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## **Developing and Implementing Gender Responsive Climate Strategies**

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### **A. Overview of PAKLIM**

Indonesia is among the world's large emitters of greenhouse gases. The consumption of fossil fuels (generated by the industry, energy and transport sector) is currently 275 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent to 9 - 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions, and growing rapidly due to the need for further development in the service sector, transport and large scale industries. Additionally, in comparison to other countries in the region, a lesser degree of decoupling between productivity and GHG emissions exists. Indonesia clearly suffers from the social and economic impacts of climate change. Overall, the disaster sensitivity and vulnerability will significantly increase.

Climate change has two side of coins related to gender. Climate change is contributed differently among men and women. Climate change also affects men and women differently due to social norms, traditional roles and power structures. Women limited access to resources, restricted rights, and a muted voice in shaping decisions make them highly vulnerable to climate change. Women especially in developing countries are faced with a higher vulnerability to climate change impacts than men. Due to its different social construction, women and men exhibit different ways of responding to climate change and they are differently affected by climate policies and measures. In most cases climate change triggers give extra stress to women that have been constructed unequally.

The overall goal of the module of PAKLIM (Policy Advice for Environment and Climate Change) is: Indonesian cities, industrial enterprises and the national government plan and implement new climate strategies and instruments. The program operates with three components: (1) National and Local Policy Advise; (2) Mitigation of greenhouse gases from stationary sources in industries and cities; (3) Climate Change and education. GIZ PAKLIM is classified as a G-1 program, meaning that gender equality and gender mainstreaming are "significant (secondary) policy objectives [...] which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity"<sup>1</sup>.

### **B. Gender mainstreaming and implementation in PAKLIM**

In relation to crosscutting issue of climate and gender, PAKLIM aims to close gender inequality gap in its working approach and/or leading to better gender equality, through a sensitive and responsive climate strategy advisory. PAKLIM understand the integration of gender analysis in the planning and implementation of the program is a must. To integrate and mainstream gender aspect into climate strategy and action, PAKLIM establishes gender working group in each working areas for both internal staff and partners. This working group assigned to integrate gender aspect in the planning and implementation of PAKLIM and acts as gender vocal point for local partner and communicate

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<sup>1</sup> OECD (2008): *The DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker*. Excerpt from: Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System [DCD/DAC/(2007)39/FINAL]. Joint Biennial Workshop of the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) and the UN's Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE), page 2.

the result of gender assessment. The working group do not only intervene in term of human knowledge and awareness but also might suggest to revise tool or change approach and encourage gender consideration in various project activities.



**Figure 1. Gender Mainstreaming Cycle**

In order to manage this task, the working group adopts and modifies project management cycle into gender mainstreaming cycle (Figure 1). This cycle is started with gender assessment; followed up with gender option analysis; goal/action setting and gender perspective integration into current and future plans, policy, and program; monitoring the climate action implementation; and evaluation of gender indicator in the climate action implementation. Process of mainstreaming gender in PAKLIM is illustrated in the following steps:

**1. Gender Assessment**

The project conducted general gender assessment to identify which areas of actions within the PAKLIM program scope are sensitive to gender. The assessments are conducted independently and to some extent also collaborated with local governments, community, and other organizations such as ASA Program and NGOs (i.e. Mercy Corps and Bintari Foundation). ASA is a Program promoting exchange and learning for young and dedicate people to expand their skills and to contribute to sustainable global development. These collaborations are also part of gender awareness. PAKLIM has conducted gender analysis on coastal adaptation in Pekalongan city, transportation in Semarang city; in energy consumption in Malang city and streetlight in Makassar city. The result of these assessments gave gender current gaps in these specific topic. In transportation sector, women have high dependency to public transport and afraid to travel at night due to social norms, improper facility and streetlight. In energy consumption, women tend to afraid to electricity installation, limited access to energy information, and less involvement in energy policy i.e. changing fuels. From this analysis, PAKLIM and relevant stakeholders can simulate the consequences of climate action. This information and finding are shared to relevant stakeholders and to be considered in the climate change strategy and action planning as well as implementation.

**2. Gender Option**

The gender assessment results are taking into account in the climate strategy development by identify gender sensitive and responsible options. PAKLIM starts with integrating gender analysis in the tool for developing climate strategy, by reviewing from gender sensitivity and improving the tools further. Gender analysis is considered as a priory analysis to maintain the climate strategy planning. It is expected that all climate strategy and action will not give negative consequences to gender. Assessment and feasibility of a climate action plan through gender filter, making sure that there is no gender bias. Output of this analysis is a gender marking in each climate action/strategy. Option of climate strategy and action that will give negative impacts are drop from the list or revised.

**Table 1. Scoping Tool (Filtering) for Climate Actions that Consider Gender Aspect**

No.	Climate action plan	Technical	Economical	Social
1.	.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is technology for the action plan is available?</li> <li>• Is the action plan applying the eco-friendly principle (safe for the environment)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the action plan bring greater benefits than actual cost spending (Cost benefit analysis)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is action plan align with social values?</li> <li>• Is the action plan increase gender equality/gender bias?</li> <li>• Is the action plan based on the equity principles?</li> </ul>
2.	.....			
3.	.....			

**Kommentar [FAF1]:** Kutranslate ke Bahasa Inggris. Aada yang aneh ngga ya?

Source: PAKLIM 2013

In some specific topics, some options to improve gender sensitive climate strategy are also discussed and adopted among others are merging women and men organization into one single organization; increase women participation and team up with men organization, conduct gender differentiated analysis in each project, conduct gender awareness raising for city government and community leaders, and design gender sensitive monitoring.

For the sustainability of the program, PAKLIM trains and coaches local consultant to develop climate strategy. During this activity, gender working group also introduced gender sensitivity through methodology of Integrated Climate Action (ICA). PAKLIM also disseminates the crosscutting issue of gender and climate change beyond government sectors to general public, professionals, academics and communities both internationally and locally through 3<sup>rd</sup> Connective Cities Green Cities for Sustainable Urban Mobility 2016 in Cebu Manila, Philippines on gender and transportation challenges in Semarang city, as well as gender and integration for development of in climate responsive village training for environment cadres Greater Malang East Java and Yogyakarta in cooperation with Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

3. Develop Goal and Integrate to Climate Action



**Figure 2. Women and men have similar access to participate in climate action**

Gender gap in climate action plans are recognized. Gender options are prioritized and adopted further into climate action plan to ensure a gender balance involvement and integrate gender analysis in the planning and implementation of the action plan. PAKLIM through its advice profile ensures for relevant

stakeholders -governments, NGOs and communities groups- to take into account and incorporate gender in the climate action plans. This efforts will not only increase the value of sustainability of climate actions, it also attract the international climate funding. PAKLIM promotes gender equality through merging women and men organization into one single organization and increase women participation for climate action located in Pekalongan city, one of PAKLIM city partner (Figure 2). This also applied for registering climate action funding, gender aspect is incorporated through the

Mangrove for the Future Project in Probolinggo City and Regency. Women groups of farmers been involved in the process of decision making as well as implementation.

#### 4. Monitoring

Gender has been included into the PAKLIM monitoring system. This provide continuous reminder of gender integration in various activities addressing by each gender vocal point. During project implementation in cooperation between PAKLIM and stakeholders, the gender equality is considered in many different aspect. In the basic level, for example making sure the equal number of men and women participation. Climate actions still give many opportunities for equal access for both men and women to participate actively. In the projects advice level with stakeholders, PAKLIM also encourage equal opportunities and active participation for during climate action implementation.

#### 5. Evaluation

PAKLIM gender working group conducted a regular meeting to discuss different issue of gender aspect within PAKLIM the project. This opportunity is also used for evaluation both from result and overall gender integration process. In project level, PAKLIM has conducted a joint evaluation to examine the impact of gender integration into the project output.

### **C. The Impact and possible contribution to sustainability**

By setting up gender working group, internal and external awareness on gender issues provide a constant consideration of gender equality within project and PAKLIM advising profile.

From the gender assessment conducted has shown and communicated to stakeholders that climate change has affected to men and women differently due to different role in the community, because women and men respond differently. As a result, city governments have evaluated and considered several activities that give negative impact to women. Considering that social role construction are not easily changed, city governments and NGOs integrate gender into the project as a way to promote gender equality in various ways for example through opening dialogue to men and women for joint discussion and decision, organizing women into women association (rather than blended or mixed men and women in one organization), assessing activities that could be handled by men and women, opening access for women in the implementation. Further to that, city governments start to expand the focus not only in the public sphere activity but also in the domestic space, where women have more roles and impacts. The increased awareness of gender among stakeholders will impact on further on the climate actions with better gender mainstreaming and consideration.

The impact and sustainability in project level, for example lesson learnt from the gender mainstreaming process in coastal adaptation activities in Pekalongan city and Semarang city, based on Bintari Foundation observation and monitoring report, gender integration has given a positive result to adaptation action. Participation of men and women in adaptation action give additional value and success program. Involving both men and women will maximize the project output since they will cooperate and complete the role of each. Furthermore, as PAKLIM has expanded the assessment in other topics namely transportation, energy use in household and waste management and the finding shows that in those three topics women have limited access and special need that never been consider in policy or program. These have been become valuable insights and contribution to strengthen the gender consideration and increased sustainability for climate strategy and action plans.