

With regards to implementation of gender-responsive policies and actions Indonesia has some relevant experiences:

- a. Gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation is through implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning in Indonesia. This approach has been used since the enactment of Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming.
- b. The Presidential Instruction also applies to the sub-national level. Under the guidance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, government agencies down to the district level are obliged to mainstream gender issues in regional development plans.
- c. The process of gender mainstreaming has taken a full stride since the initiation of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). Government ministries/agencies and local governments are requested to submit Gender Budget Statements as an appendix in their annual work plan budget.
- d. Using the pillars of 2014 National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change Adaptation in the fields of economic resilience, livelihood resilience, environmental services, special regions and supporting measures, the current directions on Gender Responsive Budgeting could form an entry point on how recommended actions in the NAP could be engendered and implemented.
- e. In 2015, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection developed the guidelines for local governments to integrate gender and women empowerment into climate resilient plan, medium term development plan and annual budgeting. It starts with the development of gender sensitive and inclusion indicators of climate risk assessment, gender analysis in the formulation of adaptation programs and actions, and submission of gender budget statements for

activities under specific programs to address gender issues in adaptation.

- f. In improving gender inclusion in climate change policies and program, we do not only focus on ensuring gender justice, but also other vulnerability groups such as children and people with disabilities to make sure their interest and capacities are considered in development of resilience strategy at local level.
- g. Indonesia has ratified child right convention (CRC) and implemented by 250 districts (almost 50%) from 34 provinces declare as child friendly cities, which set efforts to implement the 31 of child rights. One of the indicators that should be fulfilled is child friendly of environment, through the participation of children in addressing climate change.
- h. Indonesia also initiates to integrate environmental issues into primary to high schools' curricula. The schools are encouraged to develop green schools and for those efforts they are awarded by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment.
- i. Gaps are identified at implementation level, among others, no funding streams for gender-specific climate finance mechanism in relation to strategic guidance, policy implementation, local training, monitoring progress and evaluation of programs; and lack of capacity of local governments about the importance of gender in relation to climate change. To address these challenges, awareness raising and capacity building for relevant stakeholders are done in coordination with local governments associations and local NGOs.

I thank you.