

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE INDONESIAN FORESTRY SECTOR

The FORCLIME approach

FORCLIME's approach is derived from the recognition that responsibilities, vulnerabilities and decision-making powers of individuals and groups in relation to forestry and climate change can be attributed to social structures based on characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, place, health, sexual orientation and age. Different genders play different roles in their societies and have different needs. They also have different access to public services and, therefore, benefit differently from their projects.

The context: Gender in the Indonesian forestry sector

In Indonesia, it has been widely accepted that forest understanding, knowledge and management involve gender differentiation. Thus, for example, it is known that Indonesian women, especially those who are highly dependent on natural resources, have important roles in the Indonesian forestry sector. They are intensively engaged in managing productive lands, forests, and other natural resources. Women collect a variety of forest products including food, medicinal plants, firewood, and raw materials for basket weaving or other domestic tools, etc. Recognition of these gender-differentiated knowledge and experience as well as strategic roles in managing forest resources can significantly contribute to the development of policies and actions on forest land-use and forest resource management, which could avoid deforestation and forest degradation. However, the gender dimension in relation to forest management has not yet been fully recognized by forest-related policies and programs.

Indonesia's social forestry policies such as Community-managed Forest (*Hutan Kemasyarakatan*, HKM) and Village Forest (*Hutan Desa*), which allow local communities to manage state forest lands and resources, have not yet adopted a gender equality perspective. Responding to the growing calls for gender mainstreaming, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) initiated a process for gender mainstreaming in the forestry sector and asked the GIZ FORCLIME Program for technical assistance. Gender mainstreaming in the development context aims to improve the quality of participation in and utilization of development processes for both men, women, and other marginalized groups. In March 2014, the Gender Working Group of the MoEF requested FORCLIME to support the Ministry in several areas:

- to integrate gender mainstreaming into MoEF's Forestry Strategic Plan (RENSTRA 2015-2019),
- in the development of a "Gender Responsive Forestry and Climate Change Program",
- to revise a Ministerial Decree on the "Guideline for Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming", and
- to implement and facilitate the documentation of lessons learned from gender mainstreaming pilot activities in the FORCLIME demonstration areas in Kalimantan.



How did we support gender mainstreaming?

FORCLIME used the conceptual framework of the GIZ gender strategy 2010-2014 as a guideline for its support to MoEF, addressing five strategic elements to promote equal opportunities for all. The five elements consist of: (1) political will and accountability – the way in which managers show their support for the issue of gender equality and follow up its implementation; (2) corporate culture – patterns of behaviour and codes of conduct within the organization that help ensure gender equality; (3) gender equality within the organization – synonym for cooperation on equal terms and a balanced ratio within the workforce; (4) gender competence – how much staff know about imbalance in gender relations and ways of correcting these; and (5) process adjustment – gender sensitive design of all processes and instruments.

Based on the overall strategy and these five elements, GIZ FORCLIME supported the Gender Working Group at MoEF in the inclusion of gender aspects into the Ministry's Strategic Plan (RENSTRA 2015-2019) as well as in piloting the field implementation. This included establishment of demonstration activities at sub-national levels and – in a strategic partnership with the GIZ Strengthening Women Rights project (GIZ SWR) – leveraging SWR's work with the Ministry of Women and Empowerment (MoWE) towards the forestry sector, using a multilevel approach.

GIZ FORCLIME's work is documented in our products and is integral part of our Results Based Monitoring system. The qualitative surveys of the Most Significant Change approach has been used to document our activities, outcomes and impacts.

What did we achieve so far?

- 1. Promoting gender-based capacity building measures for government officials and other stakeholders such as NGOs and Women Farmers Groups:** FORCLIME supported the implementation of gender mainstreaming into the RENSTRA 2015-2019. In total, 25 focal points at MoEF increased their capacities through participation in a Training of Trainers (ToT) for gender mainstreaming supported by FORCLIME and MoEF's Gender Task Force. For instance, the focal points applied the newly acquired knowledge to program planning and budgeting in 2015 and 2016. In addition, three focal points from two piloting provinces of MoEF (East Sumba District in East Nusa Tenggara Province, and Agam District in West Sumatra Province), as well as ten focal points from FORCLIME demonstration areas had been trained.
- 2. Promoting the method of "Community Dialogue" (Dialog Warga) for gender mainstreaming among government officials:** FORCLIME supported MoEF and MoWE on disseminating gender issues and Community Dialogue methodologies to 50 government officials in East Sumba District, to 30 officials in Agam District, and 30 officials in West Sumatra Province. In addition, trainings on gender mainstreaming, Community Dialogue methodology, and child protection awareness raising for 25 government officials were supported in Berau District in East Kalimantan Province. In Malinau District (North Kalimantan Province) 20 officials participated in a training on gender mainstreaming, Community Dialogue methodology, child protection, and gender and climate change.
- 3. Raising awareness on gender mainstreaming among community members and farmers groups:** FORCLIME supported MoEF and MoWE to conduct trainings on gender mainstreaming with 60 farmers (organized in farmers groups) in Sumba Timur District and with 50 farmers from Agam District. Awareness raising on gender mainstreaming and child protection was also facilitated with 50 farmers from Tepian Buah Village and 30 farmers from Long Okeng Village in Berau District as well as 35 farmers in Setulang Village, Malinau District. Besides GIZ's conceptual framework on gender mainstreaming, the Community Dialogue approach from GIZ Strengthening Women's Rights project (GIZ SWR) was used.



4. **Promoting the revision of gender mainstreaming-related policies:** FORCLIME supported the revision of the Ministerial Decree SK Menhut No.528/Menhut-II/Peg/2004 on the “Guideline for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming”. The final draft was submitted to the Minister in 2014. The guideline poses the basis for an e-learning syllabus, which is currently being developed jointly by MoWE, the MoEF Gender Working Group, the Center for Forestry Education and Training (CFET) of MoEF, and FORCLIME. In 2015, the revised guideline has already been applied at FORCLIME demonstration sites in Kalimantan, implemented by the MoEF Gender Working Group and supported by FORCLIME (technical and financial cooperation modules).
5. **Mainstreaming gender analysis into CFET’s blended learning curricula:** FORCLIME supports CFET and MoEF’s regional forestry training centers to develop trainings for “blended learning”, a combination of e-learning and classroom teaching. One of these blended learning trainings will address the important issue of conflict mapping, which encompasses seven modules that need to be completed during an e-learning phase. Gender analysis is one of these modules.
6. **Training MoEF auditors in gender-responsive auditing:** FORCLIME, together with MoEF’s Gender Working Group, has trained at least 100 auditors from MoEF on gender, gender mainstreaming, as well as gender responsive planning, budgeting and auditing. The auditors will have the role to audit all units in MoEF on gender-based programs and activities as outlined in the Ministry’s planning and budgeting. As gender-based auditing will be mainstreamed in 2016, the performance of all units in the Ministry will be measured against their gender-responsiveness. This auditing process will continue in medium to long term as it is mandated in the legislation.
7. **Indonesia’s position on gender equality in international forums:** FORCLIME supported its partners at MoEF, the COP signatories, during the process of formulating a position on “climate change, forestry and gender” to be presented at COP 21 in Paris.
8. **Challenges in cooperation and key success factors:** the challenges are changes of person in charge for the gender programme and different standards of operation procedures of gender responsive planning and budgeting of the MoEF and GIZ’s. Key success factors are: supportive enabling conditions, partners’ willingness and enthusiasm and partnership approach.

What was our impact?

- **Gender mainstreaming of national strategies:** Through GIZ FORCLIME's intervention, the overall five-year national forestry strategic plan (RENSTRA) 2015-2019 was gender-mainstreamed. MoEF allocated a gender responsive budget for 2014 of IDR 30,081,042,000.00 and budgeting for gender activities over the next five years will be allocated as outlined in the RENSTRA.
- **Ensuring Sustainability:** To ensure the adherence of these plans FORCLIME, together with the MoEF Working Group on Gender, trained over 100 auditors of the Inspection Directorate on gender mainstreaming on how to audit the planning, budgeting and implementation of activities. The gender based auditing has a legal basis and will be implemented in 2016. All units in MoEF will thus be measured against their success in integrating gender-responsive activities in their planning frameworks.
- **Multiplier effect:** Through FORCLIME's gender-related activities 25 gender focal points have been trained via the ToT approach, which extended the gender training towards 155 government officials and 215 farmers on field level. Additionally in a South-South dialogue the lessons learned from gender mainstreaming in MoFE were shared with 50 participants of GIZ Brazil projects on the 22 July 2015.
- **Acknowledgements beyond our collaboration:** In a national competition among all ministries, the MoEF submitted its work to the top award for implementing gender mainstreaming in its planning documents and activities. As a result of the support and collaboration, in 2016 MoEF is likely to move up to top performance in the annually awarded national prize for "Gender Mainstreaming Classification". Also, GIZ FORCLIME won the first prize of the "GIZ Communicating Gender Award" in 2015 for GIZ Indonesia, Timor Leste and ASEAN.

Please watch the video of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to learn more about our joint activities: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wP9Leh4kPyA>

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