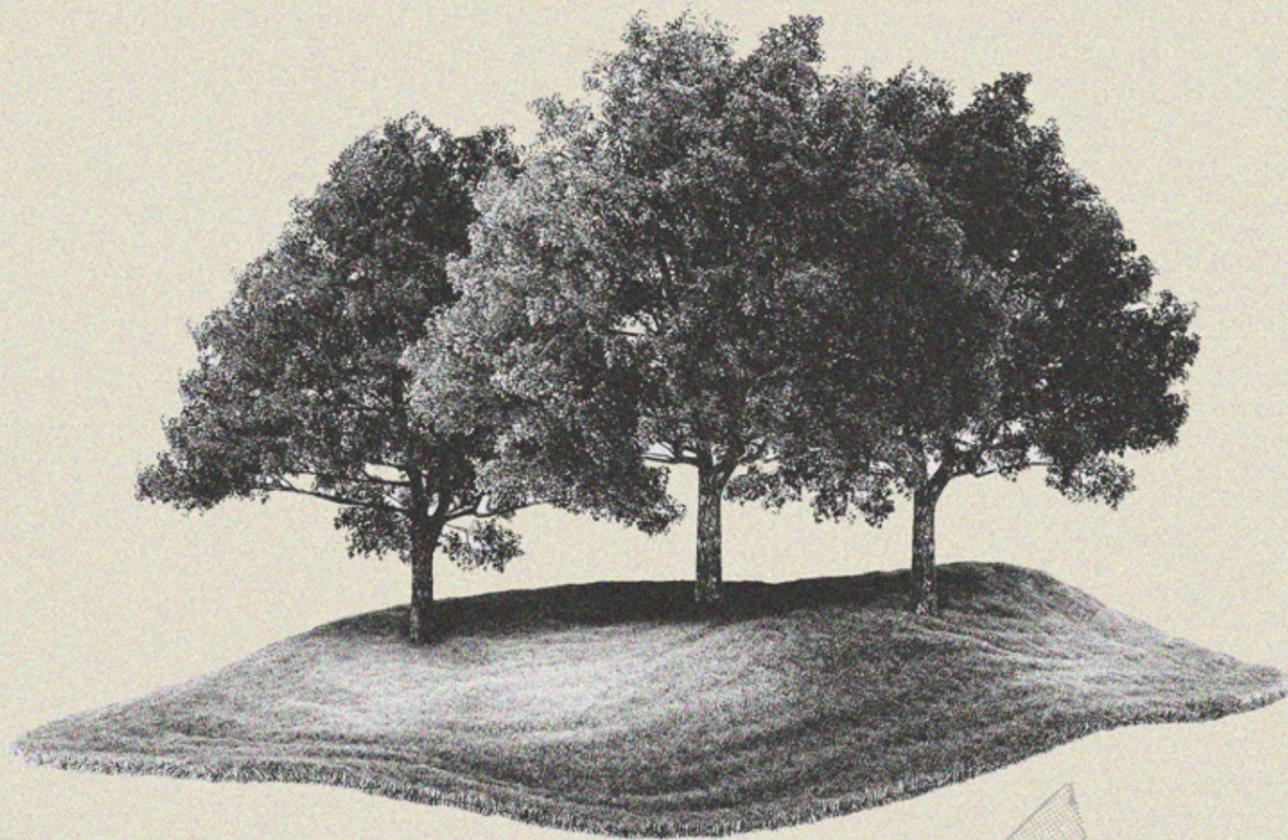


Findings and Recommendations of GUCCI in Indonesia for Gender Responsive Climate Policy and Action

Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice Solidaritas Perempuan/Solidaritas Perempuan Anging Mamiri Makassar/Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta

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Aksi!
for gender, social and ecological justice



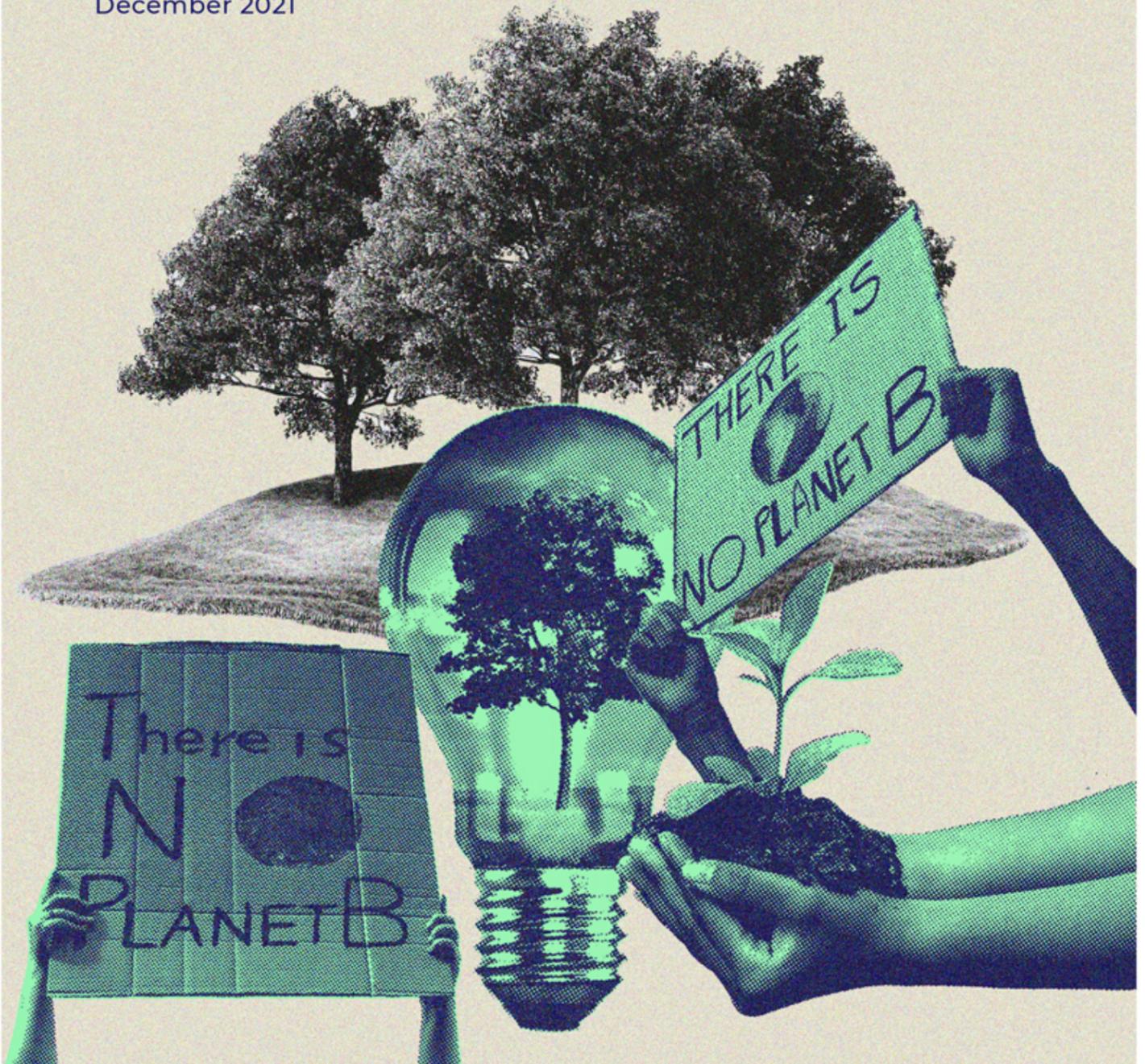
gender cc
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**Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice
Solidaritas Perempuan/Solidaritas Perempuan Anging Mamiri Makassar/Solidaritas
Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta**

Desember 2021

Table of Contents

Daftar Isi	I
1. Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative:	3
2. Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA)	5
3. Gaps Policy and Recommendations	8
3.1. Gaps found from the gender assessment and recommendations for climate change policies at the national level	8
3.2. Gaps found from the gender assessment and recommendations for climate change policies in Jakarta City	10
3.3. Gaps found from the gender assessment and recommendations for climate change policies in Makassar City	11
3.4. Climate policy recommendations for Yogyakarta City	12
3.5. Gaps found from the gender assessment and recommendations for climate change policies in Jember Regency City:	13
4. Conclusion	15



Findings and Recommendations of GUCCI in Indonesia for Gender Responsive Climate Policy and Action

This briefing paper describes findings and recommendations from a series of gender assessments on climate change policy and action at national and four Indonesian cities: Jakarta, Makassar, Yogyakarta, and Jember, in a program called the Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI). This document is a summary of findings and recommendations from 20 climate change policy and action documents and 5 recommendation and strategy documents from GUCCI study from 2016 to 2021. In addition, there are also 5 executive summaries of gender studies at the national and 4 city levels.

1. Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative:

Aksi for gender, social and ecological justice and Solidaritas Perempuan are involved in GUCCI, a part of the German Federal Ministry's International Climate Initiative (IKI) Program for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Buildings, and Nuclear Safety, launched in 2015. The GUCCI project runs through an international collaboration of women's groups in Germany, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa. GUCCI activities in Indonesia is implemented in several pilot cities, i.e., Jakarta and Makassar started in 2016 and expanded to Yogyakarta and Jember in 2018. Moreover, GUCCI in Indonesia since 2020 has also reviewed the national climate change policies.

The objectives of GUCCI are to:

1. Increase the involvement of local communities, particularly the urban poor and women, in decision-making regarding climate impacts and responses, and explore options for integrating gender and social aspects into urban climate policies;
2. Strengthen gender and climate change capacity among policymakers, practitioners, and observers of urban climate change issues; and
3. Formulate recommendations for urban climate policies that are gender-responsive.



2. Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA)

GUCCI applies the Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) method developed by GenderCC-Women for Climate Justice, a GUCCI partner in Germany. GAMMA is a method for assessing the extent to which policies, programs, and actions for climate mitigation and adaptation in urban areas have integrated gender perspectives.

The GAMMA in Indonesia consists of 5 stages as follows:

Step 1

Status Quo Report:

It is a report on the current state of national and city climate policies. The data gathered through desk studies are also about the structure of national and city decision-making and the identification of climate responses in cities.

Step 2

GAMMA 1

GAMMA 1 identifies the extent to which the national climate mitigation and adaptation policies and actions as well as the government institutional arrangements for climate responses, consider gender. The GUCCI researchers interview staff of related ministries and local governments to collect information that will later be analyzed through a scorecard method.

Some questions for the interviews with city government officials are as follow:

- Are urban institutions, systems, and procedures able to address climate change and integrate gender dimensions?
- Is there awareness about gender and climate issues?
- Are there any approaches available to deal with it? Is the process inclusive?

Step 3

GAMMA 2:

This qualitatively assesses the impact of gender on a portfolio of national and city climate action through the following key questions which are grouped into 8 categories, namely: (1) equal representation and involvement in decision making; (2) the need for and access to resources; (3) education; (4) maintenance economy; (5) the economy as well as formal and productive income; (6) tube, health and safety; (7) rights and access to justice; and (8) gender structural issues.

- What policies and activities are planned and implemented in the cities?
- Are there gaps in the gender perspective; and
- Are there any policy step that is a top priority from a gender perspective?

Step 4

GAMMA 3:

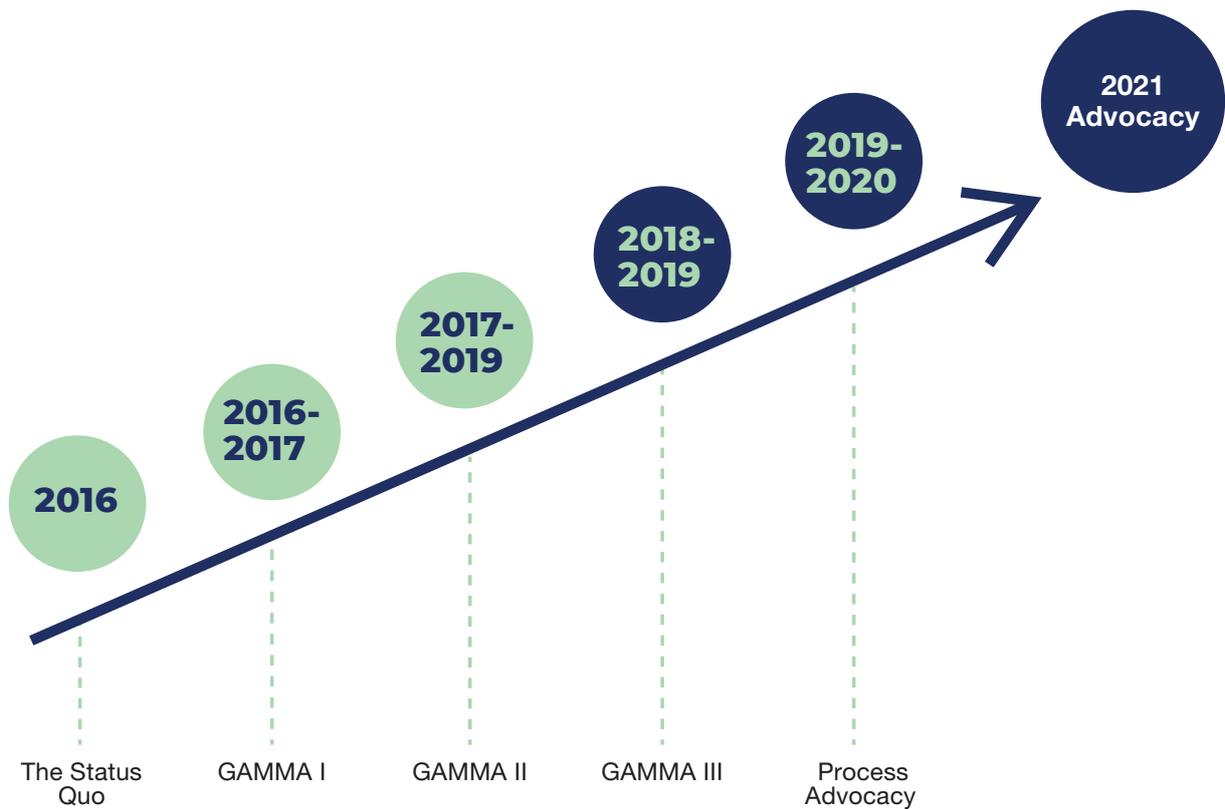
This assesses the gender impact of one of the climate-relevant actions in GAMMA 2 based on the key questions:

- What kind of undesirable impacts might climate change policies and actions have on gender relations?
- How do you tackle the problem of climate change and simultaneously contribute to gender equality?

Step 5

Recommendations for Policies and Strategies:

- Identify main problems, and develop recommendations for gender-responsive policies and actions.
- Priority actions from a gender perspective to be pursued through GUCCI activities.



The GUCCI process in Indonesia
-from the Status Quo report up to policy advocacy towards gender-responsive national and urban climate change policies and actions based of gender assessments GAMMA 13—

Results from the Status Quo Report to the GAMMA 1-3 reports are the basis for the recommendations on national gender-responsive and urban climate change policies and actions. The researchers also develop strategies to pursue those policy recommendations, including advocacy, campaigns, consultation with communities, and other relevant parties.



3. Gaps and Policy Recommendations

3.1. Gaps found from the gender assessment and recommendations for climate change policies at the national level

3.3.1. Gaps

Climate change documents such as the National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Reduction (RAN GRK), the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API), and NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution), are the national directives for reducing greenhouse gases and for increasing national resilience against the impacts of climate change. They do not show any consideration for unfair social construction in society, thus increasing gender inequality. Indeed, there are some aspirations in these documents that recognize women as one of the stakeholders. However, in the description of the strategies, this recognition is not explained further.

Gender disparities found in those three documents of climate change policies at the national level are:

- There is a lack of analysis on the risks and vulnerabilities of women and other marginalized groups that might be caused by climate change or climate response measures.

- There is a lack of gender indicators to ensure that mitigation and adaptation policies and strategies are responsive to existing gender disparities and will develop efforts to address them.
- The drafting process of those three national climate policies did not involve gender experts, women's organizations, and other vulnerable groups from agriculture, coastal and urban areas, who can provide input based on their capacities and experiences.
- A gender-sensitive and responsive complaint mechanism can help the community, especially women, to voice their problems caused by the climate policies and actions that violate human rights, women's rights, violence, and sexual harassment. The government has not developed any complaint mechanism for its climate response measures.
- The information provided by the government is still lacking in terms of gender and gender in climate change.

The noncompliance with Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on gender mainstreaming in developing those three documents was one of the reasons that led to this lack of consideration. Moreover, the process of preparing the RAN API did not involve the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) in the climate change management structure as stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning No.38/2012; nor did it refer to the Policy Paper on Gender Mainstreaming in Adaptation to Climate Change (PUG-API) issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas in 2012.

3.3.1. Recommendations

The recommendations to mainstream gender issues and perspectives into climate policies to address gender disparities triggered by climate change and climate responses measures are as follow:

- It is crucial to involve gender experts in the climate policy formulation at national, provincial, and municipal levels. A gender impact assessment should be conducted on the vulnerability of women and other marginalized groups against climate change. Thus, the strategies in climate mitigation adaptation would be gender-responsive and can fully address the gender disparities resulted from climate change.
- The Indonesian Government needs to ensure a meaningful participation of women and other vulnerable groups in all sectors and domains (farmers, coastal, urban) in the entire decision-making process both at the policy level and at the level of mitigation and adaptation actions, from the reform stage and policy decision making to the planning, implementation, evaluation, and monitoring of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.
- The national, provincial, and city governments must increase their awareness and knowledge on gender and climate change. Then, the NDC and its derivative mitigation and adaptation policies, strategies, and actions are gender-responsive. Thus, climate policies and actions can contribute significantly to changes in gender

structures in a fractured society and can address gender disparities, providing equal benefits for all citizens in the face of climate change.

- There is a need for a complaint mechanism to deal with issues caused by climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Hence, women and other vulnerable groups have the right and access to security protection against discrimination and violence triggered by climate actions.

3.2. Gaps found from the gender assessment and recommendations for climate change policies in Jakarta City

3.2.1. Gaps

The challenges caused by climate programs and action in Jakarta City and the emerging gender disparities are:

- Lack of city government units dealing with climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.
- Climate programs of expanding Green Open Spaces (GOS) often trigger evictions and lead to burdensome situations for women, such as loss of livelihood, increased dual roles, as well as domestic violence, and so on;
- Lack of awareness among the communities and the Jakarta City government to include women in climate policy formulation, project design, and implementation.

3.2.2. Recommendations

Recommendations to address challenges in climate change policy and gender disparities are:

- A Jakarta Governor regulation regarding green open space should be based on the principles of respect for human rights and women's rights, should mainstream gender, avoid eviction, should meet emission reduction targets and at the same time strengthen urban resilience to climate change.
- National policies on gender mainstreaming (Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000, Presidential Regulation No. 5/2010, and No. 61/2011) should be mainstreamed into climate change policies and actions in Jakarta, developing specific measures to ensure meaningful participation and involvement of women and other vulnerable groups in policy planning and implementation, as well as evaluation of climate change actions.
- Establish a particular unit for the City Government to handle gender-responsive climate actions.

3.3. Gaps found from the gender assessment and recommendations for climate change policies in Makassar City

There are two main recommendations put forward for Makassar City, i.e.,

1. Climate change policy,
2. Climate change action

3.3.1. For climate change policy

The challenges in responding to climate change faced by the Makassar City government in terms of policies are:

- There is a lack of understanding among city government officials regarding the link between gender and climate change. Hence, the SKPD-SKPD (Local Government Working Units) has not mainstreamed gender into their work.
- There is a lack of meaningful involvement of women and other vulnerable groups in policy planning, implementation, and evaluation of climate change actions;
- There is a lack of gender mainstreaming into climate policies and actions.

The Makassar City government needs to develop two policies to reduce GHGs and to strengthen the city and community resilience against the impacts of climate change.

The proposals are:

- Create local regulations on gender mainstreaming as the legal basis for climate policy and action in Makassar City;
- Establish a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Task Force that is responsible to ensure the integration of gender mainstreaming into climate action and its implementation.

3.3.2. For climate change action

The challenges in responding to climate change by the Makassar City government and the gender gap that occurs in terms of urban climate change programs are:

- Mitigation and adaptation programs have not been designed sustainably. Hence, with the change in leadership, the implementation of the program will also in danger.
- There is a lack of gender-responsive climate policy that legally provides a legal umbrella for climate change actions in the city of Makassar
- The City's climate program of alley gardening encounters various problems, such as poor participation of women; limited clean water available for treating the plants; exposure of vegetable and medicinal plants to pollution from motor vehicle so that

they are not healthy; heavy motor vehicle traffic in the alleys increases the GHG emissions

The recommendation to face challenges and eliminate gender gaps is a climate action dubbed as the 'Zero Emission Alley Gardening Program':

The description of the program is as follows:

- Makassar City's alleys are free from any carbon emissions from motor vehicles. This program can contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in urban areas. Therefore, the design and management of the alley gardening program have to consider, for example, public parking areas, turning off the vehicle engine when passing through the alleys. Of course, these things necessitate a joint agreement and commitment from all community actors and village government and with the support from the Makassar City Government.
- The alley gardening program would also be a source of healthy food for families of the alleys. The food plants grow without pollution from motor vehicles, chemical fertilizers but use natural fertilizers from the family kitchen.
- Moreover, the Zero Emissions Alley Gardening Program is not only beneficial for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but also for empowering women. It is because (a) the program is built on the principles of equality and human rights; (b) ensures gender mainstreaming into the overall planning process; (c) there is a support from the Makassar City Government to provide supporting facilities such as clean water, policies that protect and promote, and budget for program management at the village level.

3.4. Climate policy recommendations for Yogyakarta City

3.4.1. Gaps

Yogyakarta City government faces the following challenges in responding to climate change:

- There is no specific policy on climate change
- The absence of institutions that specifically address climate change,
- Climate-relevant programs and actions are still under the environmental program but not specifically under the climate change framework.
- Lack of gender-disaggregated data and assessment in climate-relevant actions
- There is still a lack of knowledge and awareness of the Yogyakarta City government and the community regarding gender and climate change.

3.4.2. Recommendations

To address those gaps, the policy recommendations for Yogyakarta City are:

- Create gender-responsive climate policies
- Conduct gender assessments on climate change actions with community involvement, particularly women and other vulnerable groups, in planning, implementation, and evaluation of climate actions.
- Develop strategic programs or actions that can build and strengthen knowledge and awareness about the importance of gender integration in actions, policies, and institutions related to climate change in order to avoid gender inequality.

These regional regulations can have positive implications for:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the resilience of cities and their citizens to climate change and its impacts
- Full involvement of women, transgender women, and other vulnerable groups in decision-making at every stage
- Empower and strengthen the bargaining position of women and other vulnerable groups, and
- Reducing women's overwork and their domestication.

3.5. Gaps found from the gender assessment and recommendations for climate change policies in Jember Regency City:

3.5.1. Gaps

Jember Regency City government encounters the following challenges in responding to climate change:

- There is a lack of policy in Jember Regency City to respond to climate change
- Lack of institution that deals with climate change
- Urban planning does not describe programs relevant to climate responses as climate change programs.
- There is poor understanding and awareness among local government and the public about climate change.

3.5.2. Recommendations:

To address this gap, the policy recommendations for the City of Jember Regency are:

- Develop gender-responsive climate change policies
- Involve women and other vulnerable groups meaningfully in policy planning, implementation, and evaluation of climate change actions.

A gender-responsive climate policy would reduce greenhouse gases and support the resilience of cities and their citizens to the impacts of climate change. It would also provide space for the community to conduct social interaction, preserve culture, and obtain economic benefits. Moreover, it would provide safe space for women to carry out activities, like in the green open space program, the Sustainable Food Program, household waste management including waste banks, and empower women in economic, social, and food aspects.



4. Conclusion

The national government and city governments, especially in the four cities of GUCCI gender studies, namely Jakarta, Makassar, Yogyakarta, and Jember, still have to work harder in their efforts to reduce GHGs and increase the resilience of their communities, especially women, while reducing or even erasing the gender gaps both at the policy level and at the mitigation and adaptation actions.

Those aforementioned gaps are compiled from 20 climate change policy and action reviewed documents and 5 recommendation and strategy documents resulting from the GUCCI study from 2016 to 2021 at the national level and the four cities. Those gaps are similar in general, such as a lack of implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on gender mainstreaming; some cities have not translated RAN-GRK and RAN-API down to the city level; a lack of legal umbrella specifically for climate change actions in urban areas which, on the other hand, is facing the poor understanding among the city officials about the differences between environmental and climate change issues; a lack of clear understanding at the level of city government and citizens regarding women, gender and climate change.

Several recommendations have been proposed and discussed directly or through study documents to city and national decision-makers. Hopefully, the results of the studies will serve as shared learning and recommendations that will contribute to policymaking and the development of climate

change action, especially in those four cities, namely Jakarta, Makassar, Yogyakarta, and Jember, as well as at the national level. Thus, mitigation efforts to reduce GHG in Indonesia will be gender transformative and will respect human rights and women's rights, while increasing the resilience of its citizens, especially women, in facing climate change.

Desember 2021

GUCCI Team Indonesia:

Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice/Solidaritas Perempuan/
Solidaritas Perempuan Komunitas Anging Mamiri Makassar/Solidaritas
Perempuan Komunitas Kinasih Yogyakarta.



Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice is critically engaged in debates and discourses on the financing for development and climate change. The objectives are to ensure the protection of women's rights and the rights of affected communities from projects coming to their places, and supporting actions of marginalized communities to achieve gender, social and ecological justice. Aksi! was initiated in April 2012 by five Indonesian feminists.

<http://aksiforjustice.org/>



Solidaritas Perempuan/SP (Women's Solidarity for Human Rights) is a feminist organization founded on December 10, 1990. Since more than 26 years, SP works with grassroots women with a vision to create a democratic social order based on the principles of justice, ecological awareness, respect to pluralism and non-violence based on equality in which men and women share equitable access and control over natural, social, cultural, economic and political resources. Solidaritas Perempuan (SP) has 12 branch-offices in 10 provinces in Indonesia, working directly with grassroots women to build and strengthen the movement for justice and sovereignty.

<http://www.solidaritasperempuan.org/>



Solidaritas Perempuan Anging Mammiri Makassar, formed in 2000, is one of the Women's Solidarity communities in Makassar City, South Sulawesi. It focuses on promoting the the rights of coastal fisher women, women farmers, women migrant workers and women who are marginalized by discriminatory regulations.

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