

Status Quo Report

The Regent City of Jember

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Photo credit: Mudflow in Jember, at: <https://news.okezone.com/read/2017/03/31/519/1655197/waduh-rumah-warga-jember-tergenang-banjir-lumpur>

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Abbreviation

API	Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah
APS	Angka Partisipasi Sekolah
BLH	Badan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik
BMKG	Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika
BUMN	Badan Usaha Milik Negara
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah
CO ₂	Carbon Dioksida
CH ₄	Gas Metana
CCTV	<i>Closed Circuit Television</i>
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPM	Indeks Pembangunan Manusia
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
DPU	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum
KK	Kepala Keluarga
KLHK	Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan
MENHUT	Mentri Kehutanan
MI	Madrasah Ibtidaiyah
MA	Madrasah Aliyah
MTs	Madrasah Tsanawiyah
POKJA	Kelompok Kerja

USAID	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
UNEJ	Universitas Jember
PAUD	Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini
Perpres	Peraturan Presiden
Perda	Peraturan Daerah
Pokja	Kelompok Kerja
RTH	Ruang Terbuka Hijau
RAN-GRK	Rencana Aksi Nasional Pengurangan Gas Rumah Kaca
RAN-API	Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim
RAD-GRK	Rencana Aksi Daerah - Gas Rumah Kaca
RPJMD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah
RPJM	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah
RPJPD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah
RPPLH	Perencanaan, Perlindungan, Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup
RT/RW	Rukun Tangga/Rukun Warga
RTS-PM	Rumah Tangga Sasaran Penerima Manfaat
RTRW	Rancangan Tata Ruang Wilayah
SKPD	Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah
SK	Surat Keputusan
TNMB	Taman Nasional Meru Betiri
SMK	Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan
SLTA	Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Atas
SLTP	Selanjutan Tingkat Pertama

Introduction

The City of Jember has a unique status that is different from other cities or capital cities of the Indonesian provinces. Jakarta, Makassar and Yogyakarta, the other pilot cities of GUCCI project in Indonesia for examples are capital cities of provinces and governed by a mayor. Meanwhile, Jember City has a status of a regent city that is governed by a regent, an administration under a province.

Before, Jember City was an administrative and capital of a Jember regency under the East Java province. In 1976, based on Government Regulation No. 14 of 1976, the administrative city of Jember was integrated into three new sub-districts, namely Sumpalsari District, Patrang District, and Kaliwates District. Then, in 2003 the city administration was abolished by Government Regulation No. 33 of 2003. The Administrative City of Jember was merged with the Regency of Jember which later became the administrative center of the Regency of Jember. This administrative center, called as the Regent City of Jember, is bordered by 5 subdistricts.

Now the Regent City of Jember covers 9 subdistricts and consists of rural and urban areas. Since this gender assessment is about city's policies and not subdistricts nor province, the research team look at the urban part of the city, which is composed of 3 sub-districts Kaliwates, Sumpalsari and Patrang, former areas of the City of Jember before its status changed several times.

The selection of the city of Jember as a research area was based on several considerations, namely (1) Jember Regency is the third most populous region after the cities of Surabaya and Malang from 29 regencies/cities in East Java (BPS Jawa Timur, 2017). It is an urbanization destination because it is the center of education, commerce, providers of goods and services and the administrative center of Jember Regency, (2) Jember Regent City is highly affected by climate change such as tornado, landslides, droughts and floods. However, the City government and communities do not realized yet that recent disasters are actually impacts of climate change; (3) Jember Regent City is well-known for its 1000 Gumuk (hill) districts, which are natural barriers for whirlwind, but are threatened by large-scale land conversion for housing and business areas, (4) Jember Regent City does not have a specific policy related to Climate Change as stipulated in the RAD-GRK and API.

It is necessary to encourage the government of Jember Regent City and the Regency to develop gender responsive plans, programs/actions and climate policies through the Regional Regulation of the Regency of Jember in formulating gender responsive climate change mitigation and adaptation planning, budgeting and actions.

Jember, October 2019
the writer team

Chapter 1.

Methodology, Data Collecting and Report Writing

Data for the preparation of the Status Quo Report of Jember Regent City was collected based on a report structure format provided by GenderCC, partner and coordinator of the GUCCI based in Berlin, Germany. The structure consists of a general description of the pilot cities including their socio-economic factors; the existing climate change situation, which is about the climate disaster faced by the pilot cities, Greenhouse gas (GHG) production; city response to climate change both at the institutional level of government, policies / action plans, strategies, commitments, and how they are implemented; and finally, there are situations related to gender issues.

This Report contains description based on data collection on climate change policies in Jember Regency (district), including statistical data describing the condition of the region, socio-economic factors of the community; data related to the development and threat of climate disasters released by disaster management agencies at the city level; GHG inventory data conducted by related institutions at the city level; data on climate change policy priorities, commitments and strategies; implementation of climate change policies; and gender consideration.

Gathering government's documents and other related parties, such as research institutions and academics, was conducted through official government-owned web sites, such as data on regional conditions, population, and socio-economic factors of the community. In addition to going through the official website, document searches were also carried out by visiting relevant government bureaus, such as BAPPEDA, BPLHD, DLHD and so on. Challenges faced, especially in Jember Regent City, some of the required documents such as gender mainstreaming policies and climate change, were not available, either in government offices nor on official government sites,

The process of writing the report was done by dividing the tasks in the Research Team in Jember City and the National GUCCI Team and then underwent a process of compilation and editing. At the writing stage the Team faced difficulties due to the lack of available data, meanwhile data based on assumption is very difficult to be included in the report. These challenges caused the compilation and editing process to take longer than expected because there was not enough information to be confirmed, understood, and corrected.

Chapter 2. Regent City of Jember at Glance

Jember Regency City is located in the eastern part of East Java island and covers an area of approximately 3,293.34 square Km with a coastline of approximately 170 Km. While its area of waters is approximately 8,338.5 square Km¹. Most of its area composed of low lands.

Population density levels in these 3 subdistricts that formed the urban areas of the City, are: Kaliwates 4,281 people/km², Summersari 3,490 people/km² and Petrang 2,554 people/km². In general, the female population is higher in numbers than the male population. The total population of 332,611 people with a total population of 169,561 women and 163,050 men. The number of poor households in the 2008 census in 3 districts in Jember was 13,232 consisting of: Kaliwates as many as 3505, Summersari as many as 4,484, and Patrang as many as 5,243².

In Kaliwates sub-district 8,052 people had never attended school, 17,384 didn't graduate from elementary school, 19,225 graduated from elementary school, and 15,506 graduated from junior high school, 26,677 graduated from high school, 26,677 graduates from vocational school. The number of people who have received higher education was 12,133. In Patrang sub-district, there are 105 schools with 19,855 students. The number of people who did not graduate from elementary school was 15,614 people. In Summersari sub-district is a center of educational facilities ranging from PAUD, SD, SLTP, SLTA and higher education³.

The main livelihoods of the population of Kaliwates Sub-District are mostly as trading by 18,734 persons, other professions are 9,511, in transportation sector are 4,960 persons, home industry/craft 2,197 persons, and agriculture 1,312 persons.

¹ Website of Jember Regency at <http://www.jemberkab.go.id/selayang-pandang/>

² Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat Kabupaten Jember, 2015, Badan Statistik Kabupaten Jember at: [https://jemberkab.bps.go.id/publication/download.html?nrbvfeve=NTg4YjFiOTc4MzM0OTM3Y2RkNDkzMjdj&xzmn=aHR0cHM6Ly9qZW1iZXJrYWUyYnBzLmdvLmlkL3B1YmxpY2F0aW9uLzlwMTcvMDgvMDEvNTg4YjFiOTc4MzM0OTM3Y2RkNDkzMjdjL3N0YXRpc3Rpay1rZXNlamFodGVyYWFuLXJha3lhdC1rYWJ1cGF0ZW4tamVtYmVyLXJhaHVuLTlwMTUuaHRtbA%3D%3D&twoadfinoarfeauf=MjAxOS0wNy0wNiAxOTYyZmVtYmVyLXJhaHVuLTlwMTUuaHRtbA%3D%3D](https://jemberkab.bps.go.id/publication/download.html?nrbvfeve=NTg4YjFiOTc4MzM0OTM3Y2RkNDkzMjdj&xzmn=aHR0cHM6Ly9qZW1iZXJrYWUyYnBzLmdvLmlkL3B1YmxpY2F0aW9uLzlwMTcvMDgvMDEvNTg4YjFiOTc4MzM0OTM3Y2RkNDkzMjdjL3N0YXRpc3Rpay1rZXNlamFodGVyYWFuLXJha3lhdC1rYWJ1cGF0ZW4tamVtYmVyLXRhaHVuLTlwMTUuaHRtbA%3D%3D&twoadfinoarfeauf=MjAxOS0wNy0wNiAxOTYyZmVtYmVyLXJhaHVuLTlwMTUuaHRtbA%3D%3D)

³ ibid

Chapter 3.

Climate Change in Jember Regent City

3.1. Climate Disasters

Jember Regency has a tropical climate with temperatures range from 23°C - 31°C in the dry season from May to October and rainy season from November to April. Rainfall is quite heavy, which ranges from 1,969 mm to 3,394 mm. Based on BPBD data due to high rainfall in Jember Regency, floods hit eight points in three districts, namely; Bangsalsari, Tanggul and Kaliwates Districts.

Jember Regency is one of the areas categorized as disaster prone areas with landslides, tidal waves, floods, forest fires and strong winds. The events of La Nina and El Nino caused higher sea waves and changes in fish currents. This change causes difficulties for fishers to catch fish which also impacted on the rising costs of fishing for the fishers⁴. When El Nino occurred in 2009 rice production declined but the La Nina phenomenon in 2010 further reduced the value of rice production.

Jember Regency has unique landscape, which is the spread of gumuk (small hills). However, those natural barriers against floods and landslides are threatened by the exploitation of dune due to population increased and increased in infrastructure development. It is predicted that continuous exploitation will have a major impact on the destruction of the macro ecosystem in Jember Regency. Some identification of impacts from the exploitation of the dune are: (1) decreasing number of water springs and water catchment areas; (2) decreasing biodiversity such as bamboo, mango, banana, areca palm, coconut trees, accacia, rambutan and teak trees (Environmental Department, 2016); (3) increase in temperature around the dune due to reduced biodiversity, (4) frequent occurrence of tornadoes around the dune that damaged or flatted the dune. Reduction in dune areas increases the risk of natural disasters in the form of a whirlwind and landslides (Anonymous, 2014); (5) declining forest areas; (6) reduced population of animals that live in dune such as ferrets, owls, cuddly birds and dragonflies; (7) the potential of floods and landslides is quite high because of the reduced amount of vegetation and results in high runoff generation and unstable soil conditions. The reduction in water catchment areas increases the potential for floods and landslides due to disruption of one component in the hydrological cycle⁵. Therefore, the function of the dune indirectly plays an important role in maintaining the natural stability of geographical conditions, macro climate and ecosystems of Jember Regency, both the function of the dune as a wind breaker as well as being a water catchment area.

3.2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Until now there has been no information related to climate change policies in Jember in accordance with Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 61 of 2011 on RAN GRK and Perpres No. 71 of 2011 on GHG Inventory.

The Jember Regent Government does not have a specific policy regarding RAD GRK and RAD API. However, several program actions and climate change policies can be seen as contained

⁴ Jurnal Ekonomi dan Studi Pembangunan Volume 15, Nomor 2, Oktober 2014, p.182-189 at: http://repository.unair.ac.id/58375/1/Ahmad%20Rizki%20Sridadi_Karya%20Ilmiah002.pdf

⁵ Berita Universitas Jember ; Peran Gumuk dalam Menjaga Keseimbangan Iklim Makro dan Mungurani Potensi Bencana di Kabupaten Jember, Desember 13,2017 at: <https://unej.ac.id/en/peran-gumuk-dalam-menjaga-keseimbangan-iklim-makro-dan-mengurangi-potensi-bencana-lokal-di-kabupaten-jember/>

in Perda No. 1 of 2015 concerning RTRW Jember in 2015 - 2035⁶. The Perda covers several matters relating to several sectors relating to mitigation and adaptation program actions, including; (1) Energy, (2) Waste management infrastructure; (3) Waste management infrastructure; (4) drainage network infrastructure; (5) Drinking water network infrastructure, (6) Disaster evacuation lanes and space systems, (7) RTH - public and private, (8) Disaster-Prone Areas.

East Java as one of the provinces that has the most industrial sectors, the emitters of Greenhouse Gases come from the manufacturing industry sector and their waste produces CO₂e around 372 million tons per year. The most emission of CO₂ produced by the lime industry. CH₄ emissions only come from industrial wastewater amounting to 3.42 tons annually.

⁶ Regional Decree No.1 year 2015 on Regional Planning in Jember for 2015-2035

Chapter 4.

Jember Regent City's Response to Climate Change

4.1. National Policy Framework and its implementation in Jember

The response of the Government of Indonesia to various UNFCCC agreements has triggered responses, both at national and regional level. Climate policy developments at national level include climate change mitigation and adaptation policies ranging from: (a) Forestry Ministerial Regulation No.P.68 / Menhut-II / 2008 concerning Demonstration Activities for Reducing Victim Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, (b) Forestry Ministerial Regulation No. P.30 / Menhut-II / 2009 concerning Procedures for reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, (c) Perpres No. 61 of 2011 concerning RAN-GRK, (d) Perpres No. 71 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of the National GHG Inventory, (e) National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in Indonesia, (f) Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Road Map, (g) RAN - API , (h) Decree of the Minister of PPN No. Kep. 38 / M.PPN / HK / 03/2012 concerning the establishment of a Climate Change Handling Coordination Team, (h) Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for adaptation and mitigation, where the Indonesian government is committed to reducing GHG emissions by 29% on its own efforts, and 41% with international support until 2030.

At national level, the government has issued various policies related to gender such as: (a) Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in development, (b) National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API) 2014, (c) Policy Paper on Mainstreaming Gender in Facing Climate Change by the Ministry of National Planning and Development (PPN) / BAPPENAS, (d) Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 13 of 2014 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in the Disaster Management Sector, and (e) Minister of Environment Regulation No. 19 of 2012 concerning Proklam (Village Climate Program), which specifically includes consideration of gender.

The mandate to reduce climate change policies at the Provincial and Regency / City levels becomes an obligation to be implemented. However, until now there are still many regencies / cities that have not yet elaborated/specified both RAD-GRK and RAD-API policies. Jember Regency is one of the regencies that has not developed any climate change policy nor Jember Regency Strategy Plan specifically regarding RAD-GRK and RAD-API. However, a number of climate change program and policy actions can be seen as outlined in Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning Jember RTRW 2015 - 2035 and Jember Regency documents in Figures 2017. However, the two documents have not been able to present information and data that can describe Jember Regency mitigation and adaptation actions and programs. Perda No. 1 of 2017 includes several matters related to several sectors of mitigation and adaptation actions, which include; (1) Energy, (2) Waste management infrastructure; (3) Waste management infrastructure; (4) drainage network infrastructure; (5) Drinking water network infrastructure, (6) Disaster evacuation lanes and space systems, (7) RTH - public and private, (8) Disaster-Prone Areas⁷.

As is the RAN GRK that has been determined through Perpres No. 71 of 2011 concerning the GHG Inventory⁸, the Government of Jember Regency does not elaborate the Perpres on GHGs in regional policies through RAD-GRK, including building structures or Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Working Groups in Jember. Therefore, the researcher team faced found difficulties to find

⁷ Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Jember Nomor 1 Tahun 2015 Tentang Rencana Tata Raung Wilayah Kabupaten Jember Tahun 2015 - 2035 . <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/45976/perda-kab-jember-no-1-tahun-2015>

⁸ Peraturan Presiden RI No. 71 TAHUN 2011 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Inventarisasi Gas Rumah Kaca Nasional <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/laws/1336.pdf>

strategies for actions and climate change programs in various SKPDs that have links to climate change issues. The only adaptation program that can be seen is disaster management which is the direct responsibility of the Jember Regency BPBD, and also a mitigation program involving the University of Jember for external support to carry out community empowerment programs around Merubetiri National Park.

4.2. Governance and Services

Based on the results of data searches both directly and through websites and other information on the internet regarding governance and services for climate change in Jember Regency, researchers did not get significant information and data. Specifically, Jember does not have a climate policy, but based on the 2015-2035 RTRW document, the government of Jember has poured in several programs through related institutions to deal with issues faced by the impacts caused by climate change, including the disaster risk reduction program by BPBD of Jember Regency⁹. BAPPEKAP was involved only in the empowerment program around the TNMB forest and no budget data was found issued by BAPPEKAP in Jember Regency in support of the cooperation program.

4.3. Climate Change Policy and Action Plan

As is the RAN GRK that has been stipulated through Perpres No. 71 of 2011 concerning the GHG Inventory, the Government of Jember Regency does not reduce the Perpres on GHGs in regional policies through RAD-API, including building structures or Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Working Groups in Jember, so this makes it difficult for researchers to find various strategies for actions and climate change programs in various SKPDs that have links to climate change issues. The only adaptation program that can be seen is disaster management which is the direct responsibility of the Jember Regency BPBD, and also a mitigation program involving the University of Jember for external support to carry out community empowerment programs around the Merubetiri national park forest.

Jember Regency does not have a strategic plan that is stated directly in the Climate Change policy, but its programs can be seen in the Jember Regency RPJMD. Therefore, it is very difficult to trace action programs and climate change mitigation and adaptation policies in Jember Regency. Documents that can be referenced are RTRW documents and Jember Regency documents in Figures for 2017, but the two documents have not been able to present information and data that can describe the actions and mitigation and adaptation programs of Jember Regency.

Responding to climate change issues, Jember Regency government collaborated with Jember University and other institutions such as ICCTF, KLH, BAPPENAS, USAID and TNMB to develop Land-Based Disaster Mitigation Program. The Program composed of four actions such as (1) productivity of rehabilitation areas, (2) rehabilitation ecology values, (3) quality improvement land, and (4) community empowerment around the forest. This program was carried out for 17 months in collaboration with the community around Meru Betiri National Park.

4.4. Gender dimension and consideration

The gender dimension is very important to consider in various policies and programs to deal with climate change for the following reasons: (a) women and men experience different impacts from climate change; (b) women and men show different ways of responding to climate change due to their gender roles.

⁹ Berita Universitas Jember; Program Mitigasi Bencana Berbasis Lahan, Mei 15, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gr2fn8-w0wo>. <https://www.cendananews.com/2018/05/icctf-unej-sukses-laksanakan-program-mitigasi-bencana.html>

In the management of agricultural resources, communities in agricultural areas have roles that differentiate the roles of men and women. There are three forms of gender roles, namely productive roles, reproductive roles and roles in community activities. Changes in temperature and rain patterns are slowly changing productive roles. Crop failures and declining farmers' incomes change the pattern of relationships and the increasing role of women in production, the role of reproduction and society.

While extreme weather also has an impact on fishing communities. The difficulty of fishers fishing in extreme weather (storms and high tides) affects women. The high cost of fishing and the decline in fishing production has an effect on the decline in fishing income. This has an impact on the role of women in the production of fish catch and in the domestic sphere. Women are required to participate more in fulfilling family finances while still doing domestic work at home. Also affects the reduction of women's participation in the social and political sphere. This causes women increasingly do not have the opportunity to participate in the realm of decision making in society.

Tornado is one of the impacts of climate change, the amount of dune that has been diverted to cause casualties and property including damage to housing / settlements have a more severe impact on the urban poor. When a tornado occurred in 2017, hundreds of houses were destroyed, people suffered minor and severe injuries, and even died. While in the agricultural area in the Patrang sub-district, it damages the agriculture sector which causes loss of farmers' livelihoods. Hundreds of residents fled in refugee camps. When evacuating women's workload increases, in addition to inadequate places of refuge, it also makes women have a workload and increased responsibilities. Not only to ensure family food needs are available, but the family care function and other domestic functions are increasing.

Other impacts of climate disasters that occurred in 3 Jember City sub-districts were floods and droughts. When flooding, the family hit by various diseases such as diarrhea, stomach ache, fever, etc. Likewise when drought comes, the need for clean water for cooking and cleaning. Women who are responsible for fulfilling clean water for daily family needs, especially the urban poor must allocate limited family funds to be allocated for the fulfillment of clean water. In such situations women are often seen as unable to manage family finances or even require women to look for other sources of livelihood.

Until now, Jember Regency does not have a specific gender policy related to climate change but has a policy that can be used to address problems caused by gender injustice, namely; Jember Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in Jember Regency; Jember Regency Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning Legal Aid for the Poor, Jember Regency Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Researchers have not yet found a climate policy that specifically addresses gender issues in Jember Regency. It is very difficult to trace the document on the official website of Jember government including research by academics and NGOs on gender and climate change.

Although Jember Regency is one of the districts in East Java that is very vulnerable to climate disasters and has an increasing impact and burden on women, but the government of Jember has not yet paid attention to women and other vulnerable groups in dealing with climate disasters. Researchers have not yet found policy documents or climate change actions / programs that provide detailed education and information on the impacts of climate change on women and vulnerable groups, even though the BPBD has been socializing to the public how to adapt when climate disasters occur.

Chapter 5.

Conclusion

5.1. Gaps and Knowledge Challenges

Researchers found it difficult to access existing data in the Jember Regency government, both data related to the situation and condition of the city of Jember district and data related to climate change. Not much information, policy documents and programs available both in online media and documents obtained through the district government. This has an impact on the lack of information for the status quo report that can be retrieved.

The Jember Regency Government has not issued a Perpres on GHGs in regional policies through RAD-GRK and API, including building structures or Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Working Groups in Jember, so this makes it difficult for researchers to find various strategies for climate change actions and programs in various SKPDs has a relationship with the issue of climate change.

5.2. Preliminary conclusions

Jember City is a city prone to climate change disasters such as tornadoes, floods, landslides, tidal waves, forest fires. Various disaster management activities carried out by the Jember Regency government are regular disaster management activities carried out by BPBD through emergency response programs. Unfortunately, these programs have not been presence in the Climate Change Regional Action Plan Policy as mandated. In addition, there are also no specific policy documents related to gender. Hence, it has not been seen how the implementation of climate change actions with a gender perspective in the city of Jember Regency.

In the future, it is expected that the Government of Jember Regency will reduce policies and actions in the Climate Change Regional Action Plan that is gender sensitive and responsive. As at the RAN GRK that has been stipulated through Perpres No. 71 of 2011 concerning the GHG Inventory, the Government of Jember Regency does not reduce the Perpres on GHGs in regional policies through RAD-API, including building structures or Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Working Groups in Jember. Hence, this made it difficult for researchers to find various strategies for actions and climate change programs in various SKPDs that have links to climate change issues. The only adaptation program that can be seen is disaster management which is the direct responsibility of the Jember Regency BPBD, and also a mitigation program involving the University of Jember for external support to carry out community empowerment programs around the Merubetiri national park forest.

So far, the Government of Jember Regency does not have specific policies regarding RAD-GRK and RAD-API, but it can be seen that some program actions and climate change policies are stipulated in Perda No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Jember RTRW 2015-2035 and Jember Regency in Figures 2017. The Regional Regulation on the RTRW covers several matters relating to several sectors of mitigation and adaptation program actions, including; (1) Energy, (2) Waste management infrastructure; (3) Waste management infrastructure; (4) drainage network infrastructure; (5) Drinking water network infrastructure, (6) Disaster evacuation lanes and space systems, (7) RTH - public and private, (8) Disaster-Prone Areas.

Although the program is contained in the Regional Regulation on Regional Spatial Planning and Jember Regency documents in Figures for 2017, both documents have not been able to present information and data that can describe the actions and mitigation and adaptation programs of Jember Regency City, whereas Jember Regency is a city that is very prone to being affected from climate change. Going forward, the government will be encouraged to reduce climate policies and program actions that are integrated with gender policies.

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Berita Universitas Jember; Program Mitigasi Bencana Berbasis Lahan, Mei 15, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gr2fn8-w0wo>. <https://www.cendananews.com/2018/05/icctf-unej-sukses-laksanakan-program-mitigasi-bencana.html>

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Indonesia (sumber:<http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>)

Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Tentang Peta Wilayah Demonstrasi Activity REDD+ (sumber: <http://redd-indonesia.org/index.php/tentang-kami/map2>)

Instruksi Presiden No. 9 Tahun 2000 Tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender Dalam Pembangunan Nasional Republik Indonesia (sumber: <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/Page/pug-kemenkeu>

Jurnal Ekonomi dan Studi Pembangunan Volume 15, Nomor 2, Oktober 2014, hlm.182-189 http://repository.unair.ac.id/58375/1/Ahmad%20Rizki%20Sridadi_Karya%20Ilmiah002.pdf

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