

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SDGS ON POVERTY, GENDER, AND HEALTH IN INDONESIA: LESSON LEARNED AND CHALLENGES AHEAD

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Climate and sustainable development
agendas are inherently linked.
(UNFCCC Chief, Patricia Espinosa)

CLIMATE CHANGE: INDONESIAN CONTEXT

- ❑ Indonesia have always had to deal with natural disasters – droughts, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, fires – but now climate change will make things worse, especially for the poorest and vulnerable.
- ❑ Climate change is a change in the usual weather found in a place, caused not only by natural events but also by human activities. In Indonesia, in general people comprehend climate change as the irregularity between wet (rain) and dry seasons.
- ❑ The climate change story in Indonesia usually concerns our contribution to greenhouse gases. Yet, we seldom hear the other half story, the impact of global climate change on Indonesia.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- ❑ changes in seasons and rainfall
- ❑ more extreme weather events: more frequent and fiercer coastal storms, droughts and floods and heavy rainfall that trigger landslides
- ❑ rises in sea levels: accelerate coastal erosion, intrude salt water into groundwater
- ❑ warmer oceans: inhibit the devt of plankton and supply of nutrients to fish, also damage/bleach coral
- ❑ higher air temperatures: change patterns of vegetation, also distribution of mosquitoes

IMPACT ON THE POOREST

Box 2: Climate change and the Millennium Development Goals

Goal	Potential impacts of climate change on the MDGs
1. <i>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</i>	<p>Climate change is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degrade the forests, fish, pastures, and crop land that many poor families depend on for their food and livelihoods. • Damage poor people's homes, water supply, and health, which will undermine their ability to earn a living. • Exacerbate social tensions over resource use, which can lead to conflict, destabilizing livelihoods and forcing communities to migrate.
2. <i>Achieve universal primary education</i>	<p>Climate change could undermine children's ability to attend school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More children (especially girls) are likely to be taken out of school to help fetch water, care for ill relatives, or help earn an income. • Malnourishment and illness among children could reduce their school attendance, and impair their learning when they are in class. • Floods and storms destroy school buildings, and force migration.
3. <i>Promote gender equity and empower women</i>	<p>Climate change is expected to exacerbate current gender inequalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tend to depend more on the natural environment for their livelihoods than do men, and so are more vulnerable than men are to its variability and change. • Women and girls are typically the ones to fetch water, fodder, firewood, and often food. In times of climate stress, they must cope with fewer resources and a greater workload. • Female-headed households with few assets are affected particularly severely by climate-related disasters.
4. <i>Reduce child mortality</i>	<p>Climate change will lead to more deaths and illness due to heat-waves, floods, droughts, and hurricanes.</p>
5. <i>Improve maternal health</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may increase the prevalence of diseases spread by mosquitoes (such as malaria and dengue fever) or of those spread in water (such as cholera and dysentery). Children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to these diseases.
6. <i>Combat major diseases</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected to reduce the quality and quantity of drinking water, and exacerbate malnutrition among children.
7. <i>Ensure environmental sustainability</i>	<p>Climate change will alter the quality and productivity of natural resources and ecosystems, some of which may be irreversibly damaged. These changes will also reduce biological diversity and compound existing environmental degradation.</p>
8. <i>Develop a global partnership</i>	<p>Climate change is a global challenge, and responding to it requires global cooperation, especially to enable developing countries to tackle poverty and inequality. It heightens the need for donors to honour their official development assistance commitments, and to provide additional resources for adaptation.</p>

IMPACT ON THE POOREST

- ❑ on livelihood of farmers and fishers: more unpredictable
- ❑ on coastal communities: disappearance of many low-lying islands along with coral reefs caused by sea level rise
- ❑ on urban dwellers: sea level rise impact on coastal cities like Jakarta and Surabaya → more vulnerable to flooding and storm surges

Cumulative pressures

- ❑ increase poverty
- ❑ damage to health: spread of diseases (water-borne and vector-borne diseases, heat exhaustion)
- ❑ Rising malnutrition as a result of food shortages in time of erratic rainfall and longer droughts
- ❑ loss of water sources: more excessive burden for poor women to fetch water
- ❑ more frequent fires

CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS BY REGION

Risks	Sumatra	Java-Bali	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Nusa Tenggara	Maluku	Papua
Water shortage	M, H, VH	H, VH	L, M	H, VH	H, VH	L, M	L
Flood	H, VH	H, VH	L, M, H	L, M, H	L	L	M, L
Drought	H, VH	H, VH	L	L	L, M, H	L	L
Coastal inundation	M, H	M, H, VH	M, H, VH	M, H, VH	M, H	M, H	M, H
Paddy field drought	H, VH	H, VH	-	-	H, VH	-	-
Dengue fever	L, M, H	L, M, H	L, M	L, M	L, M	L, M	L, M, H
Malaria	L, M	L, M, H	L, M	L, M	L, M, H, VH	M, H	M, H, VH
Diarrhea	L, M, H	L, M, H	L, M, H	L, M, H	L, M, H	L, M, H	L, M, H, VH

Source: Bappenas, 2010: 53.

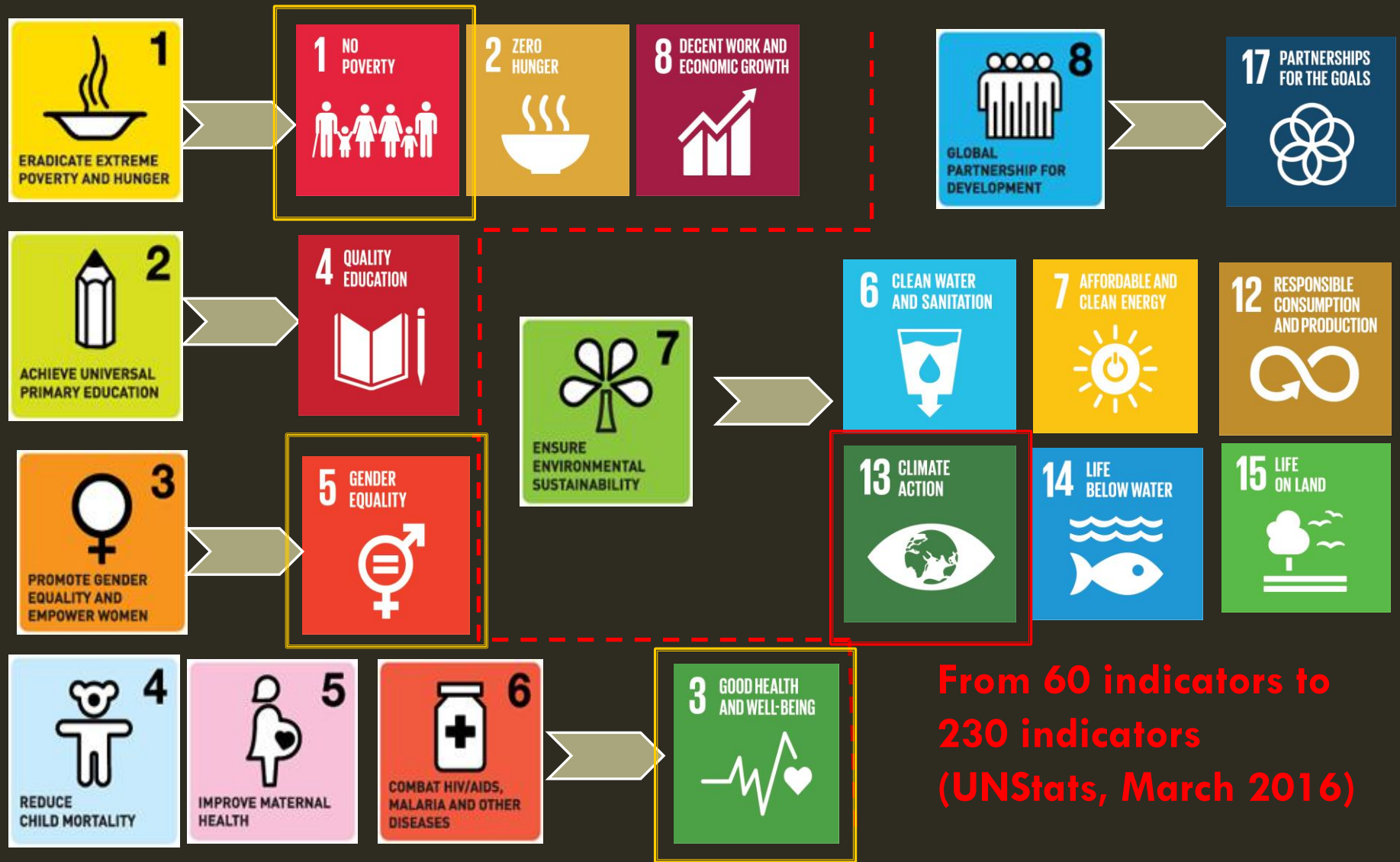
Note: L: low; M: moderate; H: high; VH: very high.

FROM MDGS TO SDGS: FROM 8 TO 17 GOALS



INTEGRATED AGENDA, INTERCONNECTED GOALS

FROM MDGS TO SDGS: AN AMBITIOUS TRANSFORMATION



NEW GOALS IN SDGS



FUNDAMENTAL DIMENSION OF SDGS



- ❑ People: human right-based principle, inclusiveness, anti-discrimination
- ❑ Planet: sustainable principle for future generation
- ❑ Peace: support for peace and justice, no fear and violence
- ❑ Prosperity: make sure that all can have prosperous life
- ❑ Partnership: cooperation from all stakeholders (government, civil society, academicians, private sectors and philanthropic societies) in all countries (incl. developed countries)

Source: President Staff Office, Nugroho (2015)

MAPPING SDGS IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

- ❑ In general, SDG's goals and targets are already **aligned** in the RPJMN 2015-2019
- ❑ In particular, SDG's goals that have **high resemblance** with the RPJMN are goal #1 (poverty), #3 (health), #4 (education), #6 (water and sanitation), and #7 (energy).
- ❑ On the other hand, **limited discussion** in the RPJMN in regards to goal #5 (gender), #8 (inclusive growth), #12 (sustainable production and consumption).

POLICY RESPONSE

- ❑ mainstreaming the climate change to the national regulation and development planning
 - Ratification the Convention on Climate Change or the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) through Law No. 6/1994
 - Ratification the Kyoto Protocol through Law No. 17/2004.
 - Ratification Paris Agreement through recent Law No. 16/2016
 - issued several frameworks: national action plan on climate change adaptation (RAN-API), on emission cuts (RAN-GRK), Indonesia climate change sectoral road map (ICCSR)
 - RAN-API then integrated in recent National Medium-Term Development Planning (RPJMN) 2015-2019
- ❑ challenge: integration to the sub-national regulation and development planning and budget.

WHAT LEFT POST-MDGS

Accomplished (7 indicators)

- Extreme poverty rate
- Gender gap in literacy and education access
- Malaria and TB mortality rate
- Water and sanitation sustainable access in urban
- Etc.

Likely to be accomplished (30 indicators)

- Poverty severity
- U5 underweight prevalence
- Primary school net enrollment rates
- Women political participation
- Skilled birth attendance
- Etc.

Unlikely to be accomplished (14 indicators)

- National poverty rate
- Infant and U5 mortality rates
- Maternal mortality rate
- HIV prevalence
- CO2 emission
- Water and sanitation access in rural
- Urban poverty
- Etc.

Source: Bappenas (2015)

WHAT DID WE LEARN FROM MDGS?

- ❑ The sync of the global development agenda to the development planning agenda and budget at the national and sub-national level
→ the sooner the better
 - only in 2007 the national government released the MDGs second progress report that accommodate the sync of MDGs to the national med-term dev't planning, and poverty alleviation strategy (SNPK)
 - Sub-national cases: 1) NTB: the sync of MDGs to the provincial dev't planning 2013-2018 and provincial poverty alleviation strategy; 2) North Sulawesi: Governor Decree on poverty alleviation coordination team, MDGs' achievement acceleration, and climate change mitigation in 2011; mainstreaming MDGs into provincial dev't planning and poverty alleviation strategy 2010-2015

WHAT DID WE LEARN? (2)

☐ Monitoring and evaluation

- Data availability, even available, validity and reability are other problems
- Data gap in the national and sub-national level
- Disaggregated data by gender/age are not available
- Access to the data pooling/sources is not easy → role of local BPS office?
- Survey/census time interval are too long
- Commitment of M&E team
- Lack of technical capacity

☐ Weak vertical and horizontal coordination

- Vertical coordination: national-subnational, especially related to climate change programmes
- Horizontal coordination: across sectoral agencies, both in the national and sub-national level

☐ Financing: fiscal constraint particularly at the sub-national level

☐ Participation: civil society, media

☐ Socialisation

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?

- ❑ Implementation challenges will not only at the global and national level, but also at the sub-national level, especially in a decentralisation setting.
 - Sub-national government face complex challenges but have limited capacity to cope
- ❑ Most important gap is to convey the adaptation strategies to the communities and households, then strengthen their livelihoods, and reduce vulnerability.
- ❑ General implementation challenges are include:
 - How to involve and how to engage all? How to bring together government and society?
 - SDGs requires significant resources (public and private, national and international), but how to create a buy-in by financial institutions to finance it? How do we make resource allocation and coordination?
 - How do we build accountability? And make all stakeholders accountable?
 - How do we make difficult trade-offs? How do prioritise from a bunch of targets and indicators? How do we work with competing interests?

WHAT ARE CHALLENGES IN MONITORING CLIMATE CHANGE AND SDGS?

- ❑ Data definition and measurement → data quality?
 - ✓ Measurement and threshold changes
- ❑ Data availability
 - ✓ Data updates
 - ✓ Disaggregated data
 - ✓ Data scattered across ministries and institutions/agencies
- ❑ How do we set the baseline? How do we measure and monitor progress and results (output vs outcome)? How do we monitor abstract/intangible targets and indicators?
- ❑ How to utilise “big data”?

Thank you

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