



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ELIMINATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CRISIS



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Table of Contents

	Introduction	4
	Triggering Aspects, Domino Effects, and Responses of the Climate Crisis on Gender-Based Violence against Women (GBV)	7
	Mapping the Situation of Women and Vulnerable Groups Based on the Pillars of Analysis on the Climate Crisis	13
	Agency and Resilience of Women Affected by the Climate Crisis	16
	Policies to Manage and Address the Impacts of the Climate Crisis	19
	Recommendations	27
	Conclusion	29
	Annex	30

A

Introduction

THE NATIONAL Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) is a National Human Rights Institution that works independently based on Presidential Decree No. 181 of 1998 which was renewed through Presidential Regulation No. 8 of 2024 with a specific mandate to develop conditions that are conducive to the elimination of all forms of violence against women and the enforcement of women’s human rights in Indonesia. One of the tasks of Komnas Perempuan is to conduct analysis on the issues of the protection of women’s human rights and/or other issues related to women’s vulnerability, which is the basis for providing recommendations and considerations to the government, legislative and judicial institutions, and civil society organizations to encourage the formulation and ratification of legal and policy frameworks that support the efforts to prevent and overcome all forms of violence against women in Indonesia as well as the protection, enforcement, and advancement of women’s human rights.

Komnas Perempuan has been developing knowledge and encouraging social and policy change related to women, the environment and natural resources issues since 2007. This knowledge is built through an approach of listening to women’s voices and experiences of gender injustice in the personal, public, and state domains. In 2012 Komnas Perempuan launched the results of the mapping in “*Pencerabutan Sumber-Sumber Kehidupan: Pemetaan Perempuan dan Pemiskinan dalam Kerangka HAM*” (The Uprooting of Sources of Life: Mapping Women and Impoverishment in the Framework of Human Rights), which found patterns of violence and

women's survival in conflicts over natural resource management. Patterns of violence were found that illustrate the intersection of gender with socio-economic class which: (1) places women as the property of men and their communities; (2) ignores vulnerable women, based on class, (3) shows the negative impact of market/capital hegemony on women, (4) marginalizes women's closeness to land and other natural resources as local knowledge custodians and food security guards. All forms of violence above are experienced by women from various backgrounds, such as plantation workers, cigarette producers, poor urban women, migrant women, domestic workers, farmers, fisherwomen, indigenous women, women who oppose mining, and women who are vulnerable to disasters.

Agrarian conflict situations; land that was originally controlled and managed by women as a source of livelihood for families/communities that was seized for development has caused women to lose their source of livelihood. Komnas Perempuan calls it "The Uprooting of Sources of Life". Such uprooting is carried out systematically through development designs that are oriented towards economic growth, centralism, and the use of violence in its resolution. The impact of losing their source of livelihood makes people do whatever work they can to survive. Knowledge and expertise as farmers, gatherers or fisherwomen are no longer valued in the available job market, especially since there is no longer available land. The only available job options are manual labor, as plantation workers, manufacturing workers, local or migrant domestic workers, or even forced prostitution. One of the causes of conditions that impoverish women is policies and legislation that encourage the liberalization of natural resources. For example, women from Papua have lost their jobs and have been forced to change jobs due to land conversion. This change has made the condition of women in Papua worse, as they are systematically impoverished (Komnas Perempuan, 2019).

Komnas Perempuan is increasingly aware that natural resource conflicts are growing and intersecting with the climate crisis. The climate crisis itself refers to worsening global climate change, threatening the earth's ecosystem and human well-being. The term "crisis" was chosen to reflect the significant danger and urgency of this phenomenon (Carrington, 2019).

Various studies have noted that the main cause of greenhouse gas emissions is the combustion of fossil fuels from transportation activities, industry including mining, and cooling or heating machines in buildings. They are also caused by deforestation or land clearing which produces carbon dioxide, which makes up the majority of greenhouse gas emissions. The threat to the sustainability of life on earth has shifted the terminology of climate change to climate crisis to describe the urgent danger that has the potential to destroy the biodiversity of both flora and fauna that support the natural cycle and chain of life (Carrington, 2019). The climate crisis also drives natural disasters, which will further complicate the lives of people, especially vulnerable groups.

In a broader context, the global recession has also contributed to shaping society's response to the crisis. Economic hardship can change public opinion regarding the dangers of the climate crisis. The economic situation that leads to increasing unemployment is directly proportional to the decreasing public concern for the climate crisis itself (Scruggs and Benegal, 2012). Society has few other choices but to prioritize getting a job and earning a living over the issue of environmental degradation that is occurring.

Ironically, the climate crisis is rarely discussed in relation to intersectionality, namely women's unique vulnerability to gender-based violence (Desai & Mandal, 2021). In fact, based on United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) findings (2020), the impact of the climate crisis exacerbates the risk of various types of Gender-Based Violence against Women (GBV). Women and girls experience gender injustice — impoverishment, subordination, violence, stereotypes, and excessive workload — caused by triggering situations, impacts, and responses to the climate crisis phenomenon. Therefore, Komnas Perempuan deepens its knowledge specifically and in detail to examine gender-based violence against women in the context of the climate crisis.

B

Triggering Aspects, Domino Effects, and Responses of the Climate Crisis on Gender-Based Violence against Women (GBV)

THE TRIGGERS, impacts, and responses to the climate crisis are the focus of monitoring and analysis taking place in four regions.

Triggers	Effects	Responses
Jambi	Demak, East Nusa Tenggara	East Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara
Stakeholders	Stakeholders	Stakeholders
Law Enforcement Officers	Law Enforcement Officers	Law Enforcement Officers
Survivors	Survivors	Survivors
Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous Peoples
Victim Companions	Victim Companions	Victim Companions

Map of the Situation of Women and GBV, with special attention to Vulnerable Groups, in the Context of the Climate Crisis

Monitoring in each region has examples of cases and conditions of women who are not homogeneous, both in terms of geography, economic background, education, knowledge, and experience in dealing with the climate crisis and its impacts. The selection of these four monitoring regions took into account climate issues in each region, such as the phenomenon of water crisis, flood and coastal flood/abrasion in Demak (Amalisa & Sugiri, 2014), the National Strategic Project in the form of a dam in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) (Agustina et al., 2023), land conversion into oil palm plantations in Jambi (Anggraini, Ramona &

Amin, 2023), and the rate of temperature increase reaching 0.47 degrees Celsius per decade in East Kalimantan (Dodo Gunawan, 2023), as well as the relocation of the nation's capital from Jakarta to Nusantara in 2024.

Monitoring of the situation of women in terms of climate crisis triggers was carried out in Jambi, a location that experienced massive land conversion into oil palm plantations (Anggraini, Ramona, and Amin, 2023), as well as canal construction (Maria, 2023). Other triggers are also found in Sungai Telang Village, one of the villages in Bathin III Ulu District, Bungo Regency, Jambi Province. The location of Sungai Telang Village, which is surrounded by forest areas and is in the most upstream location, creates a strong attachment between the Sungai Telang Village community and the forest. Sungai Telang Village is one of the villages that still maintains customs and customary deliberation institutions tasked with overseeing customary activities. Customary activities that are still held and carried out include customary activities in the human life cycle: marriage, birth, death, and agriculture.

The exploitation of Sungai Telang Village has been going on for a long time. Major floods occurred in 2003 and 2004 caused by illegal logging. If the previous major floods were caused by logging for wood, then land clearing and logging are still happening and are carried out to facilitate Illegal Mining (PETI), a mining business without a permit from the government. Illegal mining in Sungai Telang Village is gold mining using heavy equipment in the Sebiang River area of Sungai Telang Village, which began in mid-2022 and was still ongoing at the time of this monitoring.

Illegal mining activities have resulted in the village community not being able to use river water as they usually do. The color of the river changes from clear to cloudy and the quality of the river water has also deteriorated, resulting in a decline in the quality of life of the residents. The use of chemicals in mining has caused residents to no longer be able to use the river water for drinking and for bathing, washing, and toilets. Residents must buy clean water or look for clean water from other places further away. Villagers no longer find fish that in their memories and experiences live in the river, as well as women's concerns if their children play in the river. At its peak, on December 30, 2023, Sungai Telang Village was hit

by a flood that overflowed into the settlement and submerged residents' yards. The villagers believe that the cause of the flood was not only the high rainfall, but also because of illegal mining activities that dredge the river body and change the shape of the river flow. This shows that illegal mining activities increase the risk of natural disasters such as floods and threaten forest degradation in the Kerinci-Seblat National Park (TNKS). In this context, women experience direct impacts, such as obstacles to going to the rice fields because they have to cross the river.

The second area is Timbulsloko Village, Sayung District, Demak Regency, Central Java Province. Various studies have stated that since 2010, coastal flood abrasion has begun to inundate the Timbulsloko Village area. In 2017-2018, PT Pelindo III carried out reclamation at Tanjung Emas Port, Semarang, which borders the northern coast of Demak Regency. In 2019, the National Strategic Project for the construction of a toll road to connect Semarang and Demak began. In addition to reclamation and toll road construction, the Sayung District area is the location of factories that use groundwater.

In 2017, when settlements and rice fields were submerged into a permanent sea of coastal floods, there was a change in the lives of the residents. Generally, residents make a living from the rice fields and ponds they own. Now they have disappeared and decreased in area, forcing residents to change jobs, such as becoming construction workers. Some women have adapted to become fisherwomen by using traditional net and bamboo traps to catch fish, shrimp and crabs which are then raised, consumed, or sold for family income. Coastal floods also have an impact on the burden of costs that must be borne by families such as the cost of building stilt houses/elevations, transportation using boats, and the provision of clean water. The impacts on education, social, religion and health also follow. Timbulsloko residents are isolated and need more effort to be able to access basic education and health services. Women with disabilities, in particular, cannot access various services such as health and population administration.

After the coastal flood, their environment became more arid because there were no more trees and rice fields. This ecosystem has disappeared

and been replaced by a new ecosystem. This new ecosystem is still difficult for the community to understand and be familiar with because it is not a river or sea ecosystem. Currently, the ecosystem that has formed is an area with tidal water (a mixture of salt water, garbage, and dirt) with various types of food sources in it. Residents adapt by building connecting bridges as a replacement for roads, connecting one house to another, building 'floating houses' and putting bodies in coffins and giving them weights in burial processions. This change in ecosystem forces women to adapt and learn to row wooden boats for various purposes.

Women in Timbulsloko Village are vulnerable to gender-based violence because the social and economic impacts of coastal flooding are triggers for violence in the form of neglect. The economic neglect experienced by women is due to loss of livelihoods, loss of productive land, and decreased income due to coastal flooding. In addition to economic neglect, women are vulnerable to physical violence such as being beaten, and psychological violence such as being shouted at and scolded by their husbands. Unfortunately, women's representation in decision-making is minimal. Women in Timbulsloko are almost never invited and included in the decision-making process from the neighborhood association (RT)/ residents association (RW) level to the village or district level. One of the reasons why women are not invited or present is because of women's concerns or fears when conveying ideas and opinions during the process. This cannot be separated from gender stereotypes about the low or limited capacity, knowledge, and level of education of women. Therefore, the decision-making process and meetings are mostly attended by men.

Subsequently, monitoring for climate crisis response was carried out in East Kalimantan in the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) Area and NTT related to the National Strategic Project (PSN) for renewable energy in the form of dams to meet the irrigation needs of agricultural land and Micro-Hydro Power Plants (PLTMH) (Agustuna et al., 2023). The development of the IKN which carries various slogans such as green city and forest city is claimed to be part of controlling the climate crisis. A number of supporting infrastructures are always associated as an effort to deal with the climate crisis such as the construction of the Sepaku-Semoi Dam and

the Sepaku Intake which were built to meet water needs and overcome drought around the IKN area. Indeed, problems such as flooding and drought had occurred before the construction of the IKN. Unfortunately, the Sepaku Intake construction project which has been carried out since 2021 has caused problems such as the difficulty of the local residents in getting water. At the end of July 2024, floods hit residential areas in several neighborhoods in Sepaku Subdistrict which are adjacent to the Sepaku River. Almost all houses were submerged and a number of houses were damaged as a result. In this area there is the Balik Customary Law Community which is bound to the land and forest as part of their life and identity as the Balik indigenous people, including women. In addition to being used as a mountain rice field, the land is used to grow various vegetables and a place for women to get nipa palm leaves and rattan to be processed into roofs, mats, or other traditional craft items.

Monitoring for climate crisis response was also carried out in NTT related to the National Strategic Project in Ilin Medo Village, one of the villages in Waiblama District, Sikka Regency, NTT Province. NTT Province is known as one of the semi-arid provinces and one of the provinces with a high level of vulnerability to climate change. This is because the NTT Province only has 3 months of rainy season in a year. To overcome this problem, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) through the Directorate General of Water Resources (Ditjen SDA) built a number of dams. There are 6 (six) dams in NTT that are National Strategic Projects, namely Raknamo Dam (Kupang City), Rotiklot Dam (Belu Regency), Temef Dam (South Timor Tengah Regency), Manikin Dam (Kupang City), Mbay Dam (Nagekeo Regency), and Napun Gete Dam (Sikka Regency). Referring to the purpose of developing regional knowledge, monitoring was carried out at the Napun Gete Dam.

The Napun Gete Dam provides a raw water supply of 214 liters per second for two-thirds of the population of Sikka Regency. Furthermore, it is projected to have benefits for irrigation for approximately 300 hectares of rice fields around it. The construction of the Napun Gete Dam brought changes to water availability, but indirect impacts were recorded, namely the shift or fading of social values and mutual cooperation. This dam is

located in between two villages, namely Ilin Medo Village and Werang Village. The most affected area is Lelabura in Ilin Medo Village, in Enakter Hamlet which was submerged by dam water, there were three public facility buildings: a Chapel, a Village Maternity Center (Polindes) and an Elementary School. These three buildings were relocated and rebuilt in higher ground. Around the reservoir, residents have also started building permanent houses, receiving compensation from the land used for the dam project.

On the other hand, violence against women in Ilin Medo Village also occurs. Women experience various forms of domestic violence, such as psychological and physical violence. Physical violence such as being slapped, hit, abused, either by hand or object, strangled, pulled by hair, and stepped on. Psychological violence, in the form of curses and threats that are inseparable from the assumption that a wife must obey and serve her husband because she has been 'bought' with bride-price. In general, the community does not reject the plan to build the Napun Gete Dam. However, the community does not accept the assessment results from the assessor to equalize compensation for all affected residents. For example, compensation for buildings is considered the same for each type of house material. Another thing is that the compensation given causes new problems, due to the ability to manage money. In some cases, the compensation money is used for a consumptive lifestyle that leads to poverty and causes other impacts on women.

In general, the impacts triggered by development that occurs in each region confirm that development that does not pay attention to the environment and health will worsen the conditions and marginalize decent living spaces for local communities. First, decreased quality of life and livelihood; Second, impoverishment; Third, increased risk of gender-based violence; Fourth, barriers to access to health and education services; Fifth, uncertainty about the future of children and families.

C

Mapping the Situation of Women and Vulnerable Groups Based on the Pillars of Analysis on the Climate Crisis

GENUINE Participation include access indicators that describe the conditions of women/vulnerable groups whose important role and contribution are recognized in formulating attitudes towards the triggers, impacts, and responses to the climate crisis. Indicators of women's representation in meetings or conferences held are inclusive and non-discriminatory (visibility and inclusivity). The indicators of Meaningful Involvement regarding freedom of opinion and expression are without any exceptions for women. Other elements are women's leadership who are trusted as decision makers, formulating policies, leading meetings, and occupying stakeholder positions. The indicators of Real Benefits describe the improvements felt by women/vulnerable groups from their participation in discussions on the climate crisis, including increased capacity, growing awareness, and the courage to act more or make breakthroughs.

The next pillar of analysis is related to resilience which consists of several indicators, such as critical awareness, initiatives, inclusion, institutionalization, and indicators of real benefits. Critical awareness indicators include the level of community knowledge about the climate crisis phenomenon in the monitoring area, identification of the loss of cultural heritage and local wisdom, awareness of multiple burdens, and critical attitudes regarding health conditions and existing infrastructure.

Meanwhile, the initiative indicator includes efforts made by the research subject source/informant in response to the climate crisis: the extent to which critical awareness appears in the response/attitude, the ability to

identify benefits for individual/group resilience. It also includes community strategies in terms of overcoming the impacts of the climate crisis through capacity building, economic assistance, and environmental recovery. Resilience takes place in several contexts of the climate crisis such as survival, health, infrastructure, capacity strengthening, and women's organizations/associations. The next indicator, inclusion, includes whether the processes of building or strengthening shared capacity involve all parties, or only those who have access, financial means, etc. Also, are women and vulnerable groups involved in the development process, distribution of aid, or other activities related to the climate crisis.

The resilience pillar also analyzes indicators of institutionalization and real benefits. Institutionalization includes the presence or absence of sustainable initiatives, reviewing whether the initiatives undertaken to build capacity run only once or are sustainable. This is evident from the emergence of initiatives related to institutions or organizations that are formally supported by the government. In addition to the government's side, it can also see the condition of the extent of women's resilience, and how women's power is in building communities/institutions. From several of these aspects, it is hoped that there will be positive improvements and real benefits for women. For example, capacity building activities, survival, and health aspects.

The third pillar of analysis is the elimination of gender-based violence and discrimination. Indicators covering this aspect include critical awareness, prevention efforts, protection, and recovery. Community efforts are part of this third pillar, consisting of prevention efforts and guarantees of non-recurrence for acts of violence against women and vulnerable groups. Other indicators are efforts to describe the community's capacity to ensure affordable support systems, guarantees of security, access to justice and recovery, initiatives that have been developed by the community, support and challenges faced, participation of women and vulnerable groups, as well as recovery of victims and initiatives that have been developed by families, government, or communities.

The last pillar of analysis is accountability for the fulfillment of human rights in the climate crisis issue. This indicator describes the existence of

programs created by stakeholders to prevent and respond to events and the root causes of the climate crisis. This can be seen from the commitment as well as activities such as socialization facilitated by stakeholders in responding to the climate crisis. Another sector is the implementation of policies carried out by stakeholders in efforts to eliminate violence and openness of information about the process of implementing programs related to the climate crisis and gender-based violence against women. This openness includes the form, targets, sources of inspiration, and achievements of the program.

The next indicator of this pillar is related to the monitoring and accountability mechanism, such as the mechanism for receiving, examining, addressing or responding to community/society complaints (complaint mechanism), and the monitoring mechanism to ensure real benefits through its monitoring. Ultimately, the above indicator also seeks to monitor evidence of contribution in ending impunity, reparations for victims, environmental restoration, guarantees of non-recurrence of violence, and fulfillment of rights. Its activities include evaluative statements by policy makers on the output of awareness-raising programs for both the government as the program implementer and the program target, and the increase in the number of spaces or facilities for victim assistance.

D

Agency and Resilience of Women Affected by the Climate Crisis

COMMUNITY resistance to illegal mining practices in the Bungo region reflects high social mobility, especially through a series of advocacy activities pioneered by young people together with the local community. In facing threats from illegal mining perpetrators, this resistance was expressed through various strategies, including sending warning letters to operators and equipment owners, as well as village officials involved. In addition, the community and youth were involved in conducting audiences with various stakeholders, participating in protests at the village office and reporting the case to the Directorate General of Law Enforcement of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (GAKKUM KLHK) as a law enforcement action. Civil society organizations also provided assistance, such as the Warsi Indonesian Conservation Community (KKI Warsi), a civil society organization founded with the aim of encouraging sustainable natural resource management based on the principles of conservation of indigenous people and local communities.

KKI Warsi assists institutions and communities in the village, such as the Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD), Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS), Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis). It also supports the efforts of young men and women in the Ngopi Bareng Discussion Forum (Disngopreng), facilitates communities with related parties, and provides knowledge to the community through youth school and women's school. The approach to women's involvement in natural resource management is carried out using methods that are appropriate to the conditions and situations

of the women themselves. They include the role of women in groups that have legal permits to manage natural resources, such as the KUPS, Women Farmers Group (KWT), Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdes), and LPHD. To increase the capacity and role of women in natural resource management, KKI Warsi develops a learning system through the women's school.

In the Demak region, resilience and response to the climate crisis take various forms, such as assistance and support from civil society and philanthropic groups. In 2023, several political actions were carried out with the support of various civil society groups. On March 8, 2023, the community held a demonstration in front of the Central Java Governor's office with the demand "Demak Refuses to Sink". The community also participated in the Women's Assembly organized by Jakarta Feminist in Yogyakarta online and offline as part of the 16 Days of Anti-Violence Against Women (16HAKTP) campaign series in 2023.

In relation to the pillar of true participation in terms of women's leadership, there are women who are trusted to lead meetings, are involved in decision-making, and occupy influential positions in organizations in East Kalimantan and Maumere. They have also occupied positions in government/village apparatus (Jambi), regional heads (Maumere and East Kalimantan), or legislative members (Maumere). However, the overall percentage is still small. This is in line with the results of an interview with one of the research subjects as follows:

“Regarding women’s leadership, in the past 10 or 20 years ago women were still absent, but recently it has become apparent that there are a few, starting from village officials, namely several section heads, heads of affairs, are women, then there are hamlet heads who are also women, additionally there are several neighborhood association leaders who are also women.” – A source from Maumere

Since the construction of the IKN, in general, community involvement in socialization or decision-making such as regarding compensation has been very minimal, including for indigenous communities. The development

project and state apparatus usually only invite heads of families or only invite traditional chiefs or heads of neighborhood associations for socialization activities. Women are not directly involved and are not even included in the invitation list and are considered to be represented by the head of the family such as the father or son in the family.

There is not much information that is easily accessible directly by the public. On average, the residents get information through Whatsapp or direct stories from husbands or relatives who are invited and attended meetings. Several cases in the IKN are related to the rapid need for land. Unfair practices were found, for example, it was not explained how much the benchmark for the price of compensation was, how the complaint mechanism was if they did not agree, and the threat to take care of it themselves in court.

Referring to these conditions, indigenous women from Balik gathered themselves and built a women's organization in Sepaku Lama Village called Indigenous Women from Balik, Sepaku. In this space, women exchange information they obtain related to IKN infrastructure projects around them. Although, until now there have not yet been many activities carried out related to awareness of preventing and handling Gender-Based Violence.

E

Policies to Manage and Address the Impacts of the Climate Crisis

THE CLIMATE crisis has different impacts on women and men. The climate crisis is exacerbating existing gender disparities. The principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), namely non-discrimination, substantive equality, and state obligations are used in interventions to address climate change to increase women's access, control, benefits, and participation on an equal basis with men. The importance of gender mainstreaming for the fulfillment of human rights, poverty reduction, sustainable development, and disaster risk management, has been recognized and is on the global agenda.

In addressing the climate crisis, the CEDAW Committee through General Recommendation No. 47 reminds us that a number of cross-convention principles and provisions are very important and must serve as a guide in the formulation of laws, policies, action plans, programs, budgets, and other measures related to disaster risk reduction and climate change.

States Parties must therefore ensure that all policies, laws, plans, programs, budgets, and other activities related to gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and climate change are based on human rights-based principles, including the following (CEDAW/GR/37):

- a. **Substantive equality and non-discrimination**, with priority being accorded to the most marginalized groups of women and girls, such as those from indigenous, racial, ethnic and sexual minority groups, women and girls with disabilities, adolescents, older women, unmarried women, women heads of household, widows,

women and girls living in poverty in both rural and urban settings, women in prostitution and internally displaced, stateless, refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant women;

- b. **Participation and empowerment**, through the adoption of effective processes and the allocation of the resources necessary to ensure that diverse groups of women have opportunities to participate in every stage of policy development, implementation and monitoring at each level of government, at the local, national, regional and international levels;
- c. **Accountability and access to justice**, which require the provision of appropriate and accurate information and mechanisms in order to ensure that all women and girls whose rights have been directly and indirectly affected by disasters and climate change are provided with adequate and timely remedies.

These three general principles are essential to ensure that all interventions related to disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change are implemented in accordance with the Convention. In addition to the CEDAW, a number of specific international frameworks address disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, humanitarian assistance, and sustainable development, some of which also address gender equality, as shown in the following table:

No.	International Frameworks	Description
1	The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	Reaffirmed through the results of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The Future We Want”.
2	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations.

No.	International Frameworks	Description
3	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Climate equity requires that, in global efforts to reduce the adverse impacts of and adapt to climate change, the needs of countries, groups, and individuals, including women and girls, who are most vulnerable to its adverse impacts, are prioritized.
4	The 2014 Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted Decision 18/CP.20, entitled “Lima work programme on gender”.	Promoting gender balance and achieving gender-responsive climate policy, developed for the purpose of guiding the effective participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention.
5	COP 2017, adopted Decision 3/CP.23, entitled “Establishment of a gender action plan”	Advance women’s full, equal and meaningful participation and promote gender-responsive climate policy and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all elements of climate action.
6	The Paris Agreement	Action to address climate change, including capacity building for mitigation and adaptation, should follow a gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.
7	The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Contains important targets on gender equality and the principle of “no one left behind”.
8	The Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa, 2015	Representatives adopted a document relating gender equality and women’s rights to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, as well as integrating them into development.
9	World Humanitarian Summit, 2016	Calls for gender equality, women’s empowerment and women’s rights to become pillars of humanitarian action. including in disaster preparedness and response.

In addition to the frameworks above, there are also strategic thinking references based on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) studies on gender equality in climate crisis and social conflicts, including:

1. Collaboration and cooperation between institutions to ensure planning, implementation, and evaluation of policies based on inclusivity, community, and gender responsive perspectives.
2. Increasing women's capacity and encouraging women's leadership.
3. Increasing the skills and knowledge of women and marginalized groups to participate effectively in climate action.

In addressing the impact of the climate crisis on vulnerable groups, the Government through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection issued the National Action Plan for Gender and Climate Change (RAN GPI) which mandates a number of strategies, particularly:

1. Capacity Building for Knowledge Management and Communication
2. Gender Balance, Participation, and Women's Leadership
3. Coherence and Coordination
4. Gender Responsive Implementation and Means of Implementation
5. Monitoring and Reporting

The strategies also mention several key issues that require special attention, such as:

1. Food Security: Food safety, sustainable agriculture, water and irrigation management, and mangrove ecosystems.
2. Preventing Deforestation and Land Restoration: Deforestation prevention, critical land rehabilitation, water management and restoration in peatlands.
3. Utilization of Renewable Energy: Energy efficiency, energy conservation (New, Renewable Energy, and Energy Conservation), waste management, environmental health, and social health protection.
4. Green Industry: Creation of environmentally friendly jobs, science, technology, and innovation.
5. Disaster Resilience and Recovery: Resilience to disasters and support for recovery from damage and loss.

6. Social, cultural, and health resilience, as well as business protection.
7. Cross-Sectoral Issues: A holistic and intersectional approach to address interrelated challenges.

The link between the National Action Plan, Climate Crisis and WPS is stated in several developing aspects, such as in the National Action Plan for Social Conflict 2020-2025 which uses the WPS framework in addressing the specific vulnerabilities experienced by women and children during social conflict. The related policies cover disasters, but is not translated into the National Action Plan. Additionally, Climate Change Adaptation 2014-2025 on Disaster Risk Reduction, Community Engagement, Policy Integration, Women as Vulnerable Groups; the action focuses more on identifying vulnerabilities. As well as the National Action Plan for Gender and Climate Change 2024-2025 which encourages women's participation in climate-related decision-making, along with addressing the vulnerabilities of women and marginalized groups.

Building upon the aforementioned analysis, it is important to carry out several stages such as compiling guidelines for monitoring gender-based violence against women in the climate crisis. This compilation uses the WPS framework and expands the monitoring area with a participatory approach, as well as building the capacity of women's groups and other related parties to participate in knowledge gathering and activities related to gender-based violence against women and the climate crisis. Developing campaign materials to increase critical public awareness, by designing materials that can expand public understanding of issues related to gender-based violence against women and the climate crisis. Compiling policy recommendations to strengthen prevention, handling, and recovery of gender-based violence against women in responding to the climate crisis. This is done by developing policies that can improve effective prevention, handling, and recovery related to gender-based violence against women in the context of climate change. Also, increasing critical and strategic studies on gender-based violence against women in renewable energy issues and energy transition schemes. Encouraging deeper research analysis on how the WPS framework can be applied to renewable energy and energy transition issues.

In addition and no less important, the Indonesian government has also ratified the 2016 Paris Agreement on Climate Change and emphasized it in the first 'green' 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) that integrates a low-carbon development framework and climate resilience as one of the national priority programs and Major Projects. Moreover, the Indonesian government has also prepared macroeconomic policy steps for Indonesia's State Budget (APBN) as a shock absorber in anticipation of these global shocks. One of the programs built is the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) net sink as a continuation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 is mandated in Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 on the Implementation of Carbon Economic Value for the Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development. Article 3 Paragraph (4) states that the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions is mainly supported by the forestry sector as a carbon store with a carbon net sink approach (net carbon absorption which refers to the amount of carbon emission absorption that is much greater than that released). This program uses four main strategies, namely avoiding deforestation; conservation and sustainable forest management; protection and restoration of peatlands; and increasing carbon absorption.

Based on the various policy efforts above, the points are narrowed down to the analysis of national policy studies related to the climate crisis, by paying attention to the mapping of the situation of gender-based violence against women through special attention to vulnerable groups in the context of the climate crisis. Important policy recommendations are presented in the category of efforts to increase participation, protection, prevention, and recovery of women, with special attention to vulnerable groups of gender-based violence in four areas of the climate crisis as follows:

1. Participation

- a. Ensure meaningful participation for women in climate action (food security and environmental security). One way is by investing in empowering women through education, training,

and capacity building initiatives to further increase awareness and capabilities of women or vulnerable groups affected.

- b. Integrate women's voices in decision-making related to climate crisis issues, by ensuring that women's and vulnerable groups' voices can be heard, especially in policies that are closely related to the climate crisis, through public consultation mechanisms, focus group discussions, or one-on-one meetings with representatives or individuals directly affected by the climate crisis.
- c. Hold training programs that are oriented towards increasing women's capacity.

2. Protection

- a. Initiate program strategies to prevent gender-based violence that can increase due to climate crisis and conflict-prone situations, especially those related to access to natural resources.
- b. Develop an integrated service center that integrates legal, psychological, and health assistance services, especially for victims of gender-based violence against women, with victim-sensitive services.

3. Prevention

- a. Carry out activities on public campaigns that raise awareness about the relation of climate crisis and issues relevant to everyday life that focus on women and vulnerable groups.
- b. Take steps to protect women in climate-affected areas during disasters or conflicts related to access to relief. Develop mitigation and resilience programs that analyze contextualized social norms and harmful practices in planning.
- c. Conduct educational training on climate awareness and reducing violence against women.

4. Recovery and relief

- a. Meet the specific needs of women during recovery and relief, by providing psychosocial services and skills to women affected as victims.
- b. Carry out the process of adaptation for policies and institutions

for the implementation of renewable energy which can be specifically related to certain issues, such as food security (sustainable food system, climate-smart agriculture).

- c. Reintegration into the community to help victims be better prepared to return to life in society.

F

Recommendations

BASED on the analysis of monitoring results in the four regions, Komnas Perempuan recommends ten key policies related to responding to gender-based violence and the climate crisis, including the following:

1. Carry out mapping of the situation and conditions of women using an intersectional approach related to women's needs, while developing documentation of the impacts of the climate crisis and responses for women and vulnerable groups in the climate crisis.
2. Increase the allocation of gender-responsive budgets specifically for the empowerment of women and vulnerable groups affected in all sectors related to the crisis.
3. Strengthen women's participation by the process of creating access and space through various activities, such as focus group discussions (FGD), public consultations, and joint action plans to increase the strength of women's networks and voices.
4. The procurement of digital equipment and technology support (including Appropriate Technology) affirmatively for women and vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis, such as fisherwomen, women farmers, and women victims of the climate crisis.
5. Develop basic infrastructure and supporting public facilities, as a response to the impact of the climate crisis, which includes development of accessibility to livelihoods, such as clean water, roads, agricultural/plantation land, electricity, internet networks, and others.

6. Provide support for women and vulnerable groups for business development based on potential and needs, consisting of funding support, business development training (or appropriate livelihood sectors), business equipment/tools, and digital technology support to develop marketing.
7. Conduct capacity building programs on climate crisis, mitigation, adaptation, digital technology literacy (overcoming the digital gender gap), and encourage activities oriented towards alternative sources of livelihood (e.g. management of processed food products, environmentally friendly food packaging, use of natural raw materials, and others).
8. Develop activities related to literacy, mitigation, and adaptation by establishing collaboration involving multi-stakeholder partnerships (government, private sector, academics, international donor agencies, gender activist networks and communities, groups responding to the climate crisis, indigenous peoples' groups, and others) in responding to the impacts of the climate crisis on women and vulnerable groups.
9. The development of research, discussion space, and publications related to the concept and practice of renewable energy as an alternative resource development that can reduce the negative impacts of the climate crisis on women and vulnerable groups.
10. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as the leading sector for institutions with similar authority, tasked with establishing partnerships through the promotion of the Roadmap and Action Plan for Response to Gender-Based Violence against Women in the climate crisis in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. This includes integrating these issues into strategic documents and development plans/indicators for relevant stakeholders. The goal is to ensure that climate change policies are fully gender-responsive (planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation).

G

Conclusion

THE VARIOUS discussions summarized in this policy paper have comprehensive and intersectional aspects. The context of gender-based violence against women related to the climate crisis is a finding as well as a reflection that needs to be a shared concern. Therefore, the definition, review, triggering factors, modalities, impacts, responses, analysis results, and recommendations summarized in this study are expected to be an input for joint action. However, this policy paper is an initial document that still requires deeper monitoring and analysis within the intersectional framework of issues related to situations that make women and other specific groups vulnerable, as well as the need for efforts through the presence of the state in responding to the climate crisis in the affected communities. In addition, this policy paper is prepared within a certain duration, so it is possible that there may be changes in policies and situations from related institutions or agencies listed in this policy paper.

Annex

Respective Ministries' Recommendations Based on Terms



The Ministry of
Agriculture

Program Support Policy

Promote planning and implementation roadmaps including budget programs that are in line with gender mainstreaming in the climate crisis.

Mapping disaggregated data on provincial/ district/city areas vulnerable to the climate crisis and the distribution of farmers, Indigenous Youth Groups, Young Farmers, and Women Farmers Groups in the area.

Prioritizing areas vulnerable to the climate crisis that correlate with agricultural productivity (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 39 of 2018 on the Early Warning System and Handling of the Impact of Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector. The scope of this Ministerial Regulation includes: a. Early Warning System; b. Handling the Impact of Climate Change; and c. Guidance, including the Flow of the Early

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Identify and collect data on women farmers affected by the climate crisis disaster, as well as the areas/livelihoods affected.
2. Rapid response to areas most vulnerable to weather changes, hydrometeorological disasters, etc. that threaten the quality and quantity of agricultural products.
3. Conduct activities related to awareness and response in facing the climate crisis and its impact on women and vulnerable groups in the context of agriculture and food security issues.
4. Encourage women to develop alternative agricultural products (processing raw materials into semi-finished goods or ready-to-consume goods).

Medium-Term

1. Provide support in the form of capital assistance and climate adaptation technology (e.g. renewable energy technology in agriculture).
2. Gender-responsive policies on issues of women and agricultural livelihoods in the context of the climate crisis and food security.
3. Acceleration of Program-Budget Preparation and Implementation of the Series of Tasks and Functions in Climate Policy.

Long-Term

1. Establish a separate body that focuses on women and vulnerable groups in climate crisis-based agricultural programs.
2. Evaluation and reflection on agricultural policies that must be in line with policies that support women and vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis disaster on agricultural issues.
3. Grant appreciation for regions or groups that are able to encourage program innovation in responding to gender-sensitive climate crisis challenges.
4. Alignment/harmonization of cross-sector and cross-ministry/institution policies.



The Ministry of
Marine Affairs
and Fisheries

Program Support Policy

Revision of Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers.

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries also needs to focus on strengthening efforts to rehabilitate marine and coastal areas, including restoring and improving the condition of damaged ecosystems.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Mapping groups of fisherwomen who are vulnerable to the climate crisis in coastal areas.
2. Identify areas and provide rapid response to areas that are most vulnerable to exploitation in marine and coastal areas, as well as islands, due to changes in weather, land conversion, and hydrometeorological and other disasters that threaten the quality and quantity of fishery products.
3. Provide support for environmentally friendly fishing gears.
4. Provide capacity building in processing marine products as value added products.

Medium-Term

1. Open effective (easy to access) complaint and information services for protection for fisherwomen related to marine-based economic activities, which are integrated with other authorized institutions.
2. Encourage policies that support alternative business opportunities for fisherwomen (e.g. easy access to capital, access to equipment, access to marketing) in developing marine products (such as processed smoked fish, processed seaweed, shellfish, mangrove fruit, and various crafts).
3. Acceleration of Program-Budget Preparation and Implementation of the Series of Tasks and Functions in Climate Policy.

Long-Term

1. Enhance marine ecosystem restoration by involving women and organizations that support marine environmental conservation (such as rehabilitation of mangroves, as well as flora and fauna in coastal areas).
2. Ensure that marine resource management programs consider long-term impacts that care about the safety and security of women and vulnerable groups, with the aim of minimizing the impact of the climate crisis.
3. Evaluation and reflection of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries' programs which are aligned (harmonized) with cross-sector and cross-ministry/institution policies.



The Ministry of
Environment

Program Support Policy

Review, evaluate, and revise the use and licensing of forest areas, etc. that have an impact on degradation and deforestation of forest and mangrove areas. This is intended so as not to contribute to the expansion of deforestation and land conflicts.

Encourage protection guarantees for damage reporters, the Directorate General of Law Enforcement (GAKKUM), and the Directorate of Complaints, Supervision and Administrative Sanctions (PPSA). Carried out through the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 10 of 2024 on Legal Protection for People Fighting for the Right to a Good and Healthy Environment.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Conduct comprehensive data collection and research on climate change in livelihood areas (e.g. rivers, seas, coasts, etc.)
2. Conduct data collection on women and vulnerable groups who are victims of the climate crisis.
3. The Ministry of Environment and law enforcement officers should encourage the regulation of investors in illegal mining (the need for law enforcement against illegal activities in forest areas, for example in the Sungai Telang Village).

Medium-Term

1. Acceleration of Program-Budget Preparation and Implementation of the Series of Tasks and Functions in Climate Policy.
2. Carry out restoration of land contaminated with toxic materials (especially areas that are the center of livelihoods for women and vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis).
3. Provide financial support for women and vulnerable groups to participate in environmental conservation.

Long-Term

1. Integrate gender-perspective policies into all regulations and personnel within the Ministry of Environment.
2. Carry out monitoring, evaluation and reflection on policies that have been formulated and implemented.
3. Alignment/harmonization of cross-sector and cross-ministry/institution policies.



The Ministry of
Forestry

Program Support Policy

Review, evaluate, and revise the use and licensing of forest areas, etc. that have an impact on degradation and deforestation of forest and mangrove areas. This is intended so as not to contribute to the expansion of deforestation and land conflicts.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Review, evaluate, and revise the use and licensing of forest areas, etc., which are suspected of having impacts on land and forest deforestation.
2. Promote gender-based awareness and transparency for officers on the front lines who come into contact with women in forest areas.
3. Conducting campaigns or public awareness actions on the importance of forests as a center of balance and livelihood for the general public.

Medium-Term

1. Provide assistance or support for women and vulnerable groups who are victims.
2. Involve women as sources of knowledge in forest area restoration efforts (reforestation and restoration).

Long-Term

1. Establish a committee and ensure that the policies formulated are sensitive towards women and vulnerable groups and do not position them as victims, especially regarding the use of resources in forest areas that can be utilized according to regulations.
2. Integrate a forestry-related knowledge and education system that supports vulnerable groups and women, complemented by climate crisis mitigation efforts into the national education system and curriculum.



The Ministry of
Public Works

Program Support Policy

The Ministry of Public Works needs to create construction guidelines for areas prone to disaster/climate crisis.

Ensure that there is consultation with affected groups before deciding on the construction of infrastructure/facilities.

Accelerate the process of developing irrigation for rice fields and artificial rice fields by considering access for women farmer groups and vulnerable groups.

Ensure that rice field irrigation projects and artificial rice field construction are environmentally friendly, and do not cause massive environmental damage.

Repairing badly damaged road sections in areas affected by the climate crisis (reservoirs).

Facilitate access to roads, stilt houses, and floating houses.

Reforestation in the areas around reservoirs by paying attention to local wisdom.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Prioritize the development of infrastructure in locations vulnerable to the climate crisis according to the needs and consultation of local communities, and pay attention to the comfort and safety of women and vulnerable groups.
2. Hold joint meetings between dam/reservoir units and related agencies to accelerate raw water pipeline and rice field irrigation projects.
3. Accelerate the process of piping raw water to certain areas such as Maumere by paying attention to access to drinking water for the needs of women, children, and people with disabilities.
4. Water distribution, either through reservoirs or other water sources, for agricultural land and sources of livelihood for communities.
5. Construction of access bridges for residents that need cross rivers to get to rice fields in areas affected by the climate crisis.

Medium-Term

1. Encourage the acceleration of facilities for alternative sources of livelihoods, such as the development of tourism villages around reservoir areas or areas affected by the climate crisis.
2. Ensure ongoing assistance/mentoring for the use of citizen funds from compensation for/from government projects. This is to minimize the use of funds that are not appropriate for economic development.
3. Acceleration of Program-Budget Preparation and Implementation of the Series of Tasks and Functions in Climate Policy.

Long-Term

1. Evaluation and reflection of policy programs that have been implemented (for example, public facilities and infrastructure in the dam/reservoir unit areas that are friendly to children, women, and people with disabilities).
2. Prepare a series of development programs on aspects of fulfilling the rights of indigenous communities, values held by the community, and community resilience as a response to environmental damage and the climate crisis.
3. Alignment/harmonization of cross-sector and cross-ministry/institution policies.



KEMENTERIAN PERUMAHAN
DAN KAWASAN PERMUKIMAN

The Ministry of
Housing and
Residential Area

Program Support Policy

Prepare habitable housing for the affected victims, both as temporary housing areas and as sustainable housing from the original place that was uninhabitable due to being impacted/damaged.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Build temporary housing (shelters) that are friendly to women and vulnerable groups in disaster-prone areas.
2. Involve women in every preparation for actions and programs post-disaster settlement rehabilitation, as well as urgent needs during the post-disaster period for women and vulnerable groups.

Medium-Term

1. Design policies and development of housing based on green technology that is environmentally friendly and uses renewable energy resources.
2. Develop spatial planning policies that have a gender perspective and are based on mitigation and adaptation to the climate crisis.

Long-Term

1. Develop national policies that have a gender and climate crisis perspective in the development of environmentally friendly areas.
2. Encourage innovation and the use of environmentally friendly building materials and pay attention to sustainability aspects (can be in collaboration with the private sector and academics) in the development of research and construction.
3. Ensure that all future residential area planning includes climate crisis mitigation and protection for women and vulnerable groups.



The Ministry
of Women's
Empowerment
and Child
Protection

Program Support Policy

Propose a timeline for the implementation of the National Action Plan for Gender and Climate Change.

Assist in the implementation of the National Action Plan for Gender and Climate Change in ministries/institutions.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Conduct collaborative research across sectors (especially educational institutions and women's/vulnerable groups' activist communities on climate crisis issues) to obtain accurate mapping and information for appropriate mitigation.
2. Conduct capacity building on gender data (data that supports poverty reduction programs for women) and data on vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis.
3. Prioritize implementation in groups vulnerable to climate crisis according to local community needs and consultation.
4. Promote capacity building programs for women (in terms of economy, education, environment), to increase resilience in facing the impacts of the climate crisis.

Medium-Term

1. Facilitate meetings, learning, and best practices across sectors related to issues of gender-based violence against women in the climate crisis.
2. Promote gender-responsive digital technology and information as an effort to reduce gender-based violence against women in the climate crisis issue.
3. Acceleration of Program-Budget Preparation and Implementation of the Series of Tasks and Functions in Climate Policy.

Long-Term

1. Integrate action plans into private institutions, local governments, and even to the family level. This is so that the climate crisis disaster management movement can be carried out comprehensively.
2. Use a gender-based framework in every process of preparing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and reflecting on policies formulated for women and vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis.
3. Encourage cross-sector and cross-ministry/institution policy alignment/harmonization initiatives as the leading sector.



The Ministry of
Social Affairs

Program Support Policy

Identify the needs of marginalized groups in areas vulnerable to climate crisis to sharpen safety nets and responsive assistance to vulnerable groups.

The Ministry of Social Affairs need to develop reporting mechanisms related to climate crisis disasters.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Coordinate with other ministries/institutions (The Ministry of Public Works, The Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Drinking Water Company) for the provision of clean water in Sungai Telang Village, Jambi; Timbulsloko Village, Demak; Maumere; and Sepaku.
2. Provide emergency social assistance support for women and vulnerable groups who are victims affected by climate crisis disasters.
3. Establish easily accessible psychosocial support centers for women and vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis.
4. Conduct awareness-raising campaigns and actions related to gender-based violence against women and vulnerable groups in climate crisis issues, by involving stakeholders.

Medium-Term

1. Conduct training for social workers on knowledge of mitigation and adaptation to the climate crisis that has a gender perspective.
2. Acceleration of Program-Budget Preparation and Implementation of the Series of Tasks and Functions in Climate Policy.
3. Ensure social facilities have a fast and appropriate response to victims of the climate crisis.

Long-Term

1. Construction of safe house facilities and supporting components in areas where necessary, especially areas affected by climate crisis disasters.
2. Encourage gender mainstreaming in policies at the Ministry of Social Affairs.
3. Form a special committee that focuses on long-term policies to integrate gender and climate crisis perspectives in the Ministry of Social Affairs.
4. Evaluation and reflection of existing policies.
5. Alignment/harmonization of cross-sector and cross-ministry/institution policies.



Kemenkes
The Ministry
of Health

Program Support Policy

Minister of Health Regulation No. 1018 of 2011 on Health Sector Adaptation Strategy to the Impact of Climate Change, and Minister of Health Regulation No. 35 of 2012 on Guidelines for Identification of Health Risk Factors due to Climate Change, explain adaptation strategies for health workers and medical personnel in the event of climate change based on the regional government level. As well as identifying health risk factors due to climate change.

In Law no. 17 of 2023 on Health, this is contained in the chapter on Disasters.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Conduct socialization regarding FGMC to village communities.
2. Conduct educational campaigns about health risks to women and vulnerable groups in facing the climate crisis (for example, infectious diseases that occur during and after disasters).
3. Establish emergency health service centers in response to women and vulnerable groups affected by climate crisis disasters.
4. Ensure the availability of adequate medical logistics according to the needs in the affected areas.

Medium-Term

1. Advocacy for climate change adaptation strategies, increasing the capacity of health workers for climate change adaptation, and vulnerability mapping studies for malaria and dengue fever.
2. Identify the risk factors that are usually contracted: vector diseases, water and food borne diseases, airborne diseases, non-communicable diseases, disaster events, and mental health disorders due to climate change.
3. Develop health protocols appropriate to the climate crisis for women and affected victims.
4. Create a rapid and accurate reporting system for cases involving women and vulnerable group victims in climate crisis disasters.

Long-Term

1. Ensure that the national health policy master plan includes gender-responsive health policies and climate crisis adaptation.
2. Carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reflection on existing policies, so that they can be directed towards gender-responsive policies on climate crisis issues.



The Ministry
of Finance

Program Support Policy

Allocating gender-responsive budgets for vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis.

Organizing education on pollution prevention and environmental restoration (Healthy Living Movement)

Ensure that climate change response budgets are gender responsive.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Organize activities (assessments or focus group discussions) to map out the needs and appropriate budget for victims and vulnerable groups in the climate crisis.
2. Allocate funds for mitigation, education, and adaptation for victims of gender-based violence against women in line with gender-based prevention, handling, and recovery efforts.
3. Increase the budget for prevention, handling, and recovery for victims of gender-based violence in climate disaster areas.

Medium-Term

1. Facilitate the formation of economic groups at the level of groups of women farmers, fisherwomen, women forest farmers, women in tourist areas.
2. Develop policies and job opportunities as alternative livelihoods for women affected by climate crisis disasters.

Long-Term

1. Strengthen gender-responsive frameworks and budgeting in the climate crisis by ensuring appropriate indicators and data to support comprehensive policy-making.
2. Conduct monitoring, evaluation and reflection on current gender-responsive budget policies by involving related cross-ministerial and cross-institutional stakeholders.



BAPPENAS

The Ministry
of National
Development
Planning/
National
Development
Planning
Agency
(Bappenas)

Program Support Policy

- Ensure that budgets facilitate access to life for affected communities.
- Ensure that Action Plans for climate change relocation guidelines have gender perspective.
- Ensure that women and vulnerable groups are involved in technical guidance for planning and implementing Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG) related to the climate crisis.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Involve all stakeholders and build cooperation on gender-responsive and inclusive climate change activities.
2. Conduct interdisciplinary, interrelated research to promote sustainable solutions for the environment that have a gender perspective and support vulnerable groups.

Medium-Term

1. Integrate climate and gender crisis analysis into national medium- and long-term development plans.
2. Develop incentives or appreciation for regions that actively encourage the reduction of emissions and carbon footprints, or encourage activities in the field of climate crisis management with a gender perspective.

Long-Term

1. Integrate SDGs programs that are related to gender equality issues and the climate crisis in every national policy plan.
2. Encourage local governments to integrate climate crisis mitigation and gender responsive programs into Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) regulations and policies.
3. Develop priority policies that support women's empowerment in the context of the climate crisis.
4. Collaborate with cross-ministerial and institutional partners to initiate joint programs on climate crisis and women's empowerment issues.



The
Coordinating
Ministry for
Maritime and
Investment
Affairs

Program Support Policy

Expand the definition of disaster and the extent of the area and integrating the duration of the disaster including coastal flooding.

The President's priority promises that have been outlined in the National Priority Program and Strategic Priority Projects (Major Projects) that will be coordinated by the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment during the 2020-2024 period are as follows:

1. Strengthening Infrastructure to Support Economic Development and Basic Services
2. Building the Environment, Increasing Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Ensure that investment policies in the marine and mining sectors have a gender perspective (especially infrastructure projects in these areas).
2. Encourage training in diversification of livelihoods for coastal women.

Medium-Term

1. Develop regulations and establish partnerships with international organizations to support programs and investments based on the protection of women and vulnerable groups.
2. Provide capital support to women and vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis.

Long-Term

1. Integrate green and blue investment policy programs that sensitive to women and vulnerable groups with other relevant ministries and institutions.
2. Ensure that existing investments do not damage the existing order and livelihoods of women and vulnerable groups.
3. Conduct evaluations of existing investment policies, so that they can be directed towards environmentally sustainable investments.



The Ministry
of Energy
and Mineral
Resources

Program Support Policy

References:

- Law No. 11 of 2017 on the Ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.
- The President issued Presidential Decree No. 21 of 2019 on the National Action Plan for the Reduction and Elimination of Mercury (RAN-PPM) with an implementation period of 2018-2030.

Indonesia has become a State Party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which aims to protect the health of humans and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Conduct supervision regarding the circulation of mercury and other chemical substances that have the potential to trigger environmental damage.
2. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources should coordinate with the Ministry of Environment, The Ministry of Forestry, and the Minister of Home Affairs to supervise gold mining business permits in relation to permits from the regional government.
3. Promote knowledge of mining regulations that do not damage local ecology to central and regional governments and take action against illegal mining activities, especially in the upstream areas.
4. Conduct campaigns for efforts in appropriate and environmentally friendly use of energy.

Medium-Term

1. Expansion of the micro-hydro power plant to accommodate electricity in the homes of residents around the dam in Maumere.
2. Ensure policies in the management of natural resources are responsible and sensitive to women and vulnerable groups.
3. Promote renewable energy to minimize dependence on the use of fossil-based energy.

Long-Term

1. Conduct policy studies and collaborate with other ministries to synergize in developing gender-responsive policies for environmentally friendly energy issues.
2. Ensure that all policies from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources have a gender perspective (policy and budgeting).



BNPB
The National
Agency for
Disaster
Management
(BNPB)

Program Support Policy

Integrating climate change related policies into the planning and development of IKN.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Conduct mapping of risks and vulnerable groups (especially in affected areas and displacement camps).
2. Implement gender-responsive activities by integrating aspects of climate change and disaster risk reduction for women and vulnerable groups.
3. Promote gender-responsive training for emergency response officers/personnel of the National Agency for Disaster Management in regard to affected victims.

Medium-Term

1. Encourage cross-sectoral collaboration initiatives (such as collaboration between The National Agency for Disaster Management, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and other international institutions).
2. Integrate gender perspectives into disaster management and climate crisis policies (such as disaster contingency plans).

Long-Term

1. Adopt a gender-based approach in various regulations and policies related to the climate crisis and disaster management.
2. Involve women who possess gender perspectives in every decision/policy making for disaster and climate crisis management.
3. Develop partnerships with networks of women's groups to advocate for climate crisis, gender and disaster issues.



Regional
Government

Program Support Policy

Expansion of the working area of the Food Bank for equitable distribution and food security.

Facilitate agricultural food crop seeds based on pots/polybags for stilt house yards affected by coastal flooding.

Facilitate fishing equipment for fisherwomen.

Provide access to capital funds for productive economic ventures.

Conduct capacity building for women's resource management.

Strengthen the capacity of women and vulnerable groups to have skills in climate adaptation, technology utilization and food security.

Affirmative technology facilitation for women farmers.

Formulate Regional Regulations on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Implement Regional Regulations on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Prioritize climate change mitigation programs in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan by involving (representing) women's groups in deliberations/various planning meetings.

Document the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups.

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Carry out mapping of priority areas that require food distribution.
2. Conduct training on the use and provision of pot/polybag-based plant seeds.
3. Affirmative provision of tools and equipment.
4. Carry out mapping of vulnerable groups affected by climate change.
5. Carry out mapping of the needs and resources owned by women.
6. Build road access infrastructure and public facilities according to regional authority.
7. Provide training on the use of technology to promote food security with the presence of women.
8. Provision of affirmative facilities/technology to women alongside training.
9. Increasing the capacity of Regional /District/Subdistrict Government Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) regarding climate change.

Medium-Term

1. Expand the coverage area of food banks.
2. Conduct training for fisherwomen so that they are able to continue to work as a form of adaptation to climate change.
3. Affirmative business capital funds management training for vulnerable groups.
4. Conduct training in managing existing resources.
5. Encourage the practice of the application of tools/technology by women.
6. Capital loans for women farmers for business development.
7. Synergize with the central government in supervising Mining Business Permits (IUP) from the Governor.
8. Provide food management training in collaboration with relevant agencies for women and vulnerable groups.

Long-Term

1. Develop and integrate gender-responsive policies and budgets for vulnerable groups affected by climate change.
2. Regular checks to ensure that fisherwomen have fishing equipment and business activities for vulnerable groups affected.
3. Continuous periodic training and monitoring along with implementation of women's management capacity.
4. Ensure the implementation of regional regulations and the formulation of district/city regulations as needed.
5. Carry out monitoring of the implementation of Regional Regulations related to issues of women and vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis.



Subdistrict/
Village
Government

Program Support Policy

Increase local food production through training in processed food products.

Conduct training in packaging and marketing of local processed food products.

Encourage the involvement of women's groups in village meetings.

Provide affirmative action for women's representation in development planning meetings

Recommendations

Short-Term

1. Develop guidelines for meaningful participation of village residents.
2. Build awareness in the community regarding the impacts of illegal mining and other impacts of the climate crisis.
3. Provision of supporting facilities and infrastructure that encourage the ease of women and vulnerable groups to access important objects in livelihood such as transportation, communication, and clean water flow.

Medium-Term

1. Develop alternative economic resources by providing training in collaboration with other competent agencies.
2. Involve women and vulnerable groups in the preparation of medium- and long-term development plans in the village.
3. Support and facilitate women and vulnerable groups to have alternative sources of livelihood by utilizing the potential in the surrounding area.

Long-Term

1. Ensure that village-level policies are formulated with sensitivity towards women and vulnerable groups and are oriented towards efforts to minimize the impact of the climate crisis.
2. Integrate policies at the village level (infrastructure development and human resources) that have a gender perspective and are responsive to climate crisis issues.

In addressing the climate crisis, we need cross-sector collaboration and mainstreaming of gender perspectives in every policy and action that will be taken. The government has pursued policies, both in the aspect of gender mainstreaming to the National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change (RAN-GPI) which is one of the references in the development of this knowledge. RAN-GPI aims to ensure that policies and implementation in sectors related to climate change are not only oriented towards environmental sustainability, but also strengthen the roles, rights and capacities of women in facing this challenge.

It is hoped that the findings and recommendations in this knowledge development can contribute to the development of a framework that is being pursued by many parties in eliminating gender-based violence in the context of climate crisis. We all hope that in any situation, prevention, handling, protection, and recovery of women from gender-based violence become policy priorities.