

REPORT

**GENDER AND INCLUSIVENESS ASSESSMENT
IN PEUSANGAN JAMBO AYE AND TAMIANG
LANDSCAPE**



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GENDER AND INCLUSIVENESS ASSESSMENT IN PEUSANGAN JAMBO AYE AND TAMIANG LANDSCAPE

1. Introduction

1.1 Gender and Inclusiveness

Gender is a concept that describes the nature, role and position attached to men and women as a result of social and cultural construction. Because gender is constructed by society, then it will be different from one region to another, between now and then, between certain professions, certain social classes and so on. Gender also will always change along with the changes in the society. Every society has their own rules about attitude, role and position of men and women. So men and women will act in accordance with the standard maintained by the society. This causes the variation of gender relations in society according to ethnic, age, profession, education, etc. The variation of gender relations have become an identity and a uniqueness of each region. The specificity of gender relations related to land, wildlife, water supply and other natural resources also have its own construction.

Inclusiveness in this case is the vulnerable groups that need to be more observed in effectiveness context in management of natural resources and environment. They may have certain indigenous people, rural communities, refugees, groups of landless, etc. It also included in this case children, women, and elderly. Gender may not be able to cover those groups, so that inclusiveness should be specifically noted.

1.2 Why gender matter?

Gender becomes a problem if the nature, role and position attached to men or women, preventing them to get their rights as human beings and to get benefit from it. For example, land ownership; because it was constructed in the society that women not necessarily need wealth or property due to their husband responsibility on them, then commonly, the ownership of land and property is legally named on their husband. If there is a woman asks for this ownership, then usually she will face the husband rejection, family and bureaucracy difficulties. The situation from example in many ways often put women in disadvantage sides for getting their right although there are cases where men were deprived of their rights.

In other words, gender problems arise due to great differences between men and women, and then establish gender norms that harm on one's side group and inflict injustice gender or known as inequality based on gender (Faqih; 2008). To realize gender equality, a number of relevant processes and objectives are required to eliminate gap between men and women. This gap could be produced and reproduced in a family, a society, a state, and a market. State of Indonesia under the CEDAW (Convention of Elimination Discrimination Against Women) is incumbent to achieve equality and eliminate all discriminatory acts that cause gender gaps.

1.3 Why Gender, Inclusiveness are important in implementing SRJS Program

Society as a whole, both men and women, old and young is a part that closely related to food security, fresh water, climate, and biodiversity. This dependability can be form of profits and may also form of loss or damage suffered. What kind of public attitudes toward the environment and natural resources will affect the benefits and the risks that theyreceived. Gender and environmental issues emerged from the realization that vulnerable groups who do not have access and control over the natural resources management and environmental development, in fact precisely have the greatest risk from effects of the environmental change. These vulnerable groups are contained of women, children, elderly and other marginalized groups. But up till now, their involvement in community development is still minimal.

Here is some information that may be related to the initial view of the important of gender and inclusiveness in *SRJS*:

- ✚ The Managing Director of the World Food program (FAO, 2010) in her testimony before the Committee on World Food Security in 2010, stated: *Production of small-scale agriculture which represents 70% of agricultural production has a face and the face is the face of a woman...and also the face of a solution that has proven success, the solution that most successful in empowering women to grow more, to connect with the market, to safely cook their food, and to feed their family with nutritious food. Women are able and must help us to win these challenges.*
- ✚ Since 2009, FAO has identified women farmers as a key target in efforts to address food availability. Some studies also found that global food needs in the future will increasingly depend on the capacity and women resources. (Brown et.all, 1995).
- ✚ UNFA(2007) wrote: “Some researchers found that the increasing in health care, nutrition, and education could only be continued with the increasing of household incomes and greater supervision of women in the incomes”. UNICEF (2007) Stated: Women do 66% of workloads and produce 50 % of food but earn only 10 % of income and own only 1 % of wealth. In the context of Aceh, gender construction that has established cause difficulties for women to have control over family finances.
- ✚ Report of Women Economic Empowerment (UNFA, 2007) mentioned that “a shortage of legal land ownership has prevented women to get “a sense of security based on property ownership”, and this means that even though women work on a land, but they almost do not have control over the land, and therefore they only have limited authority in family decision-making”. The same situation also occurs in Aceh context. FAO in 1999 stated: lack of land ownership has limited women’s access to get loans, preventing them from joint group of farmers, particularly in the processing and marketing sides. If women have a land, they could invest in it and then encourage them to develop sustainable agricultural practices. Elliot (2010) mentioned that land ownership for women in Aceh is a bit complicated due to unclear land boundaries.

- ✚ UNFA (2009) said: *women are the most vulnerable group toward climate change. This is partly because in many countries, they constitute the largest part of agricultural work force and in other sides they tend to have lower access opportunities to earn money. Women take care of the household and family members and it is often hamper the mobility and increases their vulnerability to natural disaster that suddenly caused by climate changes. Drought and uncertain rainfall force women to work harder in order to get food, water supply and energy for their homes.*
- ✚ Head of Forestry Planning Ministry (2013) wrote some gender issues in forestry sector that is: the role of women in forestry still as executors of the work, not the decision-makers, and the women effective time as housewives which started in mid-day cause their role in training communities (forestry) rarely involved.
Some of the points above illustrate the important of women involvement in various development sectors. The expectation of those women's potential is not easily accepted in Aceh context, because women do not easily improve their potential. Gender construction in a society count women as an unimportant group and their involvement are not considered in every part of development.

Based on the experience of environmental activists and women figures in Landscape of PJT, It has identified seven considerations about the importance of women's involvement.

- If women are not involved, thus the development becomes unstable because there are so many correlations between natural resources and women, such water supply. (Forum of DAS Jambo Aye)
- The presence of female staff in environmental issues is uniqueness and may become an important icon. In the presence of Leonardo to Leuser, where Fauriza as an environmental activist received a positive response from public (Forum of Das Jambo Aye)
- Women, children, elderly are the most vulnerable victims of various environmental cases (as in the case of stone-crusher factory in East Aceh, Exxon pollution that caused asphyxia to some community members around the factory and also flood.) (Environmental activist of North Aceh and Kana East Aceh). It is also has become the international concern.
- The women effort in supporting their family financial can be used to encourage the development of family creative economic and motivate them to change the community attitude in damaging the environment. (Woman figure of Aceh Taming)
- Based on the working experience in development issues, I saw that: Women have great patience, perseverance and sincerity in every activity in saving the nature, forests and mangroves. (P. Zul, an environmental activist from BaleeJurong Institute).
- Land, water and trees are the source of life for the entire community, including women, so the women also have responsibility on them as well. (woman activist of BenerMeriah and Takengon)

- Women and men have different experiences, situations and needs regarding with its relationship to the environment. Thus ignoring one of them will make the development unresponsive to the situations, experiences and needs that are different in every side. Hence, the development also becomes less maximal.

1.4 International, National and Local Policy

Gender gap in various development sectors that resulting in poor quality of women's resources, making gender issue as an important mainstream in development. Here are some related policies;

1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has established 17 development goals. In the fifth goal that is "achieving gender equality and empowerment women and girls". Nationally, two strategies were defined for this purpose are (1) increasing the understanding and commitment about the important of integrating gender perspective in various phases, processes and development areas at national and regional levels; and (2) the implementation of planning and gender responsive budgeting (*PPRG*) in various development areas. Both of these strategies will also contribute to the achievement of other SDGs objectives related to poverty, food security, water supply, resilience to climate change, health, education, etc.
2. International convention CEDAW (Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) which has been ratified by almost of UN members, including Indonesia, establishes state obligation to ensure that there is no discrimination against women and girls. The state also has an obligation to ensure that the private sector does not discriminate.
3. Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming (*PUG*). This decree instructed the institutional Ministries, Governors, Regents, Mayors, etc., to implement gender mainstream in development. Gender Mainstreaming(*PUG*) is a national strategy to integrate gender into an integral dimension of planning, arranging, implementing, observing and evaluating the policies and national development programs.
4. Government Regulation No. 8/2006: Article 33, paragraph 3 and the explanation "*Bangdap*lanning framework was developed through the study & instrument analysis that form in specific analysis such as cost analysis and the benefit, poverty analysis and gender analysis".
5. Regulation of Minister of Home Affair No. 15 of 2008, which later became Regulation No. 67 of 2011 on Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in the area that puts Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) as an institution that responsible for the realization of Gender Mainstreaming.
6. Presidential Decree No. 5/2010 on *RPJMN*20110-2014; which mentions three development mainstreams that should exist in all sectors, such as: 1) sustainability development, Good Governance, Gender Mainstreaming.

7. The existence of the National Accelerate strategy in Gender Mainstreaming through Gender Responsive planning and budgeting (*PPRG*)
8. *PPRG* policy in the ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Environment
9. *PMK* 93/2011 on Guidelines for Preparation and Study Work Plan which regulates about budget of development that should be gender responsive
10. People Act No. 6 of 2014 on the representation of women in planning and implementing rural development
11. Aceh Qanun No. 6 of 2009 on The Empowerment and Protection of Women
12. The issue of “the important of gender responsive Planning and Budgeting (*PPRG*)” has been included in *RPJMA* document year 2012-2017
13. The existence of Aceh Governor Regulation No. 6 of 2014 on Guidelines of the implementation of *PPRG* in Aceh government work unit (*SKPA*), which then is followed up with Governor Notification letter of 2015 that established 10 departments as a pilot project in 2016.
14. Aceh Women’s charter
15. WWF Gender policy of 2012 which confirms the WWF commitment to integrate gender perspective in planning and implementing programs.

II. Gender and Inclusiveness Assesment Design

This Assessment is carried out as an effort to integrated gender and inclusiveness in developing program at landscape of Peusangan – Jambo Aye – Tamiang. The assessment objectives are:

- a. To identify important issues related to gender and inclusiveness.
- b. Identifying the gender gap and inclusiveness that was happened.
- c. Developing appropriate strategies to integrate gender and inclusiveness in the development that related to environmental natural resource management programs.

The assessment locations are in landscape of Peusangan, Jambo Aye and Tamiang which are laid in 8 districts, such as: Bireuen, North Aceh, Lhokseumawe, Central Aceh, BenerMeriah, East Aceh, Langsa and Tamiang. The assessment is carried out by considering issues that related to environment and natural resources management as well as general characteristic of the society in Tamiang river region, Jambo Aye, Peusangan and upper region of Lake LautTawar.

Technic of data collection were done by interviewing and focus group discussions toward 30 leaders and NGO women from eight districts and provinces, three organizations working on children’s issues, 16 activists of environmental issues from eight districts, customary figures, and FGD with men and women communities around Lake Laut Tawar,

around Peusangan, Jambo Aye and Tamiang. Moreover, the researcher also collected information through observation and documentation.

This assessment was developed by using Harvard's and Moser's gender analysis framework. Harvard's gender analysis is used to map men and women role distribution and other vulnerable groups around the assessment areas. Mapping out who takes the decisions and have control over natural resources, and also the influencing factors. Moser's framework is used to show that in developing and empowering society, there are some requirements that need to explore in order to get the practical need and strategies which different from men and women. The focus is the burden on women.

III. Profile of Peusangan-Jambo Aye-Tamiang Landscape

As an initial overview of the population of eight districts in landscape of Peusangan – Jambo Aye – Tamiang can be seen in the following table:

Table 1
Number of Population Based on Sex and Total Number of Subdistrict and Village in 2014

No	District/City	Population			Sub District/Village	Name of Regional Work Unit on Women Empowerment and Child Protection in District
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Biruen	207.664	215.733	423.397	17/609	Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Perempuan dan Keluarga Sejahtera
2	Aceh Utara	283.488	289.473	572.961	27/852	Kantor Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak
3	Lhokseumawe	93.403	94.052	187.455	4/68	Badan Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan anak dan Keluarga sejahtera
4	Langsa	80.632	82.182	162.814	5/51	Badan Kependudukan Keluarga Berencana dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan
5	Aceh Timur	197.009	197.924	394.933	24/513	Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Perempuan dan Keluarga Sejahtera
6	Aceh Tamiang	136.626	135.602	272.228	12 /213	Kantor Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga
7	Bener Meriah	68.031	65.984	134.015	10/233	Badan Pemberdayaan Perempuan-Keluarga Berencana dan Perlindungan Anak
8	Aceh Besar	96.869	95.335	192.204	14/295	Badan Keluarga Berencana, Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak

Source: -The Central Bureau of Statistics Aceh 2015

-The Bureau of Statistic in each district, 2015

General overview of gender equality can be seen through the indicator of GDI (Gender Development Index) and Gender Empowerment Index (GEI). GDI measures gender inequality in terms of quality of life based on basic capability. GDI is a derivative of HDI

indicators disaggregated by men and women. The indicators include life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling, real per capita expenditure.

. Technically, GDI calculation is ratio or the comparison of men and women HDI. While GEI measures the achievement of women's empowerment. GEI indicator is the percentage of women's participation in parliaments, women as professional workers and women's income contribution. Nationally, it is found that the districts which have HDI above national average score also tend to have high GDI. Hence, high GDI should produce a good GEI, but national data shows that the relationship of GDI and GEI is less unidirectional.

Table.2
Gender Development Index (GDI) 2014

	District/City	Life Expectancy At Birth, (Year)		Expected Years Of Schooling (Year)		Mean Years Of Schooling (Year)		Real per capita expenditure (Rp)		Gender Development Index (GDI)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	2013	2014
1	Biruen	68,34	72,25	13,97	15,02	8,99	8,73	10,064	7,070	93,56	94,86
2	North Aceh	66,45	70,29	13,83	14,64	8,52	7,57	9,338	6,245	92,23	92,41
3	Lhokseumawe	68,60	72,52	14,98	15,24	10,87	9,72	13,021	9,515	93,15	93,76
4	Langsa	66,80	70,66	13,66	15,62	10,52	10,14	13,610	9,575	96,03	96,31
5	East Aceh	66,09	69,94	11,67	11,90	7,62	6,87	11,962	5,008	84,77	84,92
6	Aceh Tamiang	66,69	70,54	12,77	13,39	8,34	7,65	14,444	4,205	78,90	80,37
7	Bener Meriah	66,66	70,51	12,98	13,21	9,10	8,90	11,774	9,638	96,36	96,44
8	Center Aceh	66,40	70,24	13,81	14,44	9,63	9,15	9,643	8,384	97,04	97,19

Source: Gender-Based Human Development 2015

Generally in landscape of PJT, women have higher life expectancy at birth and expected years of schooling than men. But the average of "mean years of schooling" is dominated by men and the gap is clearly seen from real per capita expenditure, where the men spent more. These data indicated that gender gaps are still existed in the development. For more clarification of gender gap data can be seen from Gender Empowerment Index below;

Table.3
Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) 2014

No	District/City	Women's Participation In Parliaments (%)	Women As Professional Workers (%)	Women's Income Contribution (%)	GEI
1	Biruen	2,50	63,54	37,88	50,49
2	Aceh Utara	2,22	58,77	34,68	50,09
3	Lhokseumawe	8,00	65,73	22,74	46,91
4	Langsa	8,00	43,45	27,16	51,13
5	Aceh Timur	10,00	60,21	28,96	54,83
6	Aceh Tamiang	33,33	49,66	26,38	72,88
7	Bener Meriah	4,00	54,02	28,41	49,95
8	Aceh Tengah	3,33	53,50	36,27	55,42

Source: Gender-Based Human Development 2015

Table.4
The Comparison of HDI, GDI and GEI 2014

No	National/Province and District	Human Development Index (HDI)	Gender Development Index (GDI)	Gender Empowrment Index (GEI)
1	Indonesia	68,90,	90, 34	70,68
2	Provinsi Aceh	68, 81	91,50	63,12
3	Biruen	68,71	94,86	50,49
4	Aceh Utara	65,93	92,41	50,09
5	Lhokseumawe	74,44	93,76	46,91
6	Langsa	73,81	96,31	51,13
7	Aceh Timur	63,57	84,92	54,83
8	Aceh Tamiang	66,09	80,37	72,88
9	Bener Meriah	70,00	96,44	49,95
10	Aceh Tengah	70,96	97,19	55,42

In addition, beside gender equality condition, it also needs to know the condition of poverty in eight districts and some conditions that related to assessment objectives.

Table.5
Percentage and Amount of Poor Population P1, P2 and Poverty Line Based on District/City in 2014

No	District/City	Amount of Poor Population (000)	Percentage of Poor Population	P1 Poverty Gap Index	P2 Poverty Severity Index	Poverty Line (Rp/capita/month)
1	Biruen	72,2	16,94	2,21	0,53	295,294
2	Aceh Utara	112,7	19,58	3,08	0,74	276,137
3	Lhokseumawe	22,5	11,93	1,86	0,46	297,189
4	Langsa	19,8	12,08	1,85	0,38	301, 089
5	Aceh Timur	63,0	15,88	2,89	0,82	322,285
6	Aceh Tamiang	39,9	14,58	1,76	0,37	336,767
7	Bener Meriah	30,2	22,45	3,47	0,79	329,550
8	Aceh Tengah	32,8	16,99	2,18	0,43	374,989

Source: BPS, Data and Information of District/city poverty in 2014

Table.6
Percentage of Poor Population Age 15 above Based on District/city and Working Sector in 2014

No	District/City	Not- Working (*)	Work at Agriculture Sector**)	Work at Non-agriculture Sector
1	Biruen	45,06	27,07	27,87
2	Aceh Utara	46,67	33,16	20,17
3	Lhokseumawe	47,92	4,67	37,41
4	Langsa	48,68	10,91	40,41
5	Aceh Timur	41,05	50,33	8,61
6	Aceh Tamiang	49,74	29,97	20,29
7	Bener Meriah	21,40	69,09	9,50
8	Aceh Tengah	26,46	64,19	9,34

*) Includes unemployment and not the labor force

***) Agricultural Sectors: Agricultural crops rice and vegetables, horticulture, farming, livestock, fisheries, forestry and other agricultural products.*

Table.7
Percentage of Per-capita Consumption for food
According to District/City and Poor Status in 2014

No	District/City	Poor	Not- Poor	Poor+ Not Poor
1	Biruen	71,68	65,66	66,68
2	Aceh Utara	70,95	66,18	67,11
3	Lhokseumawe	63,39	55,56	56,50
4	Langsa	65,24	55,70	56,85
5	Aceh Timur	68,51	64,07	64,77
6	Aceh Tamiang	65,78	60,31	61,11
7	Bener Meriah	67,29	61,31	62,66
8	Aceh Tengah	72,01	60,14	62,16

Table 8
Percentage of Household which Used Water Closet Private/Together
According to District/City and Poor Status in 2014

No	District/City	Poor	Not- Poor	Poor+ Not Poor
1	Biruen	55,97	75,98	73,34
2	Aceh Utara	35,02	67,46	62,15
3	Lhokseumawe	63,07	91,89	88,67
4	Langsa	88,55	95,80	95,16
5	Aceh Timur	43,38	73,68	69,99
6	Aceh Tamiang	75,71	92,87	90,81
7	Bener Meriah	70,88	84,90	82,31
8	Aceh Tengah	36,60	75,28	69,41

The above description show that poor people is still high in number, in Landscape of PJT. Most of poor people work in agriculture sector. In addition, the poor also spend more in food. Moreover, there are a lot of community members, both poor or not, who did not use toilet. The situation reflects that there is a lot of development homework in the Landscape of PJT.

All of these conditions, including poverty, are strongly related to the use of natural resources in Landscape of PJT. Therefore, the development should maximize all of human resources both men and women to involve actively in the development. In quantity, the number of men and women in each district is impartial. The important question is whether the quality is also equal. Does the development have increased the quality of men and women equally. In some analytical development, the women quality that left behind rather than men become one of the reasons why gender mainstreaming in different areas of development is needed. Gender becomes a mainstream and cross cutting issue in order to achieve a development that is able to reach equality and gender justice.

IV. Gender and Inclusiveness Analysis

4.1 The Implementation of Gender Policy & Inclusiveness and Socio-Cultural Challenges

In 2013, a national strategy has been set to accelerate gender mainstreaming (PUG) through PPRG (Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting). The strategy was set based on “Collaborative Notification Letter of Four Ministry” as PPRG’s driver in national level. There are Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Development Planning Board (Bappenas), Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. In principle, it is set to integrate gender analysis in planning, implementing, and monitoring of the development and ensure that both men and women have access, participation, equal opportunities and benefits in district/city developments.

Province/District Development Planning Board (Bappeda) is a department that has the responsibility in ensuring gender mainstreaming in province/district level. In the implementation, the key stake holder who has responsibility as drivers are Bappeda, Women Empowerment Board/Office, Finance Department, and Inspectorate Board. In Aceh Province, it was set on Governor Regulation No. 6 of 2014 on “Guidelines of the Implementation of PPRG in Aceh”. As a follow-up, it also has established on Aceh Governor Notification letter, No. 050/15689 of July 7th, 2015 which instructing 10 departments to implement PPRG for fiscal year 2016. The departments are Department of Education, Department of Human Settlements, Department of Health, Women Empowerment And Child Protection Board, Department Of Social, Department Of Agriculture , Department Of Labor And Population Mobility, Department Of Culture And Tourism, Department Of Cooperation And Interpreneur, and Department Of Industry And Commerce. But practically, more than 10 departments have started it. The District of West Aceh even has started it since for fiscal year 2015 by instructing the implementation of PPRG and use gender analysis as the basic consideration for budget planning and activities.

In the context of PPRG implementation, eight districts in Landscape of PJT are still in the stage of building political commitment. Even some districts did not start it yet. The head office of Women Protection and Child Protection and Social Welfare of North Aceh stated that PUG efforts has not yet begun for North Aceh and Lhokseumawe regions because Government is more focused on handling and preventing of various forms of violence against women and children. According to her, they did not start it yet because Bappeda, as a driver of this program, did not do anything. While at Bener Meriah District, it was mentioned by Pilawati, the staff of Women Empowerment Board state that: “we have tried to initiate by proposing it to Bappeda, but there is no concrete response from them. Bappeda is seem okay of it but all budgets, including for coordination meeting of PUG must take from the budgets of women Empowerment Board. In fact, Women Empowerment Board’s budget is really minimal where in 2016 we only have three

programs. Actually, Bappeda must be a responsible driver. Our difficulty in getting this budget both in Bappeda and in District Parliament (DPRK), even though we have tried to lobby everyone who in charge is due to Bener Meriah still considered as a new district, so the focus of government is only in physical development". East Aceh District also have not started it intensely. It is still in training form and not leading to create PUG/PPRG implementing teams. But actually, in last two years, Bappeda Province and Women Empowerment Board of Aceh Province has conducted some meetings and Rakor to encourage the implementation of PPRG in districts/cities. Thus, it can be ascertain that departments/agencies related to environment development, forestry, agriculture and irrigation also did not implement the development based on gender-integrated. Policy Maker at Departmen of Environment of East Aceh which was interviewed also did not clearly understand PUG in environmental development. This problem will impact on the backwardness of women resource quality in the following sectors.

Some obstacles that cause PUG and PPRG did not implement in Landscape of PJT, are:

1. Head of Bappeda which become the major driver based on the regulation of Minister of Internal Affair, did not understand the rules and the consequences of the existence of its institution as a major driver implementation of PPRG
2. The assumption that gender is only about women thus PUG and PPRG often assumed as the women empowerment sector, and not related to other developments.
3. Low bargaining of Women Empowerment Board to increase Bappeda responsibility over PUG/PPRG
4. Only a few of stake holder understand PUG
5. The Limitation of human resources in mastering every skill related PPRG such as gender analysis and composing gender statement, TOR responsive gender, gender budgeting and so on.
6. The political will on PUG, only exist in verbal support but it is not followed by budget program

This kind of factors generally will become a weak factor in implementing PUG and PPRG in every side of development in landscape of PJT. However, there is a different situation encountered in developing rural/village level. Based on national regulation on village, No. 6 2014, there are several articles that became demanding indicators in general in order to make rural/village development is based on responsive gender. In reality, women are not involved in decision-making at the village level, do not have the opportunity to give their opinions and the issues related to women's situation is not a priority for village development program.

Although women are involved in the village customary institution or in village development committee, but it is still difficult for them to be actively involved in various stages of decision-making due to the work culture that did not consider the women's

condition, such as meeting in the evening, a spontaneous meeting and meeting in uncomfortable place for women in local context, for example: at a coffee shop or a guardhouse. Women who are active and have motivation to success often get cultural challenging which is described as a source from Islam, that good women are at home and just take care of children and husband.

Acehnese culture in general becomes a challenge for the gender awareness. There is an assumption spread in the community that gender issue is a digression, coming from the West in order to destroy Aceh. Gender often considered contrary to the local wisdom of Aceh, where a woman's place is at home and takes care of her family while the man seek for a living. This view is based on normative contemplation and tends to blindly turn our eyes to the reality where there are still many women become wage earners or both men and women work together to bear the burden of their family.

In various processes of internalization, patriarchal culture is constructed in the life of Acehnese people. This culture puts men as a central and owning the most important status in society, family, and governance while women become the second-class. This culture then gets legitimation from Islamic prominent figures that intensively teach in many groups of learning. Thus in the reality, patriarchal culture is believed as a reflection of Islamic culture. A new understanding of verses of Koran (*AL-Qur'an*) and hadiths that related to women equality and women role in social development is considered as an effort to against the teaching of Islam and the wisdom of Acehnese local culture. This is in some level has become a challenge in implementing development based on responsive gender

Resistance also emerges when it collided with the political interest as the case of a women that become The Leader of Peulimbang Subdistrict, Bireun in 2010 which drew criticism from religious and community leaders, even in the pulpit on Friday. The assumption which develops in the society that woman as a subdistrict leader considered contrary to the Islamic concept of leadership. It is a bit contrast which happened in Tamiang. Tamiang District currently has womens that become subdistrict and village leaders and they get public support.

Thus, the cultural challenges in Aceh for gender issues are quite high. So the problem also will appear on the effort of gender mainstreaming and inclusiveness in PJT. To anticipate this context, hence it needs a comprehensive understandings and strategies that fit the local context of each region. It is also should be understood of the gender gap issues on the environment and utilization of natural resources.

4.2 Coastal Mangrove of East Coast and Marginal Society

Here is a brief overview of community activity profile in coastal areas, such as coastal mangrove area in Langsa and some are popular as one of mangrove forest ecotourism sites. Most decades-old mangrove forests were managed by creating boardwalks as the

access for visitors to enter inside the forest. Like other natural tourism sites, culinary tourism has also become the important part and keeps growing, especially in holidays. This nature tourism becomes a unification of mangrove forest, sea and cuisine.

How is the condition of community activity around this area, becoming an important part to understand because the community is supposed to be the guardian as well as the companion of mangrove forest and ensuring its survival. Economic activity is strongly associated with sea and mangrove forest. The men work as fishermen either in large ships or in small boats, as *toke bangku* (the man who buy up the entire fish from fishing boats), as fish porters, as mangrove log seekers for charcoal industry, as boat makers and only a few of them work as civil servants. Mostly, time and activity of men are around the sea and harbor. The fishermen who are using large ships can spend their time on the sea for days. While *toke bangku* and fish porters stand by around the harbor to wait for fishing boats landed. The role of men at home is just to rest. These activities are generally carried out by men, both young and old. Even the elders also think the same because they do not have any choices except work for a living in the sea.

For most women, especially who lives around mangrove forest, *Kuala Langsa*, work as *tirom* (kind of oyster) seekers. They went in groups to Ujung Perling, about an hour trip from Kuala, to get *tirom*. According to them, they did not have any choices because around Kuala, *tirom* is very limited. There were 4-5 women rented the boat about Rp.25000/person for the round trip. They departed at 6 a.m. in the morning and returned around 3 or 6 p.m. at noon. One day in Ujung Perling, they got about 4 kg *tirom*.



Pic.1

The *tirom* obtained then burned (*sale*) on the roadside around their houses as an effort to make *tirom* easier to take out. The burning media that used is left over of sugar trees cane (*picture 1*). It can take about three hours to *sale* it and need another time for gouging and to sell it. Therefore, these *tirom* seekers formed time-work of their group, a day looking for *tirom* and in the next day to process and to sell it, and then it continuously repeated.



Pic.2

Tirom will be purchased by agent or reseller around Rp.20.000/kg but if their sold it directly on the roadside, they will get Rp.25.000/kg. Hence, most of them tried to sell it directly and making simple cottages (*jambo*) backed up of four small wooden rods and easily blown by wind, falling down and they fix it back (*picture.2*). If they got 4 kg *tiroms* and sell it on the roadside then they will get Rp.100.000 of gross income. After it was reduced of boat cost and

sale necessity around Rp.30.000, the average income for the two days of work were about Rp.70.000 or Rp.35.000/day. This amount will be reduced if the tiroms were sold through an agent, it will become Rp.25.000/day. The result of this income will use for their living cost. According to them, they did not have any choices besides doing this activity, especially when their husband at sea for days. Most of their children also helped to remove tirom from its shell after school. Although the search of tirom includes heavy work, but there were also a lot of older women doing this job.

In another village, a group of women busy with activities to make salted fish and shrimp paste (picture.3). There are seven salted fish industries in Rantau Pauh village and about five industries of shrimp paste. Most women work as fish cleaning (*tukang plah*) and shrimp paste makers. The products of salted fish are marketed to Kuala Simpang and Medan. Almost every day they work in groups as “*tukang plah*” (picture.4).

The fish type that processed into salted fish is cork fish. Usually, the fish landed by 1-2 fibers (1=150 kg). In a day, women who work as *tukang plah* can clean the fish around 30 kg. Thus they will get about 30 kg x Rp.6.00 = Rp.18.000/day. The owner of salted fish bought corkfish for Rp.4.000-Rp.4.500 and after it being salted fish, it will sell about Rp.16.000/kg. While shrimp paste industry produces *pijak* shrimp paste (*terasi pijak*) and *tumbuk* shrimp paste (*terasi tumbuk*). The shrimp paste, wet or dry, is made from wet prawn (*udang sabu basah*). The shrimp paste that manufactured by *pounding* (*tumbuk*), the price becomes more expensive than manufactured by *trampled on* (*di pijak*). The mashed shrimp paste is purchased Rp.25.000,-. They did this activity on the sideline of their role in their family.



According to them, they not really bothered at day because usually their husbands are not at home. But work of *tukang plah* commonly do by middle-aged women, while young-age women are concern about the role of parenting and other roles as a housewife.

Other women also work as laundry workers and open a small shop in front of their houses. Related to women’s education, there is an issue of woman agreement on the East Coast that education considers as a useless effort because even though they went to school, they still remain in the village and still take care of their children at home. They enthusiastically mention example of scholar in their village but not different with them who just graduated from junior or senior high school. Even many of them married at early age.



Various empowerment activities developed by organization such as *PKK* is difficult for them, because they work in all day long, impermanent and also depend on skill and their efforts. In

addition, it also caused because they have no motivation to participate in social activities in empowering women. Thus, almost none of them were active in PKK activities.

In coastal mangrove areas, there are also fisherman village settlements in Kuala village that form a new settlement around mangrove forest (picture.5). They have obtained licenses to use the land (*hak pakai tanah*). In a recent year, 25% of the population use water supply from PDAM, while another population have to buy water supply that purchased about Rp.6.000/jerry can (*jerigen*). The house condition shown in the image beside, clearly showed a house with marine sanitation system. Even household waste cannot be found there because it brought immediately into the sea by the tide.



According to women who work every day in this residential area, the condition of mangrove forests have reduce significantly because a lot of people came to take the mangrove trunks/logs and sell it to charcoal industry. They came from another village by using boats and seek for parts of mangrove that can be felled. Women have learned that the mangrove forest areas are protected and government bans the felling of mangrove trees. “Every day we see many people from another village come and fell the mangrove trees, but we are not the police, so we cannot arrest them. Whereas the police are only behind the desk, so they know nothing. But people who felling the mangrove trees is poor like us, so let it be. Indeed, if we are in difficult situation, sometimes we also felled the mangrove trees.” (The last statement was said in doubt and low-voice).

Gender and Inclusiveness issue in Coastal Areas

- 1. The coastal area is identical with fisherman community and poverty. In Kuala, there is also exist a fisherman community who live on the fringe of mangrove forests with the permission of using the land to stay.*
- 2. The coastal women are experiencing dual role with involved to help their husband work, to help making money by working as workers in the fields of coastal economy, take care of their children and as a housewife.*
- 3. Family financial management is generally managed by husbands and the insufficiency is the responsibility of wives. Hence, the wives' financial independence is also low because their income is used to cover the needs of the family.*
- 4. Elderly in coastal also works hard, same as other young people, because there is no other alternatives to them who only have skill in the sea.*
- 5. Some elderly bear the burden to feed their posterity who experiencing family disharmony or grandchildren who their parent dead.*
- 6. The tendency to marry at a young age.*
- 7. Lack motivation in education sector, because since childhood they were familiar with coastal economic and no role model that successfully influent them.*
- 8. There are very limited women who involved in social empowerment activity because the problem of working time for women coastal are uncertain, besides lack of motivation*

4.3 Women, Children and Elderly are victims in Environmental Damage

The result of FGD with the environmental activists of East Aceh in April 2016 was found that there were cases of community complaint with asphalt factory in Peudawa and stone crushers in Birem Bayeun. Whereas these industries, not only break the RTRW rule of East Aceh but also caused unpleasant situation and health problems in term of dust and noisiness. Because it is located in the settlement, so women, elderly, and young children are mostly felt the disruption as they stay in the house from morning until night.

For Peudawa case, in term of the process before getting permission and *IMB*, In fact the building has completely build-upbut community approval has been manipulated by some brokers without considering the community. In Peudawa case, the permission letter was accepted by the commander of Peudawa and was signed by village authorities(*perangkat gampong*) without considering in sufficient detail the consequent of the approval. About 100 meters from the left side of factory, there is a school and on the right side is a midwifery academy (*Akbid*). Not far away around that area is community's settlements. The community currently shows their objections and questioning the approval process which was conducted by village authorities. While, there was a family that has decided to move because of health reasons and noisiness.

In the case of Birem Bayeun, the approval letter from the community was signed on the road by one of village authorities, whom he met and brought the letter, in the middle of his way without knowing the purposes and the aims of the letter. Then he received Rp.50.000,-

According to Wani (an environmental activist from Rawi institution in North Aceh), the case in Krueng Geukuh, the contamination of H₂S at PT Arun around year 2012, most victims were children and women. They got asphyxia. It happened to two villages. Many children and women became the victims because they spent most of their time at home, precisely around place that the contamination happened.

Another case wasf lood that happened in some risky places, causing women, children and elderly as the victims. The flood incident in Taming also became an important record in the public's memory,especially for women, children and elderly.

In the discussion of coastal areas (sub tittle above), it also explained that how the women who seek the tirom need to move as far as one hour away by boat because they cannot find tirom anymore around their coastal area. This condition affects the pattern and timing of their work.

Gender and Inclusiveness Issues on Environmental Impact:

1. *In many cases of the environmental impact and disaster, women, children and elderly are vulnerable*
2. *However, their existence were not involved in the efforts of resolving problems with the assumption that the result will be felt by women, children and elderly as well, and they voice will be represented by men around them.*
3. *The Impact that received by women and children was not as important priority for the reason of community rejection. Commonly, the rejection was come from other interests.*
4. *While women were “the silent” victims in a formal context. This mean that they voices were considered in informal situation in various groups of discussion, but they did not dare to report it formally or stated and conveyed it in formal meetings.*
5. *Silent formal happed because of Aceh sosio-cultural, women were not independent party to give their opinion. There were many inanity (kesumangan) attached to women which influent the way of women in giving their opinion.*
6. *Women also tend to permissive on the difficulties that they received because of the climate change which affecting their lives.*

4.4. Women and Fresh Water

In general, the data from *BPS* mentioned about household and the using of water supply but these data do not clearly illustrate the public access in obtaining the water supply. The data of water supply users can be seen in the following table:

Table.9

The Percentage of Household which Using Fresh Water *)
According to District/City and Poor Status, in 2014

No	Kabupaten/Kota	Poor	Not-Poor	Poor + Not Poor
1	Biruen	32,10	59,48	55,86
2	Aceh Utara	29,16	47,52	44,51
3	Lhokseumawe	82,89	92,47	91,40
4	Langsa	61,30	79,66	78,04
5	Aceh Timur	16,00	46,10	42,44
6	Aceh Tamiang	59,95	75,16	73,33
7	Bener Meriah	37,76	50,30	47,98
8	Aceh Tengah	37,04	58,07	54,88

*)The fresh water covers branded bottle water, refill water, piped meter, piped retail, and also drilling wells/pumps, protected wellspring with the distance from the shelter of waste/feces nearby more than 10 m.

Several statements from community and environmental activist in East Aceh and North Aceh when explaining water problems were “lagang water”, “Smelly water”, “yellowing water”, “muddy water”, “20 years from now on no more water in this Aceh”. The observation of assessment team in several houses in East Aceh also found the same water condition that muddy and smelly. It is also mentioned by people who live around Tamiang river. In drought, the well water turns black as the color of mud.

In Samarkilang, the water supply for daily use is flow through a pipe. Although water is quite a lot but the access is difficult because it is about 25 meters from the house and it became the responsibility of women to provide water to the house (picture.6).



In East Aceh, Langsa and some of North Aceh, the average of household, which difficult to get water supply, buy the water with jerry cans. The price ranges from Rp. 5000-6000/jerry can. Families who have medium economic capacity also chose to buy water supply for laundry need and spent about Rp.20.000,-/day. For watering plants around the house, they used the water that has been used for *wudu* and cleaning something such as vegetables or fruits. While for weak/low economic capacity, they only bought water for cooking. For the rest, they have to use water that is available around them, although



smelling. In the drought season like now, many families in the landscape of PJT were lack of water supply because their wells got dry, so they need to find another alternative, such as take a bath at their relative's house or seeking for the nearest river also in Tamiang River (picture 7).

Meanwhile, there is uniqueness in Simpang Ulim communities around Arakundo River that used river water to drink it directly, without cooking. They have done this activity throughout the periods and believe that the water is healthy and pure to drink. According to the elders, the river water is pure and healthy because in upper course of the river, there are many big *rottan* trees that contribute in cleaning and purifying the water to be healthy and pure to drink. The *rottan* trees are big as coconut trees. So far, there was no case of stomachache or other medical cases caused by drinking this water. There was an information spread from mouth to mouth that a research has been conducted to the water of this river and it found that the water is safe to drink.

The interesting thing with the diversity of people's behavior especially for women to fulfill their need is their permissive attitude toward the difficulties. They said that this has happened since they were not born yet. Even, they did not dare to think about the possibility that this problem can be overcome because it was considered that it had been long ago. Instead, they also did not think the possibility that this situation is getting worse day by day. In fact, the awareness of water changing condition that getting worse is important to know and it could be a critical educational media.

A confession of a woman activist, besides as environmental activist and community leader, about her motivation to give her voice in rescuing the nature of Bener Meriah was departing from her reflection and concern about climate changes. Yusdarita told: “at first, I realized and afraid about the condition of the water in a small stream located in front of my house. When I was a child, children in early childhood can drift if they go into it but now the amount of water only left about a small pipe. I was so worried that later in the future of my grandchildren, the water is not there anymore”.

Because the women are usually having a great requirement of water, thus the women will be affected directly if the water supply is difficult to get. Women were prevented from accessing fresh water, either because of its availability, its distance or because of the safety. For example, if the source of fresh water can only get in rivers or far away from house, hence the safety problems became an issue for women and children to access, both in terms of security of the land and In terms of the safety of the disturbances crimes against women and children

Gender Issues on fresh water are:

1. Social construction of the society related to gender roles puts women as the side that have the most responsibility for water availability in the household. Thus, women will very difficultif the water is disturbed.
2. The difficulties to get fresh water cause women to spend their times and energies in order to get the water supply, women also bear the risks and the security problems if the access to get the water is not safe both in geographically or vulnerable in security.
3. These difficulties may increase because generally, women spend most of their time in doing domestic activities and also involve in all of family economic activities such as in agriculture or other jobs.
4. *However, women tend to permissive in dealing with water supply problem then the problem tends to stop at the point of social complaint and not insisted to become priorities in various levels of development.*
5. *Although women become part that strongly related with water supply, but women were not involved in development policy makers related to water.*
6. *Women accessibility over water supply, not became important consideration in the development that related to water supply. The accessibility is in terms of distance, time, security and location. The development stopped at point, “the importantly, there is water to get”.*

4.5 Women, Waste and Sanitation

Almost in all regions of PJT, waste issue has become part of the environmental problem that has no solution. The waste was associated with the beach and sea because of the communities attitude that considering the sea as “the large trash bin that has a disposal system through tidal wave”. The waste also related to river condition due to the communities attitude that considering rivers as “the walking garbage-can which directly move the waste through its stream”. The waste also related to LautTawarLake because of communities attitude that considering the lake as “the place for garbage disposal of their household waste, even some companies also did it. At last, the waste became problems in the settlements because the big amount of scrapheap was not in good arrangement (picture.8). A Gayo academician, Arifin, stated that most of communities around the lake considered the lake as a *TPA* (garbage lafill).



The fundamental problem is that there was no mechanism for waste management which covers all of the processes until recycle process. So far, government rules only limited in equipping a *TPA* and hopes that the scavengers will exploit it. In Central Aceh, the garbage has caused conflict between government and communities around the

TPA in Kampung Mulie that was replaced in Silih Nara District. A News from Serambi Indonesia newspaper on April 25th, 2016 explained that the community around *TPA* has closed this area. The reason of closing this area was because the distance is not far away from the settlement and it has caused negative impact. Then, the building process also never informed to the community. Due to the closing incident, then a tentative solution to manage the scrapheap in Takengon, the government will dig a big hole in BlangBebangka area.

At Peusangan upstream, right at the mouth of the river which directly connected to LutTawar Lake, garbage piled up on the riverbank, while children have access of the water for bathing and swimming (picture 9). In the same place, there was a notice board standing around the river that informing for not littering the river (picture.10).



Some villages in Central Aceh have started garbage bank program, but the result cannot be measured yet because it was still at an early stage. In 2016 (picture.11). Local Government of East Aceh has included garbage bank program through *Bapedalda* and it was mentioned that the Regent has a big commitment in this program. Currently, government was in a period of mapping of human resources and natural resources. Various programs and other efforts related to the garbage in the landscape of PJT were remained as a small initiative that has not a firm regulation and spacious in relation to environmental impact.



Although the rubbish started to become a developmental agenda proposed in some regions, but there was a presumption in village communities that waste issue was an internal affair or it meant as women' responsibility. Therefore, linear with the development at village level, programs that related to garbage/waste anticipation often appears as a proposal of the *PKK* activity. Along with the same activities of *PKK*, another program which related to garbage anticipation rarely becomes priority in development activity. Experience of *PKK* *Gegarang* village which located around the Lake mentioned that in village *musrembang*, they have proposed trash bins. But this proposal was rejected with the argument that it could be delayed for another occasion because there were something that more important than it, even there was a respond mentioned that the waste issue was only the responsibility of women and it did not need to discuss in *musrembang* (it was revealed in FGD in Central Aceh). Beside the impression that waste issue was domestic responsibility, in contrary there was a perception that woman as environmental destruction because they only cause waste. The assumption is certainly not based on knowledge of women activity which caused them produce waste and without considering their difficulty to intervene the development in order to solve this waste problem.

Waste issues related to gender and inclusiveness:

- 1. At the village level, the perception that waste is responsibility of women so waste management is proposed in *PKK* programs, village authorities often rejected that program with the assumption that waste *urusan* is adequately resolved by women and it does not have to be the village program.*
- 2. Related to waste problems women get negative labelling as a destroyer of the environment due to their activity which produce a lot of waste.*
- 3. In the development related to waste, women are not involved directly in decision-making. Even if they were involved, usually it is only about technical implementation of the activity, hence other programs such as aspiration, women's need and their situation are not take into consideration. Whereas women are part that strongly related to activity of household waste producing.*

4.6 Women and Biodiversity

In biodiversity side, women have high sensitivity and awareness. Women also have a high intensity in reflecting the nature including their attention to key species. This reflection departs from the sense of caring over climate changes that affect their children and their local values.



In Central Aceh, some women without hesitation expressed their anxiety when they asked about *Depik*. They complained about the change pattern of getting *Depik* from *dedesen* and *penyankolen* traditional ways to pattern that commonly used nowadays by using net with small holes even *Depik* babies can be trapped in it (picture.12). So it will harm the existences of *Depik* population compare with traditional ways which really consider the existences of *Depik* population.

One of women activists and also as environmental activist stated that: At first, I thought about the changes around me, when I was a child (20 years ago), when I went to school in the morning, there were a lot of birds flew around me, but right now, no one knows where the birds gone. When our elders were still at school age, they said that in their way to school, sometimes they met a tiger child following them and played like a cat. But since KKA Paper Mill and pine forests exist, everything has changed and gone.

High reflectionintensity is a potential significant to develop critical awareness in relation to biodiversity. But the problem, the community considersthat biodiversity is not related to women. In fact, woman awareness toward the existence of species around them is an important part that should be appreciated. Women also realized that biodiversity as an important wealth and also contribute to economic sector such as in *Depik* and *Bawung* fish context.

In the area of East Aceh, the existences of prawn (*udang jala air tawar*) in Peurlakriver, East Aceh, are getting rare. Instead, there was a typical local fish called *Bawung* fish, but waste by the community. In fact, *Bawung* fish is potential to process as crackers, salted fish and *sale* fish. *Kelompok Pencinta Lingkungan Bitra Peurlak* has planned the utilization of this fish, though it still not yet implemented. Through a fishing pond program involving three villages, they are trying to create creative economic based on Peurlak river. However, the women involving were very limitedbecause they thought that it was difficult to involve women in initiation phase due to cultural challenges, considering of the intensity of the meeting is quite high and usually take place in coffee shops.

While in Central Aceh, the decreasing of *Depik* has realized by most of the community but this awareness was not transforming yet into real action to safe it. In the reality of society, usually men got the *Depik* and women sold it in the market.

Depik fishing activities has carried out throughout the year, especially during rainy season, while in the dry season, the activity started when the wind *Depik* come. *Depik* is mentioned as endemic of *LutTawar* Lake and some researchers have recommended it as icon of Central Aceh. Many Families around this Lake make *Depik* as a source of income. This fish was sold by using *muk* (cup) and it approximately about 3 ounces with prices ranging from Rp.25.000,-/*muk*. This fish was often sold in driedcondition (dried *Depik*) at the same price. Currently, many*Depik* culinary have been developed by many restaurants as typical food of Gayo.

Related key species, Samarkilang society stated that they very grateful to elephants which greatly helped them to open the access into forest. According to them, if the elephants have passed, thus that way can be accessed by vehicles because it became spacious. One of community society told that he has ever seen a large group of elephants and about 60 elephants were 50 km from the settlement and until this day they could see tigers and rangkong. For women, who often went into the forest with her family to open a land, these animals have become part of their life.

Gender issues related to Biodiversity

- 1. Although woman has high potential concern to the existence of key animals, and some of women at the edge of forest also accustomed to their existence, but this issue is considered by many people as the men affair and there is no relationship with the women.*
- 2. Related to Depik, although women are Depik seller, but they still considered unrelated to this local species.*
- 3. Hence, the women are considered unimportant to be involved in various development programs related to Biodiversity.*

4.7 Samarkilang and the Portrait of the Regions Around the Forest

SyiahUtamaSubdistrict which located at Samarkilang region is the subdistrict with the lowest population in BenerMeriah District, but it has the largest area. Samar Kilang region is an area directly adjacent to North Aceh and East Aceh. The opening access to this region has caused illegal logging and it increasingly occurred. In calculation, there were about 20 trucks enter from this area every night. The wood log was brought to areas in North Aceh, Bireun, even outside of Aceh province.

This district, as a new region (*wilayahpemekaran*) has exclusive problems, such as small population but the far distances make the living requirements very expensive. The prices of goods could rise higher and higher because of the distance and the poor road condition. These conditions also were difficult for health care and education because most of doctors and teachers were reluctant to stay in this area. Later, in this area, it has been built a *PUSTU* with inpatient facilities and also a better school building.



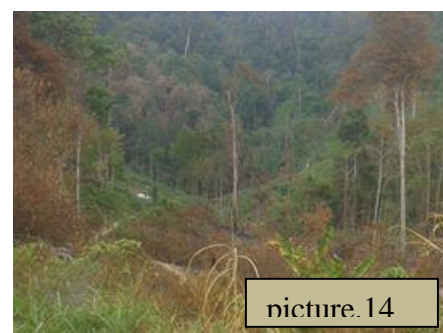
Pic.13: Road around samarkilang Forest

The men activities in this society are: planting *pinang* (areca nut), going to a wet rice field (*bersawah*), looking for fish in the river, looking for *gaharu*, *jernang*, and related to the forest they do illegal logging. While the women role was to help their husband open the land in the forest, *bersawah*, and planting vegetable (*palawija*) together, beside take care of household and their children. Water supply is from pipe water (*air pet*) taken from channel(*alur*). The house distance is about 25 m. Domestic fuel is gas fuel and firewood. Women activities commonly related to cultivate the land with their husband. But the finance management was their husband responsible and women have not owning the field as well. So, in financial side, woman were so weak. Community also believes that wives' role at home was an heritage. Due to their function that identical to domestic, women were also not involved in every process of decision-making in their village.

Samarkilang is one of the important area in the landscape of PJT where four key species living together. But this condition are vulnerable and at risk because of public attitude toward the place of these species live. The assesment that were conducted to one of the village in this region, mentioned by the head leader (*kepala desa*) that 99% of the population were work as in illegal logging sector, either as a lumberjack or *pelangsir kayu*. According to them, this job has become hereditary jobfor long time.

They also used The Village Development Budget that has approved to open a new land (picture.14). The whole family was involved in this activity. The family involvement become process of transferring the value of their attitude toward the forest. This become the answer of why they mentioned logging as job heredity.

During the opening of the land (approximately 1.5 to 2 months) the whole family moved to the field location because it far away from their settlement. At first they cleaned the area from wild plants and trees then went back to their settlement. After that they went again to the field in the forest to burn the rest of the plants and start to plan. Usually, they will plan rice farmland (*tanaman padi darat*), after that start to plan plantation crops and vegetables (*tanaman palawija*), and then plan trees



nicture. 14

(*tanaman keras*). After 3-4 years, the opening of another field is ready to do. While the current field has become their property. (*hak milik*).

Currently, one of village in Samarkilang was opening new fields supported with *dana desa*. The total number of the population are 32 household and each household opened one hectare of land. This village has thousands of hectares area. The average of family education was elementary school, while the average of the wives were at secondary level (junior high school). 67% among them are illiterate (age range 25-40 years).

Subdistrict head of Syiah Utama stated that he has tried to encourage the spirit of community in order to persuade them to leave the illegal logging and developing the agriculture. He also tried to practice it and hope that it will be an example for his community. But other community responded the effort of the subdistrict head by explaining the condition of his garden only stay for two days because it was destroyed by pigs. This problem then become the argument of why they did not cultivate and doing illegal logging. In addition, the limited of water for their plants also caused the difficulties of cultivating, even plants around their house which always watering also died.

The image of Samarkilang life was also similar to the condition of ordinary people at *hulu tamiang* river. They also open the field for *sawah*, then make it as a garden and move to another field. There was a difference in *hulu Tamiang* river that after planting the rice they will plant palm trees/oil palm in their field. Palm trees considered by most people as the easiest plant to plant because it will remain up to 20 years after it was planted. They really did not understand about palm trees and it affect to environment. In addition, beside being a farmer of palm tree, most of them also work as workers in palm industries around their community with the salaries Rp.20.000,-/day.

Gender and inclusiveness issues toward community around forest

- 1. Women who lived around the forest, especially Samarkilang have weak economic independence, and make them do not have strong bargaining in the family and the community.*
- 2. Although women are very actively involved in using the land, but women have no access to formal ownership of the land, nor do they have access and control in decision-making of their financial budgeting because the financial is in the hand of their husband as the leader of the family which in accordance with the custom has responsibility to fulfill the household needs.*
- 3. FAO stated : lack of land ownership has limited women's access to get loans, preventing them from joint group of farmers, particularly in the processing and marketing sides. If women have a land, they could invest in it and then encourage them to develop sustainable agricultural practices*
- 4. With the full role in farming and gardening together with their husbands and their children, women has dual role both in domestic role and role in take care of their families.*
- 5. The role of women are identical with domestic, thus women are also not involved in various processes of decision making including in their family.*

4.8 Women and Environmental Movement

An important note related to this assessment is that women's movement has not been in contact with environmental issues and the environmental movement also did not focus on the effort of women involvement. In fact, both the environmental and gender issues are the issue that should to be the mainstream in every side of the development.

- a. In North Aceh and Lhokseumawe regions, women's engagement and involvement in environmental issues were minimal. Instead, environmental issues also were very unfamiliar in women's movement in North Aceh and Lhokseumawe region. The fundamental of North Aceh region was the solidity of women's movement for both regions. The same statement also stated by women's movement in other regions and in province level. Wani, one of woman environmental activist, mentioned that women were very limited to involving actively in environmental issues.
- b. In BenerMeriah and Central Aceh Regions, there were a lot of group of women involved in environmental issues. There were many of women figures who have become the fighter against the environmental damage. Such Mrs. Rahmawati in Central Aceh who struggling with other women and solved the problem of garbage from the market by recycling it, developing flowers and organic fruits and also doing reforestation. There was also Yusrida in BenerMeriah region who has initiated indigenous peoples to save their environment. Beside there were also other women groups who actively preserve the nature. The high concern of women toward environment because all of community life in this region were depended on the fields/lands, forests and water. All of the community worked as farmers, either as the real farmers or as a secondary activity. But the participation of women in the development of the environment and the utilization of natural resources were still minimal. So, many groups have participated in this issue including women's groups, but they still move alone, so it has not become a movement.
- c. East Aceh: Environmental development both from NGOs and the government were also very limited in involving the women. According to one of the heads of institutions dedicated to environmental issues, the participation of women was difficult because of cultural challenges. The paradigm tendency: "women will be involved later after everything was cleared and then women can participate in technical executor in accordance with women's work". Thus women were very little in level of policy makers.
- d. In Langsa, there were a lot of institutions that focus on gender issues, and also on environmental issues. Some of environmental activist have been participated in gender training. According to them, the women involvement in the environment is very important because based on their experiences in the location, most women showed the seriousness in doing a program than men. They also mentioned that "when some community members got goats, the receivers were men but then women take care of it.

Related to reforestation, the receivers also the men but the women plant it.” Based on this problem, According to them, the women participation in decision-making became important. In Langsa, there were also activists who have obtained an increasing capacity from the Ministry of Natural Resource Utilization (*MenteriPemanfaatan SDA*)and developing programs related to environment.

- e. Aceh Tamiang: there were a lot of environmental activist involve in their community to save their environment. Especially when the case of *amdal* result in GuaKaloy. Based on *amdal* result in Bukit Kaloy which will be built a cement factory, there is a lot of waterways and rare carve that potentially be an ecotourism. Therefore, some activist rejected the cement factory, but involvement and participation of women were still minimal. The women’s movement in this region was not really strong than from Langsa.

There were several factors that led to the lack of women’s involvement in environmental issues:

1. There were no regulation to instruct the women’s involvement in environmental development and natural resources.
2. Dahlan said: Das Forum from Jambo Aye has policy to *PUG*, but according to him, women activist have the tendency to be invited. In addition, because this issue is not really become the mainstream in women’s movement, thus they not necessarily want to join in environmental issues.
3. Environmental issues were often considered as men’s world because of the location condition, and sometimes endanger for human life.
4. According to Tamiang women Figure, it was difficult to involve women in the issues of environment because they will deal with other economic interests and may lead a conflict. Thus, the conflict is the most difficult to women.
5. According to Das Board of Jambo Aye, the involvement of women in community has a lot of consideration: First was the custom where involving women in discussion can cause rumors, such as their relationship with their husband, etc.

4.9 Women and Agricultural

Food security is closely related to agriculture sector and FAO since 2009 has identified women as key target in addressing food availability. The existence of woman as a key target because women who are very actively involved in seeking food availability, although the data from statistics (BPS) shown that the number of female farmers are less than male farmers. In the Province of Aceh, many households work in agricultural sector. The following data related to household and the existing agricultural sector.

Table. 10
The total of Farming Household in Aceh Province
According to Subsector, in 2009 and 2013

No	Sector/Subsector	Farming Household			
		2009	2013	Change	
				Absolut	%
	Agricultural Sector	699.370	644.851	-54.519	-7,80
	Subsector :				
1	Food Crops	456.124	423.124	-33.000	-7,23
	Rice plants	430.520	398.245	-32.275	-7,50
	Plant Crops (palawija)	90.302	52.830	-37.472	-41,50
2	Horticulture	278.436	195.090	-83.346	-29,93
3	Estate Crops	447.652	388.667	-58.985	-13,18
4	Livestock	335.413	254.166	-81.247	-24,22
5	Fisheries	52.875	48.044	-4.831	-9,14
	Aquaculture	22.623	25.023	2400	10,61
	Fish catching	32.616	24.552	-8.064	-24,72
6	Forestry	28.429	22.681	-5.748	-20,22
	Cultivation of forestry	20.572	17.408	-3.164	-15,38
	Catching animal / plant wild	512	346	-166	-32,42
	Collect Forest / Catching wildlife	2.727	5.673	-2.054	-26,58
7	Agricultural services	64.233	23.516	-40.717	-63,39

Source: Agricultural Statistics in 2013

Table. 11
The Number of Farmers in Aceh Province Based on Sector/Subsector and Sex, In 2013

NO	Sector/Subsector	Male		Female		Total
		Absolut	%	absolut	%	
	Agricultural sector	568.321	71,55	225.945	28,45	794,266
	Subsector :					
1	Food Crops	354.571	71,71	139,867	28,29	494.438
2	Horticulture	165.493	75,83	52.755	24,17	218,248
3	Estate Crops	343.161	80,14	85.037	19,86	428.198
4	Livestock	198.872	69,23	88.384	30,77	287.256
5	Fisheries					
	Aquaculture	24.300	92,23	2.046	7,77	26.346
	Fish catching	24.559	96,03	1.015	3,97	25.574
6	Forestry	21.038	87,58	2.983	12,42	24.021

though the overall number of women in agricultural sector recorded only about 28,45% but the data are not included housewives who work in all parts of agricultural side of their family farming with their husbands. Even, the women who work in almost all of the stage of rice cultivation, crops, and livestock. This is what make women become as the key target in food security.

Even though women work/help on their family land, but women rarely receive formal status of land ownership. There are some women, who obtained land from the family heritage, but this is usually without correspondence or in formal situation and in the last, it becomes the source of family property.

Without land ownership, women are still recorded as housewives. Thus, women are limited to get the chances of capacity building in agriculture sector and they also limited to be involved as policy makers. The difficulty of women farmers to get access in information also limited them to expand their knowledge and agricultural skills. In addition, due to their activity in domestic role caused women have no much time to involve actively in the organization and farmer groups.

In some districts of PJT regions, there are groups of woman farmer that become a place for them to develop their family farming

Table. 12

The Number of Farmers Group, Women farmers Group and its Members in PJT, 2013

No	District/City	Total Farmer group	Total Number of Member	Women Farmer Group
1	Bireuen	562	35.987	3.643
2	Aceh Utara	865	108.844	20.596
3	Lhokseumawe	68	-	-
4	Langsa	55	1.583	-
5	Aceh Timur	942	30.572	-
6	Aceh Tamiang	422	15.498	-
7	BenerMeriah	669	10.848	-
8	Aceh Tengah	384	10.625	-

Sumber : Statistic of Agricultural Human Resources and Farmer Institution, 2013

Gender issues related to Agricultural

1. *Woman farmers are the “peasant maid“ who because of their status, they rarely have access to capacity building in agriculture*
2. *Woman farmers rarely obtain letter of land ownership in formal condition, so their independence in managing the land are also very limited and highly depend on their husband decision or other men in their family.*
3. *The women limitation in public activities cause limited access to information and result in skill limitation in agricultural sector*
4. *The domestic role of woman farmers also limits their time to be involved in various farmer groups or in other social groups.*
5. *Although women involve in every process of their family farming, but women are less involved in every process of decision-making, both in family and in farmer groups or even in the society.*
6. *The high participation of women in livestock sector are 30% (data in 2013), but it is not proportional to the effort of capacity building in livestock sector that they received. This is because the general assumption that breeder is from men.*

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SUMMARY RECOMENDATION AND STRATEGY

Integrating Gender & Inclusiveness is a development priority for achieving sustainability development goals related to climate, fresh water, food security and biodiversity. Gender integration will improve access of men, women and other vulnerable groups to participate in every stage of development. So the difference in the aspirations, needs and experiences of each party can respond appropriately. Then all groups can contribute optimally to achieve development goals.

Results of assessment explains that there are still many gender gaps in the development of climate, fresh water, food security and biodiversity. This gap results in injustice, and the development's goals are not optimal. Women and vulnerable groups are involved only as the technical or volunteers, and not involved in the decision making process. In addition, they are also hindered to get right because the socio-cultural construction of patriarchy. Women experiencing a double burden thus have less opportunity for capacity building. Women also do 75% of family duties and the economic effort or agriculture, but do not have access to use family finances. Aspirations of women also underestimated both the family and community level. Women and vulnerable groups are the most affected as a result of climate change and disasters, but do not have access and control to the development. Women are also not easy to get formal land ownership status. All these situations make women as second-class development resources and less quantifiable, impressed not do anything, but in fact do a lot of the development agenda.

Based on some issue of gender and inclusiveness that has been described, the following proposed recommendation and gender & inclusiveness integration strategies :

Recomendation	Target Intervention	Kind of Intervention	Intervention Strategy	Notes
I. GENERAL				
Encouraging the Government of Aceh Province to urge the acceleration of the implementation of the Planning and Gender Responsive Budgeting (PPRG) in the district / city	Ensure that the Government of Aceh Province urged the acceleration of the implementation of the Planning and Gender Responsive Budgeting (PPRG) in the district / city	Promoting the "Letter of the Governor" for the pilot implementation of PPRG in the district / city	Provincial Level	Presidential Instruction No.9, 2000 has instructed the regent / mayor to implement gender mainstreaming. Governor Regulation No. 6 in 2014 have developed guidelines PPRG. There has been a Governor's letter also, in 2015 for the pilot implementation of PPRG in 10 departments
Encouraging the Government of District /City in Landscape PJT for implementing the "Aceh Governor	Ensure that the government of district /city in Landscape PJT integrate gender into development planning and budget documents,	Establish a "Regulation of the Regent / Mayor" about PPRG and Integrating gender in planning and budgeting	District/ City Level	Especially encouraging Bappeda districts / cities in the landscape, in order to become the main driver responsible for coordinating

Regulation" on PPRG, in particular developments related to water, food, climate and biodiversity	particularly in the areas of development related to water, food, climate and biodiversity	documents, to developments related to climate, biodiversity, fresh water and food security		PPRG in the District / City
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT to form a "Gender mainstreaming Working Group" consisting of departments / agencies related to issues of the environment and natural resources	Ensure that the government of district / city in Landscape PJT form "Gender mainstreaming Working Group" on agriculture and food security, forestry, environmental impact. Legitimized by the regent / mayor. And ensuring the functioning of the working group	forming "Gender mainstreaming Working Group" on agriculture and food security, forestry, environmental impact. Legitimized by the regent / mayor. And ensuring the functioning of the working group	District/ City Level	Establishment of "Gender mainstreaming Working Group" is the mandate "The Presidential Instruction No.9 2000" and "Minister of Home affair's Regulation No. 67 2011". Working Group can be formed at the districts / cities level (cross-sector), that in the decree by the Regent/Mayor, could also be established at the departement level in the decree by the Head of department.
Encouraging the Government of District /City in Landscape PJT to increase women's participation in development policies at the village level	Ensure that the government of district / city in Landscape PJT apply special measures and affirmative action to increase women's participation in development policies at the village level	Establish "piloting villages" which became a model for the implementation of affirmative action policies, to increase women's participation in development policies at the village level	District/ City Level	Determination of "pilot villages" can be selected by: The existence of an active women's organizations, both social organizations, religious or agricultural groups. Where the organization likely to contribute to development
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT to empower "female customary leader" in policy making and program implementation at the village and <i>Mukim</i> level	Ensure that the government of district / city in Landscape PJT allocate budget for "female customary leader"empowerment	Establish a "consensus Adat Aceh and Women" which aims to encourage development commitments to empower and involve "female customary leader" in policy making	District/ City Level and/or Lanssca pe level	Some villages have customary commitment to the representation of women in positions " <i>Tuha Peut</i> village", but mos of " <i>Female Tuha Peut</i> " less work.
Encouraging Forum DAS integrate gender and inclusiveness in the development program	Ensure that Forum DAS integrate gender and inclusiveness in the development program	Establish a Gender Commitment of Forum DAS for the development of gender-responsive development program	Lanssca pe level	"Gender commitments" will be able to function optimally if the administrators of Forum DAS have good perspective on gender.
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT and also NGO to expand women's access to capacity building for female environmental activists to emerge champions	Ensure that the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT and also NGO expand women's access to capacity building for female environmental activists to emerge champions	Promoting the affirmative action policy to expand women's access to capacity building for female environmental activists to emerge champions	District/ City Level and/or Lanssca pe level	Expanding access to capacity building have to see the limitations of women's time, a burden that is owned, permits the husband or family and others, which if not considered, then only a few women who get the opportunity.
2. CLIMATE RECILIENCE				
Encouraging "women's empowerment sector" in	Ensure that there are	Improving knowledge and skills "women's	District/ City	Women Empowerment Board / Offices in 8 districts

the districts/cities in the landscape to develop programs related to women and climate	programs or activities related to women and climate change	empowerment sector"districts in the landscape / cities in the landscape to develop programs/ integrate climate issues in various programs.	Level	/ city in Landscape PJT not have a program concerning women and the climate, and also do not have awareness of the importance of developing programs / integrate climate issues in various programs
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT for the provision of disaggregated data related to women and climate	Ensure that there is disaggregated data related to women and climate	Preparation of disaggregated data related to women and climate	District/ City Level	Disaggregated data is an essential prerequisite for the implementation of PPRG
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT to develop a women's empowerment on "women and disaster"	Ensuring, there are activities / programs on women and Disasters	The development of several programs aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of women about disaster	District/ City Level and/or Lanssca pe level	Women and children are the most vulnerable victims of the disaster. So it's important to empower women and vulnerable group about disaster management
Encouraging NGO associated with the issue of climate to integrate gender and inclusiveness in the development program	Ensure that there is development of programs to broaden access and participation of women, and women's involvement in decision-making	Strengthening the commitment to gender integration, and develop technical guidance gender integration in the development of programs related to climate resilience	District/ City Level and/or Lanssca pe level	In general, the relationship between gender and climate have not realized the benefits, then gender awareness related to climate becomes very important
3. FERSH WATER				
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT to establish policies regarding waste management systems that are environmentally friendly and gender & inclusiveness responsive	Ensure the realization of a waste management system that is environmentally friendly and gender & inclusiveness responsive	Shaping policies related to waste management systems that are environmentally friendly and gender responsive and inclusiveness	District/ City Level	Waste management system that is in "Landscape PJT" only at the stage supplying the landfill, not up to the recycling mechanism. Women are highly relevant parties, so it's important to be involved in decision-making
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT to respond water needs of society by considering the accessibility of women	Ensuring that development related "fresh water" should be gender responsive, so that "women accessibility" becomes an important consideration	Strengthening Gender Awareness for policy makers in the District / City	District/ City Level	Gender Awareness is an important awareness and should be owned by policy makers to be able to respond to the different needs and situations of men and women
Encourage NGO (which focuses work on Fresh water), build a "critical consciousness" of the women group and encourage the involvement of women in decision-making, so that will emerge champions	Ensuring that there are efforts aimed at building a "critical consciousness" women's groups and encourage involvement in decision making, so that will emerge champions	Build a "critical consciousness" of women and form a "group of Acehnese women who care about clean water"	District/ City Level and/or Lanssca pe level	Women and water are intimately connected. This is an important potential, which if given "critical consciousness", the high women's concerns into opportunities for the emergence of positive action

4. BIODIVERSITY				
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT to involve women's groups in policy making related to Biodiversity	Ensure that the Government of Central Aceh involving a group of women in policy-making related to the preservation of depik.	Strengthening women's groups on biodiversity	District/ City Level	The issue of biodiversity is considered not related to women, so that women rarely involved
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT to develop disaggregated data related to biodiversity	Ensuring that the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT develop disaggregated data related to biodiversity	Preparation of disaggregated data related to biodiversity	District/ City Level	Disaggregated data is an essential prerequisite for the implementation of PPRG
5. FOOD SECURITY				
Encouraging the Government of District / City in "Landscape PPT" to develop an affirmative action policy related to land ownership for female farmers	Ensuring that the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT develop an affirmative action policy related to land ownership for female farmers	Developing program "female farmers land ownership for free"	Lansscape level	Women farmers rarely have a "formal letter" to the ownership of the land, so that their independence for land management is also very limited and highly dependent on the decisions of their husbands or other men in their families
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT to develop the capacity buiding of livestock for women	Ensure that the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT develop the capacity buiding of livestock for women	Developing program on the capacity buiding of livestock for women	District/ City Level	The involvement of women in the field of animal husbandry is 30% (data 2013), but this does not fit with the capacity buiding of livestock that they receive. This is because the general asusmi that the "breeder" is male-.
Encouraging the Government of District / City in Landscape PJT for the provision of disaggregated data related to agriculture and forestry	Ensure that there is disaggregated data related to agriculture and forestry	Preparation of disaggregated data related to agriculture and forestry	District/ City Level	Disaggregated data is an essential prerequisite for the implementation of PPRG