



SUBMISSION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Pursuant to the decision 3/CP.25 during COP25 session in Madrid, Spain, December 2019, on **“Enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan” (Table 1, A.4, Annex to 3/CP.25)**, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia herewith submits its experiences on dimensions and examples of the gender differentiated impacts of climate change, the role of women as agents of change and opportunities for women, as follows:

The Government of Indonesia is committed to manifest gender equality in climate change policies, at the local, national and international levels. Indonesia recognizes the importance of women’s role in increasing the effectiveness of climate actions. This includes ensuring that access, participation, control and benefits are received fairly and equally by women and men.

A. Dimensions and Examples of Gender-based Climate Change Impacts

Indonesia recognizes that women and men can experience different impacts of climate change. Various factors can also contribute to the vulnerability towards climate change impacts, such as age, disability, income, and residential area.

Indonesia's population amounts to 273.9 million people, in which 49.5% are women and 31.6% are children. They are the most vulnerable to suffer climate change impacts. Due to limited access to information and resources especially those living in rural and disaster-prone areas.

Rural communities experience disproportionate impacts from climate change, both, on the impacts of sudden onset stressors and slow onset events. Those various climate change associated impacts overlap one another, including forest fires, drought, reduced access to food sources, floods, and so forth. The impacts of climate change not only affect the weather patterns and physical environment, but also present in social, cultural and economic well-being – which commonly referred to as a threat multiplier, that significantly disrupted vulnerable groups, like women.

Women are more affected by climate change because of their triple gender roles (reproductive, productive, and community managing) and often time due to pre-existing social and cultural norms. These factors put them at a disadvantage to respond and recover from disasters. Women represent the majority of the world's poor and are proportionally also more dependent on threatened natural resources.

In disaster situations, women and children are likely to be more vulnerable than men, due to the lack of access to knowledge and training to cope with climate change and disasters. Women's workload may also increase, as they are mostly responsible for emergency response such as, evacuation, providing food for children and caring for sick children. Climate change has also affected women's access to food sources. In addition, climate change-prompted drought and water crisis disproportionately affect women compared to men, due to their biological differences.

Furthermore, in disaster response situations, women and girls are also vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV), such as rape, women trafficking, sexual harassment and child marriage. Women are also more marginalized in decision making. While some sectors already apply women representation, their presence could be seen only to fulfil the gender representation quotas while still needing further capacity building.

B. The Role of Women as Agent of Change

Women and girls can play an important role as agents of change in climate change. Women have special potential in climate change mitigation and adaptation, for example in waste processing, using alternative energy, planting mangrove trees, disseminating knowledge to families and the surrounding environment about disaster management and adaptation strategies.

This can be achieved if they have access to information, receive training, and gain support from the communities as well as the government.

Leaders' commitment to provide support to women in environmental actions will determine the success of the program to support women's role as agent of change in responding to climate change.

In addition, women's political representation, both at the local and national levels, can increase their contribution in decisions making process related to environmental policies to reduce the impact of climate change. Women representation in policy making can also brings more attention to the issues faced by vulnerable groups, in which they can also be agents of change who actively contribute to the knowledge, experience and leadership to climate change actions in Indonesia.

C. Opportunities for Women

The Government of Indonesia has implemented a number of programs to encourage the involvement and participation of women, girls, and persons with disabilities in climate change actions. In addition, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, local communities and the private sector are also involved in encouraging women to take part in climate change actions.

Providing training, coaching, mentoring, and involving women in the decision-making process has proven effective to increase the success of implementing climate change actions, where women as key actors in building community resilience. The provision of information and trainings for women can also increase the number of skilled and professional female workers in the new renewable energy sector and encourage inclusivity in business.

The efforts to increase the role of women in development as well as to strengthen women's leadership capacity in climate change actions has started, and will continue as a part of the implementation on Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (LTS-LCCR).
