



SUBMISSION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Pursuant to the decision 20/CP.26 during COP26 session in Glasgow, UK, November 2021, on “**Gender and Climate Change**” (**Decision 20/CP.26, Para 3**), the Government of the Republic of Indonesia herewith submits its information on the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken as follows:

The Government of Indonesia is pleased to be involved in the adoption of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on gender and gender action plan (GAP) and welcomes continued efforts to mainstream gender in the UNFCCC process.

Indonesia's actions in the priority areas of the GAP are as follows:

1. *Capacity Building, Knowledge and Communication Sharing*

The Government of Indonesia, both at the local and national levels, has conducted a number of capacity building efforts, knowledge and communication sharing in order to increase women's knowledge and their role in climate change action.

In its implementation, the Government of Indonesia has collaborated with universities, private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), women's organizations and local community groups.

The Government of Indonesia has provided online-based educational facilities (e-learning). Guidelines and materials related to gender and climate change are also available and easily accessible to the all communities.

Dissemination of knowledge and information has also been carried out through webinars or online seminars, which can easily and quickly reach wider communities.

In addition to increasing knowledge in the community, the Government of Indonesia has also been making efforts in increasing knowledge on gender and climate change among the government employees at both local and national levels, aiming to provide gender-responsive policies and support vulnerable groups.

The Government of Indonesia has also shared good practices on gender-responsive climate change issues. In 2018, six member countries of the Colombo Plan, namely Bangladesh, Pakistan, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Indonesia conducted gender integration trainings in climate change actions. On that occasion, the Government of Indonesia shared experiences in integrating gender issues into climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.

2. Gender Balance and Participation

Women and girls are among the most vulnerable groups to bear the impacts of climate change and disasters. It is important to provide a safe environment and create the capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change for women and girls. Indonesia is therefore committed to increase women's participation in a move to create equality in climate actions, so that the impact of climate change can be minimized.

However, women representation in positions of political leadership remains a challenge, with 6 ministers, 1 governor, 3 deputy governors, 8% of supreme judges, 27% of judges, 31% of special presidential staffs, 17% of civil servants with Echelon I positions and 13% of civil servants with Echelon II positions, and 5% of village heads.

On 9-14 March 2022, Indonesia has participated in the 66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), carrying the theme of achieving gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls in climate change context as well as environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programs.

As the current chairpersonship of the ASEAN Committee on Women, Indonesia also contributes to the write up of Assessment Report on the State of Gender Equality and Climate Change in ASEAN completed in 2022.

Indonesia also held a CSW virtual side event with the theme of Energy Transition and Rural Women, which discussed the role of women in the energy sector, especially in the energy transition process. The participation of women in the energy sector remains very low. This is partly due to the lack of women's involvement in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), and thus increasing women's participation in those fields has become one of the government's efforts.

Since 2013, the Government of Indonesia organized Climate Villages Program (Proklim) conducted at neighborhood to village level across Indonesia, with over 60% of women's participation and over 40% of youth participation. To date, Proklim has been established in 3.270 locations.

The Government of Indonesian has been developing the Women and Child-Friendly Village (DRPPA) program which will be implemented in 34 provinces, 514 districts/cities, 74,962 villages, and 8,490 sub-districts. This program is expected to be the center for women's

learning and education, in which all women in rural areas are encouraged to be the movers for their communities, giving voice and actions for gender issues that arise in society. There are six aspects of the program, one of which is SIAP Lestari (Women's Voices and Actions for the Environmental Sector, including the issue of climate change). The focus of this aspect is on empowering women to increase their knowledge and capacity in identifying gender issues and determining the best strategy to deal with the impacts of climate change.

The Government of Indonesia has also provided space for children to express their opinions, as a strategy to respect children's perspectives. Since 2011, the Government has issued a policy to encourage children's participation in development and provided Children's Forums as a space for children to take participation. Children's Forums have been established in 34 provinces, 458 districts/cities, 1,625 sub-districts and 2,694 villages. Children's Forums allow children to act as reporters and pioneers, as well as to participate in national and regional development planning.

In relation to climate change, Children's Forums at both the national and local levels have played an active role as an agent of change, such as providing assistance to children's disaster services. Through the National Children's Forums, children have a bigger role in natural disaster mitigation. Furthermore, universities have provided independent learning program, as one of independent campus programs, so that Indonesia's young generation can play a role in climate change issues, especially in renewable energy.

The Government has implemented those policies and programs for children to reduce the adverse impacts of climate and environmental hazards on Indonesian children's welfare and future. Children live in the present and they are the future. They have the right to participate in current and future development to save our planet.

3. *Cohorence within the UNFCCC and other UN agencies*

The Government of Indonesia has been collaborating with the UN agencies in improving gender equality in climate change issues, including:

- In 2017, collaborated with UNFPA to produce technical guidelines for protecting the rights of women and children from gender-based violence in disasters situations;
- In 2020, collaborated with UNFPA to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the prevention and handling of gender-based violence against women in disaster situations;
- In 2020, the Government of Indonesia joined hands with UNFPA to create a standard operational procedures (SOPs) for women-friendly spaces in the prevention and handling of gender-based violence against women in disaster situations;
- In 2020, in cooperation with UNFPA and UN Women, developed guidelines for protecting women's rights from discrimination and gender-based violence in pandemic situations;
- In 2020, the Government of Indonesia and UNDP worked together to conduct a gender-responsive climate change financing study;

- In 2022, in collaboration with UNICEF, will conduct a study on Climate Landscape Analysis for Children in Indonesian - Interlinkages between Climate Change, Environmental Degradation, Energy, and Children in Indonesia (CLAC);
- In 2022, together with UNDP, the Government of Indonesia will develop technical guidelines for gender responsive climate change budgets;
- In 2022, also with UNDP will draft the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) related to gender responsive climate budgeting in Indonesia.

In addition, the Government of Indonesia has also been actively participating in seminars and training conducted by UN agencies related to gender and climate change.

4. Gender-Responsive Implementation and Means of Implementation (Moi)

The Government of Indonesia through Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 mandates the need to implement gender mainstreaming strategy into all areas of development. Gender mainstreaming is also one of the national strategies in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), which shows the government's commitment to integrate a gender perspective into all development sectors, including climate change actions.

The Government of Indonesia has adopted gender-responsive Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Gender-responsive Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD API) as well as gender and climate change-responsive Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) are available at sub national levels.

To support the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, the Government of Indonesia has developed climate budget tagging (CBT) in 2016. The activity is integrated into the national planning and budgeting system (KRISNA).

A review of gender-responsive climate change budgeting was conducted in 2020 to map and integrate climate change actions and gender issues budgeting. Gender checklist instrument is used to identify general and technical program components related to gender issues including items to be tagged. The checklist also serves as a disaggregated data collection reference and to complement Gender Budget Statement (GBS) and Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) documents.

The review serves as a recommendation for the drafting of technical guideline budget tagging on gender-responsive climate change drafted in 2022 and have gone through trials in Minsitries/Agencies at national level. In addition, training and capacity building to implement the guideline are conducted regularly.

The Government of Indonesia has also carried out tagging trials at regional level (Regional Climate Budget Tagging/RCBT). By 2022, the trials have been conducted in 20 regions.

In addition, in improving the climate change risk reduction strategies as well as protecting women and other vulnerable groups to ensure that no one is left behind, Indonesia has provided integrated efforts, namely: (1) strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination to ensure fulfillment to the rights of women and children in the context of climate change; (2) provision of training and capacity building for local governments, non-governmental organizations, media, universities, and local communities to ensure that gender perspectives are integrated into the climate change mitigation and adaptation actions; (3) provision of infrastructure, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations, private sector, and relevant stakeholders, including learning centers which consider the conditions of women, the elderly, children, and persons with disabilities to meet the specific needs of women and children; and (4) providing funding for gender mainstreaming and social inclusion programs on climate change issues.

These strategies will enhance Indonesia's program priorities in addressing gender and climate change challenges such as: (1) strengthening the collection and dissemination of gender disaggregated data for evidence-based programs; (2) increasing women's representation in decision-making; (3) increasing knowledge on gender and climate change among policy makers; (4) strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination; (5) fulfill the needs and rights of women and girls; and (6) ensuring best practice documentation.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

The Government of Indonesia has implemented monitoring, supervision, and reporting activities to ensure the achievement of development goals and objectives, including reports on activities related to gender and climate change. Monitoring and reporting activities have been implemented at the village, district/city, provincial and national levels. Several results of monitoring and reporting activities are uploaded on the government websites so that they can be accessed by the entire community and related stakeholders.

The Government of Indonesia has also developed a mechanism for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on climate resilience activities mentioned in the National Medium-Term Development Plan to improve efficiency, effectiveness of resource allocation, as well as to increase transparency and accountability in the management of development programs in reducing potential economic losses from the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms as well as the methodology for measuring the achievement of climate resilience actions are outlined in the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Book on Climate Resilience Actions in the National Development Planning Framework, in which the climate resilience actions have taken into account the aspects of inclusiveness (gender equality, persons with disabilities, children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups).
